

FY 2017 Wyoming Practice Payment Rate and Guideline Sheet for Eligible Conservation Practices

Purpose: This guideline document is to provide guidance or limitations for eligibility of conservation practices for program financial assistance. All practices paid for through conservation program contracts must meet Wyoming NRCS Conservation Practice Standards (CPS) and Specifications. Guidance in this document does not replace NRCS CPS and Specifications. Instead, it is meant to clarify or limit when a practice is eligible for payment.

For example, under practice 512–Forage and Biomass Planting, a hayland seeding designed with 100 percent alfalfa meets the Wyoming CPS and Specification. However, this would not be eligible for a payment under a conservation program contract. To be eligible under a conservation program contract in Wyoming, the maximum allowable legume component is thirty percent (30%).

To determine what costs are included for specific scenarios, please view the “Cost Details” section of the Practice Payment Schedule (PPS) worksheets. An alphabetical list of conservation practices and all PPS worksheet files are on the Wyoming SharePoint site located at (Ctrl+Click on link or follow the path):

[440 Programs > Program Payment Schedules > Practice Payment Schedules > FY 2017 Practice Payment Schedules](#)

Significant Engineering for projects prior to Contracting: Any projects that require significant engineering (wetlands, AFO/CAFO, stream work, ponds, dams, etc.) which has not yet been completed should be screened low to avoid delays in implementation of practices. Field offices should work with their local and area engineering staff to prioritize the workload to determine practice feasibility and quantities. For more information, refer to the General EQIP Screening tool on the Wyoming SharePoint site.

[440 Programs > Program Information and Training Materials > FA Program Documents > FY 2017](#)

PRIOR to Contracting:

- Review CPS to make sure Purpose, Conditions Where Practice Applies, and Criteria are applicable to the resource concern(s) and objective(s) of the participant.
- Concurrence of Interdisciplinary Technical Team prior to contracting.
- Concurrence of NRCS Cultural Resources Specialist will be required prior to implementation.
- Review Job Approval Authority (JAA) for Inventory & Evaluation, Design, and Implementation/Construction JAA class for each practice prior to contracting.

PRIOR to Payment: Refer to the Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) CPS and Specification for required criteria and documentation to certify completion of ALL practices prior to payment.

Commencement Definition:

Commencement: A practice will be considered commenced when a practice has been physically started on the ground. Documentation in the Cons 6 notes will verify the practice has started with a description of what was completed to date. A photo may also be used in addition to the cons 6 notes as documentation of commencement.

A waiver to delay starting a practice within the first 12 months of contract obligation (referred to as a delay waiver) may be requested if a participant has a practice(s) started but not completed and certified for payment pursuant to Title 440-CPM, 512.45 C(1). The Field Office may submit the delay waiver form and CPA-153 to the State Conservationist for approval if a practice will not be completed within 12 months of contract obligation.

Maximum Payments: **Maximum payments caps are identified by white text on dark background.**

EQIP Irrigation History and Water Right Policy

- **Eligible Land:** Land Eligibility for water conservation or an irrigation-related practice is defined in both the Code of Federal Regulation and the EQIP Manual as follows:
 - 7 C.F.R. §1466.8 Conservation practices.
(c) “A participant will be eligible for payments for water conservation and irrigation related conservation practices only on land that has been irrigated for two of the last five years prior to application for assistance. This irrigation history requirement may be waived for circumstances as determined by the Chief”.
 - 7 C.F.R. §1466.20 Application for contracts and selecting applications.

(2) “For applications that include water conservation or irrigation-related practice, and consistent with State law in which the applicant’s eligible land is located, NRCS may give priority to those applications that:

- (i) Result in a reduction in water use in the agricultural operation, or
 - (ii) Include an agreement by the applicant not to use any associated water savings to bring new land (other than incidental land needed for efficient operation) under irrigation production unless the producer is participating in a watershed-wide project that will effectively conserve water.”
- CPM-440, Part 515, subpart F, 515.52 Land Eligibility.
 - A. (5) “Have irrigated 2 out of the last 5 years to install an irrigation related practice with a purpose of water conservation. The requirements for documentation of irrigation history applies when the purpose of the practice is to conserve water and addresses the “Insufficient Water” natural resource concern. Refer to guidance in the “EQIP Eligibility Documentation Checklist” exhibit in section 515.152 for acceptable documentation of irrigation history.
 - (ii) Irrigation History Waiver - A written request for waiver of the irrigation history requirement submitted by an applicant to the State Conservationist may be waived by the Chief or designee (follow request and approval procedures in section 515.1C (3). This waiver option is applicable only to Socially Disadvantaged farmer/rancher, Limited resource farmer/rancher or an Indian tribe. Refer to guidance in “EQIP Irrigation History Waiver Checklist” exhibit in section 515.153 for specific requirements.
- **Incidental lands** are minor inclusions of land to allow an irrigation system to function properly and efficiently. For example, installing a pivot on a flood irrigated field may require the inclusion of small areas to allow the irrigation of a circular field instead of a square or odd shaped field. This is not meant to significantly increase the irrigated acres but to make the pivot fit as much as possible on land already having the required irrigation history
 - Incidental lands may also include small odd areas such as hilltops or sandy areas that have not previously been irrigated due to a flood or side roll system not being able to reach these areas.
 - Incidental lands may include up to 5% of acres to be irrigated that do not meet the Irrigation History requirement.
 - **Financial assistance** will include the length of the sprinkler system only (the end gun coverage will not be included).

Irrigation History Verification: EQIP Policy in 440-CPM 515.52(B) Documenting Land Eligibility states: “The applicant is responsible for providing documentation to help establish and document land eligibility for EQIP. The eligibility determination must be recorded in ProTracts as “Other Eligibility” and applicable documentation must be filed in the case file. Refer to guidance in the “EQIP Eligibility Documentation Checklist” exhibit in section 515.152, for guidance and examples of acceptable documentation.”

Water Rights Verification: Conservation Program participants are required to be in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. It is the landowner/operators responsibility to obtain all necessary water rights required by the State of Wyoming. The Water Rights Verification Form (WY-ENG-41) provides NRCS with information from the Wyoming State Engineer’s office (or the Tribal Water Engineer’s office for applications on the Wind River Reservation) that the participant does or does not have a valid water right for the land being treated under contract. The form is provided to every applicant who is applying for a project that requires water rights.

Action: For irrigation applications, the Water Rights Verification form will be provided to the applicant as early in the application process as possible so that water rights verification can be completed by the State Engineer’s Office prior to screening and ranking applications.

NRCS Field Offices will use the State Engineer’s Office response, on the Water Rights Verification form, to determine if water rights are adequate to process the application. If the written response on the form is not clear enough to make a determination, contact the person who completed the form for clarification. The following table provides Wyoming NRCS policy for conservation program eligibility related to the status of an applicant’s water rights:

	If the State Engineer Office response is:	Then NRCS action will be:
1	The applicant's water rights are adequate for all acres in the proposed project.	Process the application/contract.
2	The applicant has adequate water rights, but a petition to the Board of Control is needed to move water-righted acres from other lands that have been actively irrigated according to W Y State Law (WY State Law requires land to be irrigated at least once in last 5 years when water is available to the water right).	If adequate water-righted acres are available to move, this is a formality for the State Eng. Office. Process the application/contract. However, the landowner must provide NRCS a copy of the Board of Control Grant Letter with the Petition and Map verifying that the water rights have been moved prior to NRCS layout of the project and participant's construction.
3	The applicant has water rights on a portion of the proposed project acres. For the portion without water rights, the applicant may apply for a current day (new) water right to be in compliance with state law.	Proceed with preapproval of the application, but to meet "other eligibility" the applicant must provide verification of adequate water rights prior to obligation of the contract. (Application for a new water right is submitted directly to the State Engineers Office in Cheyenne, and typically takes only 2-4 weeks for permitting approval.) This option may not be available in the N Platte drainage due to limitations on new irrigated acres.
4	The applicant has adequate water rights on some of the acres, but the water-righted acres to be moved have not been actively irrigated.	The application is ineligible for the current funding cycle. If the applicant irrigates the ground to be moved and it is verified by the Board of Control, then the application can be reconsidered. Another option for this applicant is to apply for new water rights for the acres that do not have a water right.
5	The applicant has no water rights for the proposed project acres.	The application is ineligible.
6	The applicant will change the Point of Diversion for unadjudicated lands within the original project concept. The project concept is the quarter-quarter or 40 acres tying the land to the water right.	It is a formality to move the point of diversion within the quarter-quarter section where it is already located. The State Engineer's Office can approve this move fairly quickly. Process the application/contract. However, the landowner must provide NRCS a copy of the Board of Control Grant Letter with the Petition and Map verifying that the water rights have been moved prior to NRCS layout of the project and participant's construction.
7	The applicant will change the Point of Diversion for adjudicated lands or for unadjudicated lands outside the original project concept (40 acres).	In this case, the point of diversion will be moved outside the quarter-quarter section where it is currently located. This will require the Board of Control to take the petition to hearing which will extend the time frame for approval. Proceed with preapproval of the application, but to meet "other eligibility" the applicant must provide verification of adequate water rights prior to obligation of the contract.

This policy is intended to assure that NRCS meets EQIP policy requirements and assists producers in following Wyoming Water Law.

Document Management System (DMS) 440-CPM 512.43

The Document Management System (DMS) is the required system of storage for all official CPC case file documents, including those to support potential audits, and those annotated by internal staff to reference certain CPC actions such as contract cancellations or terminations. Documents may be accepted with original signature or e-signed and submitted to NRCS by eAuthenticated clients via the Conservation Client Gateway.

National Bulletin 440-15-7 was released on December 15, 2014 providing guidance for the use of a centralized, access-controlled portal for storing and retrieving programs contracting documents, which will ultimately streamline administrative processes.

- Beginning February 20, 2015 the use of DMS is **mandatory** for all States for the following activities:
 - Management of all contracts obligated in ProTracts from FY2015 forward
 - Storing all applicable documents from any year for using Client Gateway
 - Taking action on documents uploaded thru the Client Gateway

Wyoming Bulletin WY 440-16-07

- Following issuance of WY 440-16-7 on March 28, 2016, all obligation, modification and payment documentation will be stored in the Document Management System for **all active contracts**, regardless of year obligated.
- The DMS checklist is to be utilized as guidance for items to upload to Customer Service Toolkit and Document Management System and what to keep in the hardcopy folder in the field office. The checklist is on WY SharePoint under 440 Programs > DMS – Document Management System > DMS Checklist

Wyoming 2017 DMS Quick Guide

Provide clarification to facilitate the use of the DMS system. This Quick Guide is located on the WY SharePoint under [440 Programs > DMS - Document Management System > 2017 DMS Quick Guide](#)

Public Land: According to 440-CPC, 515.52 A (2) & 440-CPC, 521.32 A (2)

“Publicly owned land may be eligible if it meets all of the following criteria:

- *The land is a working component of the participant’s agricultural land operation*
- *The participant has control of the land for the term of the contract*
- *The conservation practices to be implemented on the public land are necessary and will contribute to an improvement in the identified natural resource concern.”*

Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 1466.6 (C)

“Eligible land includes cropland, grassland, rangeland, pasture, NIPF, and other land on which agricultural products, livestock, or forest-related products are produced and resource concerns may be addressed. Other agricultural land include cropped woodland, marshes, incidental areas included in the agricultural operation, and other types of agricultural land used for production of livestock. However, land may be considered for enrollment in EQIP only if NRCS determines that the land is:

- (1) *Privately Owned land; or*
- (2) *Publicly owned land where:*
 - (i) *The land is a working component of the participant’s Agricultural and forestry operation*
 - (ii) *The participant has control of the land for the term of the contract, and*
 - (iii) *The conservation practices to be implemented on the public land are necessary and will contribute to an improvement in the identified resource concern; or*
- (3) *Indian land.”*

Land Eligibility CPM-440 515.52

- **Ineligible Land:** Land is not eligible for EQIP if the conservation practices requested in the application schedule of operations do not address an NRCS-identified natural resource concern or result in improved conservation benefit. (Reference 440-CPM 515.52 C(2))
- **Ineligible Land:** Permanently submerged lands where no land-based conservation practices will be implemented are not eligible. (Reference 440-CPM 515.52 C (3))

- **Ineligible Land:** Land that is not agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, Indian land, or other land on which agricultural products, livestock, or forest-related products are produced. (Reference 440-CPM 515.52 C (4))

Land Conversion: 440-CPM, 515.80 (C)(8): If an EQIP schedule of operations includes a practices that promote a change in production systems (see section 515.81 D(4)), the conservation program contract must contrain an appropriate supporting management practice to ensure that environmental benefits will be achieved (such as prescribed grazing to ensure that a pasture planting will not be overgrazed)

- **Eligible:** According to 440-CPC, 515.81 D (4) Changes in Production System
“Practices that facilitate a beneficial cost-effective change in production system (i.e. change in agricultural land use) provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - The change in production system results in a higher level of environmental benefit, such as a lower intensity land use.
 - The producer will implement a management practice that supports the change in production system.
 - The practices are necessary to address a resource concern that is associated with the new production system.
 - Cost-effectiveness can be documented

Example 1: Producer is transitioning highly erodible cropland to grazed pasture. The operation currently does no support or maintain livestock, but transitioning to grazed pasture will address erosion related resource concerns and result in a higher level of conservation benefit. Program support is allowed to implement fencing (CP 382), watering facility (CP 614), prescribed grazing (CP 528) and other facilitating practices that are necessary to establish the new production system and address the resource concern.

Example 2: Producer is transitioning cropland to pastureland to address a resource concern resulting from overgrazing on part of the operating unit. At a minimum, the EQIP schedule of operations must include prescribed grazing (CP 528) to address resource concerns associated with livestock on cropland being converted to grazing land. Other supporting or facilitating practices likely to be needed include forage and biomass planting (CP 512), watering facility (CP 614), fence (CP 382), or other practices identified that are necessary to address resource concerns associated with the conversion from cropland to grazing land. The conversion of cropland production system to a grazing production system reduces impact to the existing operating unit and also moderates erosion by lowering the intensity of use on the converted cropland field.”

NATIONAL INITIATIVES:

- National Initiative guidance is provided in National Instructions (NI) 440-307

SEASONAL HIGH TUNNEL INITIATIVE

- Refer to NI 440-307.28 for guidance.
- **Wyoming has set a maximum payment of \$8,500 on this practice.**
- NHQ has removed the extent limit for High Tunnel Systems.
- **Eligible:** Land use – Crop; must have a crop history.

NATIONAL ON-FARM ENERGY INITIATIVE (NOFEI)

- Refer to NI 440-307.11 for guidance
- Applications for the National On Farm Energy Initiative should be ranked in the the FY17 On-Farm Energy Subaccount
- The NOFEI National Screening Criteria Worksheet will be used tto support all applications submitted for the initiative. The screening tool can be accessed at the following link.
<https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/37861.wba>
- All conservation practices implemented as part of this initiative need to have the energy benefits selection in Protracts checked "yes" and the on-farm energy audit information entered in the pop-up table. Needs to be from an NRCS-approved on-farm energy audit. If estimated values for ghg reductions are not available form an approved energy audit "energy benefits" can be obtained from
<http://cometfarm.nrel.colostate.edu/QuickEnergy>
- The "Energy Benefits should be checked "no" for AgEMP CAP applications since energy savings and ghg emission reductions do not occur unless recommended measures provided in an AgEMP CAP report are implemented.

NATIONAL ORGANIC INITIATIVE (NOI)

- Refer to NI 440-307.13 for guidance
- Financial assistance is limited to \$20,000 per year and \$80,000 in a six-year period.
- Conservation practices that are likely to be needed by organic or transitioning producers may be contracted if directly related to organic production systems and correspond to requirements of the National Organic Program (NOP).
- Applicant applying for the EQIP Organic Initiative need to fill out and sign the EQIP Organic Initiative Self-Certification Worksheet. The self certification worksheet is located on the Wyoming Share point at [440 Programs > Program Information and Training Materials > FA Program Documents > FY 2017](#)
- Certified organic producers must provide NRCS with a copy of their USDA NOP organic certificate or proof of good standing from a USDA accredited certifying agent. Certification must be maintained for the life of the contract. Application should be ranked in the FY17 Organic Certified subaccount.
- Producers transitioning to organic will need to sign a statement that they will develop and implement an organic system plan. Applications should be ranked in the FY17 Organic Transition subaccount.
- Exempt producers who are selling less than \$5,000 a year in organic agricultural products are exempt from NOP's certification. Exempt organic producers are eligible for EQIP Organic Initiative provided that they self-certify that they agree to develop and implement an organic system plan (OSP) as required by the NOP. Applications should be ranked in the FY17 Organic Transition subaccount.

LANDSCAPE INITIATIVES:

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE, WORKING LANDS FOR WILDLIFE (WLFW) – EQIP FUNDS ONLY

- Refer to NI 307.32 for guidance
- **Only practices that will improve rangeland health, benefit sage-grouse, OR benefit/improve sage-grouse habitat directly** may be contracted.
- Core practice 645–Upland Wildlife Habitat Management must be included in the Conservation Plan for all applications using this funding.
- **Required:** Infrastructure practices (wells, tanks, fence, etc.) and practice 528–Prescribed Grazing are required to be contracted.
- Conifer Encroachment: Refer to Range Technical Note 1: Wyoming Brush Management (314) Guidance for Treatment of Conifer Encroachment on Rangeland for range inventory requirements. Practice 528–Prescribed Grazing is not required however follow deferment per practice 314–Brush Management standard.
- Annual Bromes and Six-weeks fescue control: Refer to Range Technical Note 2 Herbaceous Weed Control (315) for Annual Bromes and Six-weeks fescue.

NATIONAL WATER QUALITY INITIATIVE (NWQI)

- Refer to NI 307.28 for guidance
- For Wyoming in FY 2017, NWQI is only approved in the Alamo Creek – Bighorn River watershed or the Lower Nowater Creek watershed.
- The NWQI Scening Criteria Worksheet must be completed for each eligible application for NWQI. The screen worksheet can be found on edirectives under National Instructions 307.28. <https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/40124.wba>

OGALLALA AQUIFER INITIATIVE (OAI)

- FY2017 – NHQ will continue with the projects funded in FY2016 under NB 300-15-37
- No additional request for proposals is anticipated for FY2017

STATE ACCOUNTS:

WATER QUALITY ACCOUNT (AFO/CAFO) – EQIP:

- Address an adverse or unacceptable condition in an existing livestock facility.
*A CNMP will be developed when NRCS or NRCS-designated agents are providing technical or financial assistance to an AFO/CAFO to address manure or wastewater handling and storage, treatment, and nutrient management that involves the application of manure and wastewater associated with the AFO/CAFO. **Note:** A CNMP is not required for an operation that applies manure or wastewater as a nutrient source and has no livestock or manure storage facilities (permanent or short-term). Once developed, the producer must sign the CNMP before the installation of any waste storage handling facilities and initiation of any nutrient management activities identified in the CNMP.*
Reference: GM 190, part 405, subpart B – Policy, 405.10 B.
- Concurrence of Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) and Area Engineer is required for Livestock Waste practices prior to contracting.
- **Ineligible:**
 - Practices for the sole purpose of improving livestock handling.
 - Feed bunks, because they do not fit any current conservation practice in the FOTG.
 - Electric power hook-up is not eligible for payment.
 - New AFO's.
- The purpose of funding Livestock Waste projects is to address water quality concerns. The following practices and extents are eligible for payment as part of Wyoming EQIP Livestock Waste contracts.
 - Practices for the **purpose of providing alternate livestock water** such as Water Well, Livestock Pipeline, Spring Development, and Watering Facility (including automatic waterers).
 - Retention dike, structures, and other conservation practices for the intent of livestock waste management.

FORESTRY ACCOUNT – EQIP:

- Improve forest health through treatment of Mountain Pine Beetle; completing pre-commercial thinning projects or Aspen stand regeneration.
- The forestry subaccount is for forest land use only
- Conservation Practice 314-Brush Management can be used on forest to eradicate invasive species. If using 314-Brush Management to eradicate invasive species on forest please work with your Area Resource Conservationist to plan 314-Brush Management on Forestland.
- A Forest Management Plan is required prior to implementation of any forest-related conservation practice.
- 515.92 A (3): If an EQIP plan of operations includes practices that address forestland related resource concerns, the participant must develop and provide NRCS a copy of a forest management plan prior to implementation of any forest management conservation practice.
- 515.80 C (5): If an EQIP schedule of operations includes forest related practices on nonindustrial private forestland, the participant must implement conservation practices consistent with an approved forest management plan. Per program rule, a forest management plan is a site-specific plan that is prepared by a professional resource manager, in consultation with the participant, and is approved by the State Conservationist (STC).
- If applicant is in need of a Forest Management plan consider a CAP 106 plan. Refer to Forest Management Plan Criteria, CAP code 106.

INVASIVE SPECIES ACCOUNT – EQIP:

- Treat Russian Olive and Salt Cedar encroachment along stream corridors.

LIVESTOCK PROTECTION-OFF STREAM STRUCTURES ACCOUNT – EQIP:

- Install fabricated windbreak to protect riparian areas from grazing to improve water quality.

SOIL HEALTH ACCOUNT – EQIP:

- Increase diversity of crop rotation, implement precision agriculture techniques, or convert irrigated fields to dryland.

STREAMBANK/RIPARIAN ACCOUNT – EQIP:

- Treat erosion or degradation along streams and enhance riparian habitat for aquatic species.

WILDLIFE/WETLAND ACCOUNT – EQIP:

- Address wetland and upland wildlife habitat concerns. Projects may include wetland restoration or enhancement and/or enhancement of upland shrub plant communities

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP) PRACTICE NOTATIONS:

- Refer to NB 300-17-2 for guidance on Conservation Activity Plans
- All CAP planning criteria can be found in eFOTG Section III
- **All** CAP applications must be ranked.
- CAPs must be in a stand-alone contract under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).
- **Only one** “planning type” CAP contract is allowed to be developed on eligible acres at any given time.
- Multiple “practice type” CAPs may be planned on a given land unit at one time as long as there are not duplication of payments for services. For example NRCS can plan and contract a 104 Nutrient Management CAP and 118 Irrigation Water Management CAP on the same land unit.
- For CAP types refer to NB-300-17-2 attachment A.
- Only a single CAP should be developed in cases where the applicant enrolls multiple fields that are managed the same.
- NRCS cannot require applicants to enroll areas of their operation that they are not ready to address
- CAP contracts will be scheduled for completion in one year.
- CAPs must be developed within 12 months (**MODIFICATIONS ARE DISCOURAGED**).
- A conservation plan approved by NRCS must associate the proposed CAP with an identified natural resource concern and result in environmental benefit; the CAP is developed for additional conservation practices to be implemented to address the identified resource concern.
- NRCS staff and NRCS partners **will not** complete development of Conservation Activity Plans.
- Plan development must be completed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) certified for that type of CAP.
- Producer will select a certified TSP from TechReg. Please provide the producer the following link:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/tsp/>
- Contracting a CAP plan is dependent upon availability of a TSP certified for that specific CAP in Wyoming.
- Producers must not start any financially assisted activity or engage the services of a certified TSP prior to the contract being approved by NRCS.
- The written site specific plan will meet the technical criteria described in FOTG, Section III. The written plan will include the required environmental compliance documentation and the essential conservation practices along with associated specifications, job-sheets, or detailed narratives needed to address identified site specific resource concerns.
- Qualified NRCS staff must complete the EE/CPA-52 prior to approval of a contract. (TSPs are prohibited from completing the EE/CPA-52). CAP program payment does not include time to complete this document.
- Templates of site specific plans and criteria for CAPS can be found on the Wyoming NRCS Website eFOTG, Section III / Conservation Activity Plan Technical Criteria.
- The protracts application type should be “planning” or “plan-organic” if applicant is applying for CAP138 Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition.

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP) PRACTICES:

102 – Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)

- CNMP CAP plans must be completed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) who is certified to work specifically on CAP 102 in Wyoming (refer to TechReg).

CNMP Greater Than 300 AU with Land Application (Minimal Engineer Assistance)	\$4,609.80	Number	\$5,531.76
CNMP Greater Than 300 AU without Land Application (Minimal Engineer Assistance)	\$2,332.50	Number	\$2,799.00
CNMP Less Than or Equal to 300 AU with Land Application (Minimal Engineer Assistance)	\$3,509.93	Number	\$4,211.91
CNMP Less Than or Equal to 300 AU without Land Application (Minimal Engineer Assistance)	\$2,054.74	Number	\$2,465.69
Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 300 AU and Less Than 700 AU with Land Application	\$8,627.08	Number	\$10,352.49
Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 700 AU with Land Application	\$9,593.20	Number	\$11,511.84
Dairy Operation Less Than 300 AU with Land Application	\$7,549.85	Number	\$9,059.82
Livestock Operation Greater Than 300 AU without Land Application	\$6,771.41	Number	\$8,125.70
Livestock Operation Less Than 300 AU without Land Application	\$5,450.60	Number	\$6,540.72
Non-Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 300 AU and Less Than 700 AU with Land Application	\$7,794.50	Number	\$9,353.39
Non-Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 700 AU with Land Application	\$9,415.50	Number	\$11,298.60
Non-Dairy Operation Less Than 300 AU with Land Application	\$6,051.35	Number	\$7,261.61

104 – Nutrient Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)

Nutrient Management CAP 104 - 101-300 Acres (Element of a CNMP)	\$3,981.60	Number	\$4,777.92
Nutrient Management CAP 104- 101-300 Acres (Not part of a CNMP)	\$2,275.20	Number	\$2,730.24
Nutrient Management CAP 104 Greater Than 300 Acres (Element of a CNMP)	\$4,834.80	Number	\$5,801.76
Nutrient Management CAP 104 Greater Than 300 Acres (Not part of a CNMP)	\$2,844.00	Number	\$3,412.80
Nutrient Management CAP 104 Less Than or Equal to 100 Acres (Element of a CNMP)	\$2,844.00	Number	\$3,412.80
Nutrient Management CAP Less Than or Equal to 100 Acres (Not part of a CNMP)	\$1,706.40	Number	\$2,047.68

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
106 – Forest Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
FMP 101 to 250 acres	\$2,318.45	Number	\$2,782.14
FMP 21 to 100 acres	\$1,294.02	Number	\$1,552.82
FMP 251 to 500 acres	\$3,342.89	Number	\$4,011.46
FMP 501 to 1000 acres	\$3,882.06	Number	\$4,658.47
FMP Greater Than 1000 acres	\$4,852.58	Number	\$5,823.09
FMP Less Than or Equal to 20 acres	\$1,024.43	Number	\$1,229.32
108 – Feed Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Feed Management Plan	\$1,802.04	Each	\$2,162.45
110 – Grazing Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Grazing Management Plan 101 to 500 acres	\$2,229.90	Number	\$2,675.88
Grazing Management Plan 1501 to 5000 acres	\$3,344.85	Number	\$4,013.82
Grazing Management Plan 501 to 1500 acres	\$2,787.38	Number	\$3,344.85
Grazing Management Plan Greater Than 5000 acres	\$3,902.33	Number	\$4,682.79
Grazing Management Plan Less Than or Equal to 100 acres	\$1,672.43	Number	\$2,006.91
112 – Prescribed Burning Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Prescribed Burning Plan 101-250 Acres	\$647.01	Number	\$776.41
Prescribed Burning Plan 21-100 Acres	\$431.34	Number	\$517.61
Prescribed Burning Plan 251-500 Acres	\$862.68	Number	\$1,035.22
Prescribed Burning Plan 501-1000 Acres	\$1,078.35	Number	\$1,294.02
Prescribed Burning Plan Greater Than 1000 Acres	\$1,294.02	Number	\$1,552.82
Prescribed Burning Plan Less Than or Equal to 20 Acres	\$269.59	Number	\$323.51
114 – Integrated Pest Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
IPM Management CAP Large – Greater Than 250 Acres	\$2,844.00	Number	\$3,412.80
IPM Management CAP Medium 51- 250 Acres	\$1,820.16	Number	\$2,184.19
IPM Management CAP Small-Specialty Less Than 50 Acres	\$1,422.00	Number	\$1,706.40
118 – Irrigation Water Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Irrigation Water Management CAP with pump test	\$3,662.59	Number	\$4,395.11
Irrigation Water Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP	\$2,330.74	Number	\$2,796.89

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
128 – Agricultural Energy Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
AgEMP 128 Large, Four Enterprise	\$5,452.24	Number	\$6,542.69
AgEMP 128 Medium, Four Enterprise	\$4,156.04	Number	\$4,987.25
AgEMP Large, One Enterprise	\$2,495.95	Number	\$2,995.14
AgEMP Large, Three Enterprise	\$4,784.86	Number	\$5,741.83
AgEMP Large, Two Enterprises	\$4,349.32	Number	\$5,219.18
AgEMP Medium Two Enterprises	\$3,186.31	Number	\$3,823.57
AgEMP Medium, One Enterprise	\$1,895.16	Number	\$2,274.19
AgEMP Medium, Three Enterprise	\$3,555.26	Number	\$4,266.31
AgEMP Small, Four Enterprises	\$3,326.00	Number	\$3,991.19
AgEMP Small, One Enterprise	\$1,526.21	Number	\$1,831.46
AgEMP Small, Three Enterprise	\$2,725.21	Number	\$3,270.25
AgEMP Small, Two Enterprise	\$2,356.26	Number	\$2,827.51
130 – Drainage Water Management Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
DWMP - No Tile Map Available	\$2,361.98	Number	\$2,834.38
DWMP - Tile Map Available	\$1,979.90	Number	\$2,375.88
138 – Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition CAP	\$2,277.65	Number	\$2,733.18
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition CAP No Local TSP	\$3,555.36	Number	\$4,266.43
142 – Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan - Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management CAP	\$2,418.89	Number	\$2,902.66
146 – Pollinator Habitat Enhancement Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
Pollinator Habitat Enhancement Plan CAP	\$2,418.89	Number	\$2,902.66
Pollinator Habitat Enhancement Plan CAP - No Local TSP	\$3,513.14	Number	\$4,215.77
154 – IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Conservation Plan – Written (Conservation Activity Plan)			
IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Management CAP Large - Greater Than 250 Acres	\$3,412.80	Number	\$4,095.36
IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Management CAP Medium 51 - 250 Acres	\$2,218.32	Number	\$2,661.98
IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Management CAP Small- Specialty Less Than or Equal to 50 Acres	\$1,706.40	Number	\$2,047.68

----- End of Conservation Activity Plan (CAP) practices -----

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
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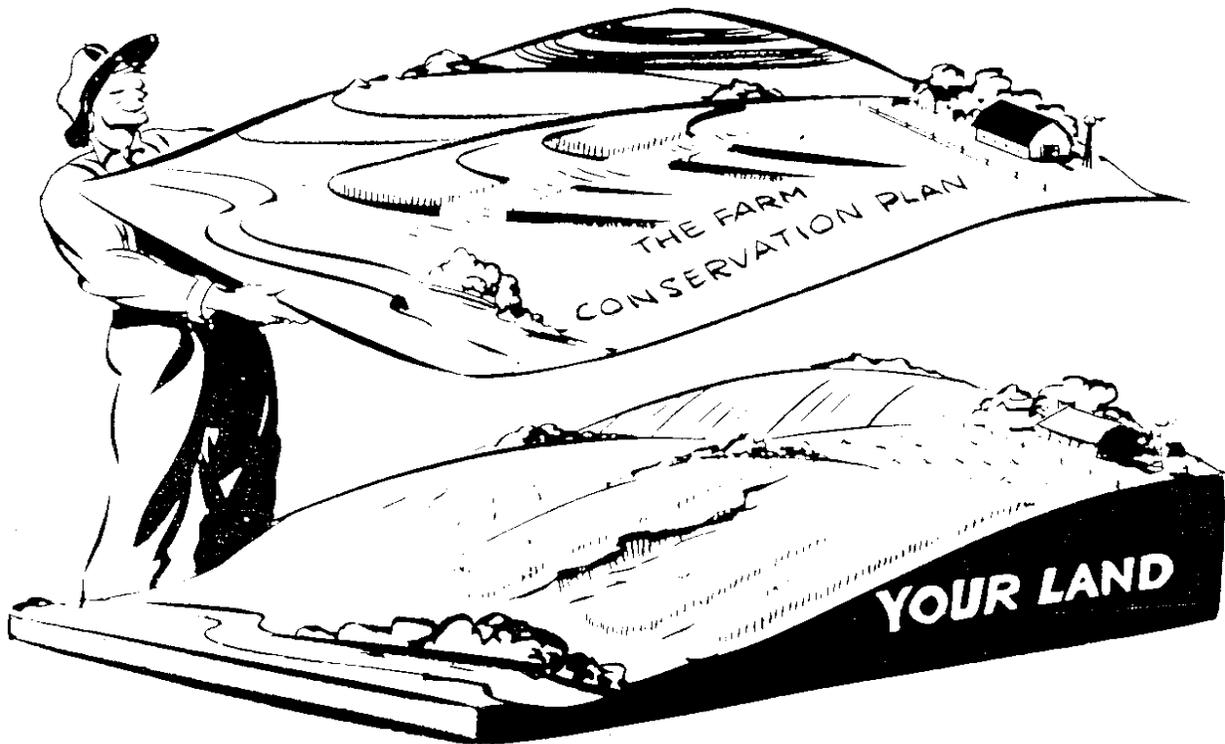
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES:

201 – Edge-of-Field Water Quality Monitoring – Data Collection and Evaluation

Data Collect Surface Last Year	\$13,745.15	Each	\$16,494.18
Data Collect Surface Year 1-QAPP	\$16,331.24	Each	\$19,597.49
Data Collect Surface Year 2+	\$11,469.95	Each	\$13,763.94

202 – Edge-of-Field Water Quality Monitoring – System Installation

System Installation-Surface Cold Climate	\$15,483.37	Each	\$18,580.05
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All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

CONSERVATION PRACTICES:

309 – Agrichemical Handling Facility

Concrete Pad for Mixing and Loading	\$5.43	Square Foot	\$6.52
Earthen Lined for Liquid Storage with a Concrete Handling Pad	\$2.37	Square Foot	\$2.84
Enclosed Building for Storage and Handling	\$15.11	Square Foot	\$18.13
Existing Building, Addition of Storage with Handling Pad	\$8.53	Square Foot	\$10.23
Fabricated for Liquid Storage with Adjacent Concrete Handling Pad	\$6.70	Square Foot	\$8.04
For Greenhouse, Pallet Drum Storage and Poly Pad for Handling	\$14.71	Square Foot	\$17.65
Outdoor Liquid Agrichemical Storage with a Roofed Building for Dry Chemical Storage and Handling Pad	\$6.19	Square Foot	\$7.43

313 – Waste Storage Facility

Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Facility, 25,000 to 100,000 cubic foot storage	\$1.93	Cubic Foot	\$2.31
Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Facility, greater than 100,000 cubic foot storage	\$1.55	Cubic Foot	\$1.86
Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Facility, less than 25,000 cubic foot storage	\$4.97	Cubic Foot	\$5.97
Composted Bedded Pack, Concrete Floor, Concrete Walls (square foot)	\$7.16	Square Foot	\$8.59
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, 15,000 to 24,999 cubic foot storage	\$4.24	Cubic Foot	\$5.09
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, 25,000 to 49,999 cubic foot storage	\$3.43	Cubic Foot	\$4.11
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, 5,000 to 14,999 cubic foot storage	\$4.96	Cubic Foot	\$5.95
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, 50,000 to 74,999 cubic foot storage	\$2.82	Cubic Foot	\$3.38
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, 75,000 to 109,999 cubic foot storage	\$2.58	Cubic Foot	\$3.09
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, equal to or greater than 110,000 cubic foot storage	\$2.28	Cubic Foot	\$2.73
Concrete Tank with Lid, Buried, less than 5,000 cubic foot storage	\$6.37	Cubic Foot	\$7.65
Dry Stack, Concrete Floor, Concrete Walls	\$8.43	Square Foot	\$10.12
Dry Stack, Concrete Floor, NO Walls	\$4.26	Square Foot	\$5.11
Dry Stack, Concrete Floor, Wood Walls	\$5.60	Square Foot	\$6.72
Dry Stack, Earthen Floor, Concrete Walls	\$4.76	Square Foot	\$5.71
Dry Stack, Earthen Floor, NO Walls	\$0.41	Square Foot	\$0.49
Dry Stack, Earthen Floor, Wood Walls	\$1.93	Square Foot	\$2.31
Earthen Storage Facility, greater than or equal to 50,000 cubic foot storage	\$0.27	Cubic Foot	\$0.33
Earthen Storage Facility, High Water Table	\$0.93	Cubic Foot	\$1.11
Earthen Storage Facility, less than 50,000 cubic foot storage	\$0.52	Cubic Foot	\$0.62
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, 15,000 to 24,999 cubic foot storage	\$1.47	Cubic Foot	\$1.76
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, 25,000 to 49,999 cubic foot storage	\$1.17	Cubic Foot	\$1.41
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, 5,000 to 14,999 cubic foot storage	\$1.88	Cubic Foot	\$2.26
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, 50,000 to 74,999 cubic foot storage	\$1.04	Cubic Foot	\$1.24
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, 75,000 to 109,999 cubic foot storage	\$0.92	Cubic Foot	\$1.11
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, greater than or equal to 110,000 cubic foot storage	\$0.85	Cubic Foot	\$1.03
Open Concrete Tank, Buried, less than 5,000 cubic foot storage	\$4.13	Cubic Foot	\$4.95

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

314 – Brush Management

- Refer to Brush Management Guidance prior to contracting.
- Sagebrush treatment will have complete inventory as well as grazing and brush management plans that are approved by Area Range Staff along with consultation from Wyoming Game and Fish prior to application.
- No mechanical stump removal within fifty (50) feet of a waterbody/stream/river or waterway.
- Conifer Encroachment: Refer to Range Technical Note 1: Wyoming Brush Management(314) Guidance for Treatment of Conifer Encroachment on Rangeland for range inventory requirements. Practice 528–Prescribed Grazing is not required however follow deferment per practice 314–Brush Management standard.
- Practice 595–Integrated Pest Management risk assessment must be completed if treatment includes chemical control (WinPST).
- Practice 595–Integrated Pest Management, if contracted, must be a separate item.
- Contract practice 384–Woody Residue Treatment to treat slash.
- Contract practice 338–Prescribed Burning, and use the appropriate Consolidated Slash Burning Forestlands scenarios to burn slash piles.

	Payment	Unit	Pay-HU
Chemical, Aerial, Fixed-Wing Application	\$30.54	Acre	\$39.26
Chemical, Aerial, Helicopter Application	\$38.52	Acre	\$49.53
Chemical, Ground Application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entails the use of broadcast application of material using low cost chemical(s) to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush) in uplands and other areas not in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands. 	\$18.60	Acre	\$23.91
Chemical, Individual Plant Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of brush management treating on a per plant basis, Individual Plant Treatment (IPT). The typical method of control is application of herbicides (basal or foliar location) on selected individual plants. This scenario will include spot treatment after mechanical treatment. 	\$23.88	Acre	\$30.71
Mechanical and Chemical, Cut Stump plus Chemical Treatment, Pile and Burn, Chip, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entails the removal of Russian Olive/Salt Cedar by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper, masticator or other light equipment followed by an application of approved chemicals (Remedy, Garlon, etc.) at appropriate rates on the exposed cut stump to eliminate sprouting. Cut material will then be piled and burned when dry, chipped and scattered or hauled off site. 	\$482.75	Acre	\$620.68
Mechanical and Chemical, Small Woody Vegetation, Medium Infestations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment followed by an application of low cost chemicals in low volumes of material in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. 	\$36.38	Acre	\$46.78
Mechanical, Hand tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entails the use of axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, brush pullers and chainsaws to remove or cut off woody plants at or below root collar. 	\$107.60	Acre	\$138.34
Mechanical, Heavy Equipment, Large Woody Vegetation, Medium Infestations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entails the removal of brush by pushing, grubbing, masticating, chaining and then raking or piling in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. 	\$267.44	Acre	\$343.85
Mechanical, Light Equipment, Small Woody Vegetation, Light Infestations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, shears or other light equipment to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition (i.e. Lawson Aerator). 	\$20.05	Acre	\$25.78
Mechanical, Medium Equipment, Large Woody Vegetation, Medium Infestations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entails the removal of PJ (pinyon/juniper) encroachment using a skidsteer, chopper or similar equipment in order to improve ecological site condition and habitat. 	\$102.95	Acre	\$132.37

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

315 – Herbaceous Weed Control

- Concurrence of Multi-County Range Management Specialist with the appropriate job approval authority required prior to contracting.
- Removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants. Refer to Range Technical Note 2: Herbaceous Weed Control (315) for Annual Bromes and Six-weeks fescue prior to contracting
- **Eligible:** This practice is eligible on all lands except active cropland/hayland.
- Practice 595–Integrated Pest Management risk assessment must be completed if treatment includes chemical control (WinPST).
- Practice 595–Integrated Pest Management, if contracted, must be a separate item.

Biological Control - Insects ➤ Beneficial insects are used to control invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants. Insects will be collected from existing populations and distributed to planned site.	\$44.70	Acre	\$57.48
Chemical, Aerial Application ➤ Treatment using airplane and/or helicopter to control of noxious or invasive herbaceous vegetation.	\$29.34	Acre	\$37.72
Chemical, Ground Application ➤ Use ground equipment to apply chemicals to control of noxious or invasive herbaceous vegetation.	\$49.33	Acre	\$63.42
Chemical, Spot Treatment • Entails the control of noxious or invasive herbaceous vegetation using hand-carried equipment (such as a backpack and hand-sprayer) to apply chemicals.	\$83.69	Acre	\$107.60
Mechanical ➤ Removal of noxious or invasive herbaceous species using a mower, brush hog, disc or other light equipment to reduce fuel loading, improve ecological condition, and improve wildlife habitat values.	\$25.95	Acre	\$33.37
Mechanical, Hand tools ➤ Entails the use of hand tools, such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, to remove or cut off noxious or invasive herbaceous plants at or below the root collar.	\$48.00	Acre	\$61.71

316 – Animal Mortality Facility

Static Pile, Concrete Bin	\$25.09	Sq. Foot	\$30.11
Static Pile, Concrete Pad	\$6.33	Sq. Foot	\$7.60
Static Pile, Earthen Pad	\$0.69	Sq. Foot	\$0.82
Static Pile, Wood Bin(s)	\$11.04	Sq. Foot	\$13.24

317 – Composting Facility

Bins, Wood, or Concrete wall on concrete slab	\$13.26	Sq. Foot	\$15.91
Composter, Windrow, All-Weather Surface	\$0.84	Sq. Foot	\$1.00
Composter, Windrow, with Compacted Earth Floor	\$0.36	Sq. Foot	\$0.44

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

319 – On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility

- Concurrence of Area Engineer is required for this practice prior to contracting.

Concrete Containment Wall	\$718.56	Cubic Yard	\$862.28
Corrugated Metal Wall Containment	\$20.50	Sq. Foot	\$24.60
Double Wall Tank	\$0.97	Gallon	\$1.17
Earthen Containment	\$34.66	Cubic Yard	\$41.59
Modular Block Containment Wall	\$21.49	Sq.Foot	\$25.79

320 – Irrigation Canal or Lateral

Irrigation Canal	\$1.81	Cubic Yard	\$2.56
Relocate Canal or Lateral ➤ Excavate a new lateral and fill in the old lateral with spoil when a lateral ditch needs to be relocated due to construction activities.	\$2.92	Cubic Yard	\$4.14

324 – Deep Tillage

- Use when adverse soil conditions restrict plant growth such as compacted layers caused by tillage operations or restrictive layers such as hardpans (duripans) are found in the root zone. **Does not** apply to normal tillage practices to prepare a seedbed but is meant to fracture the compacted zone below the restrictive soil layer.

Deep Tillage less than 20 "	\$13.46	Acre	\$19.06
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325 – High Tunnel System

- **Maximum payment on this practice is \$8,500.**
- Maximum payment is \$8,500 per High Tunnel System regardless of size.
- **Ineligible:** Cold frame systems due to the inability to withstand the winds, storms, and intense sunlight of Wyoming.
- **Ineligible:** Container and above ground crops are not eligible
- **Eligible:** Land with a crop history
- **Eligible:** High Tunnel Systems include manufactured structure with a 6 mill UV resistant greenhouse-grade cover.
- Refer to the Seasonal High Tunnel Approved Product list (see eFOTG- practice 325)
- Cost not included are additional lumber (for base or side boards), electrical, heating, and/or mechanical ventilation.
- Producer is required to ensure the high tunnel system is operated and maintained for 4 years.
- Verify that High Tunnel System will not violate any County or City ordinance
- Participant will be responsible for obtaining any required County or City permits prior to installation

Contiguous US Snow	\$3.82	Sq. Foot	\$4.59
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All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

326 – Clearing and Snagging

- Removal of vegetation, logs, or other material along stream channel or water course.

Heavy	\$18.88	Foot	\$22.65
Light	\$13.67	Foot	\$16.40
Medium	\$16.78	Foot	\$20.14

327 – Conservation Cover

- Conventional or organic systems. This practice **does not** apply to plantings for forage production (cannot be harvested).

<p>Introduced Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land is covered with permanent non-native grass/forb vegetation resulting in reduced erosion, runoff, and dust emissions. It may provide cover for beneficial insects and wildlife. 	\$94.16	Acre	\$133.39
<p>Native Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This practice applies on land to be retired from agricultural production and on other lands needing permanent protective cover. It typically involves conversion from a conventional tilled intensive cropping system to permanent native vegetation (includes native grass). 	\$110.82	Acre	\$156.99
<p>Orchard or Vineyard Alleyways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleyways needing permanent protective cover between tree and vine rows. The typical size of this practice is 20 acres. This practice involves conversion from a clean-tilled alleys to permanent vegetation (includes non-native grass/legume mix). It reduces soil erosion, soil, water and air quality degradation, enhances wildlife and/or pollinator habitat, and manages plant pests. Typically 60% of the area is conservation cover. 	\$65.27	Acre	\$92.47
<p>Pollinator Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent vegetation mix of native grasses, legumes, and forbs (may include non-native species), established on any land for permanent vegetative cover that provides habitat for pollinators. Typical practice size is 1 ac. In addition to providing pollinator habitat, this practice scenario may also reduce erosion, improve soil, water, and air quality. The practice may also provide wildlife habitat. It is applicable on cropland, odd areas, corners, etc. Applies to conventional or organic systems. See Plant Materials TN 17. 	\$360.86	Acre	\$511.22

328 – Conservation Crop Rotation

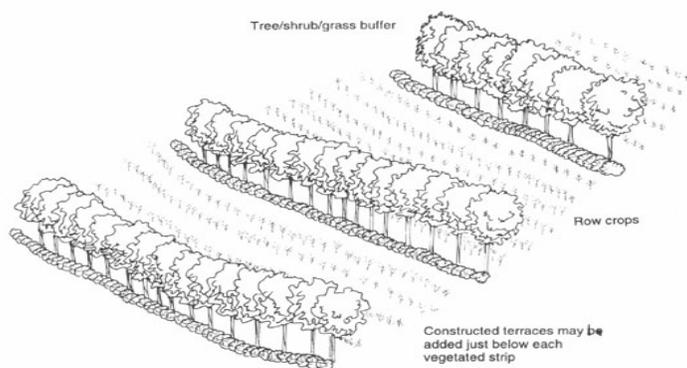
- To document the soil erosion requirement for organic certification, RUSLE2 and WEPS are required.

Basic Rotation Organic and Non-Organic	\$4.51	Acre	\$6.39
<p>Irrigated to Dryland Rotation Organic and Non-Organic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conversion from Irrigated cropland to dryland pasture is acceptable if the guidelines for “Changes in Production System” are followed [reference: 440-CPC, 515.80 C(8), 440-CPC, 515.81 D(4)]. 	\$82.56	Acre	\$84.44
Specialty Crops Organic and Non-Organic	\$24.06	Acre	\$34.09

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
329 – Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till			
No Till Adaptive Management	\$1,837.43	Each	\$2,603.02
No-Till/Strip-Till	\$11.66	Acre	\$16.51
330 – Contour Farming			
Contour Farming	\$5.95	Acre	\$8.43
331 – Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops			
Contour Orchards/Vineyards	\$17.86	Acre	\$25.30
332 – Contour Buffer Strips			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of appropriate grass species. The area of the field border is taken out of production. Minimum widths based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. 			
Introduced Species, Foregone Income (Organic and Non-Organic)	\$455.07	Acre	\$483.18
333 – Amending Soil Properties with Gypsum Products			
Gypsum greater than 1 ton rate	\$37.94	Acre	\$53.75
Gypsum less than 1 ton per acre	\$22.43	Acre	\$31.77

Figure 6. *Contour Buffer Strips.*



http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/national/landuse/forestry/sustain/guidance/?cid=nrcsdev11_009301

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

338 – Prescribed Burning

➤ If permanent firebreaks are needed refer to the standard and cost scenarios for practice 394–Firebreak.

	Payment	Unit	Pay-HU
Consolidated Slash Burning, Forestlands, Fire Boss on Site ➤ Slash created from non-masticated Forest Stand Improvement or Tree/Shrub Site Preparation activities. Unit is based on same acres that produced the slash. ➤ Fire Boss is required.	\$76.55	Acre	\$98.43
Consolidated Slash Burning, Forestlands, Fire Protection Districts ➤ Slash created from non-masticated Forest Stand Improvement or Tree/Shrub Site Preparation activities. Unit is based on same acres that produced the slash. ➤ Burn is conducted in a Fire Protection District with required amount of snow on the ground – Fire Boss is not required.	\$38.42	Acre	\$49.40
Level Terrain, Herbaceous and/or Low-Volatile Woody Fuel, greater than 640 ac. • Burn area is greater than 640 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low-volatile woody fuel and no high-volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks which are used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn.	\$3.98	Acre	\$5.11
Level Terrain, Herbaceous and/or Low-Volatile Woody Fuel, less than or equal to 640 ac. • Burn area of less than 640 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low-volatile woody fuel and no high-volatile fuels.	\$9.56	Acre	\$12.29
Level Terrain, High-Volatile Woody Fuel, greater than 4-foot tall, greater than 640 ac. ➤ Burn area is greater than 640 acres; terrain to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and low-volatile woody fuel and high-volatile woody fuels greater than 4-foot tall, but fire is still a ground fire carried by fine fuel.	\$5.45	Acre	\$7.01
Level Terrain, High-Volatile Woody Fuel, greater than 4-foot tall, less than or equal to 640 ac. ➤ Burn area is less than 640 acres; terrain to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and low-volatile woody fuel and high-volatile woody fuels greater than 4-foot tall, but fire is still a ground fire carried by fine fuel.	\$23.25	Acre	\$29.89
Level Terrain, High-Volatile Woody Fuel, less than 4-foot tall, greater than 640 ac. ➤ Burn area is greater than 640 acres; terrain to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and low-volatile woody fuel and high-volatile woody fuels less than 4-foot tall.	\$4.42	Acre	\$5.69
Level Terrain, High-Volatile Woody Fuel, less than 4-foot tall, less than or equal to 640 ac. ➤ Burn area is less than 640 acres; terrain to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and low-volatile woody fuel and high-volatile woody fuels less than 4-foot tall.	\$13.12	Acre	\$16.87
Site Preparation ➤ Treating areas to encourage natural seeding or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding. Burning is utilized to eliminate existing competition and debris, reduce forest fuel, and to prepare the site for planting or seeding.	\$24.74	Acre	\$31.81
Understory Burn • 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.	\$89.49	Acre	\$115.06

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

340 – Cover Crop

- Fertilizer and weed suppression may be needed to establish the crop (costs not included).
- This scenario assumes that seed will be planted using a No Till/Grass Drill.
- Typically, the cover crop is seeded immediately after harvest of previous crop, but may be inter-seeded into a row crop. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using an approved herbicide, frost-kill or mechanical method prior to planting the subsequent crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch.

Cover Crop - Basic and organic/non-organic • 1-3 species	\$49.38	Acre	\$69.96
Cover Crop 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 and implement a particular cover crop management strategy (e.g., cover crop vs no cover crop, multiple species vs, single species, evaluate different termination methods or timings, using a legume vs no legume for nitrogen credits). Follow the guidance in the NRCS Technical Note 10 - Adaptive Management.	\$1,480.34	Each	\$2,097.15
Cover Crop Multiple Species Organic and Non-Organic • 4 or more species to address all selected purposes of the Cover Crop (340) standard.	\$58.03	Acre	\$82.22

342 – Critical Area Planting

- For the Greater Sage-grouse (WLFW), it is required that ALL (100%) of the species are native.
- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.
- Definition of Moderate Grading – visible rills and small gullies averaging 1-foot depth and 1-foot width are present in field. Runoff from the area flows into streams, water courses, or other water bodies causing degradation to the receiving waters.
- Minimal Site Preparation – Broadcast, drill or aerial planting.

Introduced Species, Minimal Site Preparation	\$34.51	Acre	\$48.90
Native and Introduced Vegetation - Moderate Grading	\$381.54	Acre	\$540.52
Native Species, Minimal Site Preparation	\$91.77	Acre	\$130.01
Vegetation-normal tillage (Organic and Non-Organic)	\$138.59	Acre	\$196.33

345 – Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till

Mulch till-Adaptive Management	\$2,217.40	Each	\$3,141.31
Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till	\$12.38	Acre	\$17.54

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

348 – Dam, Diversion

- Practice(s) 342, 390, or 391 must be contracted with this practice to incorporate the necessary vegetation for appropriate implementation of this practice.
- Concurrence of Stream and/or Wetland Technical Team(s) prior to contracting

Concrete Structure	\$1,901.39	Cubic Yard	\$2,281.67
Constructed Riffle, Rock Chute with 2 cross-vanes ➤ Rock, concrete or other fabricated materials and vegetation reclamation.	\$93.98	Cubic Yard	\$112.77
Earth Fill	\$6.05	Cubic Yard	\$7.26
Earth Fill, Grouted Rock ➤ Earth fill and grouted rock structure is built to divert all or part of the water from waterway or stream.	\$21.31	Cubic Yard	\$25.57
Reinforced Concrete Dam Diversion	\$292.94	Cubic Yard	\$351.53
Rock/Gravel Fill ➤ Rock structure with gravel bedding on geotextile is built to divert all or part of the water from waterway or stream.	\$27.40	Cubic Yard	\$32.89
Rock Structure ➤ Large rock cross vane structure; includes rock riprap, geotextile, equipment and labor to place rock.	\$128.20	Cubic Yard	\$153.84
Sheet Pile Structure ➤ Sheet pile structure with rock; includes sheet piling material and installation along with rock riprap placed with geotextile.	\$25.86	Square Foot	\$31.03
Sheet Pile with Rock Ramp ➤ Includes rock riprap, geotextile, sheet piling material and installation.	\$37.87	Square Foot	\$45.44
Wood Structure	\$499.98	Foot	\$599.97

350 – Sediment Basin

- For separating solids from a liquid waste stream use practice 632– Waste Separation Facility.

Embankment, Earthen Basin, NO Pipe	\$2.80	Cubic Yard	\$3.35
Embankment, Earthen Basin, with Pipe	\$4.97	Cubic Yard	\$5.96
Excavated Basin	\$1.91	Cubic Yard	\$2.30

351 – Well Decommissioning

- Concurrence of NRCS Cultural Resources Specialist is required prior to contracting.
- Consult NRCS State Geologist for guidance on Well Type.

Drilled Well, Type III, 20-foot to 199-foot Depth	\$23.20	Foot	\$32.87
Drilled Well, Type III, greater than or equal to 200-foot Depth	\$13.61	Foot	\$19.28
Drilled Well, Type IV, greater than or equal to 200-foot Depth	\$19.40	Foot	\$27.49
Drilled Well, Type V, greater than or equal to 200-foot Depth	\$21.64	Foot	\$30.65
Shallow Well, less than 20-foot Depth	\$113.08	Foot	\$160.19

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

355 – Groundwater Testing

- This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to determine the quality of a groundwater supply for the following intended uses: irrigation, livestock, fish and wildlife habitat, aquaculture enterprises, or other agricultural uses.
- **Ineligible:** Groundwater for human consumption, nor wells for monitoring groundwater hydrology or contamination associated with animal waste storage or treatment installations.
- **Eligible:** Water supplies that are used or have potential to be used on farms or ranches.

<p>Basic Water Quality Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. 	\$143.58	Each	\$203.40
<p>Full Spectrum Water Quality Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Professional testing for coliform and major cations / anions (calcium, sodium, magnesium, sulfates, sulfides, carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, nitrates, and nitrites); Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi-Organic Compounds; and heavy metals). Recommended when water quality is suspected to be degraded due to specialized substances and/or heavy metals. 	\$646.22	Each	\$915.48
<p>Specialized Water Quality Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Professional testing for coliform and major cations / anions (calcium, sodium, magnesium, sulfates, sulfides, carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, nitrates, and nitrites) as well as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Recommended when water quality is suspected to be degraded due to specialized substance (i.e. alkalines). 	\$365.23	Each	\$517.41

356 – Dike

Material Haul, greater than 1 mile	\$5.40	Cu. Yd.	\$6.48
Material Haul, less than or equal to 1 mile	\$4.92	Cu. Yd.	\$5.90

359 – Waste Treatment Lagoon

Waste Treatment Lagoon	\$0.17	Cu. Foot	\$0.21
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All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
360 – Waste Facility Closure			
Demolition of Concrete Waste Storage Structure	\$1.89	Cu. Foot	\$2.27
Feedlot Closure, Soil Remediation	\$0.21	Cu. Foot	\$0.25
Liquid Waste Impoundment Closure with 0% Liquids and 100% Solids	\$0.30	Cu. Foot	\$0.36
Liquid Waste Impoundment Closure with 25% Liquids and 75% Solids	\$0.26	Cu. Foot	\$0.32
Liquid Waste Impoundment Closure with 50% Liquids and 50% Solids	\$0.22	Cu. Foot	\$0.26
Liquid Waste Impoundment Closure with 75% Liquids and 25% Solids	\$0.18	Cu. Foot	\$0.21
Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage with 0% Liquids and 100% Solids	\$0.26	Cu. Foot	\$0.31
Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage with 25% Liquids and 75% Solids	\$0.22	Cu. Foot	\$0.26
Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage with 50% Liquids and 50% Solids	\$0.18	Cu. Foot	\$0.21
Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage with 75% Liquids and 25% Solids	\$0.14	Cu. Foot	\$0.16

362 – Diversion

Diversion, Concrete Tee Wall	\$55.65	Ln. Foot	\$66.78
Diversion, Earth Berm (cubic yard)	\$4.96	Cu. Yd.	\$5.95
Diversion, Excavation	\$3.61	Cu. Yd.	\$4.33

366 – Anaerobic Digester

Covered Lagoon/Holding Pond	\$81.05	AU	\$97.26
Large Complete Mix, greater than 2,500 Animal Unit (AU)	\$351.62	AU	\$421.94
Large Plug Flow, greater than 2,000 Animal Unit (AU)	\$655.32	AU	\$786.38
Medium Complete Mix, 1,000 to 2,500 Animal Unit (AU)	\$515.81	AU	\$618.97
Medium Plug Flow, 1,000 to 2,000 Animal Unit (AU)	\$771.48	AU	\$925.78
Small Complete Mix, less than 1,000 Animal Unit (AU)	\$537.62	AU	\$645.15
Small Plug Flow, less than 1,000 Animal Unit (AU)	\$989.12	AU	\$1,186.94

367 – Roofs and Covers

Flexible Membrane Cover	\$1.83	Sq. Foot	\$2.19
Flexible Roof	\$9.66	Sq. Foot	\$11.59
Permeable Composite or Inorganic Cover	\$5.84	Sq. Foot	\$7.01
Steel Frame and Roof	\$7.47	Sq. Foot	\$8.97
Timber or Steel Sheet Roof	\$9.36	Sq. Foot	\$11.24
Wood Framed Roof and Building (for manure handling equipment in locations with sub-zero winter conditions)	\$49.99	Sq. Foot	\$59.99

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

372 – Combustion System Improvement

Electric Motor in-lieu of Internal Combustion Engine, 12 to 74 HP	\$4,053.64	Each	\$5,742.66
Electric Motor in-lieu of Internal Combustion Engine, 150 to 299 HP	\$15,314.86	Each	\$21,696.05
Electric Motor in-lieu of Internal Combustion Engine, 75 to 149 HP	\$5,082.08	Each	\$7,199.62
Electric Motor in-lieu of Internal Combustion Engine, greater than or equal to 300 HP	\$30,626.10	Each	\$43,386.98
Electric Motor in-lieu of Internal Combustion Engine, less than 12 HP	\$903.77	Each	\$1,280.34
Internal Combustion Engine Repower, greater than or equal to 200 Brake HP	\$110.69	Brake HP	\$156.81
Internal Combustion Engine Repower, 100 to 199 Brake HP	\$132.78	Brake HP	\$188.11
Internal Combustion Engine Repower, 50 to 99 Brake HP	\$126.63	Brake HP	\$179.39
Internal Combustion Engine Repower, less than 50 Brake HP	\$127.90	Brake HP	\$181.19

373 – Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces

- **Ineligible:** Public roads.
- **Eligible:** Private roads.

Clay Additive Application, Once per Year	\$11.42	Sq. Yd.	\$13.71
Hygroscopic Salt Application, Once per Year	\$0.46	Sq. Yd.	\$0.55
Lignosulfonate Application, Once per Year	\$0.46	Sq. Yd.	\$0.55
Petroleum Emulsion Application, Once per Year	\$1.93	Sq. Yd.	\$2.32
Petroleum-Based Road Oil Application, Once per Year	\$1.70	Sq. Yd.	\$2.03
Polymer Emulsion Application, Once per Year	\$1.96	Sq. Yd.	\$2.35
Water Application, Once per Day	\$0.90	Sq. Yd.	\$1.08
Water Application, Once per Week	\$0.71	Sq. Yd.	\$0.85
Water Application, Twice per Day	\$1.12	Sq. Yd.	\$1.35

374 – Farmstead Energy Improvement

- This practice is to be used exclusively **for implementing recommendations from on-farm energy audits.**
- Installing, replacing, or retrofitting agricultural equipment systems and/or related components or devices which results in an on-farm and/or off-site reduction in actual or potential emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Energy Audit must meet American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) Standard.

Automatic Controller System	\$908.87	Each	\$1,287.57
Grain Dryer	\$58.87	Bu./Hr	\$83.39
Heating, Attic Heat Recovery Vents	\$100.33	Each	\$142.14
Heating, Building (1,000BTU/Hour)	\$7.73	kBTU/Hr	\$10.96
Heating, Radiant Tube System	\$955.29	Each	\$1,353.33
Motor Upgrade, 10 to 100 HP (HP)	\$79.62	HP	\$112.80
Motor Upgrade, greater than 100 HP (HP)	\$99.19	HP	\$140.52
Plate Cooler	\$4,249.68	Each	\$6,020.38
Plate Cooler, Small	\$3,107.82	Each	\$4,402.74
Scroll Compressor	\$2,606.75	HP	\$3,692.90
Variable Speed Drive, greater than 5 HP (HP)	\$149.06	HP	\$211.17
Ventilation, High Efficiency Exhaust Fan	\$870.78	Each	\$1,233.61
Ventilation, Horizontal Air Flow (HAF)	\$130.85	Each	\$185.37

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

375 – Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces

Manure Harvest, More Than Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System Labor	\$1,468.97	Acre	\$1,762.76
Manure Harvest, More Than Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, 20 to 60 Acres	\$9,466.45	Acre	\$11,359.74
Manure Harvest, More Than Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Greater than 60 Acres	\$6,278.37	Acre	\$7,534.05
Manure Harvest, More Than Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Less than 20 Acres	\$12,103.45	Acre	\$14,524.14
Manure Harvest, More Than Twice per Year and Truck-Mounted Mobile Sprinkler System	\$3,039.08	Acre	\$3,646.89
Manure Harvest, Once per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System Labor	\$406.51	Acre	\$487.81
Manure Harvest, Once per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, 20 to 60 Acres	\$8,403.99	Acre	\$10,084.78
Manure Harvest, Once per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Greater than 60 Acres	\$5,215.91	Acre	\$6,259.09
Manure Harvest, Once per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Less than 20 Acres	\$11,040.99	Acre	\$13,249.18
Manure Harvest, Once per Year and Truck-Mounted Mobile Sprinkler System	\$1,976.62	Acre	\$2,371.94
Manure Harvest, Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System Labor	\$760.66	Acre	\$912.79
Manure Harvest, Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, 20 to 60 Acres	\$8,758.14	Acre	\$10,509.77
Manure Harvest, Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Greater than 60 Acres	\$5,570.06	Acre	\$6,684.08
Manure Harvest, Twice per Year and Truck-Mounted Mobile Sprinkler System	\$2,330.77	Acre	\$2,796.92
Manure Harvest, Twice per Year and Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Less than 20 Acres	\$11,395.14	Acre	\$13,674.17
Manure Harvesting, More Than Twice per Year	\$1,416.62	Acre	\$1,699.94
Manure Harvesting, Once per Year	\$354.15	Acre	\$424.98
Manure Harvesting, Twice per Year	\$708.31	Acre	\$849.97
Solid-Set Sprinkler System Labor	\$52.35	Acre	\$62.82
Solid-Set Sprinkler System, 20 to 60 Acres	\$8,049.83	Acre	\$9,659.80
Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Greater than 60 Acres	\$4,861.76	Acre	\$5,834.11
Solid-Set Sprinkler System, Less than 20 Acres	\$10,686.83	Acre	\$12,824.20
Truck-Mounted Mobile Sprinkler System	\$1,622.46	Acre	\$1,946.95

376 – Field Operations Emissions Reduction

One Crop Per Year	\$9.63	Acre	\$13.64
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378 – Pond

Embankment Pond with Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) OR High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe	\$4.62	Cu. Yard	\$5.54
Embankment Pond with Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) Riser and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Barrel (includes Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Sheet Pile)	\$4.99	Cu. Yard	\$5.99
Embankment Pond without Pipe	\$2.99	Cu. Yard	\$3.59
Excavated Pit	\$3.07	Cu. Yard	\$3.68

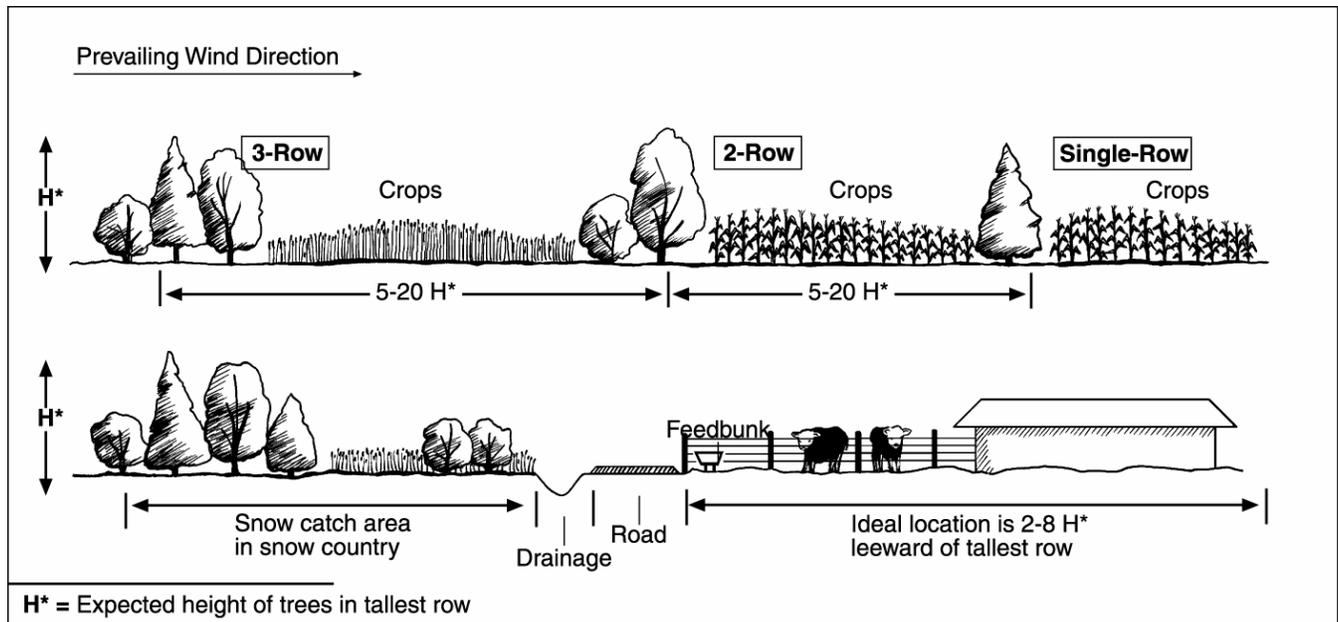
All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

380 – Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

- Windbreaks will be contracted through Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA).
- Protection Tubes not included unless stated as part of the scenario name.
- For site preparation, see practice 490–Tree/Shrub Site Preparation; if contracted, must be a separate item.

One Row, Shrubs, Hand Planted	\$0.41	Foot	\$0.49
One Row, Trees, Hand Planted	\$0.20	Foot	\$0.24
Per Plant, Three Rows or More, Trees, Hand Planted	\$4.04	Each	\$4.84
Per Plant, Three Rows or More, Trees, Machine Planted	\$1.52	Each	\$1.83
Three Rows or More, Shrubs, Machine Planted	\$0.94	Foot	\$1.13
Three Rows or More, Trees, Machine Planted	\$0.50	Foot	\$0.60
Three Rows or More, Trees, Machine Planted, with Protection Tubes	\$1.41	Foot	\$1.69
Three Rows, Shrubs or Tress, Hand Planted	\$1.10	Foot	\$1.32
Two Rows, Shrubs, Machine Planted	\$0.40	Foot	\$0.48
Two Rows, Trees, Machine Planted	\$0.53	Foot	\$0.63
Two Rows, Trees, Machine Planted, with Protection Tubes	\$1.21	Foot	\$1.45



Job Sheet – Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380) p.2 – April 2003

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

382 – Fence

- **Ineligible:** Separating grazing lands from non-grazing (cropland) lands. Exceptions: for windbreaks, riparian corridors and special-use areas for wildlife; to protect structural conservation practices from livestock grazing.
- **Ineligible:** Along property boundaries including federal, state, county, Tribal and private. **Exception:**
 - Wildlife friendly fencing to address a wildlife resource concern. Must have concurrence from the State Wildlife Biologist. Prescribed Grazing 528 not required but suggested to be planned when retrofitting or replacing a wildlife unfriendly fence with a wildlife friendly fence. If habitat continuity is the resource concern being treated conservation practice 645 should be planned.
- **Ineligible:** To keep livestock within the boundaries of a prescribed grazing system(s), range unit, allotment, grazing area, Tribal grazing unit, etc. (perimeter fence).
- **Ineligible:** To exclude domestic livestock from transportation networks (roads, etc) or residential, commercial, or industrial areas. Reference: CPC 440 515.81 E(1)(i)
- **Ineligible:** To exclude pests, including invasive or noninvasive, native or nonnative species such as deer, feral hogs, wild animals, predators, rodents, or other animals, or other organisms from cropland. Reference: CPC 440 515.81 E(1)(i)
- **Eligible:** To protect culturally or socially sensitive areas from livestock use.
- **Eligible:** Lanes required to rotate cattle between pastures within a prescribed grazing system provided they are not adjacent to a road as defined above and are inside the boundary of the grazing system, range unit, allotment, grazing area, Tribal grazing unit, etc.
- **Eligible:** Boundary fences or perimeter fence around expired or expiring CRP land. Practices may not be implemented until the CRP contract has expired. Reference: CPC 440 515.52 C(ii) / CPC 440 515.81 E(1)(i)
- **Eligible:** Control the movement of cattle within a prescribed grazing system, range unit, allotment, grazing area, Tribal grazing unit, etc. (cross fences) regardless of ownership.
- **Eligible:** Boundary fence or perimeter fence on land to protect, restore, or enhance an environmentally sensitive area (ie. Riparian area, or wetland) Reference: CPC 515.81 E(1)(i)
- **Eligible:** Boundary fence or perimeter fence on land to facilitate a change in production systems per requirements of section 515.81 D(4). Reference 515.81 E(1)(i)
- Fences planned to improve grazing management will be wildlife friendly following current conservation practice standard unless otherwise approved by the State Resource Conservationist (SRC) through the variance process.
- Use practice 649-Structure for Wildlife to retrofit a wildlife unfriendly fence or to install fence markers.

Barbed/Smooth Wire	\$1.79	Foot	\$2.30
Buck and Pole • Install permanent fence to protect spring developments and riparian areas.	\$3.63	Foot	\$4.67
Chain Link Safety Fence ➤ Install permanent fence to exclude human access to a waste storage system.	\$11.04	Foot	\$14.20
Confinement ➤ Install permanent fence for livestock waste facilities.	\$3.82	Foot	\$4.91
Electric	\$1.26	Foot	\$1.62
Exclusion Barrier, Practice Implementation/ Trails/Roads, Control Movement of People, Vehicles and Animals ➤ Restrict access by use of a gate and limited fencing to the use of forest/farm roads and trails or from an area where a conservation practice has been implemented.	\$4.36	Foot	\$5.61
Exclusion Barrier, Temporary Electric Fencing ➤ Exclusion of animals to protect or enhance sensitive areas such as wildlife habitat, grass seedings, windbreaks, streambank stability, etc.	\$0.79	Foot	\$1.01
Protection, Sensitive Areas / Threatened, Endangered, and/or Sensitive Species ➤ Install permanent fence to protect windbreaks, riparian corridors, and special use areas for wildlife.	\$3.54	Foot	\$4.55
Wire Difficult ➤ Defined as sites with poor access, steep slopes, rocky sites, dense brush or wet conditions.	\$2.66	Foot	\$3.43

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

383 – Fuel Break

- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.
- Steep slope scenarios refer to terrain where slope is equal to or greater than forty percent (40%).

Dozer	\$1,195.18	Acre	\$1,434.22
Dozer, Steep Slopes	\$1,845.66	Acre	\$2,214.79
Forested	\$737.21	Acre	\$884.65
Hand, Low Intensity	\$204.17	Acre	\$245.01
Hand, Medium/High Intensity	\$601.03	Acre	\$721.24
Masticator	\$1,098.41	Acre	\$1,318.09
Masticator, Steep Slopes	\$1,563.88	Acre	\$1,876.66
NON Forested	\$195.62	Acre	\$234.74
Structure	\$1,075.43	Acre	\$1,290.52

384 – Woody Residue Treatment

Chipping	\$368.28	Acre	\$441.94
Consolidated Slash, Pile, Hand, no burning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slash will be piled in small piles by hand located in forest openings, away from trees. • Hand work with chain saws can be used in steep areas. 	\$100.44	Acre	\$120.53
Consolidated Slash, Pile, Mechanical, no burning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slash will be piled in small piles using mechanical methods located in forest openings, away from nearby trees. ➤ Mechanical methods include brush rake on both light and heavy equipment. 	\$75.42	Acre	\$90.51
Forest Slash Treatment, Medium/Heavy Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treating an area of significant woody plant residue typically using heavy equipment such as masticators, mulchers, drum choppers, etc. Hand work using chainsaws is used on steep slopes. 	\$282.82	Acre	\$339.39
Restoration/Conservation Treatment following Catastrophic Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of a combination of hand (chainsaw) and heavy equipment similar to those used in logging to treat slash resulting from catastrophic events such as fire, or wind. ➤ Concurrence with Area Resource Conservationist is required to use this scenario. 	\$570.00	Acre	\$684.00
Woody Residue/Silviculture Slash Treatment, Light Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treating an area of forest slash to reduce hazardous fuels by using both hand (cutting, loping) and mechanical (masticating, chipping) equipment. Typically done by hand and light equipment. 	\$141.00	Acre	\$169.20

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
386 – Field Border			
Field Border, Introduced Species	\$51.61	Acre	\$73.12
Field Border, Introduced Species, Forgone Income	\$414.13	Acre	\$435.63
Field Border, Native Species	\$73.19	Acre	\$103.69
Field Border, Native Species, Forgone Income	\$435.71	Acre	\$466.20
Field Border, Pollinator	\$107.63	Acre	\$152.47
Field Border, Pollinator, Forgone Income	\$470.14	Acre	\$514.99

388 – Irrigation Field Ditch

Irrigation Field Ditch, 10 to 20 cubic feet per second	\$2.35	Foot	\$3.33
Irrigation Field Ditch, 2.5 to 10 cubic feet per second	\$1.43	Foot	\$2.03
Irrigation Field Ditch, greater than 20 cubic feet second	\$3.47	Foot	\$4.91
Irrigation Field Ditch, Less than 2.5 cubic feet per second	\$0.88	Foot	\$1.24

390 – Riparian Herbaceous Cover

- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.
- Cool Season grasses – establish herbaceous cover for Greater Sage-grouse (WLFW).

Aquatic Wildlife	\$3,263.11	Acre	\$3,915.73
Cool Season Grasses with Forbs • Native grass species only	\$703.11	Acre	\$843.73
Plugging and Seeding • Herbaceous species only	\$3,509.21	Acre	\$4,211.05
Sedge Mat, Basic • A mix of coir erosion control matting and wetland plants grown hydroponically to maximize root growth for immediate anchoring and improved soil cohesion. Each wetland sod/sedge mat is approximately 16.2 feet in length and 3.2 feet wide. • Sedges will be planted using mats secured in place by wooden stakes. • Existing viable grasses such as prairie cordgrass (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>), rushes, and/or ferns may be incorporated with the sedge mat. Additional site adapted species of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs may be added by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s).	\$12,823.88	Acre	\$15,388.66
Sedge Mat, Cuttings and Sisal Twine • A mix of coir erosion control matting and wetland plants grown hydroponically to maximize root growth for immediate anchoring and improved soil cohesion. Each wetland sod/sedge mat is approximately 16.2 feet in length and 3.2 feet wide. • Sedges will be planted using mats secured in place by wooden stakes as well as woody cuttings and sisal twine. • Existing viable grasses such as prairie cordgrass (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>), rushes, and/or ferns will be incorporated with the sedge mat. Additional site adapted species of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs may be added by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s)	\$16,104.29	Acre	\$19,325.15
Warm Season Grasses with Forbs • Native grass species only	\$2,270.95	Acre	\$2,683.45

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

391 – Riparian Forest Buffer

Bare-root, Hand Planted with Protection Tubes	\$1,743.35	Acre	\$2,092.02
Bare-root, Machine Planted with Protection Tubes	\$1,089.07	Acre	\$1,306.88
Cuttings with Protection Tubes • Cottonwood or willow whips	\$4,354.93	Acre	\$5,225.92
Per Plant, Trees and/or Shrub, Hand Planted with Protection Tubes	\$10.51	Each	\$12.61
Per Plant, Trees and/or Shrub, Machine Planted with Protection Tubes	\$7.79	Each	\$9.35
Seedings • Seed from native tree/shrub species	\$147.75	Acre	\$177.29

393 – Filter Strip

- See Wyoming Agronomy Technical Note No. 28: [Using RUSLE2 for the Design and Predicted Effectiveness of Vegetative Filter Strips for Sediment](#). This practice will not be used for filtering of agricultural chemicals/nutrients; instead use practice 635–Vegetated Treatment Area.

Filter Strip, Introduced species	\$102.85	Acre	\$145.70
Filter Strip, Introduced species, Forgone Income	\$465.36	Acre	\$508.21
Filter Strip, Native species	\$97.78	Acre	\$138.53
Filter Strip, Native species, Forgone Income	\$474.11	Acre	\$520.60

394 – Firebreak

- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.

Constructed, Light Equipment • Using typical farm equipment (tractors, plows, disks, etc.)	\$0.03	Foot	\$0.03
Constructed, Medium Equipment, Flat to Medium Slopes • Non-typical equipment (dozers, scrapers, etc.)	\$0.26	Foot	\$0.31
Constructed, Medium Equipment, Steep Slopes	\$1.29	Foot	\$1.55
Constructed, Wide, Bladed or Disked • Firebreak width 30' or more.	\$2.06	Foot	\$2.47
Vegetated, Permanent	\$0.31	Foot	\$0.37

395 – Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Fish Barrier	\$1,274.22	Cu. Yard	\$1,529.07
Instream Rock Placement	\$9,919.02	Each	\$11,902.82
Instream Rock Placement, Wetland Sedge Mat, Cuttings and Sisal Twine ➤ A mix of coir erosion control matting and wetland plants grown hydroponically to maximize root growth for immediate anchoring and improved soil cohesion. Each wetland sod/sedge mat is approximately 16.2 feet in length and 3.2 feet wide. ➤ Sedges will be planted using mats secured in place by wooden stakes as well as woody cuttings and sisal twine. ➤ Existing viable grasses such as prairie cordgrass (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>), rushes, and/or ferns will be incorporated with the sedge mat. Additional site adapted species of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs may be added by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s)	\$10,763.44	Each	\$12,916.12
Instream Wood Placement	\$16,988.12	Each	\$20,385.75
Riparian Zone Improvement-Forested	\$6,158.05	Acre	\$7,389.65
Rock and Wood Structures	\$26,340.38	Each	\$31,608.45

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

396 – Aquatic Organism Passage

- Concurrence of State Biologist and Area Engineer is required for this practice prior to contracting.
- Detailed descriptions of the Fish passage scenarios can be found in the payment schedule workbooks.

Alaskan Steeppass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roughened chutes that employ baffles connected to the walls and floor of the chute to provide near continuous energy dissipation throughout the fishway length. 	\$9,535.99	Foot	\$11,443.18
Blockage Removal	\$35.99	Cu. Yd.	\$43.19
Bottomless Culvert	\$465.98	Cu. Yd.	\$559.18
Bridge	\$2,171.34	Foot	\$2,605.61
Complex Denil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforced, poured-in-place concrete structures outfitted with removable baffles constructed with treated wood that fits into channels incorporated into the ladder walls. 	\$54,469.07	Foot	\$65,362.89
Concrete Box Culvert	\$29.04	Sq. Foot	\$34.85
Concrete Dam Removal	\$114.01	Cu. Yd.	\$136.81
Concrete Ladder	\$10,102.32	Foot	\$12,122.78
Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) Culvert	\$23,714.55	Ea.	\$28,457.46
Earthen Dam Removal	\$49.15	Cu. Yd.	\$58.98
Low Water Crossing	\$515.77	Cu. Yd.	\$618.93
Nature-Like Fishway	\$74,057.08	Ac.	\$88,868.49
Paddlewheel Screen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Modular rotating drum paddlewheel screen installed in the ditch about 100 feet downstream of the diversion dam. Screen is outfitted with a screw-gated 10-inch smooth HDPE pipe buried below the floodplain and connects the bypass entrance to a deep pool in the adjacent stream. The screen is placed on an excavated bed backfilled with compacted sand and gravel and bolted to a small reinforced poured in-place concrete headwall. 	\$6,273.28	CFS	\$7,527.94
Rotating Drum Screen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The drum rotates in the direction of the incoming flow, and is designed to protect fish from entrainment into the diversion while at the same time rolling fine debris attached to the screen face into the ditch or canal below. Rotating drum screens can be installed in the active channel along a streambank, but are most commonly built in a canal below a diversion structure. 	\$745.78	CFS	\$894.93
Short Alaskan Steeppass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2-foot wide x 10-foot long Alaskan Steeppass ladder installed on low-head dam that is not tagged for removal. 	\$3,186.64	Vertical Foot	\$3,823.97

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
397 – Aquaculture Ponds			
Aquaculture Pond	\$19,545.90	Acre	\$23,455.08

399 – Fishpond Management

➤ Concurrence of State Biologist is required for this practice prior to contracting.

Aerator, Subsurface	\$2,492.20	Acre	\$2,990.64
Aerator, Surface	\$993.35	Acre	\$1,192.02
Depth Management	\$2,511.21	Acre	\$3,013.46
Habitat Structures	\$3,012.86	Acre	\$3,615.44
Invasive Weed Species, Chemical	\$185.01	Acre	\$222.01
Planting Native Vegetation	\$2,189.38	Acre	\$2,627.26

402 – Dam

Pipe Principal Spillway, Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP)	\$10.04	Cu. Yd	\$12.04
Pipe Principal Spillway, Reinforced Concrete	\$11.57	Cu. Yd	\$13.89

 NRCS PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS FOR
 WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY
 (NHCP, Practice-410, NRCS October, 1985)

Quantity

- 1) *Effects on volumes and rates of runoff, evaporation, deep percolation and ground water recharge.*
- 2) *Effects of the structure on soil water and resulting changes in plant growth and transpiration.*

Quality

- 1) *Ability of structure to trap sediment and sediment-attached substances carried by runoff.*
- 2) *Effect of structure on the susceptibility of downstream stream banks and stream beds to erosion.*
- 3) *Effects of the proposed structure on the movement of dissolved substances to ground water.*
- 4) *Effects on visual quality of downstream water resources.*

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
410 – Grade Stabilization Structure			
Check Dams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on of stabilizing/re-grading the gully and installing six check dams with a top width of 3 feet, average height of 2.5feet, 19-foot length, and 2:1 side slopes; containing an average of 21 tons of rock for a total of 126 tons. 	\$26.46	Ton	\$31.75
Concrete Block	\$7.19	Sq. Foot	\$8.63
Embankment, Soil Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe where on site soils are not acceptable and require extra processing or hauling from off farm, distances greater than one mile. Typical installation cost estimate based on 2,500 cubic yards of earthfill, 90 feet of pipe 10" PVC pipe with a canopy inlet and 3 cubic yard sand diaphragm. 	\$7.21	Cu. Yard	\$8.65
Embankment, with a Principal Spillway Pipe 8 to 12 inches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on 2,500 cubic yards of earthfill, 90 feet of pipe 10" PVC pipe with a canopy inlet and 3 cubic yard sand diaphragm. 	\$4.79	Cu. Yard	\$5.75
Embankment, with a Principal Spillway Pipe greater than 12 inches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on 2,500 cubic yards of earthfill, smooth steel drop inlet principle spillway with a 7-foot riser and 90-foot barrel, and 82 square feet of anti-seep collars. 	\$5.84	Cu. Yard	\$7.00
Embankment, with a Principal Spillway Pipe less than or equal to 6 inches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on 2,000 cubic yards of earthfill and 80 feet of pipe 6" PVC pipe with a canopy inlet. 	\$4.04	Cu. Yard	\$4.85
Grade Control, Large <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on a 42.5 cubic yard concrete grade control structure with a net drop of 8.5 feet. Structure has a 14-foot weir length, 20-foot apron length, wall height of 15'-2" with 16-foot headwall extensions, 14-foot long wingwalls, 13"- thick sidewalls, and the floor is 15". All other components are 10" thick. 	\$2,063.45	Cu. Yard	\$2,476.14
Log Drop Structures	\$3,973.10	Each	\$4,767.72
Pipe Drop, Plastic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on the riser weir length (diameter x 3.14) times the length of the pipe barrel (e.g. 6-ft high 18" (1.5') PVC riser, 40-ft long barrel; 1.5' x 3.14 x 40' = 188 sq. ft.). 	\$19.77	Sq. Foot	\$23.72
Pipe Drop, Steel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on the riser weir length (diameter x 3.14) times the length of the pipe barrel (e.g. smooth steel pipe drop structure with a 36-inch, 12-ft tall riser and a 100-ft long 30-inch barrel (riser weir length x barrel length = 3' x 3.14 x 30' = 940 sq. ft.). 	\$11.18	Sq. Foot	\$13.41
Rock Chute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on a 20-foot bottom with 4:1 side slopes, 5-foot drop with at a 5:1 slope, 18-foot crest, and 20-foot outlet basin. Average end cross-sectional area of 146.5 sq. ft.; length of chute including inlet and outlet aprons = 71.3 feet; depth of rock is 32 inches which converts to 387 cu. yd. 	\$61.92	Cu. Yard	\$74.30
Rock Drop Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit of payment measurement is defined as weir length multiplied by drop in feet. Typical installation cost estimate based on a gabion wall structure with a drop of 6 feet and weir length of 8 feet (48 sq. ft.). 	\$53.95	Sq. Foot	\$64.74
Weir Drop Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical installation cost estimate based on a semicircular steel toe wall structure with a drop of 3 ft and weir length of 30 ft (90 sq. ft.) 	\$66.36	Sq. Foot	\$79.63

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

412 – Grassed Waterway

Base Waterway	\$2,194.18	Acre	\$3,108.42
With Checks	\$2,699.00	Acre	\$3,823.58

422 – Hedgerow Planting

Pollinator Habitat	\$0.79	Foot	\$1.12
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428 – Irrigation Ditch Lining

Buried Flexible Lining	\$13.14	Sq. Yard	\$18.62
Concrete Lining	\$8.04	Sq. Yard	\$11.38
Flexible Lining	\$7.47	Sq. Yard	\$10.58
GCL Liner	\$12.20	Sq. Yard	\$17.28

430 – Irrigation Pipeline

- Unit Type for **all** pipe is per pound. For converting feet pipe to pounds, refer to the Pipe Weight Calculator (MS Excel worksheet tool); located on the Wyoming SharePoint at (Ctrl+Click on link or follow the path): [440 Programs > Documents](#)

Alfalfa Valve, greater than or equal to 10 inch	\$414.12	Each	\$586.67
Alfalfa Valve, less than or equal to 8 inch	\$273.09	Each	\$386.87
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Corrugated Plastic Pipe	\$1.68	Pound	\$2.38
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Iron Pipe Size (IPS) and Tubing, greater than or equal to 10 inch	\$1.60	Pound	\$2.26
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Iron Pipe Size (IPS) and Tubing, less than or equal to 8 inch	\$1.85	Pound	\$2.62
Horizontal Boring	\$100.32	Foot	\$142.12
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Pipe, greater than or equal to 10 inch	\$1.35	Pound	\$1.92
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Pipe, less than or equal to 8 inch	\$1.66	Pound	\$2.36
Steel, Corrugated Steel Pipe	\$0.86	Pound	\$1.22
Steel, Iron Pipe Size (IPS), greater than or equal to 10 inch	\$1.24	Pound	\$1.76
Steel, Iron Pipe Size (IPS), less than or equal to 8 inch	\$1.33	Pound	\$1.89
Surface Aluminum, Aluminum Irrigation Pipe	\$3.40	Pound	\$4.81
Surface High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Iron Pipe Size (IPS) and Tubing	\$1.81	Pound	\$2.56
Surface Steel, Iron Pipe Size (IPS)	\$1.23	Pound	\$1.74

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
436 – Irrigation Reservoir			
Embankment Dam, with On-Site Borrow	\$3.15	Cu. Yard	\$4.46
Embankment Reservoir, greater than 30 Acre-Feet	\$2.55	Cu. Yard	\$3.62
Embankment Reservoir, less than or equal to 30 Acre-Feet	\$2.54	Cu. Yard	\$3.59
Excavated Tailwater Pit	\$1.33	Cu. Yard	\$1.88

441 – Irrigation System, Microirrigation

- Drip irrigation for Shelterbelt / Windbreak will be contracted through Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA).

High Tunnel	\$0.26	Sq. Foot	\$0.37
Micro-jet	\$1,685.12	Acre	\$2,387.25
Shelterbelt Drip	\$0.04	Sq. Foot	\$0.05
Subsurface Drip Irrigation (SDI)	\$1,096.04	Acre	\$1,552.73
Surface Drip tubing with Vineyard	\$1,466.96	Acre	\$2,078.20

442 – Sprinkler System

➤ **Maximum payment on this practice is \$50,000 per irrigation system. Exception: does not apply to Colorado River Salinity Control projects.**

- **Ineligible:** Replacement irrigation system of the same type. For example - pivot system to a pivot system or a sideroll system to a sideroll system.
- **Ineligible:** Application will be considered ineligible if more than five percent (5%) of the acres in the field where the irrigation practice will be installed **does not** have the required irrigation history.

Big Gun Sprinkler Cart	\$1,277.95	Each	\$1,810.42
Center Pivot System	\$46.13	Foot	\$65.35
Handline	\$2.52	Foot	\$3.58
Linear Move System	\$59.16	Foot	\$83.81
Pod System	\$167.81	Each	\$237.74
Renovation of Existing Sprinkler System	\$4.96	Foot	\$7.03
➤ Conversion from high pressure to low pressure; includes complete low pressure nozzle package			
Solid Set System	\$2,883.19	Acre	\$4,084.52
Swing Arm addon	\$120.86	Foot	\$171.22
➤ Scenario includes all the hardware from the end of the connecting pivot including switches and controls to turn water off when needed.			
➤ This scenario is for the length of the swing arm corner system and is considered part of the center pivot system for payment cap.			
Traveling Gun System, 2-inch to 3-inch Hose	\$14,055.55	Each	\$21,083.32
Traveling Gun System, greater than 3-inch Hose	\$27,809.88	Each	\$39,397.32
Traveling Gun System, less than 2-inch Hose	\$7,167.43	Each	\$10,153.86
Wheel Line System	\$10.26	Foot	\$14.53

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate Unit Type HU Payment Rate

443 – Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface

- An irrigation water management plan meeting the 449- Irrigation Water Management standards shall be developed when using this practice.

Aluminum Gated Pipe	\$3.27	Pound	\$4.63
Aluminum Gated Pipe and Surge Valve with Controller	\$3.81	Pound	\$5.39
Polyethylene (PE) Irrigation Tubing	\$3.13	Pound	\$4.43
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Gated Pipe	\$1.44	Pound	\$2.05
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Gated Pipe and Surge Valve with Controller	\$1.81	Pound	\$2.57
Surge Valve with Controller	\$1,334.52	Each	\$1,890.56

449 – Irrigation Water Management

- When an Irrigation Water Management plan will be contracted, an IWM plan is required for each individual field.
- This practice may only be contracted for a maximum of three (3) years.
- If adequate weather data is available to estimate crop use by the Modified Penman equation or other acceptable evapo-transpiration equation, daily crop use calculations may be substituted for soil moisture monitoring. Weather data typically needed to calculate daily crop use would include temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, wind speed, and wind run.
- Records shall include documentation of timing and amount of irrigation application. A record of the soil moisture readings or the crop use calculations shall also be required. For the present irrigation system, appropriate irrigation efficiency shall be used to balance irrigation application when crop use predictions are used to schedule irrigations.
- **Basic IWM or High Tunnel:** The basic IWM principles for irrigated cropland or hayland includes: record keeping using the checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation (start and stop), inches of irrigation applied, length of the set and inches of rainfall), soil moisture is determined by feel method, control and measurement of irrigation water to the farm and monitoring.
- **Intermediate IWM:** Moisture is determined by in-field moisture sensors. Sensors are read with a manual soil moisture meter. Irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow measuring device. IWM is contracted for 3 years. Equipment components are purchased in year one. Includes requirements for Basic IWM.
- **Advanced IWM:** High intensity water management system. Soil moisture is determined by automated soil moisture monitoring stations equipped with wireless telemetry data. Irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow measurement device. Soil moisture telemetry data is automatically sent to a data logger which is downloaded to a computer with irrigation software. Some data such as total water applied may be entered into computer software manually. Soil moisture sensors are paired and installed at different depths within the root zone, a set (2) of sensors for each 20 acres, maximum of 3 sets. IWM is contracted for three (3) years. Equipment components must be purchased the first year.
- **High Tunnel IWM:** Irrigation water management in high tunnels includes the monitoring of soils moisture versus crop consumptive use with the use of two (2) tensiometers at different depths. Record of tensiometer reading shall be kept during the growing season; other information should be date of planting, date of killing frost, total net irrigation applied per crop. The tensiometers are not shown in the cost list; they are reflected in the management hours.
- Refer to practice 587–Structure for Water Control for flow meter devices.

Advanced IWM, Year 1	\$3,054.79	Ea.	\$4,327.61
Advanced IWM, Year 1, Contracted	\$3,392.50	Ea.	\$4,806.04
Advanced IWM, Years 2 and 3	\$481.25	Ea.	\$681.77
Advanced IWM, Years 2 and 3, Contracted	\$818.96	Ea.	\$1,160.20
Basic IWM or High Tunnel	\$300.78	Ea.	\$426.11
Basic IWM, Contracted	\$469.64	Ea.	\$665.32
Intermediate IWM, Year 1	\$880.22	Ea.	\$1,246.98
Intermediate IWM, Year 1, Contracted	\$1,105.36	Ea.	\$1,565.93
Intermediate IWM, Years 2 and 3	\$481.25	Ea.	\$681.77
Intermediate IWM, Years 2 and 3, Contracted	\$706.39	Ea.	\$1,000.72

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
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450 – Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Application

Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Application	\$2.83	Pound	\$4.01
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457 – Mine Shaft and Adit Closing

➤ Concurrence of State Biologist to address wildlife concerns prior to contracting.

Horizontal Shaft, Bat Grating	\$113.83	Sq. Foot	\$161.26
Horizontal Shaft, Dry	\$46.15	Cu. Yard	\$65.38
Horizontal Shaft, with Acid Mine Drainage (AMD)	\$71.89	Cu. Yard	\$101.84
Subsidence Pit	\$14.42	Cu. Yard	\$20.42
Vertical Shaft	\$433.21	Cu. Yard	\$613.72

460 – Land Clearing

Heavy Equipment	\$617.95	Acre	\$875.43
NON-Heavy Equipment	\$423.84	Acre	\$600.44

462 – Precision Land Forming

Minor Shaping	\$1,799.03	Acre	\$2,548.63
Shaping Existing Lot Acre ➤ Existing livestock facility that requires shaping to provide drainage and/or direct runoff to the waste management system. Concurrence of Area Engineer is required for this scenario prior to contracting.	\$2,687.90	Acre	\$3,807.85
Shaping Relocation New Feedlot ➤ Relocation of livestock facility to a new area that requires shaping to provide drainage and/or direct runoff to the waste management system. Concurrence of Area Engineer is required for this scenario prior to contracting.	\$2,598.15	Acre	\$3,680.71
Site Stabilization	\$1.32	Cu. Yard	\$1.86

464 – Irrigation Land Leveling

Irrigation Land Leveling (acre)	\$535.07	Acre	\$758.02
Irrigation Land Leveling (cubic yard)	\$1.31	Cu Yd.	\$1.86

466 – Land Smoothing

Minor Shaping	\$64.14	Acre	\$90.86
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All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
468 – Lined Waterway or Outlet			
Concrete	\$3.15	Sq. Foot	\$4.46
Concrete Block	\$2.73	Sq. Foot	\$3.87
Membrane	\$4.37	Sq. Foot	\$6.19
Rock Lined, 12-inch	\$1.29	Sq. Foot	\$1.82
Rock Lined, 24-inch	\$2.82	Sq. Foot	\$3.99
Turf Reinforced Matting	\$0.45	Sq. Foot	\$0.64

472 – Access Control

- Restricting access to field/farm/property through use of signage and other markings to prevent excessive sediment in surface water, concentrated flow erosion and wildlife habitat degradation, etc.

Forest/Farm Access Control	\$0.09	Foot	\$0.11
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484 – Mulching

Erosion Control Blanket, Short Term	\$0.11	Sq. Foot	\$0.13
Natural Material, Full Coverage ➤ Straw mulch; example critical area plantings.	\$282.06	Acre	\$338.48
Natural Material, Partial Coverage	\$42.50	Acre	\$51.00
Synthetic Material ➤ Material used does not allow infiltration or air movement (i.e. geotextile, biodegradable plastic, polyethylene plastic).	\$1,228.69	Acre	\$1,474.43
Tree and Shrub ➤ Weed barrier fabric; example new tree planting.	\$0.20	Sq. Foot	\$0.23

490 – Tree/Shrub Site Preparation

- **Ineligible:** This practice is not eligible on annually tilled ground.
- Use this practice for site preparation when contracting practices 380–Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment or 612–Tree/Shrub Establishment.

Chemical, Aerial Application	\$48.91	Acre	\$58.69
Chemical, Ground Application	\$148.93	Acre	\$178.72
Chemical, Hand Application	\$93.04	Acre	\$111.65
Mechanical, Heavy	\$320.80	Acre	\$384.96
Mechanical, Light	\$99.25	Acre	\$119.10
Site Preparation, Hand	\$581.61	Acre	\$697.93
Site Preparation, Windbreak ➤ Involves the use of various chemical/tillage methods to allow for the planting of a windbreak. Site preparation includes chemically killing vegetation prior to mechanical site preparation using appropriate methods to allow for planting of the site (i.e. ripping, disking, and harrowing).	\$178.38	Acre	\$214.05

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

500 – Obstruction Removal

- Concurrence of NRCS Cultural Resources Specialist is required prior to implementation.

Feedlot Fence Removal	\$5.62	Foot	\$6.74
Loose Rock & Debris Removal	\$8.56	Cu. Yard	\$10.28
Removal and Disposal of Brush and Trees, greater than 6-inch diameter	\$1,973.87	Acre	\$2,368.64
Removal and Disposal of Brush and Trees, less than 6-inch diameter	\$872.84	Acre	\$1,047.41
Removal and Disposal of Fence	\$0.71	Foot	\$0.85
Removal and Disposal of Rock and/or Boulders	\$97.02	Cu. Yard	\$116.43
Removal and Disposal of Steel and/or Concrete Structures	\$11.34	Sq. Foot	\$13.61
Removal and Disposal of Wood Structures	\$5.90	Sq. Foot	\$7.07

511 – Forage Harvest Management

Improved Forage Quality • Plant tissue test is required	\$1.10	Acre	\$1.55
Organic Preemptive Harvest	\$68.91	Acre	\$69.57
Perennial Crop, Directed Mowing ➤ Blocks of standing forage are left unharvested as nesting winter-cover for wildlife.	\$42.70	Acre	\$43.66
Perennial Crops, Delayed Mowing ➤ Applicable to Greater Sage-grouse (WLFW). ➤ Eligible only within 10 miles from a sage-grouse lek and within 1/2 mile from sagebrush. ➤ Utilize one or more of the following: ➔ Mow only during daylight hours. ➔ Mow from the center of the field outward, or from one end to the other, not from the outside inward. ➔ Use a flushing bar. ➤ Until killing frost, leave a border of unharvested vegetation on at least one side of the field (preferably adjacent to sagebrush habitat for escape cover). The field border must be at least 30 feet wide and a minimum of 1/2 acre for every 40 acres of hayland. ➤ Payment based on total hayland acres enrolled.	\$81.88	Acre	\$82.34

512 – Forage and Biomass Planting

- The maximum allowable legume component of an approved seed mix is thirty percent (30%).
- Weed control is required if needed for stand establishment.

Pollinator Friendly, NO Foregone Income	\$157.56	Acre	\$223.21
Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Introduced Perennial Grasses with Legume ➤ This scenario includes light tillage and chemical (cost for planting of cover crop is not included).	\$64.92	Acre	\$91.96

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

516 – Livestock Pipeline

- Livestock Pipeline is a facilitating practice to implement a prescribed grazing system. See practice 528 Prescribed Grazing.
- Payment is not authorized when the pipeline will be used for any part of a human domestic water supply.
- Associated practices include, but are not limited to: Aquaculture Pond (397), Critical Area Planting (342), Pumping Plant (533), Watering Facility (614)

Adverse Conditions ➤ Rocky Soil Conditions and Steep Slopes can make the cost of trenching and pipeline installation significantly higher. Identification of significant extents should be done during planning. Alternative routes must be assessed prior to contracting this practice. Areas with extensive rock digging (bed or shelf rock) should be avoided if alternate routes exist.	\$4.28	Foot	\$5.51
Below Frost Line, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Iron Pipe Size (IPS) ➤ Below ground AND below frost line installation of PVC pipeline. Includes trenching 12" wide x 70" depth and backfilling.	\$2.31	Foot	\$2.97
Below Frost PVC, HDPE, IPS, PE ➤ Below ground AND below frost line (5 feet) installation of HDPE pipeline. Includes a backhoe for excavation and fuser for fusing pipeline.	\$1.73	Foot	\$2.22
Buried PVC, IPS, HDPE, PE ➤ Below ground installation of plastic pipe including PVC, IPS, HDPE or PE pipe. Includes trenching 12" wide x 48" depth and backfilling	\$1.50	Foot	\$1.93
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Iron Pipe Size (IPS) and Tubing ➤ Below ground installation of HDPE (Iron Pipe Size & Tubing) pipeline. Includes plowing for small diameter pipeline, and fuser for fusing pipeline.	\$1.62	Foot	\$2.08
Horizontal Boring	\$42.45	Foot	\$54.58
Steel, Iron Pipe Size (IPS)	\$4.29	Foot	\$5.52
Surface High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Iron Pipe Size (IPS) and Tubing	\$0.84	Foot	\$1.08
Surface Steel, Iron Pipe Size (IPS)	\$3.34	Foot	\$4.30

521A – Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane

Flexible Membrane, Covered with Liner Drainage and Venting	\$16.62	Sq. Yd.	\$19.94
Flexible Membrane, Covered without Liner Drainage or Venting	\$11.41	Sq. Yd.	\$13.69
Flexible Membrane, Uncovered with Liner Drainage and Venting	\$15.60	Sq. Yd.	\$18.72
Flexible Membrane, Uncovered without Liner Drainage or Venting	\$10.52	Sq. Yd.	\$12.62

521B – Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant

Soil Dispersant, Covered	\$0.30	Sq. Foot	\$0.36
Soil Dispersant, Uncovered	\$0.19	Sq. Foot	\$0.22

521C – Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant

Bentonite Treatment, Covered	\$2.22	Sq. Foot	\$2.66
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All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate	Unit Type	HU Payment Rate
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521D – Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment

Ag Waste Liner	\$9.22	Cu. Yd.	\$11.06
Material Haul, greater than 1 Mile	\$161.42	Cu. Yd.	\$193.70
Material Haul, less than or equal to 1 Mile	\$9.71	Cu. Yd.	\$11.65

527 – Karst Sinkhole Treatment

Circular Opening	\$8.14	Sq. Foot	\$11.53
Linear Opening	\$196.74	Foot	\$278.72



All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

528 – Prescribed Grazing

- For the Habitat Management, Standard scenario and Habitat Management, Rest Rotation scenario, use practice 649–Structures for Wildlife to contract Fence Markers and Escape Ramps if needed.
- Publicly owned land may be eligible if it meets all of the following criteria. Reference: CPC 515.52 A (2)
 - The land is a working component of the participant’s agricultural land or forest land operation.
 - The participant has control of the land for the term of the contract.
 - The conservation practices to be implemented on the public land are necessary and will contribute to an improvement in the identified natural resource concern.

	Payment	Unit	Pay-HU
Animal Health and Disease Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scenario is for Lincoln, Park, Teton, and Sublette Counties only. • Design and implementation of a grazing system through two or more units that will limit or prevent potential exposure of livestock to disease transmitted from wildlife. 	\$6.84	Ac.	\$7.31
Habitat Management, Rest Rotation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use this scenario for SGI Grazing Option 2 ➤ Refer to SGI Grazing Option 2 Worksheet, WY-CPA-10A (eFOTG > Section I > Tools and Forms). ➤ Prescribed Grazing is required to be contracted if infrastructure such as livestock wells, tanks or fence will be contracted. 	\$5.58	Ac.	\$6.52
Habitat Management, Standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use this scenario for SGI Grazing Option 1 ➤ Refer to SGI Grazing Option 1 Worksheet, WY-CPA-9 (eFOTG > Section I > Tools and Forms). ➤ Prescribed Grazing is required to be contracted if infrastructure such as livestock wells, tanks or fence will be contracted. 	\$2.22	Ac.	\$2.66
Pasture, Moderate, Large Acreage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design and implement a grazing system with multiple grazing units with livestock being rotated between grazing units at least every 14 days to enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing adequate rest and recovery times as well as optimize efficiency and economic return. 	\$17.08	Ac.	\$20.50
Pasture, Standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design and implement a grazing system through multiple units that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing adequate rest and recovery times as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring and record keeping. 	\$5.03	Ac.	\$6.04
Range, Deferment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concurrence of State Rangeland Management Specialist is required for this scenario prior to contracting. ➤ May be used for 314–Brush Management, 315–Herbaceous Weed Control, or 338–Prescribed Burning. 	\$5.00	Acre	\$5.10
Range, Intensive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design and implementation of a grazing system consisting of 6 or more grazing units (pastures) per herd that will enhance open rangeland health and ecosystem function by providing adequate rest and recovery times as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (i.e. trend, composition, production, etc.) and record keeping. 	\$3.83	Ac.	\$4.59
Range, Standard, 1,501 to 10,000 Acres	\$0.62	Ac.	\$0.75
Range, Standard, 80 to 1,500 Acres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design and implementation of a grazing system through multiple units that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (i.e. photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc.) and record keeping. 	\$1.40	Ac.	\$1.68
Range, Standard, greater than 10,000 Acres	\$0.30	Ac.	\$0.36

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

533 – Pumping Plant

➤ **Payment for the Photovoltaic Pump, less than or equal to 250 ft total head are capped at \$4,500.**

➤ **Payment for the Well Pump Test is capped at \$900.**

- A pumping plant can be a facilitating practice to implement a prescribed grazing system. See practice 528- Prescribed Grazing.
- Any livestock pumping plant will be designed and payment made for livestock needs only.
- **Eligible:** Conversion from a windmill to a solar system if the windmill is identified as a threat under Greater Sage-grouse (WLFW).
- **Eligible:** Conversion from a windmill to a solar system is required to provide adequate water to meet livestock requirements. This will be considered a facilitating practice to implement prescribed grazing in the conservation plan.
- **Eligible:** For livestock water pumps, portable power sources (solar panels, fuel and propane generators, or hydraulic rams) may be moved from water source to water source. However the submersible pump cannot be removed from the well. In these cases, only one complete system (pump and panels) is eligible for payment.
- Associated practices include, but are not limited to: Fence (382), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Livestock Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), Underground Outlet (620).

Electric-Powered Pump, greater than 10 to 30 Horse Power	\$236.87	HP	\$335.56
Electric-Powered Pump, greater than 3 to 10 Horse Power	\$557.85	HP	\$790.29
Electric-Powered Pump, greater than 30 Horse Power	\$158.39	HP	\$224.39
Electric-Powered Pump, less than or equal to 3 Horse Power with Pressure Tank	\$1,840.97	HP	\$2,608.04
Electric-Powered Pump, less than or equal to 3 Horse Power	\$1,097.73	HP	\$1,555.11
Internal Combustion-Powered Pump, greater than 7½ to 75 Horse Power	\$398.62	HP	\$564.71
Internal Combustion-Powered Pump, greater than 75 Horse Power	\$240.53	HP	\$340.75
Internal Combustion-Powered Pump, less than or equal to 7½ Horse Power	\$461.92	HP	\$654.38
Lagoon PTO	\$8,805.82	Each	\$12,474.91
Livestock Nose Pump	\$617.96	Each	\$794.52
Photovoltaic-Powered Pump, 251 to 400 ft total head	\$6,607.90	Each	\$8,495.87
Photovoltaic-Powered Pump, greater than 400 ft total head	\$9,955.43	Each	\$12,799.84
Photovoltaic-Powered Pump, less than or equal to 250 ft total head	\$4,500.00	Each	\$4,500.00
Soft Start <= 25 hp	\$61.75	HP	\$87.47
Soft Start >= 90 hp	\$22.57	HP	\$31.97
Soft Start 30-75 hp	\$34.66	HP	\$49.11
Turbine Pump Bowl Replacement	\$109.49	HP	\$155.12
Variable Frequency Drive	\$155.87	HP	\$220.82
Water Ram Pump	\$689.79	Inch	\$886.87
Well Pump Test			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This scenario is to be used for establishing drawdown & capacity of an existing well for livestock use or to determine if an existing pump meets the requirements of a planned irrigation system. ➤ This scenario is for existing wells only. Practice (642) Water Well includes the cost of a pump test in most scenarios. 	\$900.00	Each	\$900.00

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

548 – Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment

Pastureland, Mechanical Treatment	\$22.91	Acre	\$29.45
Range, Mechanical Treatment	\$17.47	Acre	\$22.46

550 – Range Planting

- For this practice, it is required that ALL (100%) of the species are native, otherwise practice 512–Forage and Biomass Planting should be used. Five percent (5%) of introduced forbs are allowed in the seed mix. Exception: Pollinator seeding.
- Concurrence of Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) is required prior to contracting.
- Cost for planting cover crop is not included.

Native, Heavy Preparation ➤ Existing conditions often require complete suppression or eradication of existing vegetation to ensure success of planting; examples: smooth brome grass, crested wheatgrass, or cheatgrass	\$123.52	Acre	\$157.53
Native, Standard Preparation ➤ This scenario includes light tillage (cost for planting of cover crop is not included).	\$115.99	Acre	\$147.84
Native, Wildlife or Pollinator ➤ Guidance provided in Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.	\$506.30	Acre	\$588.75

554 – Drainage Water Management

Drainage Water Management (DWM)	\$67.89	Ea.	\$96.19
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557 – Row Arrangement

Establishing Row Direction, Grade, and Length	\$1.45	Ac.	\$2.06
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558 – Roof Runoff Structure

4- to 6-Inch Aluminum Roof Gutter	\$8.05	Foot	\$9.66
4- to 6-Inch Galvanized Steel Roof Gutter	\$8.01	Foot	\$9.61
7- to 9-Inch Aluminum Roof Gutter	\$13.10	Foot	\$15.71
7- to 9-Inch Galvanized Steel Roof Gutter	\$16.84	Foot	\$20.20
Concrete Curb	\$12.41	Foot	\$14.89
Trench Drain	\$8.34	Foot	\$10.01

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
560 – Access Road			
New 6-inch Gravel Road in Wet, Level Terrain	\$14.66	Foot	\$17.60
New 6-inch Gravel Road in Wet, Sloped Terrain	\$12.27	Foot	\$14.73
New Earth Road in Dry, Level Terrain	\$7.79	Foot	\$9.35
New Earth Road in Dry, Sloped Terrain	\$5.40	Foot	\$6.48
Rehabilitation of Existing 6-inch Gravel Road in Wet, Level Terrain	\$3.26	Foot	\$3.91
Rehabilitation of Existing 6-inch Gravel Road in Wet, Sloped Terrain	\$2.78	Foot	\$3.34
Rehabilitation of Existing Earth Road in Dry, Level Terrain	\$1.91	Foot	\$2.29
Rehabilitation of Existing Earth Road in Wet, Sloped Terrain	\$1.41	Foot	\$1.69

561 – Heavy Use Area Protection

- Shaping is not included in this practice; use practice 462–Precision Land Forming if shaping is required.
- Obstruction removal is not included in this practice; use practice 500–Obstruction Removal if removal of fence or other materials is required.
- Practice 614-Watering Facility includes a pad around the tank.

Bituminous Concrete Pavement	\$2.09	Sq. Foot	\$2.50
Fly Ash on Geotextile	\$1.74	Sq. Foot	\$2.09
Reinforced Concrete with Sand or Gravel Foundation	\$2.91	Sq. Foot	\$3.49
Rock and Gravel on Geotextile	\$1.04	Sq. Foot	\$1.25
Rock and/or Gravel on GeoCell and Geotextile	\$2.89	Sq. Foot	\$3.47
Small Rock 1 to 4 Inches	\$0.84	Sq. Foot	\$1.01

570 – Stormwater Runoff Control

Combination, Most common Best Management Practices	\$551.39	Acre	\$661.66
Silt Fence	\$1.19	Foot	\$1.43
Straw Bale Dam	\$5.42	Foot	\$6.51
Straw Wattles	\$1.71	Foot	\$2.05

572 – Spoil Spreading

Spoil Spreading	\$2.17	Cu. Yd.	\$2.60
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574 – Spring Development

- Practice 382–Fence must be included around the catchment (collection) area; if contracted, must be a separate item.

Spring Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes pipe for overflow but no pipeline from spring box to the tank. 	\$2,525.19	Each	\$3,246.67

575 –Trails and Walkways

Natural Trail or Walkway	\$0.19	Sq. Foot	\$0.23
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All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

576 – Livestock Shelter Structure

- Approval by the Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) and Area Engineer is required prior to contracting this practice when addressing air quality resource concerns.

<p>Permanent Fabricated Wind Shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw livestock off of riparian areas to provide protection from winter winds, reduce degradation along streambanks and improve water quality. May also be applicable to treat air quality resource concerns associated with livestock facilities. • Permanent, wood framed, metal or wood faced, 8½-foot high, 200-foot long, fabricated wind shelter, 80% solid face, secured to the ground with wood posts. 	\$23.78	Foot	\$30.57
<p>Portable Fabricated Wind Shelter, equal to or greater than 8 foot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat air quality resource concerns associated with livestock facilities. This allows the wind shelters to be moved within the facility during cleaning and land grading. • Series of steel framed panels faced with corrugated metal. Each unit is approximately 9½-foot high and 24-foot long. Four panels (96-foot) would be utilized to provide shelter to a herd size of 125 animals. 	\$28.54	Foot	\$36.69
<p>Portable Fabricated Wind Shelter, less than 8 foot height.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat air quality resource concerns associated with livestock facilities. This allows the wind shelters to be moved within the facility during cleaning and land grading. • Series of steel framed panels faced with corrugated metal. Each unit is less than 8-foot high and 24-foot long. Four panels (96-foot) would be utilized to provide shelter to a herd size of 125 animals. 	\$20.71	Foot	\$26.63

578 – Stream Crossing

Bridge	\$33.96	Sq. Foot	\$43.67
<p>Bridge, Double Tee Beam, Precast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow stream flows to cross under access road or animal trail. Span is greater than or equal to 20 feet. Load is H-20. Width is 14 feet including curbs. Abutments are less than or equal to 6 feet. • Consists of site preparation, dewatering, acquiring and installing abutments and precast concrete girder/deck with necessary hardware, backfilling abutments, and armoring with geotextile and riprap. Riprap and geotextile are used to stabilize and protect abutments as needed. Scenario based on cast in place concrete abutments, precast concrete girder/deck. Travel surface shall be precast concrete deck surface. 	\$883.57	Foot	\$1,136.02
<p>Bridge, Tri-Deck Beam, Precast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Allow stream flows to cross under access road or animal trail. Span is greater than or equal to 20 feet. Load is a minimum of H-20. Width is 14 feet including curbs. Abutments are less than or equal to 6 feet. ➤ Consists of site preparation, dewatering, acquiring and installing abutments and precast concrete girder/deck with necessary hardware, backfilling abutments, and armoring with geotextile and riprap. Riprap and geotextile are used to stabilize and protect abutments as needed. Scenario based on cast in place concrete abutments, precast concrete girder/deck. Travel surface shall be precast concrete deck surface. 	\$975.68	Foot	\$1,254.45
Culvert Installation	\$2.67	Dia. In. Ft.	\$3.43
Hard-armored Low-water Crossing	\$2.78	Sq. Foot	\$3.57
Low-water Stream Crossing using Prefabricated Products	\$5.71	Sq. Foot	\$7.34
Pivot Crossing	\$60.45	Foot	\$77.72

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

580 – Streambank and Shoreline Protection

- All structural scenarios include bankfull bench construction, bank shaping, riparian corridor revegetation and rock riprap.
- Practice(s) 342, 390, or 391 must be contracted with this practice to incorporate the necessary vegetation for appropriate implementation of this practice.
- Concurrence of Stream and/or Wetland Technical Team(s) prior to contracting.

Bioengineered w/Vegetation (annual grasses/fescue/shrub/willow-cuttings,revetments,vertical bundles/bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/fabric)	\$25.40	Foot	\$30.49
Bioengineered with Vegetation, less than or equal to 50 cfs bankfull flow (annual grasses/ fescue/ shrub/ willow-cuttings,revetments,vertical bundles)	\$14.39	Foot	\$17.27
Structural wood stabilization for tall (>6 ft) streambanks	\$112.64	Linear Ft.	\$135.17
Structural, Rock Riprap Stream Barb with Vegetation	\$55.42	Cu. Yard	\$66.51
Structural, Rock Riprap w/Vegetation (bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/riparian-corridor revegetation/rock riprap)	\$52.59	Cu. Yard	\$63.11
Structural, Rock Vane w/Vegetation (bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/riparian-corridor revegetation/rock riprap)	\$75.58	Foot	\$90.70
Structural, ToeRiprap w/Vegetation (bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/riparian-corridor revegetation/rock riprap)	\$98.30	Foot	\$117.96
Structural, Toerock w/Vegetation (bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/riparian-corridor revegetation/rock riprap)	\$88.57	Foot	\$106.29
Structural, Toewood w/Vegetation (large wood members w/root wads-bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/riparian-corridor revegetation/rock riprap)	\$69.61	Foot	\$83.53
Structural, Toewood w/VESL (large wood members w/root wads-bankfull bench construction/bank shaping/riparian-corridor revegetation/rock riprap)	\$83.87	Foot	\$100.65
Toewood with Rockvane	\$203.08	Linear Ft.	\$243.70

582 – Open Channel

- Difficult conditions include: a location that requires a significant drive off the main road, soils with large rock or difficult clay to excavate, and/or other aspects that create difficulty in excavation compared to similar work in the area.

Excavation and Fill, Difficult Conditions	\$5.02	Cu. Yd.	\$7.11
Excavation and Fill, Normal Conditions	\$4.32	Cu. Yd.	\$6.12
Excavation, Difficult Conditions	\$2.28	Cu. Yd.	\$3.23
Excavation, Normal Conditions	\$1.59	Cu. Yd.	\$2.25
Less than 50 cfs Bankfull Channel Flow	\$5.05	Foot	\$7.16

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
584 – Channel Bed Stabilization			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Practice(s) 342, 390, or 391 must be contracted with this practice to incorporate the necessary vegetation for appropriate implementation of this practice. ➤ Concurrence of Stream and/or Wetland Technical Team(s) prior to contracting. 			
Constructed Riffle, Rock Chute (rock, concrete or other fabricated materials and vegetation reclamation)	\$46.32	Cu. Yard	\$55.58
Constructed Riffle, Rock Chute with 2 cross-vanes (rock, concrete or other fabricated materials and vegetation reclamation)	\$94.05	Cu. Yard	\$112.87
Cross-Vane, Boulder (boulder or concrete or other fabricated materials)	\$137.31	Cu. Yard	\$164.78
Cross-Vane, Log (wood and rock)	\$8,554.91	Each	\$10,265.89
Less than 50 cfs Bankfull Gravel Substrate	\$3.63	Foot	\$4.35
Stream Restoration with Gravel	\$35.61	Cu. Yard	\$42.73
Stream Restoration with Rock Structure	\$49.48	Cu. Yard	\$59.38

585 – Stripcropping

Stripcropping - wind and water erosion	\$0.98	Acre	\$1.38
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587 – Structure for Water Control

Active Screen			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotating screen setup consisting of six 4-foot diameter, 4-foot length drums each driven by a 1/3 electric motor installed in a canal. Design flow is 47.2 cfs and each drum will handle 7.87 cfs 	\$3,687.06	Each	\$5,223.33
Commercial InLINE Flashboard Riser	\$2.53	Dia. in-ft	\$3.58
Concrete or Steel Pipe, greater than or equal to 30-inch diameter	\$2.03	Dia. in-ft	\$2.88
Concrete Turnout Structure	\$2,271.67	Each	\$3,218.20
Concrete Turnout Structure, Small	\$662.76	Each	\$938.91
Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) Turnout	\$434.38	Each	\$615.37
Culvert, less than 30 inches Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP)	\$1.45	Dia. in-ft	\$2.05
Culvert, less than 30 inches High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	\$1.32	Dia. in-ft	\$1.87
Flap Gate	\$1,047.69	Foot	\$1,484.22
Flap Gate with Concrete Wall	\$678.58	Cu. Yard	\$961.32
Floating Active Screen greater than 6 feet			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes screen, floats, and a short section of 10" suction line w/ flexible hose Typical screen size- 32' dia x 48" long rotating drum screen Typical float size- 4- 10 ft pontoons 	\$3,365.96	Each	\$4,768.45
Floating Active Screen Less than or equal to 6 feet			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes screen, floats, and a short section of 6" suction line w/ flexible hose Typical screen size- 24" dia. x 36" long rotating drum screen Typical float size- 4- 6 ft pontoons 	\$1,910.25	Each	\$2,706.18
Flow Meter with Electronic Index	\$219.13	Inch	\$310.43
Flow Meter with Electronic Index and Telemetry	\$315.81	Inch	\$447.40
Flow Meter with Mechanical Index	\$111.23	Inch	\$157.58
InLET Flashboard Riser, Metal	\$2.12	Dia. in-ft	\$3.00
InLINE Flashboard Riser, Metal	\$2.25	Dia. in-ft	\$3.19

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

587 – Structure for Water Control - continued

In-Stream Structure for Water Surface Profile (WSP)	\$144.98	Foot	\$205.39
Miscellaneous Structure, Extra Small <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical size - 3' tall x 5' wide x 6' long structure with sloping trash rack. • Contract Fish Screen separately if needed. 	\$2,274.41	Each	\$3,222.08
Miscellaneous Structure, Large <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical size – 8' tall x 10' wide x 15' long structure with sloping trash rack. • Contract Fish Screen separately if needed. 	\$13,126.78	Each	\$18,596.27
Miscellaneous Structure, Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical size – 6' tall x 8' wide x 12' long structure with sloping trash rack. • Contract Fish Screen separately if needed. 	\$6,591.65	Each	\$9,338.17
Miscellaneous Structure, Small <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical size – 5' tall x 8' wide x 10' long structure with sloping trash rack. • Contract Fish Screen separately if needed. 	\$4,351.62	Each	\$6,164.79
Miscellaneous Structure, Very Large <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical size – 8' tall x 20' wide x 15' long structure with sloping trash rack. • Contract Fish Screen separately if needed. 	\$1,623.95	Cu. Yard	\$2,300.60
Miscellaneous Structure, Winter, Very Large <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence from the State Conservation Engineer or Area Engineer is needed to use this scenario • Very large reinforced concrete water control structure built during winter conditions that requires a wood framed, plastic sheet covered enclosure with heat to provide for adequate concrete curing conditions. • Typical size- 8' tall x 20' wide x 15' long with sloping trash rack. • Contract Fish Screen separately if needed. 	\$2,123.32	Cu. Yard	\$3,008.04
Rock Checks for Water Surface Profile (WSP)	\$21.88	Ton	\$30.99
Slide Gate	\$1,211.17	Foot	\$1,715.83
Stationary Screen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wedgewire style screen 4 feet wide X 1.5 feet in length. Design in-screen flow is 2.5 cfs. 	\$1,844.31	CFS	\$2,612.78
Wood Structure, Small <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slide gate and CMP for a ditch turnout (CMP and slide gate can range from 12- to 24-inches. 	\$2,022.84	Each	\$2,865.68

589C – Cross Wind Trap Strips

- Reduce soil erosion by wind, induce wind-borne sediment deposition or snow accumulation, protecting sensitive crops from wind-borne soil particulate damage, or improve air quality by reducing airborne particulate matter.
- Wind Erosion: Strips occupy about 7-10 % of the area that will be protected.
- Snow and Soil Deposition: Strips or vegetation will be a minimum of 3 feet tall and no more than 20H across the area to receive snow.
- Native species are allowed. Multi-species seed mixes (4-5 species) are encouraged for diversity and vigor. Annual species may be included but seed mixes must be at least 50% perennial to ensure semi-permanent nature of the practice. Not intended for annual replanting.

Cross Wind Trap Strips, Introduced Perennials	\$120.20	Acre	\$170.28
Cross Wind Trap Strips, Introduced Perennials, Foregone Income	\$488.08	Acre	\$540.40

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

590 – Nutrient Management

- **Ineligible:** Payment on this practice is ineligible if nitrogen is applied in the fall (excluding manure application).
- The nutrient management practice scenario is for cropland.
- These associated practices are required: 1) Practice 449–Irrigation Water Management must be implemented if nitrogen or effluents are applied through the irrigation system; 2) Practice 554–Drainage Water Management must be implemented for acres that have been drained; 3) Practices 328–Conservation Crop and Rotation and 340–Cover Crop must be implemented for acres that are organic or transitioning to organic.
- Practice(s) 328, 340, 449, 554, if contracted, must be separate item(s).
- Basic Scenarios: Development and implementation of a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) will benefit plant productivity and reduce off-site degradation. A nutrient management budget will be developed for each field(s) based on soil test analysis and Land Grant University (LGU) recommendations or crop removal rates. Records will be provided annually of the current soil test, analysis, amount of application, forms, and rates of nutrients for each field, including post-harvest analysis.

Adaptive NM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves establishing replicated plots to evaluate one or more of the 4 R's. The plot will consist of 7 replicated plots designed, laid out, managed, and evaluated. Results are used to make nutrient application decisions to address water quality degradation issues and nutrient-use efficiencies. Yields will be measured and statistically summarized following the procedures in Agronomy Technical Note No. 6, Adaptive Nutrient Management. The yields for each plot will be adjusted to the appropriate moisture content. 	\$1,102.68	Each	\$1,562.13
Basic NM (Non-Organic/Organic) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Does not include manure application. 	\$1.96	Acre	\$2.78
Basic NM with Manure and/or Compost (Non-Organic/Organic)	\$3.37	Acre	\$4.77
NM grid/zone soil sampling, variable rate, soil nitrate/plant tissue test (Non-Organic/Organic)	\$13.52	Acre	\$19.16
Small Farm NM (Non-Organic/Organic) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Truck farms, Market gardens, etc. 	\$95.26	Each	\$134.95

591 – Amendments for the Treatment of Agricultural Waste

Litter Amendments Applied for Air Quality Resource Concerns	\$25.86	kSq.Ft.	\$31.03
Litter Amendments for Air Quality With Partially Treated Brood Chamber	\$20.94	kSq.Ft.	\$25.12
Litter Amendments for Water Quality With Partially Treated Brood	\$28.89	kSq.Ft.	\$34.67

592 – Feed Management

Cow Dairy, Large	\$2.84	AU	\$3.40
Dairy, Small	\$24.15	AU	\$28.98
Livestock	\$0.84	AU	\$1.01

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

595 – Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Advanced, Field, All identified resource concerns	\$18.70	Acre	\$26.49
Advanced, Small or Diversified Systems (CSA, organic), Farm, All identified resource concerns	\$615.51	Each	\$871.97
Basic IPM, Field, MORE than ONE resource concern	\$12.62	Acre	\$17.88
Basic, Field, ONE resource concern	\$9.35	Acre	\$13.25
Basic, Small or Diversified Systems (CSA, organic), Farm, MORE than ONE resource concern	\$410.34	Each	\$581.32
Basic, Small or Diversified Systems (CSA, organic), Farm, ONE resource concern	\$317.74	Each	\$450.13
Risk Prevention, All identified resource concerns	\$83.52	Acre	\$118.32

600 – Terrace

Broadbased	\$1.40	Foot	\$1.98
Earthen Embankment with Channel constructed across One Relatively Flat 5:1 Slope and One Steep 2:1 Slope, Grass-backed	\$1.11	Foot	\$1.44
Flat Channel	\$2.28	Foot	\$3.24
Narrow Base, Greater than 8 Percent Slope	\$1.38	Foot	\$1.83
Narrow Base, Less than 8 Percent Slope	\$1.31	Foot	\$1.72

601 – Vegetative Barrier

- Includes tillage, seed and drilling.

Vegetative Planting	\$4.57	100 ft	\$5.72
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603 – Herbaceous Wind Barriers

- Includes seed and drilling.

Cool Season Annual/Perennial Species	\$0.05	Ln Ft	\$0.08
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606 – Subsurface Drain

- 515.91 B (i): Production costs associated with the normal production activities are prohibited. Examples of ineligible cost include, but are not limited to the following.
 - Subsurface drainage installed solely to obtain better yields.
- Perforated drains may only be used as a component of a conservation practice to the extent required to provide drainage necessary to facilitate the conservation purpose of the practice. Subsurface drain is not eligible as a stand alone practice.

Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, greater than or equal to 8-inch	\$2.06	Pound	\$2.91
Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, less than or equal to 6-inch	\$4.67	Pound	\$6.61
Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Twin-Wall, greater than or equal to 8-inch	\$2.54	Pound	\$3.60
Enveloped Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, less than or equal to 6-inch	\$5.63	Pound	\$7.97
Pond Perimeter Drain	\$9.80	Foot	\$13.89

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
607 – Surface Drain, Field Ditch			
Field Drainage Ditch	\$1.43	Cu. Yd.	\$2.03
608 – Surface Drain, Main or Lateral			
Main or Lateral Drainage Ditch	\$1.44	Cu. Yd.	\$2.03
610 – Salinity and Sodic Soil Management			
Dryland Electromagnetic Induction (EMI), Year 1	\$19.21	Acre	\$27.21
Soil Management Intense Annual	\$6.16	Acre	\$8.73
Soil Management, Irrigated	\$13.42	Acre	\$19.01
Soil Management, NON-Irrigated	\$12.41	Acre	\$17.59
612 – Tree/Shrub Establishment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Browse protection may include chemical animal repellent, bamboo stakes and/or mesh or solid tree tube. ➤ Browse protection not included unless stated as part of the scenario name. ➤ For site preparation, see practice 490 – Tree/Shrub Site Preparation; if contracted must be a separate item. 			
1-gallon Hardwood, Hand Planted	\$1,155.88	Acre	\$1,387.06
Bare-root Hardwood, Hand Planted with Protection Tubes	\$507.02	Acre	\$608.43
Direct Seeding, Hardwood	\$79.19	Acre	\$95.03
Forested Area, Per Plant, Tree, Hand Planted	\$0.64	Each	\$0.77
Forested Area, Per Plant, Tree, Hand Planted with Protection Tubes	\$1.41	Each	\$1.69
Forested Area, Per Plant, Tree, Hand Planted, High Browse Areas, Alternative Protection (non-tube)	\$1.53	Each	\$1.84
Forested Area, Per Plant, Tree, Hand Planted, Moderate Browse Areas, Alternative Protection (non-tube)	\$0.79	Each	\$0.94
High Density, Conifer, Machine Planted	\$368.69	Acre	\$442.43
Medium Density, Conifer, Hand Planted	\$199.83	Acre	\$239.80
Medium Density, Conifer, Hand Planted with Protection Tubes	\$629.50	Acre	\$755.40
Medium Density, Conifer, Machine Planted	\$171.22	Acre	\$205.47
Riparian Area, Per Plant, Tree/Shrub, Hand Planted	\$6.15	Each	\$7.38
Riparian Area, Per Plant, Tree/Shrub, Machine Planted	\$5.08	Each	\$6.10
Shrub Planting	\$175.13	Acre	\$210.15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planted in groups ➤ May be used for sagebrush seedlings/plugs in non-forested areas. 			

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

614 – Watering Facility

- The cost for the pad is included in most scenarios.
- **Ineligible:** Watering Facility on Crop (includes hayland). Exception: A watering facility on cropland may be eligible on a case by case basis if it treats a resource concern and has concurrence from both a Program Specialist and Area Resource Conservationist.
- Watering Facilities **are** a facilitating practice to implement a prescribed grazing system; see practice 528– Prescribed Grazing.
- Wildlife Escape Ramp is included in the cost of all scenarios for livestock water on grazing lands (**do not** contract wildlife escape ramp separately).
- Tank(s) size will be based on livestock water needs.

Automatic or Winter, NO Storage, less than 450 gallons ➤ Can be used in a management-intensive grazing system or AFO/CAFO situation.	\$872.98	Each	\$1,122.40
Permanent Drinking w/Storage, 1,000 to 5,000 gallons ➤ Typically 10-foot rubber tire tank with concrete base and apron.	\$1.83	Gallon	\$2.35
Permanent Drinking w/Storage, 500 to 1,000 gallons • Typically 8-foot rubber tire tank with gravel base and apron.	\$2.05	Gallon	\$2.64
Permanent Drinking w/Storage, greater than 5,000 gal ➤ Typically a bottomless tank with concrete base and apron. ➤ Scenario includes a concrete pad and gravel apron that extend beyond the trough.	\$0.85	Gallon	\$1.10
Permanent Drinking w/Storage, less than 500 gallons • Scenario includes a gravel base.	\$2.43	Gallon	\$3.13
Storage Tank ➤ Constructed of fiberglass, polyethylene, concrete, or steel; typically 10-foot diameter by 16-foot steel storage tank.	\$0.80	Gallon	\$1.03
Winter, with Storage ➤ Can be used in an AFO/CAFO situation. ➤ Scenario includes a gravel apron.	\$3.17	Gallon	\$4.08

620 – Underground Outlet

- Underground outlet is typically installed to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet in a heavy traffic area, to move water from an aquaculture pond to kettle or move water from aquaculture kettle to outlet, or to divert storm water or clean runoff away from an agricultural waste management system in order to minimize the volume of runoff that is contaminated by agricultural waste. This practice is often installed in conjunction with agricultural waste systems, sediment control basins, roof runoff or similar practices.

Approved Plastic Pipe, greater than 12-in to less than or equal to 18-in	\$12.85	Foot	\$18.13
Approved Plastic Pipe, greater than 18-in to less than or equal to 24-in	\$20.48	Foot	\$28.92
Approved Plastic Pipe, greater than 24-in to less than or equal to 30-in	\$25.98	Foot	\$36.69
Approved Plastic Pipe, greater than 6-in to less than or equal to 12-in	\$6.40	Foot	\$9.01
Approved Plastic Pipe, greater than 6-in to less than or equal to 12-in, with Riser	\$7.33	Foot	\$10.32
Approved Plastic Pipe, Less than or Equal to 4-in with Riser	\$3.20	Foot	\$4.50
Approved Plastic Pipe, Less than or Equal to 6-in	\$5.16	Foot	\$7.26
Approved Plastic Pipe, Less than or Equal to 6-in, with Riser	\$3.77	Foot	\$5.32

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
629 – Waste Treatment			
Aerator, greater than 5 Horse Power	\$7,312.59	Each	\$8,775.10
Aerator, less than or equal to 5 Horse Power	\$957.22	HP	\$1,148.66
Milking Parlor Waste Treatment System with Dosing System	\$15.83	Gal/Day	\$19.00
Milking Parlor Waste Treatment System with Dosing System and Bed	\$32.52	Gal/Day	\$39.02
Straw Pond Cover	\$0.57	Sq. Foot	\$0.69

630 – Vertical Drain

Sinkhole Treatment	\$402.56	Foot	\$570.29
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632 – Waste Separation Facility

Concrete Basin	\$4.23	Cu. Foot	\$5.07
Concrete Sand Settling Lane	\$5.10	Sq. Foot	\$6.12
Earthen Settling Structure, greater than 0.5 ac-ft design storage	\$0.22	Cu. Foot	\$0.27
Earthen Settling Structure, less than or equal to 0.5 ac-ft design storage	\$0.49	Cu. Foot	\$0.59
Mechanical Separation, General	\$23,184.49	Ea.	\$27,821.38
Mechanical Separation, Screw Press	\$32,557.89	Ea.	\$39,069.47

634 – Waste Transfer

Agitator, Large, Used for Mixing a Tank, greater than 15-foot depth	\$19,928.80	Each	\$23,914.56
Agitator, Medium, Used for Mixing a Basin, 10- to 15-foot depth	\$13,635.98	Each	\$16,363.18
Agitator, Small, Used for Mixing a Basin or Pit, less than 10-foot depth	\$8,837.73	Each	\$10,605.28
Concrete Channel	\$6.93	Sq. Foot	\$8.32
Concrete Channel, Transfer to Medium-sized Wastewater Basin	\$15.47	Sq. Foot	\$18.56
Concrete Channel, Transfer to Medium-sized Wastewater Basin then through a 6-inch Pipe to Waste Storage Pond	\$18.41	Sq. Foot	\$22.09
Concrete Channel, with Push-off Wall at Pond and Safety Gate	\$11.73	Sq. Foot	\$14.08
Conveyor System	\$49.53	Foot	\$59.44
Gravity Flow, 30-inch Diameter Conduit attached to an Existing Inlet Structure	\$70.30	Foot	\$84.36
Hard-hose Reel System	\$36,765.38	Each	\$44,118.45
Hard-hose Reel System with Booster incorporated into Traveler	\$45,170.76	Each	\$54,204.91
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe, Waste Transfer Pipeline	\$2.04	Pound	\$2.45
Hopper Inlet, with 24-inch Diameter Gravity Pipeline to Waste Storage Facility	\$97.41	Foot	\$116.89
Large-sized Wastewater Reception Basin, with 8-inch Conduit Transfer Pipe to Site for Waste Treatment then Transfer Separated Liquids in 6-inch Pipe to Waste Storage Pond.	\$2.42	Gallon	\$2.90
Low-pressure Flow, 10-inch Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipeline from Waste Storage Pond to Waste Application Site	\$19.62	Foot	\$23.54
Low-pressure Flow, 12-inch Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Conduit	\$39.39	Foot	\$47.27
Medium-sized Wastewater Reception Basin, with 6-inch Conduit Transfer Pipe to Waste Storage Pond	\$3.02	Gallon	\$3.62
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe, Waste Transfer Pipeline	\$2.15	Pound	\$2.58

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
Pressure Flow through Pipeline from Waste Storage Pond to Waste Application Site	\$7.73	Foot	\$9.28
Pressure Pipe at Headquarters	\$15.84	Foot	\$19.01
Small Manure Flush System, less than 1,000- gallon Cycle, Transferring Waste to a Waste Storage Pond through a Collection Basin and 8-inch Diameter Conduit	\$11.09	Gallon	\$13.30
Wastewater Catch Basin, less than 1,000 gallons	\$5.83	Gallon	\$6.99
Wastewater Flush Transfer System, Pipes only	\$42.28	Foot	\$50.74
Wastewater Reception Pit or Basin, 1,000 to 5,000 gallons	\$2.37	Gallon	\$2.85
Wastewater Reception Pit, greater than 5,000 gallons	\$1.80	Gallon	\$2.15

635 – Vegetated Treatment Area

- Follow Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 3: Perennial Vegetation Establishment Guide, Species, Cultivars, and Seeding Rates.

Constructed VTA with runoff delivered via gated pipe	\$2,770.46	Acre	\$3,324.55
Constructed VTA with runoff delivered via gravel-filled spreader trench	\$2,615.49	Acre	\$3,138.59
Existing Area, Pod Sprinkler System Distribution	\$2,119.59	Acre	\$2,543.51
Existing VTA with wastewater delivered via a weir system	\$1,236.30	Acre	\$1,483.56
Existing VTA with wastewater delivered via gated pipe	\$1,389.51	Acre	\$1,667.41
Reinforced Concrete Collection Curb with Spreader Ditch Delivery System for an Existing Vegetative Area	\$2,850.70	Acre	\$3,420.84

636 – Water Harvesting Catchment

Elevated Catchment	\$103.43	Sq. Yard	\$146.53
Surface Catchment	\$10.32	Sq. Yard	\$14.62

638 – Water and Sediment Control Basin

WASCOB, Basic	\$1.03	Cu. Yd.	\$1.46
WASCOB, Topsoil	\$4.34	Cu. Yd.	\$6.15

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

642 – Water Well

- Water Well can be a facilitating practice to implement a prescribed grazing system. See practice 528 Prescribed Grazing.
- **Ineligible:** Water wells for irrigation.
- **Ineligible:** Water wells for any part of a human domestic water supply
- **Ineligible:** Payment on Dry wells
- Concurrence of NRCS State Geologist is required prior to contracting for any water well planned to be greater than 200-foot depth.
- Associated practices include, but are not limited to: Pumping Plant (533), Livestock Pipeline (516)

Deep Well, 1000-foot depth or greater with 4-inch Casing	\$20.64	Linear Foot	\$30.96
Deep Well, 1000-foot depth or greater with 6-inch Casing	\$31.89	Linear Foot	\$47.83
Deep Well, Reduced Casing Diameter	\$14,875.72	Each	\$22,313.58
Dug Well	\$3,574.63	Each	\$5,361.94
Shallow Well 50 Foot Depth or Less	\$52.11	Linear Foot	\$78.16
Shallow Well, 50 to 100-foot depth	\$33.97	Linear Foot	\$50.96
Typical Well, 100- to 600-foot depth with 4-inch Casing	\$29.33	Linear Foot	\$44.00
Typical Well, 600- to 1000-foot depth with 6-inch Casing	\$26.26	Linear Foot	\$39.39

643 – Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats

- Concurrence from the State Biologist is required for this practice prior to contracting.
- Seed mix/species must closely match what is expected in the Historic Climax Plant Community (dominant species) for the appropriate Ecological Site Description (ESD).
- Monitoring scenarios: Includes photo points, use documentation by livestock, regeneration/ breeding success, completing an annual management records log, documenting wildlife sightings, documenting location and species of invasive plants and condition of vegetative and structural treatments.
- Topographic Feature Creation scenarios: includes the construction of low intensity and low complexity topographic features (hummocks or depressions) to provide diverse soil hydrologic conditions needed to treat the degraded plant condition and/or inadequate habitat.

Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity, No Foregone Income	\$13.54	Acre	\$16.25
Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity, Includes Foregone Income for Crop Land	\$58.43	Acre	\$61.67
Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity, Includes Foregone Income for Grazing Land	\$19.55	Acre	\$22.79
Monitoring, Management, High Intensity and Complexity, Includes Foregone Income for Grazing Land	\$26.69	Acre	\$31.35
Monitoring, Management, High Intensity and Complexity, Includes Foregone Income, Crop Land	\$65.57	Acre	\$70.24
Post-Line Wicker Weave	\$13.59	Lin. Foot	\$16.30
Rock Structure	\$508.89	Cu. Yard	\$610.67
Topographic Feature Creation, High Intensity and Complexity, Includes Foregone Income for Crop Land	\$608.40	Acre	\$721.63
Topographic Feature Creation, Low Intensity and Complexity, No Foregone Income	\$86.69	Acre	\$104.03
Topographic Feature Creation, Medium Intensity and Complexity, No Foregone Income	\$458.22	Acre	\$549.86

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

644 – Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management

- Concurrence of State Biologist is required for this practice prior to contracting.
- Monitoring scenario: Includes photo points, use documentation by livestock, regeneration/ breeding success, completing an annual management records log, documenting wildlife sightings, documenting location and species of invasive plants and condition of vegetative and structural treatments.
- Topographic Feature Creation scenario: includes the construction of low intensity and low complexity topographic features (hummocks or depressions) to provide diverse soil hydrologic conditions needed to treat the degraded plant condition and/or inadequate habitat.

Monitoring and Management	\$225.39	Acre	\$228.78
Topographic Feature Creation	\$264.90	Acre	\$276.20

645 – Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

- Concurrence of State Biologist is required for this practice prior to contracting.
- Habitat Management on Grazingland, Greater Sage-grouse (WLFW) Options #1 and #2 are now under Practice 528–Prescribed Grazing.
- Habitat Management on Crop (includes Hayland), Greater Sage-grouse (WLFW) is now under practice 511–Forage Harvest Management.
- Monitoring scenario: Includes photo points, use documentation by livestock, regeneration/ breeding success, completing an annual management records log, documenting wildlife sightings, documenting location and species of invasive plants and condition of vegetative and structural treatments.

Honeybee Habitat Multi Species Mix with Monitoring and Foregone Income	\$287.02	Acre	\$302.73
Honeybee Monitoring	\$19.24	Acre	\$23.09
Lek Monitoring	\$397.86	Each	\$477.43
Monitoring, Management, Foregone Income, May Require Training, High Intensity and High Complexity	\$232.06	Acre	\$236.79
Monitoring, Management, Foregone Income, May Require Training, Medium Intensity and Medium Complexity	\$224.29	Acre	\$227.46
Monitoring, Management, No Foregone Income, No Training Required, Low Intensity and Low Complexity	\$13.67	Acre	\$16.40
Snag Creation, TreeTopping Or Tree Girdling	\$99.79	Acre	\$119.75

646 – Shallow Water Development and Management

- Concurrence of State Biologist is required for this practice prior to contracting.
- Provide shallow water habitat for shorebirds, waterfowl, wading birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, etc.
- Water is provided by natural flooding or precipitation.
- Sites are flooded up to a depth of 18 inches with an average depth being 9 inches.

Basic Shallow Water Management	\$64.72	Acre	\$77.66
High Level Shallow Water Management ➤ Existing infrastructure to provide reliable seasonal water source.	\$151.44	Acre	\$181.73

647 – Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

- Inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife where setting back succession will improve habitat for target species.

Disking	\$70.41	Acre	\$84.50
Mowing	\$175.43	Acre	\$210.51

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

649 – Structures for Wildlife

- Concurrence with State Biologist is required for all structure scenarios; concurrence **is not required** for Escape Ramps or Fence Markers.
- Concurrence of Cultural Resources Specialist is required prior to contracting if fence markers are to be installed on BLM fences.

3-Lunker Structure Unit	\$2,721.17	Each	\$3,265.41
Brush and Rock Piles, Small	\$25.62	Each	\$30.75
Burrowing Owl Burrow	\$428.74	Each	\$514.49
Escape Ramp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install in existing livestock watering facilities to prevent sage-grouse and other wildlife from drowning. 	\$55.79	Each	\$66.95
Fence Markers, Vinyl Undersill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark all fences located within the high collision risk areas (collision class 2) as identified by the 2016_sg_fence_collision GIS layer. Fences within 0.6 miles of other sage-grouse concentration areas (i.e. leks identified since 2007, important winter habitat, brood habitat, etc.) are to be marked. • Use 3-inch by 2-inch vinyl “flapper” (or equivalent if approved by Area Office) spaced 6 feet apart. 	\$0.11	Foot	\$0.13
Nesting and Rearing Box without pole	\$39.86	Each	\$47.83
Nesting Boxes with pole and predator guard	\$146.65	Each	\$175.98
Nesting Boxes with pole, NO predator guard	\$136.52	Each	\$163.82
Raptor Perch Pole	\$509.79	Each	\$611.75
Wildlife Friendly Fence Retrofit with Fence Markers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence with the State Biologist is required to determine placement, lengths and position of wildlife friendly fencing. • RetroFit Wildlife Friendly: Removal of existing wildlife unfriendly fence and replace with a wildlife friendly fence (taking out old fence and putting in new fence or removing woven wire and replacing with one or more strands of wire). This scenario is not meant to replace entire fence length- only areas where migration routes or sage grouse strikes have been documented. Conservation practice 528 is not required but is suggested to be planned. If habitat continuity is the resource concern being treated Conservation practice 645 should be planned. • Boundary fence can be contracted if a resource concern exists, and adjacent landowner has provided permission to install. • If contracted wildlife friendly fence specs must be met. 	\$1.22	Foot	\$1.47
Wildlife Friendly Fence Retrofit, Replacement of Wire Only with Fence Markers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with State Biologist to determine placement, lengths and position of wildlife friendly fencing. • RetroFit Wire <u>Adjustment</u> Only: Removal or spacing adjustment of one or more wires. • Boundary fence can be contracted if a resource concern exists, and adjacent landowner has provided permission to install. • If contracted wildlife friendly fence specs must be met. 	\$0.86	Foot	\$1.03
Wildlife Structures of High Intensity and High Complexity	\$120.78	Acre	\$144.94
Wildlife Structures of Low Intensity with Low Complexity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: habitat box, perch poles, down logs and brush piles. 	\$27.41	Acre	\$32.89
Wildlife Structures of Medium Intensity and Medium Complexity	\$60.56	Acre	\$72.67

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

650 – Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation

- Windbreak planting and Windbreak renovation will be contracted through Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA).

Coppicing ➤ Manipulating species composition, stand structure, and stocking by the cutting of selected trees and understory vegetation for coppicing and by removing or disposing of slash so as to not interfere with the intended purpose. This manipulation does not include pruning.	\$0.72	Foot	\$0.86
Pruning ➤ Hand tools and chain saw used for removal	\$0.47	Foot	\$0.57
Removal with Dozer, greater than 8-inch Tree Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) ➤ Removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include entire rows or selected trees/shrubs to prepare for planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve health of remaining rows and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.	\$1.52	Foot	\$1.83
Removal with Skidsteer, less than or equal to 8-inch Tree Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) ➤ Removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include entire rows or selected trees/shrubs to prepare for planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve health of remaining rows and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.	\$1.03	Foot	\$1.24
Supplemental Plantings, Bare-root (partial windbreak)	\$3.79	Each	\$4.55
Supplemental Plantings, Container (partial windbreak)	\$3.82	Each	\$4.58
Thinning ➤ Typically chain saw is used for removal.	\$0.55	Foot	\$0.66
Tree/Shrub Removal with Chainsaw ➤ Removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include entire rows or selected trees/shrubs to prepare for planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve health of remaining rows and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.	\$0.48	Foot	\$0.58

654 – Road / Trail / Landing Closure and Treatment

- Includes tillage and broadcast seeding of grass to re-vegetate area.

Abandonment and Rehabilitation, Light <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 35% slope with moderate grade. • Using backhoe for installation of water bars, rolling dips, controlling access. 	\$4.94	Foot	\$5.93
Closure and Treatment, greater than 35% hillslope, Heavy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent closing of road/trail • Hydrologically reconnect hillslope to applicable drainage networks 	\$9.64	Foot	\$11.57
Closure and Treatment, less than or equal to 35% hillslope, Heavy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent closing of road/trail • Hydrologically reconnect hillslope to applicable drainage networks 	\$8.11	Foot	\$9.73
Removal and Restoration, Vegetative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal reshaping using small equipment includes fertilizer to establish vegetation 	\$5.27	Foot	\$6.33

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

655 – Forest Trails and Landings

- Develop access to a forested tract for occasional use by landowner or manager.

Grading and Shaping with Vegetative Establishment	\$2.79	Foot	\$3.35
Temporary Stream Crossing			
➤ Permanent crossings are to be installed using practice 578–Stream Crossing.	\$740.76	Each	\$888.92
Trail and Landing Installation	\$1.67	Foot	\$2.00
Trail Erosion Control without Vegetation, Slopes greater than 35%	\$16.40	Foot	\$19.68
Trail Erosion Control without Vegetation, Slopes less than or equal to 35%	\$2.71	Foot	\$3.25
Trail Layout	\$0.11	Foot	\$0.13

656 – Constructed Wetland

- Practice 342–Critical Area Planting must be contracted for appropriate implementation of this practice.
- Concurrence of Technical Team prior to contracting.
- National Food Security Act ramifications must be considered prior to contracting this practice. Contact ARC.

Tailwater Runoff Wetland, Large, greater than 0.5 acre, Includes Foregone Income	\$13,150.37	Acre	\$15,738.75
Tailwater Runoff Wetland, Medium, 0.1 to 0.5 acre, Includes Foregone Income	\$0.47	Sq. Ft.	\$0.57
Tailwater Runoff Wetland, Small, Less than 0.1 acre	\$1.02	Sq. Ft.	\$1.23

656 – Wetland Restoration

- Practice(s) 342, 390, or 391 must be contracted with this practice to incorporate the necessary vegetation for appropriate implementation of this practice.
- Concurrence of Stream and/or Wetland Technical Team(s) prior to contracting.
- National Food Security Act ramifications must be considered prior to contracting this practice. Contact ARC.

Ditchplug			
• A depressional HGM class wetland is to be restored by filling in the drainage ditch.	\$7.93	Cu. Yard	\$8.84
• Site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.			
Drain tile removal			
• A historically drained wetland will be restored by rendering drain tiles non-functional	\$6.41	Linear Foot	\$7.70
• Wetland consists of surface saturated soils interspersed with shallow depressions that are not depressional class HGM wetlands.			
Drained Wetland			
• A historically drained wetland will be restored to it original condition by filling a dugout.	\$6.17	Cu. Yard	\$7.41
Embankment - Fill Height <= 3 feet			
• A depressional HGM class wetland is to be restored by construction a low grade embankment which recreates open water.	\$7.81	Cu. Yard	\$9.04
• Evidence of historical open water conditions exist			
Sediment Removal			
• Sediment deposition has occurred and a portion or all of the naturally occurring macro-topography has been lost. Site is restored by removing the sediment to the approximate original topography.	\$5.70	Cu. Yard	\$6.84
• Site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.			

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

658 – Wetland Creation

- Site is in a location that was historically non-wetland.
- Practice(s) 342, 390, or 391 must be contracted with this practice to incorporate the necessary vegetation for appropriate implementation of this practice.
- Concurrence of Stream and/or Wetland Technical Team(s) prior to contracting.

Wildlife Pond, Riverine, Difficult Conditions, Includes Foregone Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult conditions include: a location that requires a significant drive off the main road, soils with large rock or difficult clay to excavate, and/or other aspects that create difficulty in excavation. 	\$49,224.97	Acre	\$58,925.46
Wildlife Pond, Riverine, Normal Conditions, Includes Foregone Income	\$28,539.92	Acre	\$34,103.40
Wildlife Pond, Upland, Includes Foregone Income	\$7,114.00	Acre	\$8,495.11

659 – Wetland Enhancement

- Practice(s) 342, 390, or 391 must be contracted with this practice to incorporate the necessary vegetation for appropriate implementation of this practice.
- Concurrence of Stream and/or Wetland Technical Team(s) prior to contracting.
- National Food Security Act ramifications must be considered prior to contracting this practice. Contact ARC.

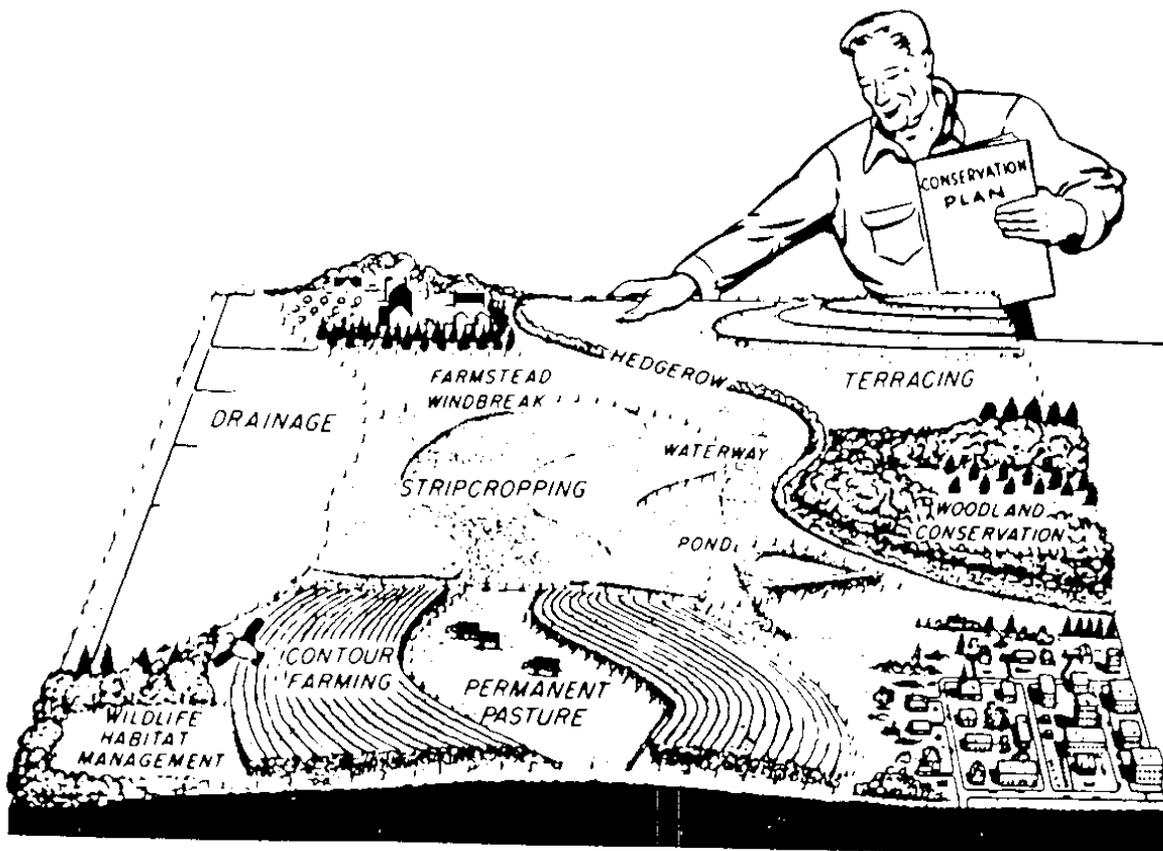
Drained Wetland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A historically drained wetland is to be restored by rendering drain tiles non-functional. • Wetland consists of surface saturated soils interspersed with shall depressions that are not depressional class HGM wetlands. 	\$222.82	Acre	\$225.70
Embankment - Fill Height <= 3 feet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A depressional HGM class wetland is to be restored by construction a low grade embankment which recreates open water. • Evidence of historical open water exists 	\$7.81	Cu. Yard	\$9.04
Excavated Depressional Area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A depressional HGM class wetland is to be restored by removing sediment. Sediment deposition has occurred and a portion or all of the naturally occurring macro-topography has been lost. • Site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff 	\$5.05	Cu. Foot	\$6.06
Riverine Channel, Floodplain Enhancement	\$1,167.22	Acre	\$1,358.98
Riverine Levee Removal, Floodplain Enhancement	\$475.53	Acre	\$528.95

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

660 – Tree/Shrub Pruning

Fire Hazard ➤ Prune lower branches of trees to reduce ladder fuels and increase height to base of crown in a forested stand where risk of wildfire is elevated.	\$200.84	Acre	\$241.01
High Height ➤ Pruning done by hand with pole saws or gas pole saw. ➤ Trees pruned to a desirable height of 18 feet or more.	\$283.03	Acre	\$339.64
Low Height ➤ Pruning done by hand with chain saws, tree loppers, hand shears or hand saws. ➤ Trees pruned to a desirable height of 8-10 feet.	\$114.28	Acre	\$137.14
MultiStory Cropping, Overstory	\$7.40	Each	\$8.88
Multistory Cropping, Understory	\$1.09	Each	\$1.31
White Pine Blister Rust	\$200.84	Acre	\$241.01
Wildlife	\$170.94	Acre	\$205.13



All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment Rate **Unit Type** **HU Payment Rate**

666 – Forest Stand Improvement

- Contract practice 384–Woody Residue Treatment to treat slash.
- Contract practice 338–Prescribed Burning, Slash Burning Forestlands scenario if slash piles will be burned.

<p>Aspen Regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aspen stands are old and in declining condition due to lack of natural disturbance or treatment. Productivity, health, and vigor are in decline. Tree species shift from aspen to conifer. Hydrologic function is impaired thus impacting water quality and quantity including temperature and the timing of runoff. Wildlife habitat is reduced. • Existing stands are treated either mechanically or by crews with chainsaws to eliminate existing conifers and over-mature aspen. This stimulates growth from the underground root system. Trees are clear-cut and may extend to an area beyond the existing aspen stand to allow for root suckering. A dormant season treatment provides the best response. Shortly after treatment, new aspen shoots regenerate providing a proper stock of young aspen. 	\$196.93	Acre	\$236.32
<p>Improved Forest Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest stands contain diseased trees. Treated stand is sanitized by removing diseased infected individual trees. These trees would pass on the disease to other trees if left remaining in the stand. If untreated, the entire stand could be at risk of diminished forest health and productivity. Typical agents include mistletoe disease, root diseases, and other diseases. Greatest risk to stand health in untreated situations occurs in overstocked situations which occur in stand density situations at and past the self-thinning phase of development. Additionally, fire risk is increased by high fuel levels. 	\$218.81	Acre	\$262.57
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, Hand tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stocking of a stand of trees that are too small to make a commercial thinning and exceed the recommended fully stocked level for the species and site. The effect is much slower growth than is reasonable or expected for the site, increased susceptibility to insects and disease, and an unacceptable devastating wildfire risk. 	\$192.78	Acre	\$231.34
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, High Intensity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stands are treated by crews with chainsaws. Thinning is in overstocked stands which generally occur on steep and very steep slopes or with pre-commercial tree densities in excess of 3,500 stems per acre. Cut trees will often hang up in the residual stand and must be pulled or cut into smaller segments in order to lay them on the ground. 	\$371.74	Acre	\$446.09
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, High Intensity, Normal Conditions</p>	\$217.78	Acre	\$261.34
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, Low Intensity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest stands are treated by crews with chainsaws. Thinning occurs in overstocked stands which typically found on nearly level to strongly sloping slopes, with pre-commercial tree densities of up to 1,000 stems per acre, often DBH values of 3-5 inches. 	\$185.87	Acre	\$223.04
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, Low Intensity, Normal Conditions</p>	\$108.89	Acre	\$130.67
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, Mastication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stands are treated mechanically by a variety of machines that remove target trees by grinding. Typically no further slash treatment is required. Proper stocking rates are achieved which improves forest productivity, health and vigor, with corresponding decreases in forest fuels and fire risk. Typical area 25 acres. 	\$305.12	Acre	\$366.14
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, Medium Intensity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stands are treated by crews with chainsaws. Thinning occurs in overstocked stands which are usually found on moderately steep to steep slopes, or with pre-commercial tree densities of 1,500 to 3,000 trees per acre in the pre-treatment stand. 	\$266.75	Acre	\$320.10
<p>Pre-Commercial Thinning, Medium Intensity, Normal Conditions</p>	\$149.75	Acre	\$179.70

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

Payment
Rate **Unit**
Type **HU**
Payment
Rate

670 – Lighting System Improvement

- This practice is to be used exclusively for **implementing recommendations from on-farm energy audits**.
- Installing, replacing, or retrofitting agricultural equipment systems and/or related components or devices which results in an on-farm and/or off-site reduction in actual or potential emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Energy Audit must meet American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) Standard.

Automatic Controller System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic control system installed on an existing manually controlled agricultural system. Typical components may include any of the following: wiring, sensors, data logger, logic controller, communication link, software, switches, and relay. 	\$173.09	Each	\$245.21
Lighting – CFL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install dimmable CFLs to replace incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis. CFL requirements: minimum 8 Watt, 4100 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. 	\$11.47	Each	\$16.25
Lighting – LED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install dimmable LEDs to replace incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis. LED requirements: minimum 6 Watt, 3700 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. 	\$14.66	Each	\$20.77
Lighting - Linear Fluorescent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-foot, three-lamp fixture with a single electronic ballast. The high-efficiency lighting system uses high-efficiency T8 or T5 fluorescent lamps. 	\$214.08	Each	\$303.27
Lighting - Pulse-Start Metal Halide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulse-Start Metal Halide (PSMH) lamp with a matched ballast or light-emitting diode (LED) equivalent fixtures (as detailed in ASABE S612-compliant energy audit). 	\$18.75	Each	\$26.56

672 – Building Envelope Improvement

- This practice is to be used exclusively for **implementing recommendations from on-farm energy audits**.
- Installing, replacing, or retrofitting agricultural equipment systems and/or related components or devices which results in an on-farm and/or off-site reduction in actual or potential emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Energy Audit must meet American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) Standard.

Building Envelope - Attic Insulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a minimum R-7 insulation, in addition to existing attic or ceiling insulation, to reduce heat transfer. 	\$0.42	Sq. Ft.	\$0.59
Building Envelope - Greenhouse Screens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	\$1.25	Sq. Ft	\$1.76
Building Envelope – Sealant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sealing the gaps between walls, gables, ceiling, etc. in a poultry house or greenhouse. Sealing is performed by a professional contractor, not merely use of spray foam from a can. 	\$0.88	Foot	\$1.25

All scenarios are statewide unless noted otherwise

	<u>Payment Rate</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>HU Payment Rate</u>
Building Envelope - Wall Insulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclose both sidewalls and endwalls from ceiling to floor in one of two manners: 1) metal exterior, 3.5-inch fiberglass batts (R-11), vapor barrier, and interior plywood or OSB sheathing; or 2) closed-cell polyurethane foam application (minimum 1-inch thickness (R-7) of 2.5 lbs/cu. ft. or higher density (3.0 or higher density preferred) with a form of physical protective barrier on lower 2 feet (may be 6 lbs/cu. ft. or higher density 1/8" thick foam, or treated lumber). 	\$1.02	Sq. Ft.	\$1.44
Greenhouse - Insulate Unglazed Walls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of cellulose or bubble type insulation (or equivalent) to address energy loss. Improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612. 	\$0.19	Sq. Ft.	\$0.27

770 – Livestock Confinement Facility

- **Eligible:** Installation of livestock confinement facilities, typically coral fences, after the following activities;
 - 1) Improvement of feedlot drainage to runoff storage or treatment areas;
 - 2) Filling of depression areas which pond feedlot runoff and contribute to the deep percolation of contaminants to groundwater;
 - 3) Re-organization of feedlot pens to efficiently and effectively remove waste to comply with a CNMP;
 OR
 - 4) Relocation of a feedlot from a riparian corridor.
- Only feasible alternative enabling an acceptable CNMP for a waste storage/handling facility.

Livestock Confinement	\$19.28	Foot	\$24.79
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800 – Controlling Flowing Wells

- Concurrence of Wyoming State Geologist required before contracting this practice.

Control a Flowing Well with Minor Complications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intact casing and few complications. 	\$8,553.80	Each	\$10,264.56
Existing Uncontrolled Flowing Well, 100-foot depth or greater with 2-inch or larger Casing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded casing with serious complications. 	\$15,265.89	Each	\$18,319.07
Existing Uncontrolled Flowing Well, 100-foot depth or greater with 2-inch or larger Casing, casing is in poor condition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair casing condition with moderate complications. 	\$11,498.43	Each	\$13,798.12