

COST LIST

FISCAL YEAR 2014

The 2014 Payment Schedule, to include the scenarios and associated scenarios, as well as the cost of applying a practice, was originally developed by the national teams. The intent of this process was to create a more consistent payment schedule among the states and regions.

All of the state specialists in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho worked hard to mold the national scenarios, scenarios, and costs into a Regional product that was based on previous scenarios used and conservation priorities. Scenarios are examples of where and when a conservation practice would be used and the scenarios are the actual “items” within that scenario, that NRCS allows financial assistance.

The regional states had the latitude of deciding which scenarios were applicable to their own state. Practice scenarios must be in the Tech Guide before they can be offered.

The average costs for applying conservation practices were set by the national cost team. Each state had the ability to adjust the unit quantity amounts and the payment percentage rates. Payment rates will vary between Montana, Wyoming and Idaho due to cost differences within each state.

Invoices on applied practices from the 2014 payment schedule that seem to be grossly misrepresented in the payment schedule should be collected and sent into the area and state offices. We need the documented costs in order to work with national for modifying the payment rates for the 2015 cost list. Invoices are not required in order to make a practice payment.

The payment rate for used material will be based on 50 percent of the new cost times the payment rate unless the item is specifically listed as used in the cost list.

472 ACCESS CONTROL

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Deferred Grazing = \$13.19 per acre.

NOTE: For one or two years of deferred grazing, typically after a natural disaster such as fire or flood.

NOTE: For one year, this practice will be capped at 50%.

560 ACCESS ROAD

ID UNITS: Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. New earth road in dry, level terrain, newly constructed compacted earth road on relatively level terrain and dry areas in order to establish a fixed travel way for the agricultural enterprise = \$10.08 per linear foot.
2. New 6-inch gravel road in wet, level terrain, newly constructed gravel road with compacted gravel surface on relatively level ground in wet areas in order to establish a fixed travel way for the agricultural enterprise = \$20.06 per linear foot.
3. Rehabilitation of existing gravel road in wet, level terrain, repair and rehabilitate a gravel road with 6 inches thick compacted gravel surface on existing alignment = \$4.44 per linear foot.

NOTE: Cost share for these scenarios is limited to AFO/CAFO areas or for erosion control on forested areas only.

NOTE: Cost share includes excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor, and incidental materials necessary.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

122 AGRICULTURAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT – HEADQUARTERS

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters for small livestock operations less than 70 AU's = \$1,212.82 each.
2. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters for medium livestock operations with 70 - 300 AU's = \$1,586.80 each.
3. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters for large livestock operations with 301 - 2,500 AU's = \$1,950.26 each.
4. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters for extra-large livestock operations greater than 2,500 AU's = \$2,524.31 each.
5. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters on a non-livestock operation that is a single enterprise = \$2,016.73 each.
6. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters on a non-livestock operation that has two enterprises = \$2,565.77 each.
7. Develop an Energy Management Plan at the headquarters on a non-livestock operation that has three enterprises = \$3,462.20 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, producers are required to hire a certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) to complete the assessment. The costs for TSP services are built into the 122/124 payment rate. The CAP criteria requires the plan to meet quality criteria for energy conservation and efficiency. The CAP plan may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address energy conservation. The CAP meets the basic quality criteria for the 122 plan as cited in Section III of the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG).

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

124 AGRICULTURAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT - LANDSCAPE CAP

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on non-irrigated crops less than 50 acres = \$1,308.57 each.
2. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on non-irrigated crops on 50 - 499 acres = \$1,661.94 each.
3. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on non-irrigated crops on 500 - 5,000 acres = \$2,025.61 each.
4. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on non-irrigated crops on > 5,000 acres = \$2,629.50 each.
5. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on irrigated crops less than 50 acres = \$2,030.55 each.
6. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on irrigated crops on 50 - 499 acres = \$2,698.53 each.
7. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on irrigated crops on than 500 - 5,000 acres = \$3,481.44 each.
8. Develop an On-Farm Energy Audit on irrigated crops on > 5,000 acres = \$3,909.01 each.

NOTE: Producers are required to hire a certified TSP to complete the assessment. The costs for TSP services are built into the 122/124 payment rate. A certified TSP performs an AgEMP 124 CAP (see Section III, FOTG) with the purpose of providing the producer with specific recommendations for increasing energy efficiency and reducing energy use for each major cropping activity on the farm. The AgEMP is to provide estimates of energy savings on the landscape operations, not the headquarters. Energy usage may include but is not limited to irrigation pumping, manure collection and landscape application.

316 ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY

ID UNITS: Square foot

Scenarios:

1. Static Pile, Wood Bin(s). Installation includes site preparation, wood walls, concrete floor, and gravel apron area = \$13.45 per square foot of total bin area provided.
2. Static Pile, Concrete Bin(s). Installation includes site preparation and concrete walls, floor, and apron area = \$29.51 per square foot total bin area provided.
3. Static Pile, Concrete Pad. Installation includes site preparation, concrete pad = \$6.80 per square foot of pad area.

SECTION I

- NOTE:** Scenarios 1-3. Associated practices include Roofs and Covers (Code 367), Livestock Pipeline (Code 516), Fence (Code 382), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Diversion (Code 362), Subsurface Drain (Code 606), Vegetated Treatment Area (Code 635), and Underground Outlet (Code 620).
- NOTE:** Scenarios 1-3. Design facilities for the largest carcass in a diversified operation. Loader or skid steer size may dictate the bin dimensions. For animal mortalities smaller than 500 pounds, the composting process is moisture limiting, so a frost-free practice Livestock Pipeline (Code 516) and water application system is recommended in the contract to conveniently maintain moisture in the compost. For animal mortalities greater than 500 pounds, the composting process may seep liquids, so a Level 1 Vegetated Treatment Area (Code 635), or Underground Outlet (Code 620) to a treatment or storage area, is recommended in the contract to safeguard water resources.
- NOTE:** All Scenarios: Include a published reference on the mortality composting process in the Operation and Maintenance Plan. i.e., the MSU/CSU Extension document: "Livestock Mortality Composting for Large and Small Operations in the Semi-Arid West". This reference is available on the MT NRCS Website under engineering.
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575 ANIMAL TRAILS AND WALKWAYS

ID UNITS: Square Feet

Scenarios:

1. Layout and construct a lane or travel way to facilitate animal movement, to provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities and/or shelter, improve grazing efficiency/distribution and/or protect sensitive sites for protecting water quality = \$0.26 per square foot.

NOTE: No surface materials are included. Use Critical Area Planting (Code 342) for reseeding disturbed sites, Heavy Use Protection Area (Code 561) for providing adequate surface protection, Stream Crossing (Code 578) when a lane or trail crosses a stream or shallow water areas, Structure for Water Control (Code 587) when culverts are needed to control and direct water flow, and Fence (Code 382) when fencing is necessary.

396 AQUATIC ORGANISM PASSAGE, (formerly FISH PASSAGE)

ID UNITS: Cubic Yards or Linear Feet or Square Foot or Vertical Foot or CFS

Scenarios:

1. Earthen Dam removal, full removal of an earthen dam = \$65.65 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Equipment includes tracked excavators outfitted with hydraulic chisels, hammers and/or buckets with "thumbs", bull dozers, skid steers, cranes, front-end loaders, and dump trucks.

2. Blockage Removal, removal of passage barriers, including small relic earthen diversions (e.g., splash dams), failing or undersized culverts, and sediment or large woody material (> 10 centimeter diameter and 2 meter length) from mass wasting or major flood events = \$49.62 per cubic yard.
3. Nature-Like Fishway, also known as roughened channels, rock ramps, or bypass channels constructed to provide passage around an in-stream barrier or in place of a removed barrier, (assumes 20-foot wide and 2,000 feet long) = \$96,354.53 per acre.
4. Simple Denil Ladder, metal structure constructed at an offsite fabrication facility that is later transported to the project site and lowered in place by a boom truck or crane = \$4,138.14 per vertical foot.
5. Low Water Crossing, structure installed on low volume or on unimproved roads at watercourse crossings in order to allow livestock and equipment access to other parcels = \$681.94 per cubic yard.

NOTE: All scenarios, except Scenario 3, must be approved by the Area Engineer prior to contracting the practice.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY CAP (CAP)

134 CONSERVATION PLAN SUPPORTING TRANSITION FROM IRRIGATION TO DRYLAND FARMING PLAN – (formerly transition from IRRIGATED TO NON-IRRIGATED FARMING (AWEP))

SECTION I

Scenarios:

1. AWEP Transition, Conservation Plan supporting transitioning from irrigation to dryland farming = \$1,194.53 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Conservation Plan Supporting Transition from Irrigation to dryland Farming" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify the resource concerns associated with water quality and water conservation as prioritized in the approved AWEP project area. The AWEP project partner has encouraged the participant to develop a plan to transition from irrigated cropland to dryland cropland. The CAP plan will provide the participant with alternatives and identify conservation practices which will assist the producer during the transition period as well as address water quality/quantity resource concerns.

314 BRUSH MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Mechanical, Hand Tools, removing or cutting off woody plants at or below the root collar using hand tools, such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, brush pullers, and chain saws in areas with very early encroachment on non-herbaceous species = \$154.94 per acre.
2. Mechanical, Large Shrubs, Medium Infestation, removal of large woody vegetation of medium infestations by pushing, grubbing, masticating, chaining to include raking or piling = \$363.02 per acre.

NOTE: Scenario 2 can be used on areas infested with Rocky Mountain Juniper/Conifer stands that are encroaching onto the rangelands.

3. Mechanical and Chemical, Cut stump plus chemical treatment, pile and burn, chip, etc., removal of Russian Olive and/or Salt Cedar from riparian areas and drainage ways using a mechanical cutter, chopper, masticator, sawyer, or other light equipment, followed by an application of approved chemicals = \$798.87 per acre.
4. Chemical, Individual Plant Treatment, on range or pasture, application of herbicides, basal or foliar, on selected individual plants = \$34.33 per acre.

NOTE: The number of acres receiving a practice payment will be limited to the acres with brush, not the total acres of the pasture.

NOTE: USE Scenario 3 for the first year, which requires both mechanical and chemical control. Use Component 4 for the second and third years of chemical control.

584 CHANNEL BED STABILIZATION

ID UNITS: Cubic Yards or Each or Linear Foot

Scenarios:

1. Cross-Vane, Boulder, boulder or concrete or other fabricated material = \$92.06 per cubic yard.
2. Cross-Vane, Log, wood and rock = \$3,765.93 each.
3. Stream Restoration with Gravel, for streams with bankfull flow > 50 cubic feet per second, stabilizing the bottom of a stream channel using gravel, small diameter rock riprap, or engineered products = \$58.28 per cubic yard.
4. Stream Restoration with Rock Structure, protection of streambeds using a large rock structure composed of rock riprap = \$90.22 per cubic yard.
5. Stream Restoration with gravel substrate for streams with less than 50 cubic foot per second bankfull flow = \$5.80 per linear foot.

NOTE: Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Clearing and Snagging (Code 326), Aquatic Organism Passage (Code 396) formerly Fish Passage, Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Code 580) and Open Channel (Code 582).

SECTION I

317 COMPOSTING FACILITY

ID UNITS: Square Foot

Scenarios:

1. All Weather Surface for composting = \$1.16 per square foot of composter floor area.
2. Concrete Bin style composter = \$15.90 per square foot composter floor area.
3. Compacted Clay Pad for composting = \$.47 per square foot of constructed pad area.

NOTE: This practice can be used for both manure and truck garden crop residues.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. Composters include site preparation, structure, and apron. Floor area for contracting does NOT include apron area.

NOTE: Scenario 3. Compacted clay earthen floor over which to compost, process, and maneuver organic material in a windrow style static pile. Compacted clay pad shall meet Practice Waste Storage Facility (Code 313) seepage requirements.

NOTE: All animal mortality composting shall be completed using Practice Animal Mortality Facility (Code 316).

NOTE: In the case of composting manure, this practice is only available for a practice payment where the participant does not have enough land to spread their manure following a nutrient management plan.

NOTE: Associated practices include Fence (Code 382), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Subsurface Drain (Code 606), Heavy Use Area Protection (Code 561), Roofs and Covers (Code 367), Underground Outlet (Code 620) and Vegetative Treatment Area (Code 635).

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

102 COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Small Non-Dairy with Land Application < 300 AU = \$5,923.07 each.
2. Small Dairy with Land Application < 300 AU = \$7,440.42 each.
3. Small AFO without Land Application < 300 AU = \$5,675.05 each.
4. Medium Non-Dairy with Land Application 300 less than or equal to 700 AU = \$7,534.54 each.
5. Medium Dairy with Land Application 300 less than or equal to 700 AU = \$8,413.42 each.
6. Medium-Large AFO without Land Application greater than or equal to 300 AU = \$7,017.86 each.
7. Large Non-Dairy with Land Application greater than or equal to 700 AU = \$9,011.30 each.
8. Large Dairy with Land Application greater than or equal to 700 AU = \$9,272.28 each.

NOTE: Participant must obtain services from a certified TSP for development of the "Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify approved FOTG conservation practices where needed to address identified resource concerns. Additional CAP plan criteria is detailed in Section III of the FOTG.

NOTE: CAP must cover the six components of a CNMP. If the producer is only interested in Nutrient Management, see CAP 104.

NOTE: Required Statement of Work (SOW) and geologic / soils investigation shall be coordinated between Area Engineer and TSP prior to contracting practice.

328 CONSERVATION CROP ROTATION

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Flexible Crop Rotation, a legume or "cover crop cocktail" mix that is planted and terminated based on available soil moisture and probability of growing season precipitation. Cover crop is planted during the fallow year if moisture is sufficient and will increase diversity, reduce erosion, improve soil quality, and break pest cycles = \$35.87 per acre.
2. Standard Rotation, adding diversity to a crop rotation by changing rotation to one of the following = \$11.22 per acre.
 - a) A three-crop sequence containing three different crop types; cool season grass, cool season broadleaf, warm season grass or warm season broadleaf, none of which occupy more than half of the sequence, or

SECTION I

- b) A four crop sequence containing three different crop types, none of which occupy more than half of the sequence.

NOTE: Scenario 1. Limited to a Flexible Legume or Cover Crop Mix - Cereal Cropping Rotation and limited to 320 acres per producer. This payment is only paid on the acres the year the legume or cover crop mix is established in the crop rotation. Legumes such as lentils or peas planted in the spring depending on soil moisture and used for forage or seed. Cover crop is a mix with a minimum of five species with no species consisting of more than one-third of the mix. A mix of cool season broadleaves and grasses and/or warm season grasses and legumes with a minimum of two crop types that are different than the predominate crop in the current rotation. Not more than 10 percent cool season grasses can be planted. Grazing is allowed not to exceed 50 percent of the current year's growth where a minimum of a 6-inch stubble height is maintained. The cover crop is terminated based on cover crop maturity, weed stage of growth and soil moisture. Termination methods are frost killed, chemical application or mechanical.

NOTE: Scenario 2. Standard Rotation - The purpose of this practice is to go from a one or two crop rotation to a three or four crop rotation. If the current rotation meets the three or four crop standard rotation guidelines above the producer has already adopted the practice and is not eligible. Capped at 450 acres and three years maximum payment

NOTE: Payment cannot be made for Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328) and Cover Crop (Code 340) on the same acres for the same year.

340 COVER CROP

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Cover Crop, cocktail cover crop mix planted immediately after harvest or in the fallow year of the rotation, terminated based on biomass production, cover crop and weed stage of growth and soil moisture = \$95.43 per acre.

NOTE: Capped at 450 acres and three years maximum payment, use of cover crop encouraged on the same acres during fallow years of the crop rotation, to improve soil quality but not required. A "cocktail mix" will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of the current crop if adequate precipitation or irrigation is available or in the fallow portion of the rotation, planted in the spring for erosion control and soil health, using a cocktail mix with a minimum of five species with no species consisting of more than one-third of the mix. A mix of cool season broadleaves and grasses and/or warm season grasses and legumes with a minimum of two crop types that are different than the predominate crop in the current rotation. Not more than 10 percent cool season grasses can be planted. Haying or harvesting is not allowed. Grazing is allowed not to exceed 50 percent of the current year's growth where a minimum of a 6-inch stubble height is maintained. If the cover crop is seeded after August 10 the component is capped at 150 acres. Termination methods, frost killed, chemical application or mechanical.

NOTE: Can be used in a seasonal high tunnel, capped at 1 acre.

NOTE: Cannot contract Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328) and Cover Crop (Code 340) on the same acres.

NOTE: Producer should check with crop insurance agent prior to planting cover crop for any changes in coverage or premiums for crops planted after a cover crop especially under the Risk Management Agency (RMA) summer fallow practice.

NOTE: A nitrate and forage quality analysis from a certified lab is required before grazing cover crop mixtures. The "Nitrate QuikTest" may not give reliable results for cover crop mixes.

342 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Drilled or Broadcast, introduced species = \$90.85 per acre.
2. Drilled or Broadcast, native species = \$107.09 per acre.

NOTE: Costs include site and seedbed preparation, seed, and drill seeding.

3. Aerial, introduced species = \$69.38 per acre.

4. Aerial, native species = \$140.46 per acre.

SECTION I

NOTE: Scenarios 3 and 4. Costs include seed and broadcasting by fixed wing airplane or helicopter. Scenarios 3 and 4 are used after wildfire and seedbed preparation is not needed.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. Costs include site and seedbed preparation, seed, and hand or ground machine mounted broadcasting.

NOTE: Scenarios 2 and 4 cannot contain more than 10 percent non-native legumes.

348 DAM, DIVERSION

ID UNITS: Cubic Yard or Foot

Scenarios:

1. Earthfill dam built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or stream in order to control erosion or provide controlled water for irrigation, water-spreading, or wildlife = \$7.79 per cubic yard.
2. Rock Structure, a large rock cross vane structure built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or stream in order to control erosion or provide controlled water for irrigation, water-spreading, or wildlife = \$182.82 per cubic yard.
3. Concrete Structure, a concrete structure is built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or stream in order to control erosion or provide controlled water for irrigation, water-spreading, or wildlife = \$1,118.57 per cubic yard.
4. Wood Structure, a wood structure is built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or stream in order to control erosion or provide controlled water for irrigation, water-spreading, or wildlife = \$651.81 per foot of throat width.

NOTE: Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (Code 395), Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584), and Structure for Water Control (Code 587).

NOTE: Any head-works needed to control the diverted water shall be contracted under Structure for Water Control (Code 587).

356 DIKE

ID UNITS: Cubic Yards

Scenarios:

1. Earthfill, material haul < 1 mile to construct an earthen embankment = \$6.40 per cubic yard.
2. Earthfill, material haul > 1 mile to construct an earthen embankment = \$7.04 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Must be approved by State Conservation Engineer prior to contracting the practice.

362 DIVERSION

ID UNITS: Linear Feet or Cubic Yards

Scenarios:

1. Diversion, Cubic yards of fill with balanced, or nearly balanced cut and compacted fill, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Component may also be used for diversion consisting primarily of fill = \$6.42 per cubic yard.
2. Diversion, Concrete, Linear Foot, reinforced concrete tee wall that deflects runoff water from an open lot to a vegetative treatment area or waste storage structure = \$75.03 per linear foot.
3. Diversion, Excavation, Cubic Yard, an earthen channel constructed primarily from excavation, across long slopes to divert or carry runoff water away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas = \$4.58 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Grassed Waterway (Code 412), Underground Outlet (Code 620), and Mulching (Code 484).

NOTE: This practice is applicable for clean or dirty water diversions around feedlots or other conservation applications.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

130 DRAINAGE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

ID UNITS: Each

SECTION I

Scenarios:

1. Develop a Drainage Water Management Plan with a tile map = \$1,691.41.
2. Develop a Drainage Water Management Plan (PE) with a tile map = \$1,812.20.
3. Develop a Drainage Water Management Plan without a tile map = \$2,123.61.
4. Develop a Drainage Water Management Plan (PE) without a tile map = \$2,245.40.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Drainage Water Management Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify approved FOTG conservation practices where needed to address identified resource concerns. Additional CAP plan criteria is detailed in Section III of the FOTG.

NOTE: Must be approved by State Conservation Engineer prior to contracting practice.

647 EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Mowing, mow incoming woody species to improve habitat = \$227.55 per acre.
2. Disking, manipulate species composition by disking and creating bare ground = \$94.56 per acre.

NOTE: To further manage woody plants use Brush Management (Code 314) or Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666). For chemically controlling weeds, use Herbaceous Weed Control (Code 315). When the existing seed bank is inadequate, use either Range Planting (Code 550) or Conservation Cover (Code 327) and the mixture cannot contain more than 10 percent non-native legumes.

201 EDGE OF FIELD WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Data Collection, Surface, Year 1 with quality assurance project plan = \$22,411.68 each.
2. Data Collection, Surface, Year 1 with two treatment sites and quality assurance project plan = \$30,639.62 each.
3. Data Collection, Surface, Year 1 without quality assurance project plan = \$16,003.00 each.
4. Data Collection, Surface, ≥ Year 2 = \$16,003.00 each.
5. Data Collection, Surface, ≥ Year 2 with two treatment sites and without quality assurance project plan = \$22,596.60 each.
6. Data Collection, Surface, ≥ Year 2 with two treatment sites = \$22,596.60 each.
7. Data Collection, Surface, Last Year = \$19,143.00 each.
8. Data Collection, Surface, Last Year with two treatments = \$27,306.60 each.

NOTE: Only available in the Deep Creek Watershed.

NOTE: Must be approved by State Resource Conservationist prior to contracting the practice.

202 EDGE OF FIELD WATER QUALITY MONITORING INSTALLATION

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. System Installation, Surface = \$21,258.50 each.
2. System Installation, Surface Cold Climate = \$22,633.50 each.

NOTE: Only available in the Deep Creek Watershed.

NOTE: Must be approved by State Resource Conservationist prior to contracting the practice.

374 FARMSTEAD ENERGY IMPROVEMENT

ID UNITS: Each or HP or per 1,000 British Thermal Unit (BTU)/Hour or Square Foot or Per Foot or BU per Hour

Scenarios:

1. Lighting-CFL, install dimmable CFLs replacing incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis = \$16.94 each.
2. Lighting-LED, install dimmable LEDs replacing incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis = \$21.66 each.

SECTION I

TECHNICAL GUIDE

3. Lighting-Linear Florescent, replacing incandescent with high-efficiency T8 florescent lamps = \$318.89 each.
4. Lighting-Pulse Start Metal Halide (PSMH), with a matched ballast or LED equivalent fixture replacing inefficient high-bay or exterior lighting = \$29.82 each.
5. Ventilation-Exhaust, replacing conventional exhaust fan with high volume, low speed efficient exhaust fan = \$1,294.89 each.
6. Ventilation-HAF, system of fans installed to create a horizontal air circulation pattern = \$197.80 each.
7. Plate Cooler-installation of all stainless dual pass plate cooler, type 316 stainless steel = \$6,305.61 each.
8. Scroll Compressor, install a new scroll compressor, associated controls, wiring, and materials to retrofit an existing refrigeration system = \$2,601.27 per Horse Power.
9. Variable Speed Drive > 5, to include all appurtenances, used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, etc. = \$219.67 per Horse Power.
10. Automatic Controller System, installed on an existing manually controlled agricultural system = \$1,360.26 each.
11. Motor Upgrade > 100 Horse Power, replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, etc. = \$146.49 each.
12. Motor Upgrade 10 - 100 Horse Power, replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, etc. = \$117.74 each.
13. Motor Upgrade > 1 and < 10 Horse Power, replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, etc. = \$164.77 each.
14. Motor Upgrade less than or equal to 1 Horse Power replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, etc. = \$549.55 each.
15. Heating-Radiant Tube, replace "pancake" brood heaters in a poultry house with Radiant Tube Heaters = \$1,419.25 each.
16. Heating (Building), replace existing low efficiency heaters with new high efficiency heaters that have an efficiency rating of 80%+ for fuel oil and 90%+ for natural gas/propane = \$8.85 per 1,000 BTU per Hour.
17. Attic Insulation, installing a minimum of 4-inch depth of cellulose installation in attic or ceiling = \$.70 per square foot.
18. Wall Insulation, enclose both sidewalls and end walls from ceiling to floor = \$1.17 per square foot.
19. Sealant, sealing the gaps between walls, gables, ceiling, etc. = \$1.49 per foot.
20. Greenhouse Screens, fitting a greenhouse with mechanically controlled energy screen installed truss to truss or gutter to gutter = \$1.83 per square foot of blanket.
21. Greenhouse Insulated Unglazed Walls, either cellulose or bubble-type installed truss-to-truss or gutter-to-gutter = \$0.04 per square foot of insulation.
22. Grain Dryer, installing an efficient, continuous dryer that uses a micro-computer based controller to reduce over-drying and drying time = \$86.83 per BU per hour.

NOTE: This practice cannot be contracted until after a certified TSP writes either a Headquarters or Landscape Energy Management Plan.

NOTE: Must be approved by State Conservation Engineer prior to contracting the practice.

382 FENCE

ID UNITS: Feet

Scenarios:

1. Barbed or Smooth Wire, 3-5 wire, Includes Installation = \$2.15 per foot.
2. Wire Difficult, Includes Installation on areas with poor access, steep slopes, rocky sites, dense brush, wet conditions, etc. = \$3.47 per foot.
3. Woven Wire, Includes Installation, typically used with sheep, goats, hogs, wildlife exclusion, shelterbelt/tree protection = \$2.98 per foot.

NOTE: Pronghorn crossings are required when Component 3 is installed and antelope are known to frequent the area.

4. Electric, includes posts, wire, fasteners, gates, fence charger, two to three strand wire is commonly installed = \$1.77 per foot.

NOTE: For double deer fence installations count the length of both fences to determine the total length of the fence. Electric, Includes installation, typically 2-3 strands = \$1.64 per foot.

NOTE: Fences will be installed with wildlife-friendly considerations.

SECTION I

5. Safety, designed to exclude human access for Waste Storage Ponds and/or Farm Ponds. Includes materials, warning signs, and installation = \$4.63 per foot.
6. Protection, includes installation to protect sensitive areas such as riparian areas, windbreaks/shelterbelts, feed storage areas, bee hives, orchards, small truck farms, etc. = \$4.86 per foot.

NOTE: Fences on cropland are not eligible for a practice payment.

CLARIFICATION: The fence markers for Sage Grouse have been moved to the Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (Code 645) Practice and Fence (Code 382) Job Sheet, Wildlife Visibility also addresses fence markers.

CLARIFICATION: Confinement fence moved to new "Livestock Confinement Facility (Code 770)."

386 FIELD BORDER

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Native Species, making up 90-100 percent of mixture = \$98.68 per acre.

NOTE: Scenario 1. The mixture cannot contain more than 10 percent non-native legumes.

2. Introduced Species = \$92.62 per acre.
3. Pollinator-Friendly Species = \$75.79 per acre.
4. Organic Seed Planting for organic systems = \$55.20 per acre.

NOTE: Includes seedbed preparation, seed, and seeding.

NOTE: Scenario 3. A practice payment will be provided for planting a sequentially blooming planting mix that provides flowering plants throughout the growing season. Mix must be selected from an NRCS-approved list found in the Plant Materials Technical Note, MT-46 and Biology Technical Note, MT-20.

393 FILTER STRIP

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Introduced Species = \$92.35 per acre.
2. Native Species = \$110.52 per acre.

NOTE: Practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and function of the filter strip, species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on the contribution area. Can be used on crop or pasture lands.

NOTE: For AFO/CAFO Facility Installations, use practice Vegetated Treatment Area (Code 635).

394 FIREBREAK

ID UNITS: Feet

Scenarios:

1. Constructed - Light Equipment = \$0.04 per foot.

NOTE: Bare ground firebreak without water bars.

2. Constructed - Medium Equipment, flat-medium slopes = \$0.26 per foot.

NOTE: Bare ground firebreak on slopes less than 15% with water bars.

3. Constructed - Medium Equipment, steep slopes = \$1.12 per foot.

NOTE: Bare ground firebreak on slopes greater than 15% with water bars.

4. Vegetated permanent firebreak = \$0.45 per foot.

NOTE: Establishing a strip of non-volatile vegetation that will serve as a green firebreak.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

SECTION I

108 FEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Develop a Feed Management Plan on less than 100 acres = \$736.44.
2. Develop a Feed Management Plan on 100 - 1,500 acres = \$1,933.16.
3. Develop a Feed Management Plan on 1,500 - 5,000 acres = \$3,221.93.
4. Develop a Feed Management Plan on more than 5,000 acres = \$4,142.48.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Feed Management Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify approved FOTG conservation practices where needed to address identified resource concerns. Additional CAP plan criteria is detailed in Section III of the FOTG.

NOTE: Must be approved by State Resource Conservationist prior to contracting practice.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

142 FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Conservation Plan = \$2,224.53 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify approved FOTG conservation practices where needed to address identified resource concerns. Additional CAP plan criteria is detailed in Section III of the FOTG.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

106 FOREST MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Develop a Forest Management Plan on 1 - 20 acres = \$1,071.89 each.
2. Develop a Forest Management Plan on 21 - 100 acres = \$1,353.96 each.
3. Develop a Forest Management Plan on 101 - 250 acres = \$2,425.84 each.
4. Develop a Forest Management Plan on 251 - 500 acres = \$3,497.73 each.
5. Develop a Forest Management Plan on 501 - 1,000 acres = \$4,061.88 each.
6. Develop a Forest Management Plan on more than 1,000 acres = \$5,077.35 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Forest Management Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify approved FOTG conservation practices where needed to address identified resource concerns. The Forest Management CAP is not considered a Forest Harvest Plan, but should complement the needs for harvest if desired by the land user. Additional CAP plan criteria is detailed in Section III of the FOTG.

512 FORAGE AND BIOMASS PLANTING

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Introduced Perennial species = \$86.94 per acre.
2. Pollinator-Friendly Native Perennial species = \$110.33 per acre.

NOTE: Cost-share includes preparing the seedbed for planting.

NOTE: Scenario 2. A practice payment will be provided for planting a sequentially blooming planting mix that provides flowering plants throughout the growing season. Mix must be selected from an NRCS-approved list found in [Plant Materials Technical Note, MT-46](#) and [Biology Technical Note, MT-20](#).

SECTION I

NOTE: Pasture or hay plantings that are part of a crop-pasture or crop-hay rotation and are being renovated are not eligible for a practice payment. Any hay planting on non-highly erodible cropland is not eligible for a practice payment.

NOTE: Highly erodible cropland with a cropping history of five out of the last seven years is eligible for a practice payment when seeded back to pasture or hay.

NOTE: Pasture plantings are limited to a maximum of **10 percent legume.**

NOTE: No permanent seedings are eligible on public land unless approved by the Assistant State Conservationist for Programs.

511 FORAGE HARVEST MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Improved forage quality, forage quality analysis and animal health for organic and annual cover crop mixtures only. Payment capped at 50 acres = \$1.80 per acre.

NOTE: Forage Quality and nitrate analysis required; to include % moisture, Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF), Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF), crude protein and nitrate analysis. "Nitrate QuikTest," or nitrate lab analysis should be done prior to cutting or grazing.

666 FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Pre-Commercial Thinning = \$532.43 per acre.
2. Pre-Commercial Thinning, Mastication = \$530.59 per acre.

NOTE: Stands are treated mechanically by a variety of machines that remove target trees by grinding.

3. Improved Forest Health = \$323.10 per acre.

NOTE: Existing unhealthy stands are treated either mechanically or by crews with chainsaws. Treated stand is sanitized by removing disease infected individual trees, such as mistletoe. These trees would pass on the disease to other trees if left remaining in the stand.

4. Aspen Regeneration = \$290.79 per acre.

NOTE: Existing stands are treated either mechanically or by crews with chainsaws to eliminate conifers and over-mature Aspens. Trees are clear cut and may extend outside the treated area in order to allow for aspen root suckering. A dormant season treatment provides the best response.

655 FOREST TRAILS AND LANDINGS

ID UNITS: Feet

1. Trails and Landings Installation = \$2.26 per foot.

383 FUEL BREAK

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Structure = \$1,324.15 per acre.

NOTE: Intensive over-story thinning, pruning, understory management and woody residue treatment around a structure/home.

2. Forested = \$911.09 per acre.

NOTE: Over-story thinning, limited pruning, understory management and extensive woody residue treatment applied at property boundaries, along roads, or other key areas to reduce continuity of vegetative cover, such as fuel breaks along ridges or valley bottoms. Large blocks of forests are not eligible.

SECTION I

3. Forested, National FS/NRCS Partnership = \$1,812.17 per acre.

NOTE: Scenario 3 is limited for projects under the FS/NRCS Landscape Restoration Partnership (Tenmile and South Hills Watersheds).

410 GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE

ID UNITS: Cubic Yards

Scenarios:

1. Embankment, Pipe > 12", earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe > 12" to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies = \$7.75 per cubic yard.
2. Grade Control, Large, reinforced concrete grade control structure in an open channel in order to prevent head cutting and further erosion = \$1,595.41 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342) and Structure for Water Control (Code 587).

412 GRASSED WATERWAY

ID UNITS: Acre

Scenarios:

1. Construction of New Grassed Waterway = \$3,414.68 per acre.
2. Construction of New Grassed Waterway with Check Structures = \$4,230.52 per acre.

NOTE: Costs include topsoiling, excavation, and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway. For seeding after construction use separate contract item for Critical Area Planting (Code 342). For erosion control during establishment, use Mulching (Code 484).

548 GRAZING LAND MECHANICAL TREATMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Range, Mechanical Treatment, using a heavily modified plow or combinations of equipment or dragging = \$23.49 per acre.

NOTE: A chisel may be substituted with appropriate equipment as discussed in the practice standard. Range Chiseling needs to be a minimum of 4-6 inches deep.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

110 GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Develop a Grazing Management Plan on < 100 acres = \$736.44 each.
2. Develop a Grazing Management Plan on 100 - 1,500 acres = \$1,933.16 each.
3. Develop a Grazing Management Plan on 1,500 - 5,000 acres = \$3,221.93 each.
4. Develop a Grazing Management Plan on more than 5,000 acres = \$4,142.48 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Grazing Management Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to identify approved FOTG conservation practices where needed to address identified resource concerns. Additional CAP plan criteria is detailed in Section III in the FOTG.

561 HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

ID UNITS: Square Feet, Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. Rock and Gravel on Geotextile, used to stabilize areas that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles = \$1.51 per square foot.
2. Portable Fabricated Wind Shelter, less than or equal to 8 feet, installed to provide protection to livestock

SECTION I

from harsh winter weather and wind = \$31.62 per linear foot.

3. Portable Fabricated Wind Shelter, more than 8 feet, installed to provide protection to livestock from harsh winter weather and wind = \$43.95 per linear foot.
4. Permanent Fabricated Wind Shelter, installed to provide protection to livestock from harsh winter weather and wind = \$35.78 per linear foot.

NOTE: Scenario 1. Graded gravel pad with minimum 6-inch gravel depth placed on geotextile. Maximum size shall be 100 ft² per animal for cattle or horses and 10 ft² per animal for sheep or goats. Heavy use area should be kept as small as possible. The heavy use area should extend a minimum distance of 8 feet from facilities such as portable hay rings, feeding troughs, mineral boxes, and other facilities where livestock concentrations cause resource concerns. Heavy Use Area Protection does not include aprons around watering facilities; see practice Watering Facility (Code 614).

NOTE: Scenario 2-3 payment is limited to the two available drawings for construction of the 7.5 and 9.5 foot heights or pre-approved commercial models that have been analyzed and approved by the Area Engineer as meeting the Heavy Use Area Protection (Code 561) standard.

NOTE: Scenarios 2-4. Used materials that are certified by an NRCS employee stating that the material will meet the practice life span of 20 years are not subject to the 50 percent cost-share reduction for used materials. These practices are eligible for payment only when there is an environmental benefit versus a production benefit; for example, a wind shelter as a part of a feedlot that has been moved out of an environmentally sensitive area.

NOTE: Scenarios 2-4. The maximum protected area to be contracted shall be limited to 50 square feet per animal for the number of animals protected. The protected area for straight line shelters shall be calculated by multiplying (shelter length x 0.85) x (5 x shelter height). See Figure A of the practice standard.

315 HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Mechanical - Hand Pulling using hand tools such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers to remove or cut off noxious or invasive herbaceous plants at or below the root collar = \$59.39 per acre.
2. Chemical, Spot, using hand-carried equipment such as a backpack or hand-sprayer to apply chemicals = \$107.34 per acre.
3. Chemical, Ground, using ground equipment to apply chemicals = \$70.05 per acre.
4. Chemical, Aerial, using an airplane or helicopter to apply chemicals = \$43.12 per acre.
5. Biological - Insects, establishment of populations of species specific biological control insect agents released into the target plant population, or the collection and transfer of agents from one unit to another = \$25.30 per acre.

NOTE: Dalmatian Toadflax, Applied = (Based on 5 acres per release of insects. A release is 100 bugs with a minimum of 300 bugs for the first 5 acres and 100 bugs for each additional 5 acres with a maximum of 22 releases per 100 acres).

NOTE: Insects, Leafy Spurge, applied per acre (Based on 5 acres per release of insects. A release is 500 bugs with a minimum of 1,000 bugs for the first 5 acres and 500 bugs for each additional 5 acres with a maximum of 21 releases per 100 acres).

NOTE: Knapweed, Applied per acre (Based on 5 acres per release of insects. A release is 100 bugs with a minimum of 300 bugs for the first 5 acres and 100 bugs for each additional 5 acres with a maximum of 22 releases per 100 acres).

NOTE: Release numbers and size for other weed and insect species will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

NOTE: Under EQIP, this practice is limited to noxious weed control on non-cropland and non-hay land only.

NOTE: Under EQIP this practice can be contracted and paid for only 1 year on the same acres, with the program participant addressing all of the noxious weeds on all of the contracted acres. Only management practices can be paid for 3 consecutive years on the same acres.

No maximum payment limitation on any component.

SECTION I

603 HERBACEOUS WIND BARRIERS

ID UNITS: Feet

Scenarios:

1. Annual species to control wind erosion and/ or protect plants = \$.09 per foot.
2. Perennial species to control wind erosion and/ or protect plants = \$.10 per foot.

NOTE: This is a one-time payment on the same acres but the acres can change each year.

595 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. IPM Small or Diversified Systems (CSA, organic) Farm, Needs to address MORE than ONE resource concern, a basic IPM plan with Land Grant University (LGU) pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Small Farm/Diversified Systems = \$651.66 per plan and system.

NOTE: This component is payable for a maximum of three years and is limited to small scale organic operations only.

NOTE: IPM activities are consistent with the Organic System Plan, scouting and monitoring are performed at every crop stage to identify pests and determine pest populations for informed decision-making on economic thresholds. Mapping and recordkeeping are performed to assist with monitoring efforts.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

114 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan for small/specialty crops on < 50 acres = \$1,471.88 each.
2. Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan for medium operation, 51 - 250 acres = \$1,884.00 each.
3. Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan for large operation on > 250 acres = \$2,943.75 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Integrated Pest Management" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to meet quality criteria for applicable resource concerns and provides for opportunities to utilize the following strategies: Prevention, Avoidance, Monitoring, and Suppression, which will be implemented through use of "Integrated Pest Management and may use one or more of the following conservation practices: Conservation Crop Rotation, Cover Crop, and Residue Tillage Management. The CAP plan may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address other related resource concerns. CAP meets the basic quality criteria for the 114 plan as cited in Section III of the NRCS FOTG.

320 IRRIGATION CANAL OR LATERAL

ID UNITS: Cubic yards

Scenarios:

1. Irrigation Canal, construction of an earthen irrigation canal or lateral, \$2.93 per cubic yard.
2. Relocate Canal and fill the old channel, \$4.69 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2 yardages for cut only if on level ground; if ground is sloped where part of the fill is used to store water, then account for volume of fill.

NOTE: Associated practices include Irrigation System, Surface or Subsurface (Code 443), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Structure for Water Control (Code 587), and Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

428 IRRIGATION DITCH LINING

ID UNITS: Square Yard

Scenarios:

1. Concrete ditch lining, lining an existing ditch alignment = \$13.34 per square yard.

SECTION I

2. Flexible Geomembrane, Exposed, lining in an existing ditch alignment = \$12.09 per square yard.
3. Flexible Geomembrane, Covered, lining in an existing ditch alignment = \$20.96 per square yard.
4. Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL), Clay lining in an existing ditch alignment = \$18.58 per square yard.

NOTE: This practice can be applied on an irrigation ditch or canal.

NOTE: Costs for geosynthetic liners include sub-grade preparation of clearing, grubbing, shaping and grading old channel, and rolling with a smooth drum roller. When covered, costs include excavation for liner placement, placement of soil cover, and gravel armor layer.

NOTE: Costs for Scenarios 1-3 include an 8 ounce geotextile underlayment and when covered, screening of cover material to 3/8-inch minus. Payment is based on the total area covered by the liner including the anchor trench.

NOTE: Associated Practices: Irrigation Canal or Lateral (Code 320), Irrigation Field Ditch (Code 388), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (Code 442), Irrigation System, Surface or Subsurface Water (Code 443), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Structure for Water Control (Code 587), and Fence (Code 382).

388 IRRIGATION FIELD DITCH

ID UNITS: Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. Field Ditch, less than 2.5 cubic feet per second, to deliver water to part or all of an irrigation system = \$0.55 per linear foot.
2. Field Ditch, 2.5 - 10 cubic feet per second, to deliver water to part or all of an irrigation system = \$0.96 per linear foot.
3. Field Ditch, 10 - 20 cubic feet per second, to deliver water to part or all of an irrigation system = \$1.75 per linear foot.
4. Field Ditch, more than 20 cubic feet per second, to deliver water to part or all of an irrigation system = \$2.41 per linear foot.

NOTE: Associated practices include Irrigation System, Surface or Subsurface (Code 443), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Structure for Water Control (Code 587) and Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

464 IRRIGATION LAND LEVELING

ID UNITS: Cubic Yards or Acres

Scenarios:

1. Land Leveling to enhance the uniform flow of surface water for improving irrigation efficiencies = \$879.91 per acre.
2. Land Leveling to enhance the uniform flow of surface water for improving irrigation efficiencies = \$2.15 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Irrigation Water Management (Code 449) must be contracted for three years with this practice.

NOTE: Cut or fill per acre must be greater than one-tenth (.10) foot per acre.

NOTE: Associated practices include Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (Code 443), Irrigation Field Ditch (Code 388), Irrigation Water Management (Code 449), Structure for Water Control (Code 587) and Open Channel (Code 582) for tailwater ditch.

430 IRRIGATION PIPELINE (ALL PIPELINES EXCEPT GATED PIPE)

ID UNITS: Pound, Each or Linear Foot

Scenarios:

1. PVC (Iron Pipe Size) less than or equal to 8 inches, typical, with appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$2.62 per pound.
2. PVC (Iron Pipe Size) greater than or equal to 10 inches, with appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$2.07 per pound.
3. PVC (Plastic Irrigation Pipe) less than or equal to 8 inches, with appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$3.35 per pound.
4. PVC (Plastic Irrigation Pipe) greater than or equal to 10 inches, typical, with appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$2.36 per pound.

SECTION I

5. HDPE, (Iron Pipe Size and Tubing) Less than or equal to 8 inches, with appurtenances installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$4.58 per pound.
6. HDPE, (Iron Pipe Size and Tubing) greater than or equal to 10 inches, with appurtenances installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$4.19 per pound.
7. Surface HDPE, (Iron Pipe Size and Tubing) with appurtenances installed on ground surface = \$4.50 per pound.
8. HDPE, (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) Twin-wall and smooth interior with all appurtenances installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$2.67 per pound.
9. Steel (Iron Pipe Size) less than or equal to 8 inches, with all appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$2.13 per pound.
10. Steel (Iron Pipe Size) greater than or equal to 10 inches, with all appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$1.98 per pound.
11. Surface Steel (Iron pipe size), with all appurtenances, installed on the ground surface = \$1.94 per pound.
12. Surface Steel (Corrugated Steel Pipe), with all appurtenances, installed below ground, according to practice standard = \$1.20 per pound.
13. Surface Aluminum (Irrigation Pipe), typical size 6-12 inch, with all appurtenances, installed on the ground surface = \$5.68 per pound.
14. Alfalfa Valve, less than or equal to 8 inches, used at the end of a buried pipe, where surface gated pipe, or delivery to an open ditch for delivery of water to a field = \$427.40 each.
15. Alfalfa Valve, greater than or equal to 10 inches, used at the end of a buried pipe, where surface gated pipe, or delivery to an open ditch for delivery of water to a field = \$646.46 each.
16. Horizontal Boring, with appurtenances = \$99.40 per linear foot.

NOTE: Typically for pipe installed below ground, appurtenances include couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, dog legs, risers, and inline shutoff valve.

NOTE: Scenario 16. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, air vents, and thrust blocks. It does not include flow meters or backflow preventers.

NOTE: Associated practices include Irrigation System, Micro-Irrigation (Code 441), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (Code 442), Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (Code 443), and Pumping Plant (Code 533).

441 IRRIGATION SYSTEM, MICROIRRIGATION

ID UNITS: Acres or Per Square Foot

Scenarios:

1. Subsurface, buried permanent drip irrigation system, all inclusive starting with the filter station out to the flush valves, includes all appurtenances = \$1,636.85 per acre.
2. Surface PE micro-irrigation system with emitters, placed on trellis or aboveground, permanent, for providing irrigation to an orchard, vineyard, or other specialty crop grown in a grid pattern, includes all appurtenances = \$2,357.14 per acre.
3. Microjet micro-irrigation system to provide irrigation and/or frost protection for an orchard or other crops grown in a grid pattern, includes all appurtenances = \$2,548.25 per acre.
4. Shelterbelt drip irrigation system for establishing windbreak/shelterbelt, includes all appurtenances = \$.10 per square foot.
5. Orchard System, new micro irrigation system on existing irrigated acres, includes all appurtenances = \$2,368.65 per acre.
6. High Tunnel, includes all appurtenances = \$.37 per square foot.
7. Truck Garden, conversion of sprinkler or flood irrigation to micro-irrigation, includes all appurtenances = \$4,643.44 per acre.

NOTE: Associated practices include Pumping Plant (Code 533), Irrigation Water Management (Code 449), Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Salinity and Sodic Soil Management (Code 610), Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328), and Nutrient Management (Code 590).

442 IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SPRINKLER

ID UNITS: Linear foot, Acre or Each

Scenarios:

1. Center Pivot System, less than 600 feet of hardware, includes all appurtenances = \$1,856.05 per acre.
2. Center Pivot System, 600 - 800 feet of hardware, includes all appurtenances = \$1,494.42 per acre.

SECTION I

3. Center Pivot System, 801 - 1,200 feet of hardware, includes all appurtenances = \$1,031.13 per acre.
4. Center Pivot System, more than 1,200 feet of hardware, includes all appurtenances = \$793.36 per acre.
5. Linear Move System, includes installation of hardware and appurtenances = \$92.27 per linear foot.
6. Wheel Line System, includes the mover, lateral pipe, wheels, sprinklers, couplers, and connectors to mainline = \$15.95 per linear foot.
7. Pod System, a portable system consisting of PE pipe and pods with attached sprinklers, includes appurtenances = \$260.26 each.
8. Renovation of Existing Sprinkler System, changing out nozzles on pivot or linear to low pressure nozzles, per linear = \$5.82 per linear feet.
9. Hand Line, includes appurtenance = \$3.90 per foot.
10. Traveling Gun System, > 3-inch Hose, a portable system for applying waste water from **animal feeding operations only** = \$43,197.48 each.

NOTE: Associated practices for All Scenarios include Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Irrigation Water Management (Code 449), Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328), Cover Crop (Code 340), and Nutrient Management (Code 590).

NOTE: Used Equipment is cost-shared at 50% of the new payment schedule. Used equipment requires prior approval of the NRCS Area Engineer prior to contracting the item.

NOTE: Irrigation Water Management (Code 449) must be contracted for three years with this practice, with the exception of Scenario 9.

NOTE: Payment is figured per foot of machine/hardware length. Do not include the length of throw when calculating the length.

443 IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SURFACE, AND SUBSURFACE (GATED PIPE)

ID UNITS: Each or Pound

Scenarios:

1. Surge Valve and Controller, converting from a conventional surface irrigated system to a surge system, this component does not include gated pipe = \$2,153.08 each.
2. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Gated Pipe, surface gated pipe to convey and distribute water into irrigation furrows, borders, or contour levees = \$1.43 per pound.
3. PVC Gated Pipe and Surge Valve/Controller = \$2.07 per pound.

NOTE: Associated practices for Scenarios include Irrigation Land Leveling (Code 464), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Irrigation Water Management (Code 449), Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328), and Nutrient Management (Code 590).

NOTE: Scenarios 2 and 3, Irrigation Water Management (Code 449) must be contracted for three years with this practice.

449 IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Basic Irrigation Water Management (IWM) using a checkbook method = \$448.92 each.
2. Basic IWM, Contracted, using a checkbook method, utilizing a contracted individual = \$716.85 each.
3. Intermediate IWM, Year 1, using the checkbook method = \$2,118.42 each.
4. Intermediate IWM, Years 2 and 3, using the checkbook method = \$1,421.58 each.
5. Intermediate IWM, Year 1, using a checkbook method, utilizing a contracted individual = \$2,026.74 each.
6. Intermediate IWM, Years 2 and 3, using a checkbook method, utilizing a contracted individual = \$1,329.90 each.
7. Advanced IWM, Year 1, using the checkbook method = \$2,968.63 each.
8. Advanced IWM, Years 2 and 3, using the checkbook method = \$972.66 each.
9. Advanced IWM, Year 1, using the checkbook method, utilizing a contracted individual = \$3,504.49 each.
10. Advanced IWM, Years 2 and 3, using the checkbook method, utilizing a contracted individual = \$1,508.52 each.
11. Basic Orchard, IWM monitoring soil moisture verses crop consumptive use with four soil moisture sensors buried at different locations and depths, taking weekly recordings, date of killing frost, total net irrigation applied per crop = \$1,749.81 each.
12. Orchard with Weather Station, IWM monitoring soil moisture versus crop consumptive use with four soil moisture sensors buried at different locations and depths, taking weekly recordings, date of killing frost,

SECTION I

total net irrigation applied per crop = \$3,909.20 each.

- NOTE: **The checkbook system in accordance with Construction Specification 449A and includes recording crops, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation start and stop, depths of irrigation applied, duration of irrigations, and amount of rainfall, to be collected weekly throughout the growing season.**
- NOTE: **Flow meters shall be installed on each irrigation system contracted under this practice, flow meters are contracted under Structure for Water Control (Code 587).**
- NOTE: **Basic IWM involves determining initial soil moisture by the feel and appearance method - irrigation applications are based on flow measuring devices. Recordkeeping on a computer program or paper copies, and calculations for paper copies are made by hand.**
- NOTE: **Intermediate IWM involves determining soil moisture using in-field moisture sensors, one set (2 sensors) per 20 acres, 3 sets maximum, sensors are read with a manual soil moisture meter, report irrigation applications based on a flow measuring device, record on a computer program.**
- NOTE: **Advanced IWM includes determining soil moisture by automated soil moisture monitoring stations equipped with wireless telemetry data (soil sensors include one set (2 sensors) per 20 acres, 3 sets maximum), irrigation amounts based on the meters, soil moisture is telemetry data is automatically sent to a data logger which is downloaded to a computer with irrigation software.**
- NOTE: **Associated practices include Irrigation System, Micro-Irrigation (Code 441), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (Code 442), Nutrient Management (Code 590), and Structure for Water Control (Code 587).**
- NOTE: **IWM shall be contracted on all sprinkler irrigated fields, at least 30% on flood or hand line irrigated fields under the same EQIP contract.**
- NOTE: **Scenarios 1-10. IWM shall be contracted for 3 years.**
-

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

118 IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Develop an irrigation water management plan on all irrigated crop acres = \$2,113.91 each.

NOTE: **After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for develop of the "Irrigation Water Management" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP) to control the volume, frequency, and rate of water for efficient irrigation and to address other resource concerns. The CAP criteria requires the plan to meet quality criteria for applicable resource concerns. The CAP plan may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address other related resource concerns. CAP meets the basic quality criteria for the 118 plan as cited in the NRCS FOTG.**

770 LIVESTOCK CONFINEMENT FACILITY – (New Interim Practice - formerly found under Fence)

ID UNITS: Feet

Scenarios:

1. Livestock Facility Fence, Perimeter fence only, includes installation of corner posts, posts, gates, wire, cable, wood or steel panels = \$21.79 per ft.

NOTE: **Perimeter and/or length for livestock facility fence payment is limited to 400 square feet per animal.**

NOTE: **Under EQIP, this practice is only available in situations where an AFO or CAFO is being relocated, or reorganized to direct runoff to storage or treatment areas.**

NOTE: **The cost for interior watering facilities is limited to one watering facility per 150 head. Other interior scenarios including fences are not eligible for cost-share practice payment.**

NOTE: **Used materials that are certified by an NRCS employee stating that the material will meet the practice life span of 20 years are not subject to the 50 percent cost-share reduction for used materials.**

NOTE: **A practice payment is authorized for feedlot relocation, with the following provisions:**

SECTION I

- a. The following statement shall be included in the EQIP contract: “As a condition of EQIP providing a practice payment on feedlot relocation, the producer agrees to permanently eliminate all animals and designated pollution sources at the existing facility. Failure to comply with this provision may result in a recovery of federal cost-share funds.”

NOTE: Associated practices include Obstruction Removal (Code 500), Waste Facility Closure (360), Nutrient Management (Code 590), Livestock Pipeline (Code 516), Watering Facility (Code 614), Precision Land Forming (Code 362), Heavy Use Area Protection (Code 561), and all other waste management practices.

516 LIVESTOCK PIPELINE -- (formerly Pipeline)

ID UNITS: Feet

Scenarios:

1. PVC, Iron Pipe Size, below ground installation, includes all appurtenances = \$2.30 per linear foot.
2. HDPE/PE, Iron Pipe Size and Tubing, below ground installation, includes all appurtenances = \$3.32 per linear foot.
3. Surface HDPE/PE, Iron Pipe Size and Tubing, on-ground installation, includes all appurtenances = \$2.17 per linear foot.
4. Steel, Iron Pipe Size, below ground installation, includes all appurtenances = \$6.33 per linear foot.
5. Surface Steel, Iron Pipe Size, on-ground installation, includes all appurtenances = \$5.21 per linear foot.
6. HDPE/PE below frost line, below ground and below frost line installation, includes all appurtenances = \$4.27 per linear foot.
7. PVC below frost line, below ground and below frost line installation, includes all appurtenances = \$3.09 per linear foot.
8. Adverse Condition, HDPE/PE (Iron Pipe Size and Tubing, below ground and below frost line installation, includes all appurtenances = \$7.07 per linear foot.
9. HDPE, Iron Pipe Size and Tubing, Horizontal Boring, below ground and below frost line installation = \$5.53 per linear foot.

NOTE: Component 8 can also be used where bedrock, boulders, and steep slopes exist.

NOTE: Appurtenances include: fittings, anchors, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve, and are included in the cost of pipe material.

NOTE: Associated practices for all scenarios are Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Pumping Plant (Code 533), and Watering Facility (Code 614), and Spring Development (Code 574).

NOTE: Water developments on cropland are not eligible for a practice payment unless:

- a. Cropland is seeded to pasture or rangeland.
- b. The request for cost-share is submitted to the State Resource Conservationist for approval;
 1. A conservation plan is submitted with the request for approval.
 2. The conservation plan must contain Residue Management, Seasonal (Code 344), and Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328) with completed Job Sheets for both. The plan must also include Prescribed Grazing (Code 528) on all adjacent grazing land with completed Job Sheet.

NOTE: When topography changes occur along the pipeline route, more than one Component can be contracted but these multiple scenarios must be contracted under the same contract item. Each reach length of a pipeline can only be covered by one component (i.e., no overlapping payment).

484 MULCHING

ID UNITS: Acres or Square Foot

Scenarios:

1. Natural Material - Full Coverage, application of straw or other state approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate establishment of vegetation = \$113.73 per acre.
2. Erosion Control Blanket, used on steep slopes, grassed waterways, or diversions = \$.04 per square foot.
3. Tree and Shrub, weed barrier fabric for tree and shrub establishment = \$0.25 per square foot.
4. Application of peat moss around trees in orchards = \$1,888.83 per acre.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2 are used in conjunction with practice Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

NOTE: A nutrient management plan must be implemented.

SECTION I

590 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres or Each

Scenarios:

1. Basic Nutrient Management System, conventional, organic or manure-planned nutrient management system to include soil testing, manure and/or compost analysis, and/or consultant services in order to develop an annual nutrient management budget that documents the nutrients applied (commercial fertilizer, manure, compost, etc.) minimize nutrient runoff and leaching, \$11.33 per acre.

NOTE: Under EQIP, Component 1 is payable one time and limited to 500 acres.

2. Small Farm/Diversified – Truck Farms, market gardens, seasonal high tunnels, orchards, CSA's (community supported agriculture) where numerous variable crops are grown on small acreages, usually between .25 to 10 acres, organic or conventional, use soil tests, crop rotations, and animal wastes to improve the annual nutrient budget as well as post-harvest soil testing. Documentation includes annual soil tests, analysis, amount of application, forms and rates of nutrients for each crop block = \$569.39 each.

NOTE: Under EQIP, Component 2 is payable for a maximum of three years with a soil test required for each crop.

3. Advanced Nutrient Management Precision System on cropland, setting up zones using Electrical Conductivity (EC) Survey, satellite imagery, high definition aerial photography, grid soil sampling or real time NDVI (normalized differenced vegetative index) sensing. Includes zone soil sampling and variable application rate (prescription) for each zone. Applications of nutrients are completed using a GPS-guided variable rate fertilizer applicator. Soil testing is completed annually and yield monitor maps will be used to develop the following year nutrient applications, **yield monitoring and digital maps are required** = \$41.81 per acre **for the first year and \$15.00 for years two and three.**

NOTE: Scenarios (All). The minimum soil test analysis must be for a 0-6" and 6-24" profile depths for cropland and 0-12" profile depth for pasture and hay land. The 0-6" or 0-12" sample analysis must include NO₃ (Nitrate), Phosphorus, Potassium, Organic Matter (OM), pH, and Electro Conductivity (EC) and 6-24" sample must include NO₃ (Nitrate). Soil sampling locations should be GPS referenced for consistency from year-to-year.

NOTE: Scenarios (All). Nutrients will be applied based on estimated crop yields, soil analysis results and MSU Fertilizer guidelines.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 3. The number of soil tests should be based on MSU Extension MontGuide MT200803AG which is 20 sub-samples per 80-acre field.

NOTE: Scenario 3. Producers using variable rate application of fertilizer for the first time should keep their current cropping system the same. Changing cropping systems (crop fallow to re-crop) will not enable a fair comparison between the two methods of fertilizer application because of the potential for reduced yields due to moisture availability on re-crop acres. A soil test (within the last 12 months) must show a nutrient need that will allow a variable rate application of at least one nutrient, generally nitrogen or phosphorus.

NOTE: Scenario 3. Practice payment is limited to 3 years and capped at 500 acres per contract.

4. Adaptive NM, implementation of nutrient management on a small plot, consisting of 4 replicated plots designed, laid out, managed, and evaluated with the assistance of a certified TSP or qualified agency in order to evaluate, identify, and implement various nutrient use efficiency improvement methods for timing, rate, method of application, or source of nutrients = \$1,733.16 each.

NOTE: Adaptive Nutrient Management must be approved by State Resource Conservationist.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

104 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Develop a Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan on < 100 acres = \$1,665.53 each.
2. Develop a Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan on 101 - 300 acres = \$1,982.36 each.
3. Develop a Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan on > 300 acres = \$2,397.89 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for develop of the "Nutrient Management" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the

SECTION I

plan to meet quality criteria for the primary Water Quality resource concern and other applicable resource concerns and provides for opportunities to manage nutrients for plant production and address offsite movement of nutrients. The CAP plan may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address other related resource concerns. CAP meets the basic quality criteria for the 104 plan as cited in Section III of the NRCS FOTG.

500 OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL

ID UNITS: Linear Feet, Square Feet

Scenarios:

1. Removal and disposal of fence by demolition, excavation, or other means, where the fence interferes with planned land use development, public safety, wildlife movement and habitat or infrastructure = \$.27 per linear foot.
2. Removal and disposal of steel and or concrete structures by demolition, excavation, or other means, where the obstruction interferes with planned land use development, public safety or infrastructure = \$14.45 per square foot.
3. Removal and disposal of wood structures by demolition, excavation, or other means, where the obstruction interferes with planned land use development, public safety or infrastructure = \$15.05 per square foot.
4. Feedlot Fence Removal and disposal or salvage in an animal feeding facility on any land where the obstruction interferes with planned land use development, water quality, or public safety= \$7.02 per linear foot.

NOTE: Scenario 1 is available for a practice payment in Sage Grouse **occupied areas**.

NOTE: Scenarios 2 and 3. Square footage is defined on a plan view basis and includes the area impeded by the obstruction.

NOTE: This is not intended for the removal of obstructions from aquatic environments.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-3. Use Critical Area Planting (Code 342), if seedbed prep, seeding, and mulching is necessary after the removal process.

NOTE: Scenario 4. Use Critical Area Planting (Code 342), as well as Precision Land Forming (Code 462).

582 OPEN CHANNEL

ID UNITS: Cubic Yard

Scenarios:

1. Excavation, Normal conditions, location is easily accessible from a main road, soils do not have large rock or difficult clay to excavate = \$2.62 per cubic yard.
2. Excavation, Difficult conditions, location requires a significant drive off the main road, soils have large rock or difficult clay to excavate = \$3.53 per cubic yard.
3. Excavation and Fill, Normal Conditions, excavation and fill are required = \$7.06 per excavated cubic yard.
4. Excavation and Fill, Difficult Conditions, excavation and fill are required = \$7.98 per excavated cubic yard.
5. Bankfull Channel Flow, less than 50 cubic feet per second = \$7.95 per linear foot.

NOTE: The practice is used for the restoration of a natural or artificial channel to improve the process and ecological function in a degraded and eroding stream.

NOTE: Bank stabilization measures shall be contracted using Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Code 580).

NOTE: Bed stabilization measures shall be contracted using Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584).

NOTE: Associated practices may include Dike (Code 356), Structure for Water Control (Code 587), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Code 580), Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584), and Stream Crossing (Code 578).

NOTE: **Stream channel restoration projects must be pre-approved by State Office (Program, Technology, and Engineering).**

NOTE: For Fencing, use separate CI for practice Fence (Code 382).

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP)

138 ORGANIC TRANSITION

ID UNITS: Number

SECTION I

Scenarios:

1. Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition = \$1,632.52 each.
2. Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition Non-Local = \$2,548.32 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for develop of the "Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to meet quality criteria for applicable resource concerns and provides for opportunities to implement a system of conservation practices which assist the producer to transition from conventional farming or ranching to an organic production system. The CAP plan may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address related resource concerns. CAP meets the basic quality criteria for the 138 plan as cited in Section III of the NRCS FOTG.

NOTE: Component 2, Non-Local refers to a TSP that is not from the "local" region and will incur higher travel costs.

146 POLLINATOR HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PLAN

ID UNITS: Number

Scenarios:

1. Pollinator CAP = \$2,224.53 each.
2. Pollinator CAP, Non-Local = \$3,230.86 each.

NOTE: After EQIP contract approval, participant has obtained services from a certified TSP for development of the "Pollinator Habitat Enhancement Plan" Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). The CAP criteria requires the plan to meet quality criteria for applicable resource concerns and provides for opportunities to implement a system of conservation practices which assist the producer to improve, restore, enhance, or expand a flower rich habitat that supports native and/or managed pollinators. The CAP plan may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address related resource concerns. CAP meets the basic quality criteria for the 146 plan as cited in Section III of the NRCS FOTG.

378 POND

ID UNITS: Cubic Yard

Scenarios:

1. Excavated Pit, creating a low-hazard water impoundment to provide water for livestock and/or wildlife = \$3.99 per cubic yard.
2. Embankment Pond with Pipe, creating a water impoundment structure by constructing an earthen embankment with an earthen auxiliary spillway for livestock and/or wildlife = \$5.81 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Fence (Code 382), Livestock Pipeline (Code 516), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (Code 521A), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Watering Facility (Code 614), and Aquatic Organism Passage (Code 396) formerly Fish Passage.

NOTE: This practice is not to be used for the specific purpose of developing wildlife habitat.

NOTE: For Seeding, use separate CI for practice Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

For Fencing, use separate CI for practice Fence (Code 382).

Other associated practices include Livestock Pipeline (Code 516), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (Code 521A), Pumping Plant (Code 533), and Watering Facility (Code 614).

521A POND SEALING OR LINING, FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE

ID UNITS: Square Yards

Scenarios:

1. Flexible Membrane-Uncovered, installation of a flexible geosynthetic membrane liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundments = \$12.80 per square yard.
2. Flexible Membrane-Covered, installation of a flexible geosynthetic membrane liner or geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundments, includes 1 foot of soil cover = \$13.96 per square yard.

NOTE: Associated practices include Pond (Code 378) and Waste Storage Facility (Code 313).

SECTION I

- NOTE:** Scenarios 1 and 2. Costs include subgrade preparation of shaping and grading, rolling with a smooth drum roller, and over-excavation as required for liner placement. When covered, costs include placement of cover material with a telebelt or shooter truck.
- NOTE:** Costs for flexible geomembrane installations (not GCL) include an 8 ounce geotextile underlayment and when covered, screening of cover material to 3/8-inch minus.
- NOTE:** Costs do not include pond construction.
- NOTE:** Scenarios 1 and 2. Payment is based on the total area covered by the liner including the anchor trench.
-

521C POND SEALING OR LINING, BENTONITE TREATMENT

ID UNITS: Square Foot

Scenarios:

1. Construction of a compacted soil liner, treated with bentonite = \$.34 per square foot.

NOTE: Associated practices include Pond (Code 378) and Waste Storage Facility (Code 313).

NOTE: Costs for clay liner installations include over-excavation required for clay placement, placement of clay liner, and earthen cover, when required.

NOTE: Costs do not include pond construction.

NOTE: Payment is based on the finished, lined surface area of pond.

521D POND SEALING OR LINING, COMPACTED CLAY TREATMENT

ID UNITS: Cubic Yards

Scenarios:

1. Construction of a compacted soil liner for an Agricultural Waste Pond, treated with compacted clay = \$12.03 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Associated practices include Pond (Code 378) and Waste Storage Facility (Code 313).

NOTE: Costs do not include pond construction.

462 PRECISION LAND FORMING

ID UNITS: Acre

Scenarios:

1. Shaping within existing, new, or relocated Animal Confinement Lot = \$4,217.66 per acre.

NOTE: This practice is for the purpose of directing and conveying lot runoff to a storage or vegetative treatment area.

338 PRESCRIBED BURNING

ID UNITS: Acre

Scenarios:

1. Understory Burn, litter, debris, and slash are consumed, small seedlings may be killed during active burning = \$128.70 per acre.
 2. Site Preparation, the area to be planted has been burned to remove grass, reduce competing brush, and downed slash from forestry activities = \$33.18 per acre.
 3. Level Terrain, Herbaceous Fuel < 640 acres, for controlling undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, grazing distribution, etc., on areas with < 15% slope, with no volatile fuels = \$12.59 per acre.
 4. Level Terrain, Volatile fuels, < 4 feet tall and < 640 acres, herbaceous and low volatile woody fuels less than 4 feet tall and on slopes < 15% = \$17.57 per acre.
-

528 PRESCRIBED GRAZING

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Range Standard, 80 - 1,500 acres, design and implementation of a grazing system through multiple units = \$1.73 per acre.
2. Range Standard, 1,501 - 10,000 acres, design and implementation of a grazing system through multiple

SECTION I

units = \$0.76 per acre.

3. Range Standard, more than 10,000 acres, design and implementation of a grazing system through multiple units = \$0.37 per acre.
4. Habitat Management Standard, development and implementation of a grazing schedule that will enhance habitat scenarios for the identified species of concern = \$2.81 per acre.
5. Habitat Management, Rest Rotation, development and implementation of a grazing schedule that will enhance habitat scenarios for the identified species of concern, a portion of the acres, (minimum of 20% suitable habitat for Sage Grouse Initiative) will be deferred or rested during periods of critical wildlife use = \$6.83 per acre.

EXAMPLE: The unit consists of a total of 1,000 acres of which 500 acres is nesting habitat as identified during the inventory process. The unit has 5 pastures; Fld 1=200, Fld 2=120, Fld 3=300, Fld 4=85, Fld 5=295. The rest option would have to include pastures that have a minimum of 100 acres of nest habitat in them, (500 acres x 20% = 100 acres) and pasture 4 would have to be combined with another pasture to fit the criteria. The grazing payment for this contract would be; if field 1 was rested, then 200 acres x \$6.83 x 75% = \$5.12/acre and 800 acres x \$2.81 x 75% = \$2.11/acre.

NOTE: The website for determining “species of concern” can be found at:

<http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/species/speciesOfConcern/>

6. Pasture Intensive, design and implementation of a grazing system with multiple paddocks with livestock rotated at least every 3 days = \$19.73 per acre.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-4 and 6. This payment applies to tame and native grazing lands only, where a prescribed grazing system is planned and implemented AND at least 50 percent of the operating grazing unit acres are contracted. These scenarios must be contracted for three years to receive the payment. A payment cannot be made for Access Control (Code 472) and Prescribed Grazing (Code 528) on the same acres.

No maximum payment limitation on any component.

533 PUMPING PLANT

ID UNITS: Brake Horse Power or Feet or Each or Inches

Scenarios:

1. Electric-Powered Pump less than or equal to 3 Horse Power, submersible electric-powered pump installed in a well or structure; or a closed-coupled electric powered centrifugal pump mounted on a platform; used for watering livestock, pressurizing a small irrigation system or for transferring liquid waste in a waste transfer system = \$1,506.68 per Horse Power.
2. Electric-Powered Pump less than or equal to 3 Horse Power with Pressure Tank, a submersible electric-powered pump installed in a well or structure; or a closed-coupled electric powered centrifugal pump mounted on a platform; used for watering livestock, pressurizing a small irrigation system = \$1,938.81 per Horse Power.
3. Electric-Powered Pump > 3 to 10 Horse Power, a close-coupled electric centrifugal pump mounted on a platform, used for a large high-pressure livestock pipeline or for pressurizing a medium-sized irrigation system, or a medium-sized waste transfer system = \$613.23 per Horse Power.
4. Electric-Powered Pump > 10 to 40 Horse Power, a close-coupled, 3-phase electric centrifugal pump mounted on a platform for pressurizing a medium-sized sprinkler or large micro-irrigation system or a large-sized surface irrigation system or a large-sized waste transfer system = \$404.56 per Horse Power.
5. Electric-Powered Pump > 40 Horse Power, a close-coupled, 3-phase, electric centrifugal pump mounted on a platform for pressuring a large-sized sprinkler or a very large micro-irrigation system, or a very large surface irrigation system or a very large-sized waste transfer system = \$260.68 per Horse Power.
6. Variable Frequency Drive, installation of electrical and electronic scenarios designed to vary the frequency of the voltage to an electric motor = \$223.53 per Horse Power.
7. Internal Combustion-Powered Pumps less than or equal to 7.5 Horse Power, installation of a pump in an existing irrigation system on cropland or using a pump for silage leachate, barnyard runoff, and milk house waste (as part of a waste transfer system) at the farm headquarters = \$669.17 per Horse Power.
8. Internal Combustion-Powered Pumps > 7.5 Horse Power to 75 Horse Power, installation of a pump in an existing irrigation system on cropland, or using a pump for silage leachate, barnyard runoff, and milk house waste (as part of a waste transfer system) at the farm headquarters = \$617.28 per Horse Power.

SECTION I

TECHNICAL GUIDE

9. Internal Combustion-Powered Pumps > 75 Horse Power, installation of a pump in an existing irrigation system on cropland or using a pump for silage leachate, barnyard runoff, and milk house waste (as part of a waste transfer system) at the farm headquarters = \$370.93 Horse Power.
10. Tractor Power Take-Off (PTO) pump, used to transfer water for an irrigation system from a pond to cropland or to transfer semi-solid/liquid manure from a Waste Storage Facility = \$172.93 per Horse Power.
11. Lagoon Power Take-Off (PTO), used to transfer water from an earthen semi-solid/liquid manure waste storage pond = \$13,571.83 each.
12. Windmill-Powered Pump, to supply reliable water to livestock and/or wildlife, includes the tower, concrete footings, wheel blade unit, sucker rod, down pipe, gear box, pump, plumbing, and well head protection concrete pad = \$980.93 per foot diameter of mill wheel.
13. Photovoltaic-Powered Pump or Generator, less than or equal to 250 feet of total head, installation of a submersible solar-powered pump in a well, pond, or live stream = \$4,763.76 each.
14. Photovoltaic-Powered Pump or Generator, less than or equal to 251 - 400 feet of total head, installation of a submersible solar-powered pump in a well, pond, or live stream = \$6,915.03 each.
15. Photovoltaic-Powered Pump or Generator, > 400 feet of total head, installation of a submersible solar-powered pump in a well, pond, or live stream = \$9,066.29 each.
16. Water Ram Pump, used to transfer water from a live stream to a watering facility or small irrigation reservoir = \$986.21 per inch of inlet pipe.
17. Turbine Pump Bowl Replacement, used to pressurize a sprinkler system, micro-irrigation system, or surface system of an existing vertical turbine or submersible pump = \$172.37 per horse power.

NOTE: For Photovoltaic-Powered Pumps to include pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all appurtenances.

NOTE: Scenarios 13-15. A practice payment for a generator will only be available when reliable electric power is not available (greater than 1/2 mile away) and solar is not a viable option. The generator provides a minimum of 4,000 watts with unattended start controls, and trailer-mounted with a propane storage fuel tank. Payment rates for the generator will be based on the feet of total head required.

NOTE: The self-contained, automatic start generator includes the pump, generator base unit, trailer, propane tank, and all other appurtenances.

NOTE: Submersible pump systems include drop pipe and pit-less adaptor.

NOTE: A practice payment is not available for pumps for use with practice Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Code 380).

550 RANGE PLANTING (90 to 100 percent Native Species)

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Seed and Seeding, Native Species Making Up 90-100 percent of Mixture, using light to moderate tillage for preparing the seedbed (ripping or heavy disking) then seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting (use of cover crop is optional) = \$100.52 per acre.
2. Seed and Seeding Pollinator Species, using moderate to light tillage for preparing the seedbed (ripping and heavy disk), and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting. A primary tillage operation is needed to prepare the existing cover for seeding, a second or light tillage operation is needed to control weeds, specifically cheat grass, just prior to seeding = \$107.00 per acre.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. The mixture cannot contain more than 10 percent non-native legumes.

NOTE: Component 2. A practice payment will be provided for planting a sequentially blooming planting mix that provides flowering plants throughout the growing season. Mix must be selected from an NRCS-approved list found in Plant Materials Technical Note, MT-46 and Biology Technical Note, MT-20.

345 RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, MULCH-TILL

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Mulch-Till, Irrigated, managing residue on irrigated acres using strip tillage = \$68.41 per acre.

NOTE: Payment for this practice is payable for a maximum of three years and is limited to 200 acres per year of irrigated land planted to sugar beets and potatoes. Fields can change each year

SECTION I

depending upon the rotation but all contracted acres for the entire operation must be included in the contract. Soil loss tolerance for the entire rotation must be less than T, a minimum STIR rating of 80, and the SCI must be positive for the entire rotation. Can be contracted on different acres each year.

329 RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, NO-TILL/STRIP TILL/DIRECT SEED

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. No-Till/Strip-Till, conversion from conventional tilled system to no-till/strip-till, includes chemical weed control **or** Organic No-Till/Strip-Till, conversion from conventional tilled system to no-till/strip-till, includes weed control on organic cropping systems = \$18.51 per acre.

NOTE: Under EQIP a payment is payable for a maximum of three years after the practice is implemented and moves from an alternative conservation system to a basic conservation system or a basic conservation system to a resource management system with the maximum payment of 640 acres. No full width tillage is allowed for the entire rotation. The soil loss tolerance for the entire rotation must be less than T, a minimum STIR rating of 20, and the SCI must be positive for the entire rotation. This payment is limited to annual crop production.

NOTE: Applicable on dry land and irrigated cropland. Not applicable on sugar beets or potatoes or crops where the majority of surface area is disturbed during harvest operations.

NOTE: A payment cannot be paid for both Residue and Tillage Management and Salinity and Sodic Soil Management on the same acre of land.

643 RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RARE AND DECLINING HABITATS

ID UNITS: Acre

Scenarios:

1. Monitoring Management, High Intensity and Complexity = \$35.69 per acre.

NOTE: Restricted to Threatened and Endangered Species Implementation **(only in Bozeman Area)**.

391 RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Per Plant Hand Tubes = \$12.55 each.

NOTE: Establish a buffer of trees/shrubs into a suitably prepared site, adjacent to a watercourse or water body, extending a minimum of 35 feet wide, hand-planted, competing vegetation is controlled (mechanical, chemical, or cultural (fabric)), with tree tubes for preventing animal browse.

2. Per Plant Mechanical Tubes = \$9.87 each.

NOTE: Establish a buffer of trees/shrubs into a suitably prepared site, adjacent to a watercourse or water body, extending a minimum of 35 feet wide, mechanically-planted, competing vegetation is controlled (mechanical, chemical, or cultural (fabric)), with tree tubes for preventing animal browse.

390 RIPARIAN HERBACEOUS COVER

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Aquatic Wildlife: establishment of an adapted mix of grasses, legumes and or forbs by broadcasting **or** range drill and grasses such as Prairie Cordgrass, sedges, rushes, and/or ferns will be planted using plugs, in areas where the riparian quality or quantity has been compromised by human activities and/or access of vehicles, people, and/or livestock and the NRCS Riparian Assessment Method shows a score of less than 5 for elements 4 and 5 = \$4,064.26 per acre.
2. Cool Season Grasses w/Forbs, establishing a mix of primarily cool season grasses, legumes, and/or forbs by broadcasting and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods = \$927.13 per acre.

SECTION I

NOTE: Scenario 1 is intended for the wet and saturated areas (wetlands) of the riparian area.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. The mixture cannot contain more than 10 percent non-native legumes.

NOTE: For Fencing, use separate CI for practice Fence (Code 382).

558 ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE

ID UNITS: Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. 4 - 6 inch Roof Gutter = \$11.29 per linear foot.
2. 7 - 9 inch Roof Gutter = \$56.55 per linear foot.
3. Concrete Curb = \$13.53 per linear foot of concrete curb.
4. Trench Drain = \$12.08 per linear foot.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-4. Applicable to roof areas that would otherwise drain into a waste management systems or corral facilities.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. Associated practices include Underground Outlet (Code 620) and Diversion (Code 362).

NOTE: Scenario 3. A concrete curb or parabolic channel. This component is utilized only where the existing surface is concrete or asphalt and no other type of system is feasible. The concrete curb is typically 5 to 6 inches high by 6 to 8 inches wide. The concrete parabolic channel is typically 2 feet wide and 6 inches in depth.

NOTE: Component 4. An earthen trench lined with geotextile and filled with gravel aggregate. Installation includes placement of a corrugated HDPE pipe within the trench. The trench drain is typically 3 feet wide and 2 feet in depth.

367 ROOFS AND COVERS

ID UNITS: Square Feet

Scenarios:

1. Flexible Hoop Roof = \$13.81 per square foot of the building footprint.
2. Timber or Steel Sheet Roof = \$11.80 per square foot of building footprint.
3. Flexible Membrane Cover = \$2.02 per square foot of flat surface area at the top of the pond.
4. Roof with Insulated Building = \$61.25 per square foot of building footprint.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-4. Associated Practices include Waste Storage Facility (Code 313), Animal Mortality Facility (Code 316), Composting Facility (Code 317), Waste Transfer (Code 634), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (Code 632), and/or Pumping Plant (Code 533).

NOTE: Scenario 1. Flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on steel truss, hoop-like supports with supporting foundation.

NOTE: Scenario 2. Timber-framed building with timber or steel sheet roof with supporting foundation.

NOTE: Scenario 3. Fabricated, flexible membrane floating cover over a liquid waste storage pond. Installation includes site preparation, cover appurtenances, flare, safety valving, and biogas transfer line.

NOTE: Scenario 4. Insulated, vented, building and roof. Includes concrete floors and concrete and wood-framed walls. This component shall be contracted only when required to ensure continual, daily operation of mechanical manure separating and/or transfer equipment during harsh, sub-zero or other inclement weather conditions.

NOTE: The application of roof structures for feedlot runoff control shall be approved by the State Conservation Engineer prior to contracting. All livestock should be confined under roof with using this roof structures.

610 SALINITY AND SODIC SOIL MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Dryland Monitor Wells Year 1, a saline seep recharge area is effectively defined based on data collection including monitoring wells and soil sampling = \$76.77 per acre.
2. Dryland EMI, (Electro Magnetic Induction), Year 1, delineating saline seep boundary via visual identification or soil analysis, using EC mapping tools = \$31.63 per acre.
3. Prevent Dryland Intense Cropping, treating the recharge area with an intensive cropping system, maximum

SECTION I

3 years of payments = \$67.63 per acre.

NOTE: A payment cannot be made for both Residue and Tillage Management and Salinity and Sodic Soil Management on the same acre of land.

NOTE: This practice is not to be used for wetland creation.

NOTE: For seeding use a separate CI for practice Forage and Biomass Planting (Code 512), or practice Range Planting (Code 550). For Salinity planting using Forage and Biomass Planting (Code 512) there is no restriction on the percent legume in the planting. The conservation plan must address Forage Harvest Management (Code 511) on the contracted areas.

NOTE: For Salinity plantings using Forage and Biomass Planting (Code 512), NHEL and HEL cropland is eligible for cost-share.

NOTE: For Salinity, associated practices are Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328) and Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

NATIONAL SPECIAL INITIATIVE PRACTICE

798 SEASONAL HIGH TUNNEL SYSTEM FOR CROPS

ID UNITS: Square Feet

Scenarios:

1. Contiguous US, A Quonset-style (round) or gothic style manufactured frame of tubular steel (30' x 72') covered with 4-year 6 mil plastic, maximum payment of \$6,200 = \$3.72 per square foot.

NOTE: Movable and double-plastic seasonal high tunnels are allowed but the payment allowance stays the same. For more specific information on ventilation and heating criteria, see National Bulletin NB_450_11_5, revised Interim Practice (Code 798) Seasonal High Tunnels System for Crops.

NOTE: The high tunnel is used in vegetable small fruit crops or other high value crops to extend the growing season, improve water quality, improve soil condition, and increase local food production. Costs are based on purchase and installation of manufactured kit. Structure must be installed to manufacturer's specifications and the general requirements in 798A Montana job sheet. All runoff shall be managed to reduce soil erosion and prevent water quality issues; if plastic is not removed at the end of growing season, landowners must ensure management of snow load and adequate ventilation.

632 SOLID/LIQUID WASTE SEPARATION FACILITY

ID UNITS: Each or Cubic Foot

Scenarios:

1. Mechanical Separator, general = \$29,875.63 each.
2. Mechanical Separator, screw press = \$41,959.72 each.
3. Earthen Settling Structure Less than or equal to 0.5 ac-ft. design storage = \$0.63 per cu. ft. of design storage volume.
4. Earthen Settling Structure greater than 0.5 ac-ft. design storage = \$0.28 per cu. ft. of design storage volume.
5. Concrete Basin = \$5.30 per cu. ft. of design storage.

NOTE: Scenarios 3, 4, and 5, includes ingress/egress ramps as necessary and outlet structures. Design storage volume does **NOT** include freeboard.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. Includes miscellaneous materials and installation such as electrical, panel, miscellaneous plumbing.

NOTE: Scenarios 1 and 2. Associated practices include Roofs and Covers (Code 367), Pumping Plant (Code 533), and/or Waste Transfer (Code 634).

NOTE: Scenarios 3 and 4. Associated practices include Pond Sealing or Lining (Code 521).

574 SPRING DEVELOPMENT

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Spring Development, Develop a water source from a natural spring or seep. Complete installation including Collection System for providing water for livestock and/or wildlife = \$3,513.92 each.

SECTION I

NOTE: Associated practices include Livestock Pipeline (Code 516), Watering Facility (Code 614), Fence (Code 382), and Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

570 STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

ID UNITS: Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. Silt fences are installed along the downstream perimeter of a construction site = \$1.46 per linear foot.
2. Straw Bale Dams are installed along the downstream perimeter of a construction site = \$7.36 per linear foot.
3. Straw wattles are installed for enabling seeds to settle and germinate, aiding in the re-vegetation process = \$4.13 per linear foot.

NOTE: This practice is typically associated with a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for MPDES storm water permit.

578 STREAM CROSSING

ID UNITS: Square Feet, Inch-Foot or Linear Foot

Scenarios:

1. Hard Armored Low Water Crossing, rock riprap or cast in place concrete = \$4.14 per square foot.
2. Culvert Installation, new culvert with associated fill and rock riprap = \$3.60 per inch-foot.
3. Low Water Crossing with precast concrete blocks, geo-cells, pavers, or gabions = \$7.05 per square foot.
4. Pivot Bridges, install a stable crossing across a stream or canal = \$71.05 per linear foot of bridge.

NOTE: Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342); Access Road (Code 560); Animal Trails and Walkways (Code 575); Obstruction Removal (Code 500), or Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584).

NOTE: Bridge crossings must be approved by the Area Engineer prior to contracting the practice.

580 STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION

ID UNITS: Linear Foot or Cubic Yard

Scenarios:

1. Bioengineered with Vegetation, to include willow cuttings, revetments, vertical bundles and bankfull bench construction, bank shaping, and erosion control fabric = \$30.88 per linear foot.
2. Bioengineered with Vegetation, less than 50 cubic feet per second bankfull flow, to include willow cuttings, revetments, vertical bundles = \$17.74 per linear foot.
3. Structural, Toewood with Vegetation, to include large wood members with root wads, willow cuttings and revetments, bankfull bench construction, bank shaping, riparian-corridor re-vegetation, geotextile, and rock riprap to establish grade/fill void spaces = \$96.98 per linear foot.
4. Structural, Rock Riprap with Vegetation, to include bankfull bench construction, bank shaping, riparian-corridor re-vegetation, geotextile, and rock riprap = \$93.62 per cubic yard.
5. Structural, Rock Riprap Stream Barb with vegetation, to include bank shaping near the barb, re-vegetation, geotextile, and rock riprap = \$98.30 per cubic yard.

NOTE: Practice payments are limited to the protection of structural property on agricultural land, including irrigation structures, feedlot facilities, and buildings, unless otherwise included as a part of a stream restoration project.

NOTE: Associated practices may include Access Road (Code 560), Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Fence (Code 382), Riparian Forest Buffer (Code 391), Riparian Herbaceous Cover (Cover 390), and Watering Facility (Code 614).

NOTE: Bed stabilization measures shall be contracted using Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584).

NOTE: For Fencing, use separate CI for practice Fence (Code 382).

NOTE: All projects must be pre-approved by the State Conservation Engineer prior to contracting.

587 STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL

ID UNITS: Inch-foot, Feet, Each, Inch, Cubic Yard, or CFS

Scenarios:

SECTION I

1. Flashboard Riser and Pipe, fabricated from metal = \$3.76 per inch (flashboard weir length)-foot (pipe length).
2. Culvert < 30 inches HDPE, = \$2.03 per inch-foot.
3. Culvert < 30 inches Corrugated Metal Pipe = \$2.35 per inch-foot.
4. Slide Gate, installation of a steel screw/head gate = \$1,944.62 per foot of width or diameter.
5. CMP Turnout, corrugated metal pipe with slide gate = \$711.28 each.
6. Flow Meter, Mechanical, with cumulative volume and rate index = \$130.64 per inch.
7. Flow Meter, Electronic, with cumulative volume and rate index = \$177.11 per inch.
8. Miscellaneous Structure, Extra Small = \$3,745.00 each.
9. Miscellaneous Structure, Small = \$7,505.39 each.
10. Miscellaneous Structure, Medium = \$11,513.05 each.
11. Miscellaneous Structure, Large = \$22,495.31 each.
12. Miscellaneous Concrete Structure, Very Large = \$1,611.84 per cubic yard.
13. Concrete or Steel Pipe, ≥ 30 inches = \$3.47 per diameter inch foot.
14. Stationary Screen = \$3,094.66 per cubic feet per second.
15. Active Screen = \$5,827.06 each.

NOTE: Associated practices include Access Road (Code 560), Animal Trails and Walkways (Code 575), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Irrigation Canal or Lateral (Code 320), Irrigation Pipeline (Code 430), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (Code 442), Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (Code 443), Irrigation Water Management (Code 449), Irrigation System, Micro-Irrigation (Code 441), Obstruction Removal (Code 500), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Stormwater Runoff Control (Code 570), Surface Drain, Field Ditch (Code 607), and Waste Transfer (Code 634).

NOTE: Before Scenarios 8-12 can be contracted, a description and cost estimate must be completed by an individual having the appropriate job approval authority justifying the scenario selection.

NOTE: For Seeding, use separate CI for practice Critical Area Planting (Code 342).

606 SUBSURFACE DRAIN

ID UNITS: Pound and Feet

Scenarios:

1. Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, less than or equal to 6 inches, below ground installation using a drainage plow = \$7.60 per pound.
2. Enveloped Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, less than or equal to 6 inches, below ground installation with a sand-gravel envelope, using a drainage trencher = \$9.51 per pound.
3. Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, greater than or equal to 8 inches, below ground installation using a drainage plow = \$3.33 per pound.
4. Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Twin-Wall, greater than or equal to 8 inches, below ground installation using a drainage plow = \$4.28 per pound.
5. Pond Perimeter Drain, below ground installation of perforated HDPE pipeline and sand-gravel envelope to lower seasonal high water table = \$28.20 per foot.

NOTE: Scenario 5. This practice is only to be used around waste storage pond. The practice is used to lower the water table below waste storage ponds. Subsurface drainage around concrete tanks is included in the costs for the Waste Storage Facility (Code 313).

NOTE: Associated practices are Structure for Water Control (Code 587) and Pumping Plant (Code 533).

612 TREE/SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Individual Tree - Hand Planting (reforestation) = \$0.71 each.

NOTE: Tree seedlings will be hand planted in forested areas as part of a reforestation effort.

2. Individual Tree - Hand Planting with Browse Protection (reforestation) = \$3.01 each.

NOTE: Tree seedlings will be hand planted in forested areas as part of a reforestation effort. Seedlings are protected from wildlife browse.

3. Individual Tree - Hand Planting = \$7.83 each.

SECTION I

NOTE: Trees/Shrubs seedlings will be hand planted typically in riparian areas, cropland or rangeland where few or no trees or shrubs are growing. Competing vegetation is controlled (mechanical, chemical, or cultural (fabric)).

4. Individual Tree - Machine Planting = \$6.02 each.

NOTE: Trees/Shrubs seedlings will be machine planted typically in riparian areas, cropland or rangeland where few or no trees or shrubs are growing. Competing vegetation is controlled (mechanical, chemical, or cultural (fabric)).

490 TREE/SHRUB SITE PREPARATION

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Mechanical, Light = \$113.90 per acre.

NOTE: Site preparation for Tree/Shrub Establishment using light/moderate machinery to clear the aboveground vegetation and woody debris.

2. Chemical, Hand Application = \$97.95 per acre.

NOTE: Site preparation for Trees/Shrub Establishment applying herbicides with a backpack sprayer or similar equipment to clear the aboveground vegetation.

NOTE: These scenarios are limited to reforestation sites only.

660 TREE/SHRUB PRUNING

ID UNITS: Acre

Scenarios:

1. Pruning = \$321.88 per acre.

NOTE: Pruning is done by hand with pole saws or with gas pole saw.

NOTE: This scenario is not for hazard fuels reduction; see practice Fuel Break (Code 383).

620 UNDERGROUND OUTLET

ID UNITS: Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. UO less than or equal to 4 diameter-inches with Riser = \$5.22 per linear foot.

2. UO less than or equal to 6 diameter-inches = \$7.62 per linear foot.

3. UO less than or equal 6 diameter-inches with Riser = \$6.18 per linear foot.

4. UO, 8 to 12 diameter-inches = \$9.92 per linear foot.

5. UO, 8 to 12 diameter-inches with Riser = \$11.40 per linear foot.

6. UO, 15 to 18 diameter-inches = \$19.80 per linear foot.

NOTE: These scenarios can be used to pipe storm water, away from an agricultural waste management system, to minimize the volume of runoff that is contaminated by agricultural waste.

NOTE: Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Grassed Waterway (Code 412), Diversion (Code 362), Water and Sediment Control Basin (Code 638), and Subsurface Drain (Code 606).

645 UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres or Linear Feet or Each

Scenarios:

1. Wildlife Structures of Low Intensity with Low Complexity, installation of wildlife structures to include habitat boxes (See Biology Technical Note, MT-31), perch poles (<http://tommy51d.tripod.com/perch.html>), down logs (See Specification MT 645, page 20), and built brush piles (See Biology Tech Note, MT-27, page 8) = \$29.92 per acre.

NOTE: Intensity is the number of structures to be installed per acre. For this scenario the intensity is

SECTION I

< 0.5 structure per acre. Complexity is defined by the combination of skill level; equipment needed, and ease of accessibility for creating and installing these structures.

Example: A landowner has a 20-acre forest property which has been thinned under Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666) to improve forest health and to reduce the fuel load. The remaining mixed conifers are all small diameter; none are suitable for snag creation. Snags and a lack of understory ground cover for wildlife are limiting. The Wildlife Structures of Low Intensity with Low Complexity scenario requires < 5 structures per acre. It is determined (after talking with the NRCS Area Biologist) that 6 nest boxes (for cavity-nesting species) and 3 brush piles will suffice to bring the WHAG score up to Quality Criteria. The cost list provides \$29.92 per acre X 20 acres = \$598.40 for this practice to cover materials and labor.

2. Fence Markers, made from vinyl under sill material = \$.10 per linear foot.

NOTE: Scenario 2 is specific to Sage Grouse. Cost-share is based on the length of fence not the length of total number of wires.

3. Escape Ramp, installed in watering facilities to avoid wildlife drowning = \$73.38 each.
4. Snag Creation-Tree Topping or Tree Girdling, snags are created by cutting off approximately the upper-third of a large diameter Ponderosa Pine, Western Larch, or Douglas Fir with a chain saw, providing three large diameter snags per acre throughout the unit (See Specification MT645, pages 20 and 21) = \$252.64 per acre.

CLARIFICATION: Use of rest rotation and deferred grazing systems have been moved to Prescribed Grazing (Code 528).

635 VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. VTA, runoff is delivered onto VTA via a weir, spreader ditch, or passively = \$1,702.01 per acre of VTA.
2. VTA, runoff is delivered onto VTA via a pod irrigation system = \$2,617.93 per acre of VTA.
3. VTA, runoff is delivered onto VTA via gated pipe = \$1,866.63 per acre of VTA.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-3. Existing ground meets practice standard Vegetated Treatment Area (VTA) criteria (Code 635) as is or with maintenance level, land-planeing efforts.

4. Constructed VTA, runoff is delivered via a weir, spreader ditch, or passively = \$3,483.09 per acre.
5. Constructed VTA, runoff is delivered via gated pipe = \$3,649.98 per acre.

NOTE: Scenarios 4 and 5. Land-leveling type efforts are required to smooth the selected VTA area and achieve sheet flow conditions.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-5. Costs are limited to those incurred on the VTA and its perimeter. Costs do not include conveyance of the waste to the VTA from its collection area. Costs also do NOT cover VTA seeding.

NOTE: Associated practices include Waste Transfer (Code 634), Diversion (Code 362), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Fence (Code 382), and Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (Code 632).

360 WASTE FACILITY CLOSURE

ID UNITS: Cubic Feet

Scenarios:

1. Feedlot Closure. Removal, hauling, and spreading of manure and includes soil testing after 1 year to check for nitrates in enriched soil in order to reclaim an abandoned feedlot = \$0.25 per cu. ft. of manure-soil removed.
2. Demolition of Concrete Waste Storage Structure. Demolishing and reclaiming area of concrete structure. Includes emptying, hauling and spreading of any residual manure = \$2.70 per cu. ft. of concrete demolished.
3. Liquid Waste Impoundment Closure. Deconstructing and filling the area of an earthen waste storage pond. Includes emptying, hauling and spreading of any residual liquid or solid manure = \$0.23 per cu. ft. of pond storage volume.
4. Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage. Cleaning pond for freshwater use.

SECTION I

Includes emptying, hauling and spreading of any residual liquid or solid manure = \$0.18 per cu. ft. of pond storage volume.

NOTE: Associated practices include Obstruction Removal (Code 500), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), and Nutrient Management (Code 590).

313 WASTE STORAGE FACILITY

ID UNITS: Cubic Foot or Square Foot

Scenarios:

1. Earthen Storage Facility < 50K ft³ Storage, design storage of less than 50,000 ft³ = \$0.60 per cu. ft. design storage volume.
2. Earthen Storage Facility > 50K ft³ Storage, design storage of more than or equal to 50,000 ft³ = \$0.33 per cu. ft. design storage volume.
3. Earthen Storage Facility with Cut to Fill Ratio 0.25 or less = \$1.22 per cu. ft. design storage volume.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-3. An earthen waste impoundment constructed to store animal waste and/or contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. Select either Component 1, 2, OR 3. Facilities include concrete ramps for ingress/egress and sludge management.

NOTE: Scenario 3. An earthen waste impoundment where storage is primarily above natural ground. Construction of the impoundment requires earthfill volumes 4 or more times that required for excavation.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-3. Design storage volume does NOT include top 1 foot for freeboard and bottom 6 inches for sludge accumulation.

NOTE: Scenarios 1-3. Costs do not include liners to control seepage, subsurface drain provisions, post construction seeding, inlet/outlet structures and/or safety fencing. Associated practices include Pond Sealing or Lining (Code 521), Waste Transfer (Code 634), Roofs and Covers (Code 367), Subsurface Drain (Code 606), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Underground Outlet (Code 620), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), and Fence (Code 382), and Structure for Water Control (Code 587).

4. Above Ground Steel/Concrete < 25K ft³ Storage = \$3.25 per cu. ft. design storage volume.
5. Above Ground Steel/Concrete 25 -100K ft³ Storage = \$2.50 per cu. ft. design storage volume.
6. Above Ground Steel/Concrete > 100K ft³ Storage = \$1.95 per cu. ft. design storage volume.

NOTE: Scenarios 4-6. An aboveground circular glass-lined steel or concrete structure constructed to store animal waste and/or contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. Includes construction of the structural foundation/floor.

NOTE: Scenarios 4-6. Design storage volume does NOT include top 1 foot for freeboard.

NOTE: Scenarios 4-6. Costs do not include equipment to manage/transfer the waste, post-construction seeding, tank cover requirements, or safety fencing. Associated practices include Waste Transfer (Code 634), Roofs and Covers (Covers 367), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), and Fence (Code 382).

7. Dry Stack, concrete floor, without walls = \$4.52 per sq. ft. floor area.
8. Dry Stack, concrete floor, with walls = \$10.12 per sq. ft. floor area.

NOTE: Scenarios 7 and 8. A dry stack facility with a reinforced concrete floor. Component 8 includes reinforced concrete walls.

NOTE: Scenarios 7 and 8. Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (Code 342), Diversion (Code 362), and Heavy Use Area Protection (Code 561), and Underground Outlet (Code 620).

9. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, < 5K = \$8.45 per cu. ft. design storage volume.
10. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, 5 -15K = \$6.52 per cu. ft. per cubic foot design storage volume.
11. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, 15 - 25K = \$5.55 per cu. ft. per cubic foot design storage volume.
12. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, 25 - 50K = \$4.49 per cu. ft. per cubic foot design storage volume.
13. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, 50 - 75K = \$3.68 per cu. ft. per cubic foot design storage volume.
14. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, 75 -110K = \$3.36 per cu. ft. per cubic foot design storage volume.
15. Concrete Tank with lid, Buried, > 110K = \$2.97 per cu. ft. per cubic foot design storage volume.

SECTION I

NOTE: Scenarios 9-15. Tanks are totally or partially buried and have a solid, typically concrete, lid. Eligible costs for tanks which serve as foundations for buildings are limited to only portions associated with the storage function. Costs include subgrade bedding and partial granular backfill for toe drain and structural support.

NOTE: Scenarios 9-15. Design storage volume does NOT include top 6 inches for freeboard.

NOTE: Scenarios 9-15. Costs do not include equipment to manage/transfer the waste, post-construction seeding, or safety fencing. Associated practices include Waste Transfer (Code 634), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Underground Outlet (Code 620), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), and Fence (Code 382).

634 WASTE TRANSFER

ID UNITS: Gallon, Feet, Square Foot, Each, Ton per Mile

Scenarios:

1. Reception Tank < 1,000 gallon capacity. Wastewater collection and transfer structure, includes safety fence with gate or solid/grated cover = \$7.13 per gallon.
2. 1,000 - 5,000 gallon. Wastewater collection and transfer structure, includes safety fence with gate or solid/grated cover = \$2.97 per gallon.
3. Channel with Push-off Plus Safety Gate = \$13.76 per square foot of concrete channel bottom.
4. Concrete Slab for Waste Transfer. Concrete channel with curb and footing = \$8.21 per square foot of channel bottom.
5. Gravity Conduit with Piston Pump Collection Hopper. Hopper catch basin with buried gravity transfer line to waste storage facility = \$112.34 per length of pipe installed in feet.
6. Agitator for < 10 feet deep pit. Does not include the pump = \$11,395.46 each.
7. Agitator for 10 - 15 feet deep pit. Does not include the pump = \$17,589.67 each.
8. Agitator for > 15 feet deep pit. Does not include the pump = \$25,709.16 each.
9. Headquarters Waste Transfer Pipeline, buried = \$19.36 per foot of pipe.
10. Waste Transfer Pipeline Outside of Headquarters, buried = \$8.68 per foot of pipe.

NOTE: Scenarios 9 and 10. Component 9 should be utilized for buried pipelines, valves, and fittings between barns, tanks, separators, storage ponds, and other structures within a headquarters area. Component 10 should be utilized for buried pipelines, valves, and fittings outside of the Headquarters area.

NOTE: Scenarios 9 and 10. Aboveground, collapsible pipe (soft hose) is not eligible.

NOTE: See Irrigation System, Sprinkler (Code 442) for waste application with travelling gun.

11. Conveyor System. A belt-style conveyor used to transfer solids within a waste storage and handling system = \$63.81 per foot of conveyor length.
12. Hard Hose Reel System. Liquid manure is transferred to injection equipment through the use of a hard hose reel/traveler = \$18,275.20 each.
13. Hard Hose Reel System with Booster. Liquid manure is transferred to injection equipment through the use of a hard hose reel/traveler equipped with a booster pump = \$28,720.16 each.

NOTE: Scenarios 12 and 13 does not include injection equipment or tractor implementation costs to apply manure. Associated practices may include Waste Storage Facility (Code 313), Pumping Plant (Code 533), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (Code 632), and Nutrient Management (Code 590).

638 WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN

ID UNITS: Cubic Yard

Scenarios:

1. WASCOD, Basic, construction of earthen embankment = \$1.62 per cubic yard.
2. WASCOD, Topsoil, construction of embankment with topsoil conserved = \$7.08 per cubic yard.

NOTE: An earthen embankment or combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Typically, a series of basins is an alternative for a grassed waterway to control ephemeral gully erosion.

NOTE: Associated practice includes Underground Outlet (Code 620).

SECTION I

642 WATER WELL

ID UNITS: Linear Foot

Scenarios:

1. Shallow Well, 100-foot depth or less = \$51.99 per linear foot.
2. Typical Well, 100 - 600 foot depth with 4-inch casing = \$40.90 per linear foot.
3. Typical Well, 100 - 600 foot depth with 6-inch casing = \$40.94 per linear foot.
4. Deep well, 600-foot depth or greater with 4-inch casing = \$34.15 per linear foot.
5. Deep Well, 600-foot depth or greater with 6-inch casing = \$51.39 per linear foot.

NOTE: For Cementing and packing of existing flowing and non-flowing artesian wells is required to conserve groundwater in artesian aquifers and to protect higher quality groundwater from incursion by higher elevation, poor quality aquifers. However, this cost must be incurred by the landowner in 2014-2016. Final design is the responsibility of a licensed water well contractor. This item requires an artesian well report by the NRCS State Geologist or Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG).

NOTE: The well shall be drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply to provide water for livestock.

NOTE: Associated practices include Pumping Plant (Code 533) and Livestock Pipeline (Code 516).

NOTE: Final design is the responsibility of a licensed water well contractor. A report by the NRCS State Geologist or by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG) is required.

NOTE: A practice payment is not available for wells for use with Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Code 380) or Irrigation System, Micro-Irrigation (Code 441).

NOTE: A practice payment for a dry well is not available under EQIP as stated in the ineligible cost section of the EQIP manual.

NOTE: Water developments on cropland are not eligible for a practice payment unless cropland is seeded to pasture or rangeland. The purpose of the well is not for crop aftermath grazing.

351 WATER WELL DECOMMISSIONING

ID UNITS: Linear Feet

Scenarios:

1. Shallow Well, 25-foot depth or less, hand dug = \$50.24 per linear foot.
2. Drilled Well, 300-foot depth or less = \$3.77 per linear foot.
3. Drilled Well, 300-foot depth or deeper = \$5.38 per linear foot.

NOTE: A licensed well driller is required for decommissioning of all wells.

355 WELL WATER TESTING

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Basic Water Quality Test, professional testing for coliforms, major cations/anions (calcium, sodium, magnesium, sulfates, sulfides, carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, nitrates, and nitrites) to confirm well water meets basic water quality standards for livestock and irrigation = \$44.52 each.

614 WATERING FACILITY

ID UNITS: Gallon or Each

Scenarios:

1. Permanent Drinking Tank with storage, less than 500 gallons, permanent water facility for livestock and/or wildlife = \$3.51 per gallon.
2. Permanent Drinking tank with Storage, 500 to 1,000 gallons, permanent water facility for livestock and/or wildlife = \$2.79 per gallon.
3. Permanent Drinking tank with Storage, 1,000 to 5,000 gallons, permanent water facility for livestock and/or wildlife = \$2.48 per gallon.
4. Permanent Drinking tank with Storage, greater than 5,000 gallons, permanent water facility for livestock and/or wildlife = \$0.95 per gallon.
5. Winter Tank with Storage, tanks that incorporate storage and are designed and constructed for use during

SECTION I

freezing conditions = \$4.35 per gallon.

6. Storage Tank, scenario typical size is 9,400 gallons, incorporated into a livestock and/or wildlife delivery system, gallons = \$1.20 per gallon.

NOTE: All watering facilities are constructed from approved durable materials, to include fiberglass, steel, rubber tire, etc., that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the life of the practice. Rubber tires used for a livestock water tank are not subject to the 50 percent cost-share reduction.

7. Automatic or Winter Tank, with less than 450 gallons, no storage, an on-demand water system using an automatic waterer and float system typically used in winter feeding areas and/or animal feeding operations = \$1,243.11 each.

NOTE: All scenarios: Installation includes tank, earthwork, sub-grade prep, hydrant, overflow, apron, all valving, and all other appurtances from inlet to outlet.

NOTE: Water developments on cropland acres are not eligible for a practice payment unless:

- a. Cropland is seeded to pasture or rangeland.
- b. The process is as follows: (1) The request for cost-share is submitted to the Assistant State Conservationist for Programs for approval. (2) A conservation plan is submitted with the request for approval. (3) The conservation plan must contain Residue Management, Seasonal (Code 344), and Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328) with completed job sheets for both. (4) The plan must also include Prescribed Grazing (Code 528) on all adjacent grazing land with completed job sheet.

659 WETLAND ENHANCEMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Mineral Flat, a mineral flat wetland that has been drained by tile is enhanced by rendering the tile non-functional using excavation = \$222.11 per acre.
2. Riverine Levee Removal and Floodplain Features, installing a series of ditch plugs within a levee that is preventing floodwaters from entering a tract, to also include the excavation of macro-topographic features = \$631.50 per acre.
3. Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug, plugging a surface ditch that has drained a wetland for agricultural production = \$1,436.38 per acre.
4. Riverine Channel and Floodplain Restoration, installing a series of rock check structures in order to allow the site to access the floodplain and support groundwater sources, to include excavation for floodplain macro-topographic features replicating the original side channels, oxbows, and back-swamps = \$700.40 per acre.

NOTE: See practice Structure for Water Control (Code 587) for payments on water control structures.

657 WETLAND RESTORATION

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Riverine Levee Removal to restore floodplain features by installing ditch plugs in existing surface drains, breaching the levee at upstream and downstream ends, restoring dynamic stream flooding and excavating macro topographic features within the floodplain = \$573.62 per acre.
2. Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug, restoring a depressional wetland by plugging a ditch = \$1,436.38 per acre.
3. Riverine Channel and Floodplain Restoration, installing a series of rock check structures within an incised channel = \$700.40 per acre.

NOTE: Scenario 1. Facilitating practices include Grade Stabilization Structure (Code 410) and Tree/Shrub Establishment (Code 612).

NOTE: Scenario 2. Facilitating practice includes Conservation Cover (Code 327).

NOTE: Scenario 3. Facilitating practices include Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Code 580), Structure for Water Control (Code 587), Conservation Cover (Code 327) and Tree/Shrub Establishment (Code 612).

SECTION I

380 WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT

ID UNITS: Each

Scenarios:

1. Per Plant, 3 or More Rows, Machine Planted/Hand-Planted, Windbreak = \$5.35 each.

NOTE: Three or more rows of trees for managing or controlling the wind for wind erosion, energy conservation, snow management, or air quality. Trees are planted with a tree planting machine or hand planted. Competing vegetation is controlled (mechanical, chemical, or cultural (fabric)). Tree protectors are not needed.

NOTE: For Fencing, use separate CI for practice Fencing (Code 382).

650 WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT RENOVATION

ID UNITS: Linear Feet or Each

Scenarios:

1. Sod Release = \$0.08 per foot.

NOTE: Reduce competition from sod (grass) between and/or within tree/shrub row with an herbicide application that significantly reduces the competition from sod (grass).

2. Thinning = \$0.70 per foot.

NOTE: Thin by hand with a chainsaw and cut stumps have herbicide applied to prevent undesirable sprouting.

3. Pruning = \$0.60 per foot.

NOTE: Pruned by hand (hand tools + chainsaw) to improve the shape and form for improving the effectiveness of the windbreak, slash is treated to prevent insect, disease, fire, and operability problems.

4. Tree/Shrub Removal with Chain Saw = \$0.60 per foot.

NOTE: Removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs; may include removal of entire rows, including stumps/roots or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for a replacement row; improve the health of the remaining rows; or supplemental plantings for expanding the windbreak.

5. Removal of < 8 inches DBH with Skid steer = \$1.29 per foot.

NOTE: Removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs, may include removal of entire rows, including stumps/roots or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for a replacement row; improve the health of the remaining rows; or supplemental plantings for expanding the windbreak.

6. Removal of > 8 inches DBH with Dozer = \$1.96 per foot.

NOTE: Removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs, may include removal of entire rows, including stumps/roots or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for a replacement row; improve the health of the remaining rows; or supplemental plantings for expanding the windbreak.

7. Supplemental Plantings-Bare Root = \$4.64 each.

NOTE: Replacing areas of the windbreak where shrubs/trees have died.

SECTION I

384 WOODY RESIDUE TREATMENT

ID UNITS: Acres

Scenarios:

1. Chipping = \$418.67 per acre.

NOTE: Reduce woody residue from forestry, agroforestry and horticultural activities.

2. Pile and Burn = \$392.59 per acre.

NOTE: Burning the woody residue generated from a forest management practice by either piling the slash by hand or using mechanical methods.
