Access Control

Code: 472

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on pasture and grazed range only.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Animal exclusion from sensitive areas (FI)	Ac	$16.29	$16.59
This is for facilitating exclusion of animals to protect or enhance natural resource values and/or to allow for fuel loads to accumulate to address other resource issues. Control will be by permanent or temporary electric fencing. Any need for permanent fencing will be planned and installed using CP 382, Fence. Clearing of brush and trees is not necessary.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Follow the current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Conference Report Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed may include supporting CPs if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Brush Management

Code: 314

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Removal, reduction, or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants.

Purpose:

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

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Chemical - Ground Applied	Ac	$21.50	$25.80
Chemical - Riparian Apply chemical brush management techniques on an isolated riparian area within an 80-acre planning unit which is directly adjacent to a stream (may include ponds or wetlands) associated with rangeland (may include grazed forest, pasture, or other land uses) to control undesirable deciduous species in order to improve ecological/range site condition. Treatment is applied to a 2-acre isolated area adjacent to a stream which uses broadcast/aerial specialized herbicide(s) application on the entire 2 acres to reduce or remove trees and/or brush which are not appropriate for the site(s).	Ac	$0.00	$0.00
Chemical, Foliar Spot Treatment Apply foliar chemical brush management techniques (aerial fixed-wing or ground rig) on isolated upland areas within an 80-acre planning unit (not directly adjacent to streams, ponds or wetlands) associated with rangeland (may include grazed forest, pasture, or other land uses) to control undesirable deciduous species in order to improve ecological/range site conditions. Treatment is applied to a 10-acre isolated area (not adjacent to a stream, wetland or pond), using broadcast/aerial herbicide(s) application, on the entire 10 acres to reduce or remove trees and/or brush which are not appropriate for the site(s). Foliar application of material using the most effective, low-cost chemical(s).	Ac	$31.88	$38.26
Chemical, Uplands This practice is for the implementation of brush management on range, pasture, or native pasture to reduce undesirable brush in uplands, and other areas not in, or directly adjacent to, streams, ponds, or wetlands. The typical method of control uses aerial or broadcast application of herbicides to control undesirable plants. The entire unit has infestation levels exceeding state-identified levels; the entire unit is treated with broadcast application.	Ac	$21.54	$25.85

Mechanical and Chemical, Heavy Infestation	Ac	$242.92	$291.50
Removal of woody vegetation on gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils. The practice requires the felling and piling of trees and brush using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to cut stump resprouting tree/brush species, as necessary, in order to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has met or exceeded heavy or high infestation levels (averaging greater than 15% canopy depending upon species) based on ecological site potential as determined by state-specific criteria. Typical unit is 10 acres.			
Mechanical and Chemical, Low Infestation	Ac	$37.17	$44.61
Removal of woody vegetation on gently sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice requires the felling of trees and brush using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to cut stump resprouting tree/brush species, as necessary, in order to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has met or exceeded low or light infestation levels (1-5% canopy depending upon species) based on ecological site potential as determined by state specific criteria. Typical unit is 80 acres.			
Mechanical and Chemical, Medium Infestation	Ac	$72.85	$87.42
Removal of woody vegetation on gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils. The practice requires the felling and piling of trees and brush using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to cut stump resprouting tree/brush species, as necessary, in order to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has met or exceeded medium or moderate infestation levels (averaging 6-15% canopy depending upon species) based on ecological site potential as determined by state specific criteria. Typical unit is 80 acres.			
Mechanical, Hand tools	Ac	$38.58	$46.29
Split-method event series	Ac	$135.65	$162.78

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-314, Brush Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Code: 102

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

The CNMP is a conservation plan that addresses resource concerns on the AFO production area and land application areas owned or controlled by the AFO owner/operator. For operations where manure is both applied to land the AFO owner/operator controls and exported offsite, guidance to determine appropriate CNMP CAP scenario selection shall be provided by NRCS at the state level. Production area components of the plan must include animal confinement facilities, feeding and lounging lots, animal mortality facilities, and manure containment and storage facilities. Planned practices on the production area and land application areas must result in meeting NRCS quality criteria for water quality and soil erosion. Any applicable air emission and negative air quality impacts occurring as a result of planned CNMP activities, or existing on-farm activities must be mitigated in the CNMP if feasible. The CNMP meets the AFO owner/operator's production objectives.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 300 AU and Less Than 700 AU with Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a medium dairy AFO of 300-699 AU. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) modest amounts of the manure or organic products from the farm. Land application components of the plan must include all lands under the control of the AFO owner or operator where waste materials are being applied. The producer has an animal production area, farms cropland, and applies most nutrients.	Number	$9,107.89	$10,929.46
Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 700 AU with Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a large dairy AFO of 700 AU or more. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) modest amounts of the manure or organic products from the farm. Land application components of the plan must include all lands under the control of the AFO owner or operator where waste materials are being applied. The producer has an animal production area, farms cropland, and applies most nutrients.	Number	$10,127.28	$12,152.74
Dairy Operation Less Than 300 AU with Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a small dairy AFO of less than 300 AU. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) modest amounts of the manure or organic products from the farm. Land application components of the plan must include all lands under the control of the AFO owner or operator where waste materials are being applied. The producer has an animal production area, farms cropland, and applies most nutrients.	Number	$7,971.47	$9,565.77
Livestock Operation Greater Than 300 AU without Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a medium/large AFO of 300 AU or more. The producer exports (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) nearly all of the manure or organic products from the farm. In this scenario, the primary focus will be addressing resource concerns present on the production area, including manure/wastewater handling and storage, and documentation of manure generation by the AFO and its export.	Number	$7,154.21	$8,585.05

Livestock Operation Less Than 300 AU without Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a small AFO of less than 300 AU. The producer exports (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) nearly all of the manure or organic products from the farm. In this scenario, the primary focus will be addressing resource concerns present on the production area, including manure/wastewater handling and storage, and documentation of manure generation by the AFO and its export.	Number	$5,758.10	$6,909.71
Non-Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 300 AU and Less Than 700 AU with Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a medium non-dairy AFO of 300-699 AU--primarily swine, poultry, and beef AFOs. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) modest amounts of the manure or organic products from the farm. Land application components of the plan must include all lands under the control of the AFO owner or operator where waste materials are being applied. The producer has an animal production area, farms cropland, and applies most nutrients.	Number	$8,228.36	$9,874.03
Non-Dairy Operation Greater Than or Equal to 700 AU with Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a large non-dairy AFO of 700 AU or more--primarily swine, poultry, and beef AFOs. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) modest amounts of the manure or organic products from the farm. Land application components of the plan must include all lands under the control of the AFO owner or operator where waste materials are being applied. The producer has an animal production area, farms cropland, and applies most nutrients.	Number	$9,939.86	$11,927.83
Non-Dairy Operation Less Than 300 AU with Land Application A CNMP will be developed to address resource concerns on a small non-dairy AFO of less than 300 AU--primarily swine, poultry, and beef AFOs. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) modest amounts of the manure or organic products from the farm. Land application components of the plan must include all lands under the control of the AFO owner or operator where waste materials are being applied. The producer has an animal production area, farms cropland, and applies most nutrients.	Number	$6,387.94	$7,665.53

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP).

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Conservation Crop Rotation

Code: 328

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field.

Purpose:

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

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Crop Rotation	Ac	$11.26	$13.52
This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 160-acre cropland farm. No foregone income is included as the newly added crop will not reduce net crop return in the rotation. Costs represent typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers. A minimum of one additional crop will be added to an existing crop rotation.			
Crop Rotation, High Value Crop (FI)	Ac	$43.46	$45.72
This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 160-acre dryland cropland farm where the predominance of crops in the existing rotation are high value crops (e.g., corn or soybeans). Foregone income is included due to lost crop yield and income by adding an additional lesser-value crop into the existing rotation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers. A minimum of one additional lesser-value crop (e.g., wheat, sorghum, sunflowers) will be added to an existing higher-value crop rotation.			
Irrigated to Dryland Rotation-High Value Crops (FI)	Ac	$308.55	$310.55
In this region this practice may be part of a conservation management system to primarily convert from an irrigated cropping system to dryland farming. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 120-acre cropland farm. There is foregone income involved with this conversion from irrigated to dryland farming due to lower yields without irrigation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers converting from irrigated cropping to dryland farming. Typical crops grown under irrigation will include one small grain (e.g., wheat) and one row crop (e.g., corn) in rotation.			

Irrigation to dryland rotation, high value crop with small grain added (FI)	Ac	$322.78	$324.78
In this region this practice may be part of a conservation management system to primarily convert from an irrigated cropping system to dryland farming. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 120-acre irrigated cropland farm. Foregone income is included with the conversion from irrigated to dryland farming due to lower yields and net return. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers converting from irrigated cropping to dryland farming. Typical crops grown under irrigation will include a predominance of high-value row crop(s) (e.g., corn and/or soybeans). The new rotation will include the introduction of a small grain into rotation to reduce the rotations water-use requirements.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Irrigated to dryland scenarios are eligible only where 100 percent of the water right is being converted to non-irrigated cropland. Only irrigated acres being converted to non-irrigated are eligible for payment.
3. This practice will be implemented a minimum of three (3) years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
4. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice except where irrigated cropland is being converted to dryland cropland.
5. Fields with a predominant wind erosion I factor of 134 or greater are not eligible for irrigated to dryland payment scenarios.

Documentation:

Producer self-certification permitted.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition

Code: 138

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition CAP Agricultural operation where producer will transition from conventional to organic to meet USDA NOP requirements.	Number	$2,398.92	$2,878.71
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition CAP No Local TSP Agricultural operation where producer will transition from conventional to organic to meet USDA NOP requirements. No qualified TSP within 300 miles.	Number	$3,744.66	$4,493.59

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance. Nonlocal is to be used when no TSP is available within 300 miles.

Documentation:

A resource inventory with recommended practices to support the transition to an organic system plan and address the resource concerns.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Constructed Wetland

Code: 656

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

An artificial ecosystem with hydrophytic vegetation for water treatment.

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Large, more than 0.5 to 1.0 ac. Installation of a large constructed wetland, greater than 0.5 acres in size, to filter the wastewater from a confined animal operation. The installation includes the earthwork; native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment; and soil, water, and plant tissue sampling as required by the operation plan. The area for payment will be the acres of wetland constructed as designed.	Ac	$5,715.52	$8,573.28
Large, more than 1.0 ac. Installation of a large constructed wetland, greater than 1.0 acre in size, to filter the runoff from cropland. The installation includes the earthwork and native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment. The area for payment will be the acres of wetland constructed as designed.	Ac	$4,525.38	$6,788.07
Medium, 0.5 ac or less Installation of a constructed wetland, not exceeding 0.5 acre in size, to filter the wastewater from a confined animal operation. The installation includes the earthwork; native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment; and soil, water, and plant tissue sampling as required by the operation plan. The area for payment will be the acres of wetland constructed as designed.	Ac	$8,068.02	$12,102.03

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Contour Buffer Strips

Code: 332

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on cropland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Cool Season (FI) Narrow strips of permanent, cool-season herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to cropland. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of herbaceous species. Foregone income is included for the area of the contour grass strip taken out of production.	Ac	$299.81	$323.20
Cool Season with Nutrients (FI) Narrow strips of permanent, cool-season herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to cropland. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of herbaceous species with nutrient amendments added for establishment. Foregone income is included for the area of the contour buffer strip taken out of production.	Ac	$328.28	$357.35
Organic Herbaceous (FI) Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to cropland. Practice includes mechanical seedbed preparation, organic soil amendments, and planting of organic herbaceous species on organic cropland. Foregone income is included for the area of the contour buffer strip taken out of production.	Ac	$381.15	$420.80
Warm Season (FI) Narrow strips of permanent, warm-season herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to cropland. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of herbaceous species. Foregone income is included for the area of the contour buffer strip taken out of production.	Ac	$428.31	$477.39

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Contour Farming

Code: 330

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Tillage, planting, and other farming operations performed on or near the contour of the field slope.

Purpose:

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

- To reduce sheet and rill erosion
- To reduce transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on sloping land where crops are grown.

Contour farming is most effective on slopes between 2 and 10 percent. This practice will be less effective in achieving the stated purpose(s) on slopes exceeding 10 percent. The practice is not well suited to rolling topography having a high degree of slope irregularity because of the difficulty of establishing continuous baselines and minimizing point rows.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Contour Farming	Ac	$4.36	$6.54
This scenario applies to fields greater than 5 acres. Payment reflects the extra labor and initial supervision costs in laying out and implementing contour farming. Annual erosion rates for the rotation exceed tolerance levels. Excessive runoff leads to sedimentation of waterways.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-330, Contour Farming.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Cover Crop

Code: 340

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Reduce erosion from wind and water
- Increase soil organic matter content
- Capture and recycle or redistribute nutrients in the soil profile
- Promote biological nitrogen fixation
- Increase biodiversity
- Suppress weeds
- Provide supplemental forage
- Manage soil moisture
- Reduce particulate emissions into the atmosphere
- Minimize and reduce soil compaction

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands requiring vegetative cover for natural resource protection.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Cover Crop Adaptive Mgt	Ac	$193.19	$231.83
The practice scenario is for the implementation of cover crops in small replicated plots to allow the producer to learn how to manage cover crops on their operation. Scenario includes implementing replicated strip trials on a field plot to evaluate, identify, and implement a particular cover crop management strategy (e.g., cover crop vs. no cover crop, multiple species vs single specie, evaluate different termination methods or timings, using a legume vs. no legumes for nitrogen credits). This will be done following the interim guidance for cover crop adaptive management to be issued to all field offices.			
Cover Crop, Multiple Species	Ac	$66.62	$79.94
Typically a small grain or small grain-legume mix with three or more species (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of small grain crop or broadcast into a standing row crop at early senescence to allow 6-8 weeks of growth prior to the first killing frost. Late-seeded mixes must include a cereal grain that will overwinter. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill, aerial applied, or broadcast into standing crops. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible without delaying planting of the following crop. If the cover crop overwinters it will be terminated using an approved chemical or mechanical method following NRCS cover crop termination guidelines.			
Cover Crop, Single Species	Ac	$41.51	$53.96
Typically a cool-season small grain such as rye or wheat (1-2 additional species may be included) will be planted as a cover crop just prior to or following fall harvest of a row crop, such as corn or soybeans, and will be followed by a spring row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that the cover crop will be seeded with a no-till drill immediately after harvest or aerial applied/broadcast in late summer to early fall. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible prior to termination and will be terminated using an approved chemical or mechanical method following NRCS cover crop termination guidelines.			

Organic Cover Crop	Ac	$94.18	$113.02
Typically a small grain or small grain-legume mix (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.) will be planted as a cover crop following harvest of an organically grown crop, and will be followed by an organically grown crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible without delaying planting of the following crop. If the cover crop overwinters it will be terminated using a mechanical kill method (mowing, rolling, undercutting, etc.) prior to planting the subsequent crop. This scenario requires use of Certified Organic Seed. Non-organically produced, untreated seeds may be used only when an equivalent organically produced variety is not available.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Follow the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
4. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.
5. When this practice is used as cover between cash crops in a rotation, payments are limited to a maximum of three (3) separate payments during the term of the contract; however, when the practice is used to support establishment of permanent vegetative cover, payments are limited to one (1) payment during the term of the contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-6, Cover Crop Seeding, and/or Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Critical Area Planting

Code: 342

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Bareroot Seedlings Establishment of permanent woody vegetation by hand planting bareroot tree or shrub seedlings on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include purchase of the plant stock, transport, storage, and hand planting with light hand tillage implements.	Ac	$4,963.48	$5,956.17
Introduced Grass, Heavy Grading Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of moderate to severe gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	$970.56	$1,164.67
Introduced Grass, Light Tillage Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include seedbed preparation with light tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	$181.93	$223.91
Live Woody Cuttings Establishment of permanent woody vegetation by hand planting live stakes on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include harvesting, preparation, transport, storage, and hand planting with light hand tillage implements. There is no cost included for the woody materials which would be harvested from local native stands.	Ac	$11,782.22	$14,138.67
Native Grass, Heavy Grading Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of moderate to severe gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	$994.66	$1,193.59
Native Grass, Light Tillage Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include seedbed preparation with light tillage implements, native grass seed, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	$234.02	$280.82

Native Grass, Moderate Grading Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of small gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, native grass seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	$711.36	$853.63
Organic, moderate grading Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of small gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, native grass seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	$692.65	$831.18
Saline Planting Establish and maintain permanent herbaceous vegetation on saline/sodic sites. Grass seeding on 1 acre of saline/sodic-affected soils. This practice designed for saline seep with recharge or discharge area and saline/sodic soils. Seed mix of predominantly non-native species is chosen based on site conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting.	Ac	$226.89	$272.27

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Code: 647

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Manage early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities.

Purpose:

Increase plant community diversity to provide habitat for early successional species.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands that are suitable for the kinds of desired wildlife and plant species. This practice does not apply on native prairie areas or other communities where the purpose is to mimic the natural disturbances and disturbance regimes needed to maintain or restore natural plant community composition and characteristics.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Chemical	Ac	$19.75	$23.70
This scenario provides early successional habitat by setting back succession and manipulating species composition by applying a broad spectrum, nonselective herbicide to create bare ground. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. Where the management of woody plants is required to create or maintain early successional habitat, conservation practice 314, Brush Management, or 666, Forest Stand Improvement, should be used. Where chemical control of weeds, including invasive grasses, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, conservation practice 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Where the seed bank is inadequate for natural regeneration and planting is required, use conservation practice 550, Range Seeding. Where the need is to create early successional habitat within or at the edge of woodland or forest, use conservation practice 666, Forest Stand Improvement, to remove trees.			
Disking	Ac	$18.89	$22.67
This scenario provides early successional habitat by setting back succession and manipulating species composition by disking vegetation and creating bare ground. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. Where the management of woody plants is required to create or maintain early successional habitat, conservation practice 314, Brush Management, or 666, Forest Stand Improvement, should be used. Where chemical control of weeds, including invasive grasses, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, conservation practice 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Where the seed bank is inadequate for natural regeneration and planting is required, use conservation practice 550, Range Seeding. Where the need is to create early successional habitat within or at the edge of woodland or forest, use conservation practice 666, Forest Stand Improvement, to remove trees.			
Mowing	Ac	$10.39	$12.47
This scenario addresses inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife where succession is set back by mowing short, herbaceous vegetation prior to using another treatment to create early successional habitat (disking, herbicide application, etc.). Mowing can be used to increase structural diversity by creating areas of shorter vegetation preferred by some species or during certain life stages of species. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, at the edge of woodlands or brushy areas, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. Where additional chemical control of weeds, including invasive grasses, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, conservation practice 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Where the seed bank is inadequate for natural regeneration and seeding is required, use conservation practice 550, Range Planting. Where the need is to create early successional habitat within or at the edge of a woodland or forest use conservation practice 666, Forest Stand Improvement, to remove trees.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Farmstead Energy Improvement

Code: 374

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Automatic Controller System Installation of an automatic control system on an existing manually controlled agricultural system. Typical components may include any of the following: wiring, sensors, data logger, logic controller, communication link, software, switches, and relay. The number for payment will be the number of systems installed as recommended by the energy audit.	Ea	$734.44	$1,101.67
Grain Dryer Installation/replacement of a more efficient, continuous grain dryer as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the rated capacity of the dryer in bushels per hour as recommended by the energy audit.	Bu/Hr	$47.00	$70.50
Heating - Attic Heat Recovery vents Install actuated inlets or automatic latching gravity inlets that draw warmer, drier air from the attic to assist with moisture and heat control when ventilation fans are being operated in poultry houses and swine barns. Payment will be by each inlet installed.	Ea	$82.03	$123.04
Heating - Radiant Systems Replace "pancake" brood heaters in a poultry house with radiant tube heaters, or similar. Replacement will require the materials and labor to remove existing heating system, re-plumb gas lines, install cables and wench system to retrofit new radiant tube heaters, and miscellaneous items to complete the installation. Alternate acceptable radiant heating systems can include radiant brooders and quad radiant systems as evidenced by the energy audit. The typical scenario consists of the replacement of 28 brood heaters with 6 radiant tube heaters. Payment will be by each heater installed.	Ea	$765.39	$1,148.09
Heating (Building) Replacement of inefficient heating systems with new, high-efficiency heaters or climate control systems as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the rating of the new or existing system divided by 1,000 to get kBTU/hr.	kBTU/Hr	$6.20	$9.29
Motor Upgrade <= 1 HP The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pump, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high-efficiency motor. The motor size is less than or equal to 1 HP. The number of HP for payment will be the HP of the new motor as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	$297.29	$445.94
Motor Upgrade > 1 and < 10 HP The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pump, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high-efficiency motor. The motor size is larger than 1 and less than 10 HP. The number of HP for payment will be the HP of the new motor as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	$89.15	$133.72

Fence

Code: 382

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A constructed barrier to animals or people.

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Barbed Wire, Multi-strand Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. The fence is typically 4 strands over 3/4 of a mile (3,960 feet).	Ft	$1.31	$1.57
Barbed Wire, Multi-strand with Fence Markers Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. The fence is typically 4 strands with wildlife markers, over 3/4 of a mile (3,960 feet).	Ft	$1.41	$1.69
Barbed Wire, Multi-strand with fence markers, difficult terrain Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that provides adequate rest and recovery periods, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. The fence is typically 4 strands with wildlife markers installed on rugged land or where site conditions require longer time to install the fence than the typical scenario. Some of the sites that may be considered as difficult terrain are steep slopes, badlands, or rocky soils.	Ft	$1.64	$1.97
Barbed Wire, Multi-strand, difficult terrain Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that provides adequate rest and recovery periods, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. Installed on rugged land or where site conditions require longer time to install the fence than the typical scenario.	Ft	$1.54	$1.85
Confinement Installation of a confinement fence is needed to addresses resource concerns associated with livestock feeding operations. The fence will provide protection of sensitive areas, improve water quality, and reduce of noxious and invasive weeds.	Ft	$4.05	$4.85
Electric, high tensile with energizer Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Includes 3 strands of high-tensile wire with energizer.	Ft	$0.79	$0.94
Electric, high tensile with energizer and fence markers Installation of fence will allow for implementation of grazing management that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Includes 3 strands of high-tensile wire with energizer and wildlife markers.	Ft	$0.00	$0.00

Protective Fence A barrier (fence) installed on an NRCS-constructed waste storage system site per an approved engineering design. Permanently installed fence built to (1) keep humans away from waste ponds and lagoons, (2) protect sensitive areas (riparian areas, wetlands, springs, etc.) from heavy livestock pressure, or (3) protect newly-installed conservation practices vulnerable to livestock damage. Heavy-grade fence materials and close post spacing are required.	Ft	$1.44	$1.73
Woven Wire Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that promotes adequate rest and recovery periods, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Woven wire is typically used in applications with sheep, goats, hogs, wildlife exclusion, shelterbelt/tree protection, etc. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. Includes 32" woven wire with 2 strands of barbed wire.	Ft	$1.64	$1.96
Woven Wire, with fence markers Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management plan that promotes an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Woven wire is typically used in applications with sheep, goats, hogs, wildlife exclusion, shelterbelt/tree protection, etc. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. Includes 32" woven wire with 2 strands of barbed wire and wildlife markers.	Ft	$1.73	$2.08

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Financial assistance for perimeter/boundary fence is only eligible for expired or expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) fields where upland game bird habitat and/or degraded plant condition—undesirable plant productivity and health is being addressed. Prior to beginning design on any perimeter/boundary fence scheduled for financial assistance, a participant shall provide assurances of legal property line locations AND agreements with adjoining landowners. At a minimum, this may include a notarized agreement with adjoining landowners regarding location and maintenance; notarized agreement with township, county, or state in the case of road right of ways; and/or legal survey. Expenses for legal surveys and agreements are the responsibility of the participant. Failure to provide needed documentation of location and agreement with adjoining landowners may result in contract termination.
3. For relocation of an animal feeding operation (AFO), the amount of fence planned for financial assistance will not exceed the amount of fence in the AFO being closed out. Financial assistance is not available for fencing of new or expanding facilities except when needed to support core practices to treat the resource concern.
4. For fence marker component for existing fence see CP 649, Structures for Wildlife.
5. Follow the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
6. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
7. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Field Border

Code: 386

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Herbaceous with Shrubs (FI) A strip of permanent vegetation and shrubs established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field. Practice includes chemical and/or mechanical seedbed preparation and planting of herbaceous and woody species. Foregone income is included for the area of the field border taken out of production.	Ac	$583.17	$663.23
Herbaceous, Organic (FI) A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field. Practice includes mechanical seedbed preparation and planting of organic herbaceous species (where available). Foregone income is included for the area of the field border taken out of production.	Ac	$542.82	$611.09
Herbaceous, Pollinator, (FI) A strip of permanent herbaceous vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field. Practice includes chemical seedbed preparation and planting of pollinator-friendly herbaceous species. Foregone income is included for the area of the field border taken out of production. Seed mix of species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (e.g., big game species, sage grouse, lesser prairie-chicken, others) or pollinator (i.e., inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions. For pollinator habitat, consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. For honeybee foraging habitat, species are selected which will be in bloom during the season of year when hives are in the area.	Ac	$359.58	$394.92
Herbaceous, Pollinator, Natives only (FI) A strip of permanent herbaceous vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field. Practice includes chemical seedbed preparation and planting of pollinator-friendly herbaceous species. Foregone income is included for the area of the field border taken out of production. Seed mix of predominantly native species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (e.g., big game species, sage grouse, lesser prairie-chicken, others) or pollinators (i.e., inclusion of 5-10 forb species). For pollinator habitat, consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. For honeybee foraging habitat, species are selected which will be in bloom during the season of year when hives are in the area.	Ac	$458.54	$513.67

Herbaceous, Standard with Nutrients, (FI) A strip of permanent herbaceous vegetation (warm- and/or cool-season) established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field. Practice includes chemical seedbed preparation, addition of soil amendments, and planting grass. Foregone income is included for the area of the field border taken out of production.	Ac	$453.82	$508.00
Herbaceous, Standard, (FI) A strip of permanent herbaceous vegetation (native, warm-season) established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field. Practice includes chemical seedbed preparation and planting of grass. Foregone income is included for the area of the field border taken out of production.	Ac	$428.31	$477.39

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Filter Strip

Code: 393

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in runoff
- Reduce dissolved contaminant loadings in runoff
- Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in irrigation tail water

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Introduced (FI) A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land and sensitive areas. Practice includes chemical seedbed prep, soil amendments (nutrients), and planting of approved species. Includes forgone income for the area of the filter strip taken out of production.	Ac	$257.77	$273.30
Introduced with Shaping (FI) A strip or area of introduced herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land, and sensitive areas. Practice includes chemical seedbed prep, land shaping with producer owned equipment, soil amendments (nutrients), and planting of approved species. Includes foregone income for the area of the filter strip taken out of production.	Ac	$522.64	$591.14
Native (FI) A strip or area of native herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land and sensitive areas. Practice includes chemical seedbed prep and planting of native species. Includes foregone income for the area of the filter strip taken out of production.	Ac	$266.13	$283.32
Native with Shaping (FI) A strip or area of native herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land and sensitive areas. Practice includes chemical seedbed prep, land shaping/smoothing with producer equipment, and planting of native species. Includes foregone income for the area of the filter strip taken out of production.	Ac	$525.32	$594.36

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-393, Filter Strip - 393

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Firebreak

Code: 394

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Reduce the spread of wildfire
- Contain prescribed burns

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Constructed - hand cleared Installing a bare-ground firebreak with a width of 8' or more on gently to strongly sloping slopes with hand tools and labor in timbered areas.	Ft	$0.52	$0.62
Constructed - Medium equipment, Dozer Use of equipment such as small dozers to blade bare-soil firebreaks.	Ft	$0.50	$0.60
Constructed, Tillage Use of medium equipment such as small dozers to blade, disk, plow, etc. to create a 30-foot wide bare-soil firebreak on slopes less than 15% around a 40-acre field.	Ft	$0.08	$0.10
Constructed, tree clearing Installation of a short vegetative firebreak a minimum width of 50' on the upwind side of unit and 100' on the downwind side of unit around an entire 160-acre field/farm using mechanical trees shears, chainsaws, and bush hog mowers. Vegetation is reduced in height but not down to bare mineral soil. Generally water control devices such as water bars are not needed due either to the lack of steep terrain or the temporary nature of the firebreak. Typical slopes are between 5 and 45%.	Ft	$0.56	$0.67
Mowing Installation of a short vegetative firebreak a minimum width of 30' around a 40-acre field/farm using a bush-hog mower. Generally water control devices such as water bars are not needed due either to the lack of steep terrain or the temporary nature of the firebreak.	Ft	$0.03	$0.04
Vegetated, permanent, grass Establishing 2 acres (30-foot wide strip approximately 1/2 mile in length) of permanent vegetation that will serve as a green firebreak. Scenario includes clearing the site, preparing the seedbed, seeding (typically cool-season grasses and/or legumes), and applying needed soil amendments. Clearing will be achieved with the use of a bush hog or similar equipment. Seedbed preparation and vegetation establishment will be accomplished with farm equipment. Soil amendments will be applied according to local FOTG guidance. This scenario does not include follow-up maintenance operations such as weed control, mowing, etc.	Ft	$0.08	$0.10

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Plan

Code: 142

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to land uses where wildlife and wildlife habitat concerns exist.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management CAP	Number	$2,510.43	$3,012.51
Various on-farm land uses.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Forage and Biomass Planting

Code: 512

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Bermuda Grass Establishment-Sprigging with fertilizer and lime Sprigging new grasses with sprigging application for the purpose of providing forage, increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes fertilizer, sprigs, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, sprigging, and spreading.	Ac	$177.18	$212.61
Bermuda Grass Establishment-Sprigging with fertilizer Sprigging new grasses with sprigging application for the purpose of providing forage, increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes fertilizer, sprigs, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, sprigging, and spreading.	Ac	$132.27	$158.73
Introduced Perennial & Native Grass Mix Establish or reseed adapted introduced grasses and at least one native species to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. Native grass species, which have a significantly greater cost than introduced species, comprise one third of the grass mixture. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding.	Ac	$59.28	$71.13
Introduced Perennial & Native Grass Mix, foregone income Establish or reseed adapted introduced grasses and at least one native species to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. Native grass species, which have a significantly greater cost than introduced species, comprise one third of the grass mixture. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding. The land being seeded was previously cropland with a typical rotation of wheat and corn.	Ac	$82.63	$94.49

Introduced Perennial Grasses with lime application	Ac	$94.10	$112.92
Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. Includes a lime application. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding.			
Introduced Perennial Grasses-Legume	Ac	$40.71	$48.85
Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses and legumes to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding.			
Introduced Perennial Grasses-Legume, foregone income	Ac	$64.06	$72.21
Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses and legumes to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding. The land being seeded was previously cropland with a typical rotation of wheat and corn.			
Introduced Perennial Grasses-Legumes on irrigated cropland	Ac	$56.77	$68.13
Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses and legumes to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding.			
Introduced Perennial Grasses-Legumes on irrigated cropland, forgone income	Ac	$87.91	$99.26
Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses and legumes to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding. The land being seeded was previously cropland with a typical rotation of wheat and corn.			
Native Perennial Grasses, 1 species	Ac	$77.85	$93.41
Suitable species are established to improve forage quality and quantity and reduce soil erosion on cropland, hay land, pasture, and/or biomass production. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm season grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings.			
Native Perennial Grasses, 1 species, forgone income	Ac	$101.20	$116.77
Establish or reseed adapted perennial native warm-season grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm-season grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding. The land being seeded was previously cropland with a typical rotation of wheat and corn.			

Native Perennial Grasses, multi species Establish or reseed adapted perennial native warm-season grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm-season grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding.	Ac	$190.38	$228.46
Native Perennial Grasses, multi species, forgone income Establish or reseed adapted perennial native warm-season grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm-season grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding. The land being seeded was previously cropland with a typical rotation of wheat and corn.	Ac	$213.74	$251.81
Organic Establish or reseed adapted organic perennial cool-season grasses or cool-season grass and legumes mix to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial cool-season grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding.	Ac	$85.32	$102.38
Organic, forgone income Establish or reseed adapted organic perennial cool-season grasses or cool-season grass and legumes mix to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial cool-season grasses for pasture, hay land, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario includes seed, equipment and labor for seedbed preparation, tillage, and seeding. The land being seeded was previously cropland with a typical rotation of wheat and corn.	Ac	$108.67	$125.74
PP Interseed Legumes Interseed legumes and/or forbs into an existing grass stand for the purpose of increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, plant health, and enhancing the quality of forage. Scenario is appropriate for conventional production. Payment includes seed, seeding, and fertilizer for interseeding establishment.	Ac	$190.62	$228.74

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Forage Harvest Management

Code: 511

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Conversion to Non-irrigated The timely cutting and removal of forages such as hay, green chop, or ensilage on land that is converted from irrigated cropland to non-irrigated grassland on 100% of the irrigated cropland acres. Improved cultural practices and recordkeeping result in better forage quality and better livestock performance.	Ac	$2.46	$2.95
Doublecropping - Delayed harvest and subsequent planting In doublecropped annual forages, delaying the harvest of the first crop will provide feed and shelter for ground-nesting birds. Delaying the harvest results in a decrease in overall forage quality. The selected fields should be large enough to promote ground-nesting birds. After the young have fledged the second crop will be planted, approximately one month later than normal. Subsequently, the harvest of the second crop will cause an approximate 20% yield decline. The selected area should be large enough to buffer adults and nestlings from silage chopping in adjacent areas or fields. After young have fledged the field will be chopped and used as grain or silage. This practice is best planned cooperatively with the farmer and appropriate wildlife agencies far enough in advance to reduce disturbance to ground-nesting birds.	Ac	$2.46	$2.95
Improved Forage Quality Improved cultural practices and recordkeeping result in better forage quality and better livestock performance.	Ac	$2.46	$2.95
Organic Preemptive Harvest Preemptive harvest of forage crops to prevent damage from insects (such as leafhopper on alfalfa) or other pests results in better forage quality and better livestock performance.	Ac	$2.46	$2.95
Per Ann Crops - Delayed Mowing Delaying the harvest of the first cutting will benefit ground-nesting birds. The delayed harvest results in a decrease in overall forage quality. After young have fledged the field will be harvested for dry forages.	Ac	$2.46	$2.95

Should be "Perennial"

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Follow the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.

3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the 2011 USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
4. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice except where irrigated cropland is being converted to dryland cropland.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Forest Management Plan

Code: 106

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
FMP 101 to 250 acres Non-industrial private forest land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site is approximately 101 to 250 acres in size and consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Number	$2,412.30	$2,894.76
FMP 21 to 100 acres Non-industrial private forest land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site is approximately 21 to 100 acres in size and consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Number	$1,346.40	$1,615.68
FMP 251 to 500 acres Non-industrial private forest land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site is approximately 251 to 500 acres in size and consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Number	$3,478.20	$4,173.84
FMP 501 to 1000 acres Non-industrial private forest land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site is approximately 501 to 1,000 acres in size and consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Number	$4,039.20	$4,847.04
FMP Greater Than 1000 acres Non-industrial private forest land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site is approximately 1,001 acres or greater in size and consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Number	$5,049.00	$6,058.80
FMP Less Than or Equal to 20 acres Non-industrial private forest land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site is approximately 1 to 20 acres in size and consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Number	$1,065.90	$1,279.08

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Forest Stand Improvement

Code: 666

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Competition Control, Mechanical, Light Equipment Using light equipment such as a tractor with brush hog to control vegetation that is competing with desirable trees and species or to reduce the stocking level of a stand of desirable trees.	Ac	$28.63	$34.35
Competition Control, Mechanical, Heavy Equipment Using equipment such as a masticator or mulcher to control vegetation that is competing with desirable trees and species or to reduce the stocking level of a stand of desirable trees. The trees to be retained will be marked by a consultant.	Ac	$389.22	$467.07
Creating Patch Clearcuts Creating 2-acre patches in over-mature and/or degraded stands using hand tools such as chainsaws.	Ac	$164.77	$197.73
Precommercial Thinning , Hand tools Adjusting the stocking of a young, non-merchantable stand of trees. The operation is supervised by a consultant forester and is carried out using hand tools such as chainsaws.	Ac	$208.00	$249.60
Thinning for Wildlife and Forest Health A combination of hand and chemical treatments used to open the canopy of a stand to improve the wildlife habitat and tree health.	Ac	$732.32	$878.78
Timber Stand Improvement, Chemical, Aerial Using aerially-applied chemicals to release desirable trees from competing and/or overtopping vegetation.	Ac	$67.49	$80.99
Timber Stand Improvement, Chemical, Ground Using ground-applied chemicals to release young desirable trees from competing and/or overtopping vegetation.	Ac	$36.17	$43.41
Timber Stand Improvement, Single Stem Treatment Altering the composition and stocking of a stand of trees by means of individual stem treatment. The trees to be retained are marked by a consultant forester.	Ac	$253.58	$304.30

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking ca[illegible] under serve[illegible]

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group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Grazing Management Plan

Code: 110

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to grazed range and pasture only.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Grazing Management Plan 100 to Less Than 1500 Acres Small agricultural operation with less than 1,500 acres grazed land.	Number	$2,448.94	$2,938.73
Grazing Management Plan 1500 - 5000 Acres Small agricultural operation with 1,500 to 5,000 acres grazed land.	Number	$4,081.57	$4,897.88
Grazing Management Plan Greater Than 5000 Acres Small agricultural operation with more than 5,000 acres grazed land.	Number	$5,247.73	$6,297.27
Grazing Management Plan Less Than 100 Acres Small agricultural operation with less than 100 acres grazed land.	Number	$932.93	$1,119.52

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Hedgerow Planting

Code: 422

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

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

Purpose:

Providing at least one of the following conservation functions:

- Habitat, including food, cover, and corridors for terrestrial wildlife
- To enhance pollen, nectar, and nesting habitat for pollinators
- Food, cover, and shade for aquatic organisms that live in adjacent streams or watercourses
- To provide substrate for predaceous and beneficial invertebrates as a component of integrated pest management
- To intercept airborne particulate matter
- To reduce chemical drift and odor movement
- To increase carbon storage in biomass and soils
- Living fences
- Screens and barriers to noise and dust

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Bareroot, machine plant (FI)	Ft	$0.60	$0.70
This scenario is for machine planting of bareroot woody species. The 422 standard for wildlife criteria calls for a minimum of two species of native plants. There is tremendous overlap between this practice and CP 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment. The main difference is that CP 380 is exclusively woody plants where CP 422 provides for the use of herbaceous materials. If a fence is needed to facilitate establishment, use CP 382, Fence. Seedbed preparation will be completed through CP 490, Tree/Shrub Site Preparation.			
Container, Machine Plant (FI)	Ft	$0.70	$0.82
This scenario is for machine planting of containerized woody species. There is tremendous overlap between this practice and CP 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment. The main difference is that CP 380 is exclusively woody plants where CP 422 provides for the use of herbaceous materials. If a fence is needed to facilitate establishment, use CP 382, Fence. Seedbed preparation will be completed through CP 490, Tree/Shrub Site Preparation.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Herbaceous Weed Control

Code: 315

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Chemical, Ground Land unit on which weed control w r to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve forage conditions for domestic livestock or wildlife. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment using ground equipment to apply chemicals in order to eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological condition.	Ac	$18.38	$22.06
Chemical, Tree Establishment - Banding Tree establishment in which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve the health and vigor of the stand. The practice entails the management of undesirable plants (including invasive and non-invasive species) with a post-emergent selective herbicide for the establishment of a tree planting on four acres. Broadcast or spot treatment application of a narrow band of herbicide (2-4 feet wide) along the tree row. In order to receive payment, the landowner, at a minimum, must utilize and maintain Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles using scouting, biological, and/or low risk pesticides.	Ac	$31.06	$37.27
Chemical, Tree Establishment - Post-emergent Herbicide Tree establishment in which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve the health and vigor of the stand. The practice entails the management of undesirable plants (including invasive and non-invasive species) with a post-emergent selective herbicide for the establishment of a tree planting on four acres. In order to receive payment, the landowner, at a minimum, must utilize and maintain Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles using scouting, biological, and/or low risk pesticides.	Ac	$38.31	$45.97
Chemical, Wetland Using ground rigs and hand-held equipment to treat herbaceous plants in wetland and riparian areas. Typical area is moderately rolling to gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils that have herbaceous weed species in the early phases of invasions. Typical unit is 10 acres.	Ac	$20.63	$24.76
Mechanical Removal of light infestations of herbaceous weeds on gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of herbaceous weeds by the use of a mower, brush hog, disc, or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel load and improve the ecological site condition. Weeds have exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. For organic and non-organic farms.	Ac	$11.62	$13.95

Add in Biological, Insects Scenario (#7)

Mechanical, Tree Establishment	Ac	$151.56	$181.87
Land unit on which weed control would be beneficial to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve stand establishment of herbaceous or deciduous plantings. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment, through tillage, to eliminate undesirable weeds, promote stand establishment, and improve ecological condition and wildlife habitat.			

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-315, Herbaceous Weed Control.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Herbaceous Wind Barriers

Code: 603

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Reduce soil erosion from wind
- Reduce soil particulate emissions to the air
- Protect growing crops from damage by wind or wind-borne soil particles
- Enhance snow deposition to increase plant-available moisture

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to lands where crops or forages are grown.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Annual Species (FI)	Ft	$0.11	$0.12
This scenario describes the implementation of herbaceous barriers to reduce wind velocities and wind-borne particulate matter. In this scenario barriers are composed of annual vegetation, living or dead. Plant materials shall be selected for local adaptation and climatic conditions and are resistant to lodging and are non-spreading in their habit. Barriers will be designed as close to perpendicular to prevailing winds as practical. Barrier direction, spacing, and composition needed to achieve the desired purpose shall be designed using the currently approved wind erosion technology. One barrier is planned to be 16 feet wide and 1,320 feet long for 0.5 acre per barrier. Includes foregone income.			
Perennial species (FI)	Ft	$0.12	$0.13
This scenario describes the implementation of herbaceous barriers to reduce wind velocities and wind-borne particulate matter. In this scenario barriers are composed of perennial living vegetation. Plant materials shall be selected for local adaptation and climatic conditions and are resistant to lodging and are non-spreading in their habit. Barriers will be designed as close to perpendicular to prevailing winds as practical. Barrier direction, spacing, and composition needed to achieve the desired purpose shall be designed using the currently approved wind erosion technology. One barrier is planned to be 16 feet wide and 1,320 feet long for 0.5 acre per barrier. Includes foregone income.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

High Tunnel System

Code: 325

Reporting Unit: Square Feet

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

The practice does not include greenhouses or low tunnel.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Gothic Style High Tunnel Used for contiguous United States in areas with high snowfall. A gothic-style (peaked) manufactured frame of tubular steel (30 x 72 feet) covered with 4-year 6 mil plastic. Costs are based on purchase of manufactured kit and landowner installing the structure. Structure must be installed to manufacturer's specifications.	SqFt	$3.74	$4.48
Quonset Style High Tunnel Used for contiguous United States in areas with low or no snowfall. A quonset-style (round) manufactured frame of tubular steel (30 x 72 feet) covered with 4-year 6 mil plastic. Costs are based on purchase of manufactured kit and landowner installing the structure. Structure must be installed to manufacturer's specifications.	SqFt	$2.87	$3.45

Limitations:

Documentation:

Seasonal High Tunnel Jobsheet.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Integrated Pest Management

Code: 595

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to water quality from leaching, solution runoff, and adsorbed runoff losses
- Prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals, and humans from drift and volatilization losses
- Prevent or mitigate on-site pesticide risks to pollinators and other beneficial species through direct contact
- Prevent or mitigate cultural, mechanical, and biological pest suppression risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals, and humans

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice is only eligible on cropland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Advanced IPM for Field Crops A comprehensive IPM plan with LGU-approved pest prevention, avoidance and monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in large scale field/forage crops to address all identified resource concerns with either risk prevention (e.g., planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for “Intermediate,” “High,” or “Extra High” WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	Ac	$24.61	$29.53
Basic IPM for Field Crops A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in large scale field/forage crops to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g., Water Quality–Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g., planned pesticides have no risks to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for “Intermediate,” “High,” or “Extra High” WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	Ac	$16.60	$19.92
Basic IPM for Fruit and Vegetable Production A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in large scale small fruit/vegetable crops to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g., Water Quality–Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g., planned pesticides have no risk to identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for “Intermediate,” “High,” or “Extra High” WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	Ac	$88.29	$105.94
IPM for Small Farms A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in small farm/diversified systems (e.g., CSA, organic) to address multiple identified resource concerns with either risk prevention or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for “Intermediate,” “High,” or “Extra High” WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings). This scenario attempts to capture the higher cost/acre of planning and implementing IPM techniques on smaller acreages with very diverse cropping systems.	Ea	$539.10	$646.92

Risk Prevention IPM	Ac	$109.39	$131.27
A comprehensive IPM plan based primarily on LGU-approved pest prevention and avoidance techniques is applied to prevent negative impacts on all identified resource concerns. LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds may also be included, but suppression techniques cannot pose any hazards to identified resource concerns. This type of system is very difficult to achieve, but may be most commonly achieved in organic systems that already rely heavily on prevention and avoidance techniques.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Integrated Pest Management Herbicide Resistance Weed Conservation Plan

Code: 154

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Herbicide Resistance Weed Conservation Plan is a conservation activity plan that documents decisions by producers who agree to implement a system of conservation practices and IPM techniques with an emphasis on herbicide use orientation to suppress herbicide resistant weeds at same time reduce the potential of herbicide resistant weeds establishing again in the treated area of cropland by utilizing the four IPM strategies: prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression. This approach will be implemented with the augmentation of one or more of the following key essential conservation practices: crop rotations, cover crops, and residue tillage management practices.

Purpose:

- Meet NRCS planning criteria for soil erosion, water quality, and air quality
- Comply with federal, state, tribal, and local laws, regulations, and permit requirements
- Address the operator's objectives

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Producers choose to implement an IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Conservation Plan for reasons that include, but are not limited to:

- Changing herbicide rotation (modes of action and herbicide) and intensifying mechanical practices (initially some manual labor may be needed where farms are presently populated with herbicide resistance weeds)
- Changing herbicide rotation (modes of action and herbicide) and increasing the use of conservation practices, along with IPM techniques, that prevent early term resistance weeds on farms
- Minimize resistance weeds seed production by reducing the weed populations before the flowering stage or before maturity
- Managing the weeds seed bank with a healthy soil (cover crops) to improve soil biological activity and shortening the half-life of the weed seed bank and establishing a desirable habitat for seed predators (invertebrates, small rodents, birds) that consume weed seed
- Managing resistance weeds effectively and economically

Cover Crops–consider using cover crops to (1) aid in controlling herbicide resistance weeds by shading and out competing weeds for nutrients, (2) reduce water erosion to prevent herbicide contamination of water bodies and streams adjacent to treated site or field, and (3) manage cover crop residues left on soil surface can maximize the allelopathic (chemical) and mulching (physical) effects in suppressing herbicide resistance weed.

Payment Schedule:

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Complete the IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Integrated Pest Management Plan

Code: 114

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Producers choose to implement an IPM Plan for reasons that include, but are not limited to:

- Managing pests effectively and economically
- Minimizing the risk associated with pest suppression
- Producing quality commodities

Payment Schedule:

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Complete IPM Plan with appropriate practice specifications (or jobsheets) for the planned practices and mitigations.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Mulching

Code: 484

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Erosion Control Blanket Installation of erosion control blanket on critical areas with steep slopes, grassed waterways, or diversions. Blanket is typically made of coconut coir, wood fiber, or straw, and is typically covered on both sides with polypropylene netting. Used to help control erosion and establish vegetative cover.	SqFt	$0.15	$0.18
Hydro-mulching Installation of mulch through hydraulic methods on critical areas with steep slopes, grassed waterways, or diversions. The mulch is comprised of wood cellulose fiber pulp and may include seed, fertilizer, and other approved materials. Mulch is typically applied at a rate of 1,500 pounds per acre as a slurry by using hydroseeding methods. Used to help control erosion and establish vegetative cover.	Ac	$1,602.73	$1,923.27
Natural Material - Straw Application of straw mulch or other state-approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover. Mulch provides full coverage and is typically used with critical area planting. Two tons per acre of straw is applied and anchored with light tillage equipment, treader, knifed in, etc.	Ac	$334.29	$401.14
Natural Materials - Large Area Application of straw mulch or other state-approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover on large areas including salt-affected soils. Mulch provides full coverage and is typically used with critical area planting. Two tons per acre of straw applied through mechanical methods.	Ac	$273.64	$328.37
Tree and Shrub - Rolls Barrier fabric or other suitable natural or synthetic mulch is installed with a new tree and shrub planting. Typically used to retain soil moisture, control soil temperature, and minimize erosion by providing cover during the installation of conservation practices. Two 300-foot tree rows will use barrier fabric to conserve moisture. Rate is per linear foot (300' roll x 2 = 600') and 3 staples/pins per tree.	Ft	$0.47	$0.57
Tree and Shrub - Squares Barrier fabric or other suitable natural or synthetic mulch is installed with a new tree and shrub planting. Typically used to retain moisture during the installation of conservation practices. Rate is per tree/shrub and assumes 1 square yard of barrier fabric and 5 staples/tree.	Ea	$1.79	$2.15

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Nutrient Management

Code: 590

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the right amount of plant nutrients and soil amendments applied at the right rate at the right time and with the right placement (known as the 4 R's of nutrient management).

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Basic	Ac	$2.83	$3.40
This scenario describes the implementation of a basic nutrient management system on 40 or more acres of cropland where there is no manure application. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, analysis, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM criteria will be required.			
Basic NM system with manure	Ac	$2.97	$3.57
This scenario describes the implementation of a basic nutrient management system on 40 or more acres of cropland where there is manure or compost application in addition to commercial fertilizer applications. Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients while minimizing off-site degradation or the excessive buildup of N and P. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, manure testing, proper implementation, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Risk assessments including the PI (phosphorus index) and NI (nitrogen index) will be completed with applications of manure completed based on risk results. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM plan will be required along with copies of risk assessments.			
Basic, combined manure-fertilizer	Ac	$3.63	$4.36
This scenario describes the implementation of a basic nutrient management system on 40 or more acres of cropland for 3 years where commercial fertilizers are used 2 years and manure is applied for 1. Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients while minimizing off-site degradation or the excessive buildup of N and P. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, manure testing when applied (assumes manure will be applied no more than once every 3 years), consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Risk assessments including the PI (phosphorus index) and NI (nitrogen index) will be completed with applications of manure completed based on risk results. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM criteria will be required along with risk assessments.			
Enhanced Nutrient Management	Ac	$10.78	$12.93
Precision Nutrient Management	Ac	$19.45	$23.34

Descriptions for these 2?

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Practice will be implemented a minimum of three (3) years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Nutrient Management Plan

Code: 104

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

Reduce runoff and control soil erosion from the field.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Nutrient Management CAP 104 - 101-300 Acres (Element of a CNMP) Various on-farm land uses where organic or inorganic amendments are applied.	Number	$4,062.32	$4,874.78
Nutrient Management CAP 104- 101-300 Acres (Not part of a CNMP) Various on-farm land uses where organic or inorganic amendments are applied.	Number	$2,321.32	$2,785.59
Nutrient Management CAP 104 Greater Than 300 Acres (Element of a CNMP) Various on-farm land uses where organic or inorganic amendments are applied.	Number	$4,932.81	$5,919.38
Nutrient Management CAP 104 Greater Than 300 Acres (Not part of a CNMP) Various on-farm land uses where organic or inorganic amendments are applied.	Number	$2,901.65	$3,481.99
Nutrient Management CAP 104 Less Than or Equal to 100 Acres (Element of a CNMP) Various on-farm land uses where natural or artificial amendments are applied.	Number	$2,901.65	$3,481.99
Nutrient Management CAP Less Than or Equal to 100 Acres (Not part of a CNMP) Various on-farm land uses where natural or artificial amendments are applied.	Number	$1,740.99	$2,089.19

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

A hard copy of the Nutrient Management Plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Pollinator Habitat Enhancement Plan

Code: 146

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance. Nonlocal is to be used when no TSP is available within 300 miles.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Prescribed Burning

Code: 338

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Controlled fire applied to a predetermined area.

Purpose:

- Control undesirable vegetation
- Prepare sites for harvesting, planting, or seeding
- Control plant disease
- Reduce wildfire hazards
- Improve wildlife habitat
- Improve plant production quantity and/or quality
- Remove slash and debris
- Enhance seed and seedling production
- Facilitate distribution of grazing and browsing animals
- Restore and maintain ecological sites

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on all lands as appropriate.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Herbaceous Fuel - Standard Applying a prescribed burn according to a designed burn plan and CSP 338, Prescribed Burning. This scenario is based on the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile herbaceous fuels with limited high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn (refer to CPS 394, Firebreak, and cost scenarios).	Ac	$6.34	$7.61
Herbaceous Fuel, Small Acreage Applying a prescribed burn according to a designed burn plan and CPS 338, Prescribed Burning. This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 160 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not inclu (refer to CPS 394, Firebreak, and cost scenarios).	Ac	$16.53	$19.84
Level te less than 4 feet high <640 acres App ording to a designed burn plan and CPS 338, Prescribed Burning. This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 640 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and low volatile woody fuels, with high volatile woody fuels less than 4 feet tall. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn (refer to CPS 394, Firebreak, and cost scenarios).	Ac	$8.88	$10.66
Steep terrain, volatile fuels (wood) >4 feet high Applying a prescribed burn according to a designed burn plan and CPS 338, Prescribed Burning. This scenario is based on a burn area of 640 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is greater than 15% slopes with herbaceous and low volatile woody fuel, with high volatile woody fuels greater than 4 feet tall, but fire is still a ground fire carried by fine fuel. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn (refer to CPS 394, Firebreak, and cost scenarios).	Ac	$12.87	$15.44

Please add Scenario #3, Site Preparation in here

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Prescribed Burning Plan

Code: 112

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A prescribed burning conservation activity plan is a site specific plan which addresses one or more resource concerns on land through the use of fire for any of the following purposes:

- Control vegetation on rangeland, pastureland, forest land, and hayland
- Prepare sites for harvesting, planting or seeding
- Control plant disease
- Reduce wildfire hazards
- Improve wildlife habitat
- Improve plant production quantity and/or quality
- Remove slash and debris
- Enhance seed and seedling production
- Facilitate distribution of grazing and browsing animals
- Restore and maintain ecological sites

Purpose:

The Prescribed Burning Plan will:

- Meet NRCS planning criteria for, rangeland/pasture/forest land health and productivity, and other identified resource concerns
- Comply with federal, state, tribal, and local laws, regulations, and permit requirements regarding outdoor burning, fire control, smoke management, and air quality
- Follow any additional criteria established in NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards and specifications for CP 338 Prescribed Burning for the State in which the CAP 112 is planned
- Meet the client's resource objectives

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Non-industrial private forest land, pasture, or rangeland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Prescribed Burning Plan 101-250 Acres Non-industrial private forest land, pasture, or rangeland typically 101 to 250 acres in size and dominated by fire tolerant species competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	Number	$673.20	$807.84
Prescribed Burning Plan 21-100 Acres Non-industrial private forest land, pasture, or rangeland typically 21 to 100 acres in size and dominated by fire tolerant species competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	Number	$448.80	$538.56
Prescribed Burning Plan 251-500 Acres Non-industrial private forest land, pasture, or rangeland typically 251 to 500 acres in size and dominated by fire tolerant species competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	Number	$897.60	$1,077.12
Prescribed Burning Plan 501-1000 Acres Non-industrial private forest land, pasture, or rangeland typically 501 to 1,000 acres in size and dominated by fire tolerant species competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	Number	$1,122.00	$1,346.40
Prescribed Burning Plan Greater Than 1000 Acres Non-industrial private forest land, pasture, or rangeland typically greater than 1,000 acres in size and dominated by fire tolerant species competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	Number	$1,346.40	$1,615.68

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category

specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

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

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Prescribed Grazing

Code: 528

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing animals.

Purpose:

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

- Improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities
- Improve or maintain quantity and quality of forage for grazing and browsing animals' health and productivity
- Improve or maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity
- Improve or maintain riparian and watershed function
- Reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or improve soil condition
- Improve or maintain the quantity and quality of food and/or cover available for wildlife
- Promote economic stability through grazing sustainability

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Conversion, Non-Irrigated (FI) Design and implementation of a grazing system on newly established grazing lands, which were previously irrigated cropland, that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., photo points, stubble height after grazing) and record keeping.	Ac	$20.21	$23.86
Habitat Mgt., Grouse Development and implementation of a grazing schedule that will create, restore, and/or enhance habitat components for grouse species including lesser prairie-chicken and sage grouse (identified wildlife species of concern).	Ac	$10.72	$12.86
Livestock Deferment (FI) Defer livestock grazing for a 12-month period to allow for regrowth and recovery to occur on a 40-acre grazed range unit where a plant or animal resource concerns exists. Complete livestock exclusion is required during the specified time period. Deferment may be necessary on whole units or portions of units as determined by appropriate assessment.	Ac	$16.29	$16.59
Pasture Standard Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., photo points, stubble height after grazing) and record keeping.	Ac	$9.40	$11.28
Range, 30-73% Rest Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing rest to the pastures during the growing season (30-73% rest) as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., trend, composition, production) and record keeping.	Ac	$9.13	$10.96
Range, 3-6 Pastures Design and implementation of a grazing system using a minimum of 3, and not more than 6, pastures in rotation that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., trend, composition, production) and record keeping.	Ac	$5.70	$6.84
Range, 7 or More Pastures Design and implementation of a grazing system, using a minimum of 7 pastures in rotation, that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function, as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., trend, composition, production) and record keeping.	Ac	$7.84	$9.41

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Range, Greater than 73% Rest Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing maximum rest to the pastures during the growing season (greater than 73% rest) as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., trend, composition, production) and record keeping.	Ac	$11.38	$13.66
Small Ranch Unit Design and implementation of a grazing system on small pasture less than 320 acres that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., photo points, stubble height after grazing) and record keeping. Beginning ranchers implementing an initial grazing system on small ranchettes.	Ac	$29.23	$35.08

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice except Livestock Deferment, which may be implemented one or more years to address resource concerns.
3. WLH: Habitat Management, Grouse—See Range Technical Note 9 for habitat type description and wildlife plan development requirements. Zone 1—Development of nesting and brood rearing habitat primarily for Greater Prairie-Chicken, north of a line from the south border of Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Barton, Rice, and McPherson Counties; west of a line from the east border of McPherson, Saline, Ottawa, Cloud, and Republic Counties. Zone 2—Development of nesting and brood rearing habitat primarily for Lesser Prairie-Chicken, south of a line from the north border of Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Reno, and Harvey Counties; west of a line from the east border of Harvey, Sedgwick, and Sumner Counties. Zone 3—Development of nesting habitat primarily for Greater Prairie-Chicken, east of a line from the west border of Washington, Clay, Dickinson Marion, Butler, and Cowley Counties.
4. Follow the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
5. LPCI: This is a required core practice that must be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed must include a core practice that is either planned within the contract period (a contract item) or already applied.
6. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice except in the LPC area or where irrigated cropland is being converted to dryland cropland.
7. Livestock Deferment scenario requires two (2) years of CP 528, Prescribed Grazing, after implementation.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Range Planting

Code: 550

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Native, Heavy Prep Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.	Ac	$202.98	$243.57
Native, Heavy Prep (FI) Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.	Ac	$226.33	$266.93
Native, Standard Prep Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with light to moderate tillage and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.	Ac	$190.38	$228.46
Native, Standard Prep (FI) Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with light to moderate tillage and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.	Ac	$213.74	$251.81

Native, Wildlife, or Pollinator (FI)	Ac	$256.56	$303.20
Establishment of a mixture of predominantly native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve habitat for pollinators, beneficial insects, and wildlife species. Seed mix of predominantly native species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (e.g., big game species, sage grouse, lesser prairie-chicken) or pollinators (i.e., inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions. For pollinator habitat, consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season, where feasible. For honeybee foraging habitat, species are selected which will be in bloom when hives are in the area. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting. Includes foregone income.			
Saline (FI)	Ac	$255.87	$270.30
Establish and maintain permanent herbaceous vegetation on saline/sodic sites. Grass seeding on 20 acres of saline/sodic affected soils. This practice designed for saline seep with recharge or discharge area and saline/sodic soils. Seed mix of predominantly non-native species is chosen based on site conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting. Includes foregone income.			

Limitations:

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

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till

Code: 329

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
No-Till/Strip-Till	Ac	$10.17	$15.25
This practice typically involves conversion from a clean-tilled (conventional tilled) system to no-till or strip-till (conservation tilled) system on 100 acres of cropland. The no-till/strip-till system includes chemical weed control (rather than cultivation) and may also include a period of chemical fallow. System is applicable in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. WQN: This practice is eligible only if the producer is reducing current water use by a minimum of 35%.
4. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till

Code: 345

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Mulch till-Basic	Ac	$7.12	$10.17
This practice includes tillage methods commonly referred to as reduced tillage, mulch tillage, or chiseling and disking. It applies to stubble mulching on summer-fallowed land, to tillage for annually planted crops, planted crops, and for planting perennial crops. All residue shall be uniformly distributed over the entire field and not burned or removed throughout the critical wind erosion period. During these periods, intensive tillage has led to excessive soil loss, often above the Soil Loss Tolerance (T), due to the loss of critical crop or weed residue. The RUSLE2 model will be used to review the farming operation and determine if enough residue is being retained throughout the rotation to keep soil loss below T. The producer will then remove operations, or select alternate operations, to reduce erosion below T as needed.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. WQN: This practice is eligible only if the producer is reducing current water use by a minimum of 35%.
4. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats

Code: 643

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Monitoring & Management, Low Intensity and Complexity - No Foregone Income	Ac	$2.12	$2.54
Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. The identified habitat limiting factors can be restored, enhanced, or created with the application of this practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices. Monitoring will be used to determine if the conservation system meets or exceeds the minimum planning criteria for the targeted wildlife. Management will be implemented based on the findings of the habitat assessment and monitoring. Habitat management and monitoring needed to treat the resource concerns requires no training, no qualitative data assessment, no water quality monitoring, and is low in complexity and intensity. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and management plan.			
Monitoring & Management, with Foregone Income	Ac	$17.69	$18.11
Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. The identified habitat limiting factors can be restored, enhanced, or created with the application of this practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices. Monitoring will be used to determine if the conservation system meets or exceeds the minimum planning criteria for the targeted wildlife. Management will be implemented based on the findings of the habitat assessment and monitoring. Habitat management and monitoring needed to treat the resource concerns requires no training, no qualitative data assessment, no water quality monitoring, and is low in complexity and intensity. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and management plan. Includes foregone income.			
Wildlife Enhancement, Livestock exclusion (FI)	Ac	$15.66	$15.68
Livestock excluded from wildlife areas for habitat development/enhancement. The area is monitored and adaptive management is implemented as needed based on the findings of the monitoring effort. A typical monitoring effort is to visit the area to assure that the fence is turning cattle and gates are closed. Includes foregone income. Typical size is 640 acres.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Follow the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.

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

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Riparian Forest Buffer

Code: 391

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Bare-root, machine planted (FI)	Ac	$1,125.74	$1,285.11
Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs into a suitably prepared site to restore riparian plant communities and provide other associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to, and up-gradient from, a watercourse or water body, extending a minimum of 35 feet wide. The planting will consist of machine planted bareroot shrubs, evergreen, and deciduous trees in rows. Area will be planted using 3 rows and will use each of the woody plant types. Spacing between plants in each row: shrubs will be 6', evergreen tree spacing will be 12', and deciduous tree spacing will be 15'. Tree rows will be 15' apart. A total tree row length of 3,000'. Tree shelters will be placed on the hardwoods and evergreens. Includes foregone income.			
Direct Seeding (FI)	Ac	$741.19	$825.09
Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to, and up-gradient from, a watercourse or water body, extending a minimum of 35 feet wide and 3,000 feet long. The planting will consist of trees or shrubs planted through direct seeding. Planting rate will be approximately 3,000 seeds per acre. Includes foregone income.			
Small container, machine planted (FI)	Ac	$1,809.32	$2,105.41
Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs into a suitably prepared site to restore riparian plant communities and other associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to, and up-gradient from, a watercourse or water body, extending a minimum of 35 feet wide. The planting will consist of machine planted containerized shrubs, evergreen, and deciduous trees in rows. Area will be planted using 3 rows. Spacing between plants in-rows: shrub spacing will be 6', evergreen tree spacing will be 12', and deciduous tree spacing will be 15'. Tree rows will be 15' apart. Tree row is a total length of 3,000'. Tree shelters will be placed on hardwoods and evergreens. Includes foregone income.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Riparian Herbaceous Cover

Code: 390

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Grasses, grass-like plants, and forbs that are tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils and that are established or managed in the transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Purpose:

To provide the following functions:

- Provision of food, shelter, shading substrate, access to adjacent habitats, nursery habitat, and pathways for movement by resident and nonresident aquatic, semi-aquatic, and terrestrial organisms
- Improve and protect water quality by reducing the amount of sediment and other pollutants, such as pesticides, organic materials, and nutrients in surface runoff as well as nutrients and chemicals in shallow ground water flow
- Help stabilize stream bank and shorelines
- Increase net carbon storage in the biomass and soil

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Areas adjacent to perennial and intermittent watercourses or water bodies where the natural plant community is dominated by herbaceous vegetation that is tolerant of periodic flooding or saturated soils. For seasonal or ephemeral watercourses and water bodies, this zone extends to the center of the channel or basin.

Where the riparian area has been altered and the potential natural plant community has changed or converted to cropland, pastureland, rangeland, or other commercial/agricultural uses.

Where channel and stream bank stability is adequate to support this practice.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Native Species	Ac	$101.58	$121.89
This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats where natural seeding methods and/or management are unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under CP 550, Range Planting; 512, Forage and Biomass Planting; 342, Critical Area Planting; 393, Filter Strip; 643, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats; 580, Streambank and Shoreline Protection; 635, Vegetated Treatment Area; 659, Wetland Enhancement; or 657, Wetland Restoration. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of native grasses, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions will be planted by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, CP 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Seedbed preparation may require light tillage (disking). When pollinator habitat is a consideration, include 5-10 adapted forb species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible.			

Native Species with foregone income	Ac	$117.14	$137.46
This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under CP 550, Range Planting; 512, Forage and Biomass Planting; 342, Critical Area Planting; 393, Filter Strip; 643, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats; 580, Streambank and Shoreline Protection; 635, Vegetated Treatment Area; 659, Wetland Enhancement; or 657, Wetland Restoration. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of native grasses, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions will be planted, by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary, to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, CP 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Seedbed preparation may require light tillage (disking). When pollinator habitat is a consideration, include 5-10 adapted forb species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. All grazing will be deferred during plant establishment which will consist of a minimum of one year, and in many cases longer. Typically there is no haying, and the only clipping during establishment will be for removal of weeds.			
Native Species, Pollinator Planting	Ac	$391.70	$470.04
This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under CPS 550, Range Planting; 512, Forage and Biomass Planting; 342, Critical Area Planting; 393, Filter Strip; 643, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats; 580, Streambank and Shoreline Protection; 635, Vegetated Treatment Area; 659, Wetland Enhancement; or 657, Wetland Restoration. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of native grasses, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions, including 5-10 adapted forb species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season, that will be planted by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, CP 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Seedbed preparation may require light tillage (disking).			
Native Species, Pollinator Planting, Forgone Income	Ac	$407.27	$485.61
This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under CPS 550, Range Planting; 512, Forage and Biomass Planting; 342, Critical Area Planting; 393, Filter Strip; 643, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats; 580, Streambank and Shoreline Protection; 635, Vegetated Treatment Area; 659, Wetland Enhancement; or 657, Wetland Restoration. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of native grasses, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions, including 5-10 adapted form species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season, that will be planted by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community, CP 315, Herbaceous Weed Control, should be used. Seedbed preparation may require light tillage (disking). All grazing will be deferred during plant establishment which will consist of a minimum of one year, and in many cases longer. Typically there is no haying, and the only clipping during establishment will be for removal of weeds.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Shallow Water Development and Management

Code: 646

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife.

Purpose:

To provide habitat for wildlife such as shorebirds, waterfowl, wading birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other species that require shallow water for at least a part of their life cycle.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On lands where water can be impounded or regulated by diking, excavating, ditching, and/or flooding.

On floodplain areas that provide refuge habitats for native fish during high flow periods.

This practice does not apply to:

- Conservation Practice 614, Watering Facility, intended to provide watering places for wildlife
- Conservation Practice 657, Wetland Restoration, intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetation community, and biological habitat are returned to a close approximation of the original conditions
- Conservation Practice 659, Wetland Enhancement, intended for modification of an existing wetland where specific attributes are targeted by management objectives, possibly at the expense of other attributes, or the rehabilitation of a degraded wetland where the result is a wetland that is different than what previously existed on the site
- Conservation Practice 656, Wetland Construction, intended to treat point and non-point sources of water pollution
- Conservation Practice 658, Wetland Creation, for creating a wetland on a site which historically was not a wetland
- Conservation Practice 399, Fishpond Management

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Shallow Water Management, High Level	Ac	$166.42	$199.70
This scenario addresses inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife on marginal cropland or hay land, pasture or rangeland. The resource concern is addressed by providing shallow water habitat for wildlife such as shorebirds, waterfowl, wading birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other species that require shallow water or exposed mud flats for at least part of their life cycle. Sites are flooded up to a depth of 18" with an average depth of 9". Monitoring and adaptive management accomplished with water control structures is used to meet very specific conditions needed to address previously identified degraded plant conditions or inadequate habitat for fish and/or wildlife. This high-level management is applied to lands used for crop, pasture, hay, forests, or wildlife lands where target flora and fauna have been identified as a primary concern. Loss of some level of crop, forage, hay, or forest products may occur depending on site specific conditions.			
Shallow Water Management-Low Level	Ac	$64.34	$77.21
This scenario addresses inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife on marginal cropland or hay land, pasture or rangeland. The resource concern is addressed by providing shallow water habitat for wildlife such as shorebirds, waterfowl, wading birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other species that require shallow water or exposed mud flats for at least part of their life cycle. Sites are flooded up to a depth of 18" with an average depth of 9". Water is provided by natural flooding and/or precipitation.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Code: 395

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream and its associated riparian zone necessary for meeting the life history requirements of desired aquatic species.

Purpose:

- Provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species
- Provide stream channel and associated riparian conditions that maintain ecological processes and connections of diverse stream habitat types important to aquatic species

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

All streams and their adjoining backwaters, floodplains, associated wetlands, and riparian areas where geomorphic conditions or habitat deficiencies limit reproduction, growth, survival, and diversity of aquatic species.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Fish Barrier This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where practices are focused on the stream channel. Implementation will result in protecting native aquatic fauna in the reach from competition or harassment from non-native fish. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of stream habitat assessment above the barrier, and project implementation. Records demonstrating that the implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for aquatic and riparian species of concern will be required. State Office approval required.	CuYd	$4,523.86	$5,428.63
Instream rock placement This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project that places rock structures, individual boulders, or boulder clusters in or adjacent to the stream channel as habitat components. A project design for boulder placement will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of stream habitat assessment, and project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario addressing resource concerns for stream species of concern are required. State Office approval required.	Ac	$9,502.92	$11,403.51
Instream wood placement This scenario involves placement of large wood (logs, root wads, log structures) into a stream channel in order to improve aquatic habitat that currently does not meet planning criteria for stream species habitat. Implementation will result in the improvement of in-stream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Monitoring records demonstrating implementation of this scenario addressing resource concerns for stream species of concern are required. State Office approval required.	Ac	$10,804.16	$12,964.99
Riparian Zone Improvement-Forested This scenario describes fish and wildlife habitat improvement and/or management actions focused on the community structure and function of forested riparian zone plant communities. State Office approval required.	Ac	$6,866.57	$8,239.89
Rock and wood structures This scenario involves placement of large wood and rock structures into a stream channel in order to improve aquatic habitat that currently does not meet planning criteria for stream species habitat. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario addressing resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required. State Office approval required.	Ac	$20,623.13	$24,747.76

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Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. State office review of design is required prior to implementation

Documentation:

Stream Visual Assessment Protocol Version 2 (SVAP2), Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Stripcropping

Code: 585

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Growing row crops, forages, small grains, or fallow in a systematic arrangement of equal width strips across a field.

Purpose:

- Reduce soil erosion from water and transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants
- Reduce soil erosion from wind
- Protect growing crops from damage by wind-borne soil particles

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Strips	Ac	$1.58	$1.89
This scenario describes the implementation of a stripcropping system that is designed specifically for the control of wind/water erosion or minimizing the transport of wind-blown particles, sediments, or other water-borne contaminants originating from runoff on cropland. Implementation will result in alternating strips of erosion-susceptible crops with erosion-resistant crops that are oriented as close to perpendicular to prevailing winds/water flows as possible. The designed system will reduce erosion/sediment/contaminants to desired objectives. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of designing the system, installing the strips on the landscape appropriately, and integrating a crop rotation that includes water erosion resistant species.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.

Documentation:

KS-ECS-585, Stripcropping (Feet).

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Structures for Wildlife

Code: 649

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A structure installed to replace or modify a missing or deficient wildlife habitat component.

Purpose:

To provide structures, in proper amounts, locations, and seasons to enhance or sustain non-domesticate wildlife; or modify existing structures that pose a hazard to wildlife.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands where planting or managing vegetation fails to meet the short-term needs of the species or guild under consideration. And in addition, where a State-approved wildlife habitat assessment identifies the need to:

- Provide loafing, escape, nesting, rearing, roosting, perching, and/or basking habitat. Examples are nesting islands, nesting boxes, roosting boxes, rock piles, perching structures, and brush piles
- Modify existing structures to minimize the risks of injury or mortality to wildlife. Examples are the need to:
  - i. Retrofit an existing fence with fence markers
  - ii. Modify an existing fence by removing wire or adding wildlife-friendly wire at appropriate spacing
  - iii. Modify an existing watering facility by installing escape ramps or removing obstacles that impede safe access to water

Do not use this practice to:

- Install new structures or modify existing structures for the control of nuisance animal species
- Install new structures or modify existing structures for the benefit of captive, feral, or domesticated animals

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Brush Pile - Large Downed tree structures are created to provide shrubby/woody escape cover for wildlife. Existing sod will be killed prior to placement of tree structures. Felling of select trees and placement in selected locations to provide wildlife cover. Typical scenario of 30' x 50' area for structure covered by interlocking limbs of trees at least 12 inches in diameter.	Ea	$100.06	$120.07
Brush Pile - Small Small brush piles are created to provide shrubby/woody escape cover for wildlife. Pushing or cutting select small trees and placement in selected locations to provide wildlife cover. Typical scenario of 10' x 20' area for structure covered by interlocking limbs of trees less than 12 inches in diameter.	Ea	$25.88	$31.06
Escape Ramp Retrofit an existing watering trough/tank with an appropriately designed and installed wildlife escape ramp to reduce wildlife mortality and maintain water quality within the watering facility. The typical size range for this scenario is 4 watering facilities retrofitted to include an escape ramp (2 ramps per tank).	Ea	$27.90	$33.48
Fence Markers, Vinyl Undersill Existing fences are retrofitted with vinyl markers that increase wire visibility and reduce mortality due to collision for wildlife species of concern. Markers are installed on the top and third wires according to state standards. Scenario is typically implemented along fences in potential high risk areas (red areas in SGI Fence Collision Risk Model) or where a known problem exists.	Ft	$0.11	$0.13
Nesting Box or Rapture Perch, Large, with Pole Constructing a nest box or raptor perch on a steel pole with a predator guard, where needed. A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of larger targeted species such as wood ducks, bats, and barn owls, or to provide needed perches or nesting structures for raptors.	Ea	$177.90	$213.48
Nesting Box, Large A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of larger targeted species such as waterfowl, bats and barn owls, and is directly mounted to a tree, building or other structure. These structures are designed to meet targeted species biology and life history needs.	Ea	$61.66	$73.99

Nesting Box, Small no pole	Ea	$30.58	$36.69
A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of smaller targeted species, such as bees and birds, and is directly mounted to a tree, building or other structure.			
Nesting Box, Small, with wood pole	Number	$45.65	$54.78
Constructing a nest box and mounting on a pole. A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of targeted species, such as pollinators and birds. Trees, buildings or other structures are not available.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. Consult the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion for all contract planning acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.

Documentation:

Design and checkout information documented; annually conduct a review and certify practice compliance on the conservation plan or assistance notes.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Tree/Shrub Establishment

Code: 612

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Hardwood Est.-Direct Seeding Native seeds (acorns, nuts, etc.) from native tree species are directly planted in the soil. The direct seeding is done with a broadcast seeder so the seeding rates have been increased. Site preparation is completed (disking to eliminate competing vegetation). The native seeds are collected/purchased locally to ensure trees are known to be adapted to local conditions.	Ac	$410.87	$493.04
Hardwood Planting 1 gal pots Hardwood seedlings (potted) to be planted to reestablish an upland hardwood forest. Planting will be by hand. The resource setting is an area that historically was an upland hardwood forest.	Ac	$642.81	$771.37
Individual tree - hand planting Tree seedlings will be hand planted in the forested area where few or no forest trees are growing, the existing stand of trees needs under planting, or the previously planted seedling tree stocking level is below desirable conditions. Wildlife habitat is degraded by loss of forest conditions.	Ea	$0.76	$0.92
Individual tree - hand planting w/browse protection Tree seedlings will be hand planted in the forested area where few or no forest trees are growing, the existing stand of trees needs under planting, or the previously planted seedling tree stocking level is below desirable conditions. Seedlings are protected from wildlife browsing. Wildlife habitat is degraded by loss of forest conditions.	Ea	$4.07	$4.88
Shrub Planting Shrubs are planted to provide a more diverse habitat. Plantings are in either uplands or bottomlands. The site lacks ground-level habitat structure and diversity for wildlife. Typical scenario is a 10-acre area planted with shrubs. Shrubs are planted in groups or motts. The motts, roughly circular in shape, are 50 feet in diameter with 50 shrubs planted within each mott, 4 motts are planted per acre.	Ea	$0.68	$0.81
Shrub Thicket Shrubs are planted to provide a more diverse habitat. Plantings are in either uplands or bottomlands. The site lacks ground-level habitat structure and diversity for wildlife. Typical scenario is a 30' x 50' area planted with 150 shrubs forming a dense thicket.	Ea	$1.41	$1.69
Trees, Machine planted - no tubes This practice involves planting tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium-density planting rate. Typical scenario will consist of 1,000 feet of trees. Terrain is moderately sloping and will be planted with a mechanical tree planter. Smaller-size seedlings (1-0) are planted.	Ea	$2.14	$2.57

Trees, Machine planted with tubes for animal protection This practice involves planting tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium-density planting rate. Typical scenario will consist of 1,000 feet of trees with tubes for animal protection. Terrain is moderately sloping and will be planted with a mechanical tree planter. Smaller size seedlings (1-0) are planted.	Ea	$7.20	$8.64
Trees, Machine planted with tubes for animal protection, supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. This practice involves planting of tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium-density planting rate. Typical scenario will consist of 1,000 feet of trees with tubes for animal protection. Terrain is moderately sloping and will be planted with a mechanical tree planter. Smaller size seedlings (1-0) are planted.	Ea	$11.75	$14.10
Trees, Machine planted, no tubes, supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. This practice involves planting of tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium-density planting rate. Typical scenario will consist of 1,000 feet of trees. Terrain is moderately sloping and will be planted with a mechanical tree planter. Smaller size seedlings (1-0) are planted.	Ea	$6.69	$8.03

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Kansas Forestry Tech Note KS-9

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Tree/Shrub Pruning

Code: 660

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on any area with trees or shrubs.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Pruning-Fire Hazard Pruning trees of branches in a forest stand where wildfires are considered a high and very high hazard. Hand tools and power tools are used to cut branches from trees.	Ac	$80.73	$96.88
Pruning-Wildlife Pruning of hard/soft mast trees and shrubs to stimulate increased fruit/nut production for wildlife food. Primarily done around old agricultural fields, in old orchards, and in forested areas. Usually done with a chainsaw or handsaw to open the canopy and remove dead branches to increase airflow and sunlight penetration.	Ac	$56.68	$68.01

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation

Code: 490

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Hand site preparation This practice typically involves grubbing all vegetation from the area of ground prior to the establishment of trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include land such as old fields, pastures, rangelands, or abandoned forests that are mostly grass or weed covered.	Ac	$240.03	$288.03
Mechanical, Heavy This practice involves the use of heavy machinery and chemical to treat an area in order to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include trees and brush cover that is not appropriate to the site or providing the desired condition for the landowner. Chemical application is needed to treat resprouting and smaller trees.	Ac	$240.54	$288.65
Mechanical, Medium This practice involves the use of light/moderate machinery and chemical application to clear above ground vegetation and to also rip/cut/lift underground root systems in order to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Chemical application is needed to treat resprouting and smaller trees. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, or recently harvested forestlands.	Ac	$212.72	$255.27
Windbreak, chemical and mechanical This practice involves the use of various mechanical equipment and chemical treatments in order to prepare a site for tree row planting, remove undesirable vegetation, and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, or recently harvested forestland.	Ac	$221.70	$266.04
Windbreak, chemical only This practice involves the use of chemical treatment in order to prepare a site for tree row planting and remove undesirable vegetation and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, or recently harvested forestland.	Ac	$57.94	$69.53
Windbreak, mechanical only This practice involves the use of various mechanical equipment in order to prepare a site for tree row planting and remove undesirable vegetation and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, or recently harvested forestland.	Ac	$69.50	$83.40

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Kansas Forestry Tech Note KS-9

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

Code: 645

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Greater Prairie Chicken Habitat Development	Ac	$8.88	$10.66
Field size is 640 acres. Each acre in the treatment unit will be burned only once in three years. Each acre in treatment unit will be burned once within the three year period. This is a monitoring for GPC habitat conditions not a burning scenario. Habitat conditions will be monitored 4 times a year and vegetative data will be collected using percent ground cover within a 30 foot radius plot at 10 locations.			
Honeybee Habitat Multi Species Mix with Monitoring and Foregone Income	Ac	$262.76	$278.59
Setting is cropland with the potential to provide foraging habitat for European honeybees and the decision of the landuser is to forgo planting of corn, soybeans or wheat for this year to benefit the bee. Safe honeybee forage will be provided during the summer under this scenario. This scenario will include the planting of a multi-species annual mixture for honeybee forage. Monitoring will be used to determine if the goal of providing safe forage for the honeybee is being met. Monitoring will involve measuring the use of different flowering species by honeybees and native pollinators, per NRCS monitoring guidelines.			
Honeybee Habitat Single Species Mix with Monitoring and Foregone Income	Ac	$247.17	$259.88
Setting is cropland with the potential to provide foraging habitat for European honeybees and the decision of the landuser is to forgo planting of corn, soybeans or wheat for this year to benefit the bee. Safe honeybee forage will be provided during the summer under this scenario. This scenario will include the planting of a single species annual grass or legume for honeybee forage. Monitoring will be used to determine if the goal of providing safe forage for the honeybee is being met. Monitoring will involve measuring the use of different flowering species by honeybees and native pollinators, per NRCS monitoring guidelines.			
Honeybee Monitoring	Ac	$17.90	$21.48
Setting is land with cover that has the potential to provide foraging habitat for European honeybees. Safe honeybee forage will be provided and managed throughout the summer. Monitoring will be used to determine if the goal of providing safe forage for the honeybee is being met. Monitoring will involve measuring the use of different flowering species by honeybees and native pollinators, per NRCS monitoring guidelines.			
Monitoring, Management, Foregone Income	Ac	$17.48	$17.87
Setting is grazing land with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. Monitoring will be used to determine if the conservation system meets or exceeds the minimum planning criteria for the targeted wildlife species. Management will be implemented based on the findings of the habitat assessment and monitoring. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and man			

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Wildlife Habitat Enhancement - Former Cropland (FI)	Ac	$184.06	$184.18
Setting is cropland that will be managed to benefit rare and declining habitats through deferral or seeding to permanent or annual vegetation. Monitoring will be used to determine if the conservation system meets or exceeds the minimum planning criteria for the targeted wildlife. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and management plan. Includes foregone income.			
Wildlife Habitat Enhancement (FI)	Ac	$15.66	$15.68
Exclusion of livestock on 640 acres of rangeland for the enhancement of habitat for wildlife. Includes foregone income.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. GPC Habitat Development and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement: Practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice on all acres.
3. GPC Habitat Development scenario requires all acres to be burned in the treatment unit only one out of three years. The payment is eligible from a north-south line from Washington County to Cowley County and all counties east thereof. Burning shall not occur between May 1 and July 31.
4. Follow the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
5. LPCI: This is a required core practice that must be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS/NRCS LPCI Biological Opinion, conservation plans developed may be included if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or already applied on the land.
6. Payment will not exceed $30,000 per contract for this practice.
7. "Wildlife Habitat Enhancement" scenario may only be included in a system with a grazing management plan.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Wetland Creation

Code: 658

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

To create wetland functions and values.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

This practice does not apply to:

- A constructed wetland intended to treat point and nonpoint sources of water pollution
- Wetland enhancement intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where specific functions and/or values are enhanced beyond original conditions
- Wetland restoration intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to approximate original wetland conditions

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Excavation and Embankment	CuYd	$3.34	$4.01
A wetland is created on a flat mineral upland location where surface runoff may be intercepted and ponded by excavation. The wetland is created by excavating a depression and building a dike to intercept runoff.			
Excavation at Saturated Site	CuYd	$3.51	$4.21
A wetland is created on a saturated flat mineral location where surface runoff may be intercepted and ponded by excavation.			
Wetland Creation, Excavation	CuYd	$1.82	$2.19
A wetland is created on a flat mineral upland location where surface runoff may be intercepted and ponded by excavation. The wetland is created by excavating a depression.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Wetland Enhancement

Code: 659

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on any degraded or nondegraded existing wetland where the objective is specifically to enhance selected wetland functions.

This practice does not apply to the following where the intention is to:

- Treat point and nonpoint sources of water pollution (CP 656, Constructed Wetland)
- Rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to original conditions (CP 657, Wetland Restoration)
- Create a wetland on a site that historically was not a wetland (CP 658, Wetland Creation)

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug A HGM class depressional wetland is to be enhanced. The tract size is 15 acres and the actual wetland is 10 acres. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	CuYd	$1.73	$2.07
Excavation A HGM class depressional wetland is to be enhanced. The tract size is 15 acres and the actual wetland size is 10 acres. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	CuYd	$1.69	$2.02
Excavation on Saturated Site A HGM class depressional wetland is to be enhanced. The tract size is 15 acres and the actual wetland size is 10 acres. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff. The soils are saturated requiring dewatering and tracked equipment.	CuYd	$3.37	$4.04

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Wetland Restoration

Code: 657

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

To restore wetland function, value, habitat, diversity, and capacity to a close approximation of the pre-disturbance by:

- Restoring hydric soil
- Restoring hydrology (depth duration and season of inundation, and/or duration and season of soil saturation)
- Restoring native vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species)

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies only to natural wetland sites with hydric soils, or problem soils that are hydric, which have been subject to hydrologic or vegetative degradation, or to sites where hydric soils are covered by fill, sediment, or other deposits. This practice is applicable only where the natural hydrologic conditions, including the hydro-periods, can be approximated by modifying drainage and/or by artificial flooding of a duration and frequency similar to the original, natural conditions.

This practice does not apply:

- To treat point and nonpoint sources of water pollution (CP 656, Constructed Wetland)
- To modify an existing wetland where specific attributes are heightened by management objectives, and/or returning a degraded wetland back to a wetland but to a different type than what previously existed on the site (CP 659,Wetland Enhancement)
- To creating a wetland on a site location which historically was not a wetland (CP 658,Wetland Creation)

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Depression Sediment Removal A HGM class depressional wetland is to be restored by removing sediment. The typical size of sediment removal is 1 acre. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	CuYd	$3.24	$3.89
Ditchplug - Lateral Restoration A HGM class depressional wetland is to be restored by filling in the drainage ditch. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	CuYd	$6.35	$7.62
Embankment - Fill Height <= 4 feet A HGM class depressional wetland is to be restored by filling across the drainage ditch to block drainage. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	CuYd	$4.77	$5.72
Fill in dugout Restoring a wetland to its original condition by filling a dugout. Typical size is approximately 1,000 CuYd and 1 1/2 acres of land restored.	CuYd	$2.84	$3.41
Sediment Removal - Saturated Site A HGM class depressional wetland is to be restored by removing sediment. The typical size of sediment removal is 1 acre. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff. The soils are saturated requiring dewatering and tracked equipment.	CuYd	$3.51	$4.21

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

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

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management

Code: 644

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Haul fill with Native seed bank. This scenario covers all wetland habitats not covered under CP 643, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats. Involves hauling in material (mats and plugs obtained from offsite) with a unique soil texture, seed bank, and vegetative reproductive potential. This scenario is utilized when habitat assessment indicates inadequate habitat for fish or wildlife-habitat degradation. This scenario is utilized to increase species diversity and richness. Monitoring of site by a biologist, post installation, will be required to determine management strategies for appropriate wetland-dependent species. Establishment of vegetation will require methods including the use of seed-bearing topsoil, transplanted vegetation mats and plugs, and other appropriate methods used to cover and treat patches, 10-25% of each wetland acre. Fertilization will NOT be required.	Ac	$143.46	$172.15
Management and monitoring only, foregone income (FI) Site management will include managing/monitoring the site to provide food and cover for wetland wildlife species on cropland. Annual vegetation (crops or other annual vegetation) will be allowed to establish and persist during critical nesting and brood-rearing seasons and will remain standing (not harvested) until migratory species have left the site. The setting is on lands used for the production of crops where the slope gradient is less than 2% and soils are not excessively drained. The manipulation of existing cover will be accomplished through mechanical methods to provide a diverse vegetation mosaic, within and adjacent to the existing wetland, addressing inadequate habitat for wetland wildlife. Where this occurs on cropped fields, annual crops will be lost for one growing season (foregone income is included).	Ac	$195.48	$198.00
Wetland Hydrology Management Water level manipulation will require the use of CP 587, Structure for Water Control, and hand-labor implementation techniques on constructed wetlands. The setting is all land uses, but typically is on lands used for the production of crops and/or fish and wildlife where the slope gradient is less than 2% and soils that are not excessively drained. The manipulation of existing cover will be accomplished through managing water levels to provide a diverse vegetation mosaic within and adjacent to the existing wetland addressing inadequate habitat for wetland wildlife. Stop-log structure is installed under CP 587, Structure for Water Control.	Ac	$53.65	$64.38

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category

specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

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

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

Code: 380

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

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

Purpose:

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap <18" A single 500-foot row of balled and burlap (or container) tree/conifer seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees are planted by hand 10 feet apart. The trees are less than 18" with approximately 350 per acre.	Ft	$0.37	$0.44
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap <18", supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Single 500 foot row of balled and burlap (or container) tree/conifer seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees planted by hand 10 feet apart. The trees are less than 18" with approximately 350 per acre. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	$1.07	$1.28
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap >18" A single 500-foot row of balled and burlap (or container) tree/conifer seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees are planted by hand 10 feet apart. The trees are greater than 18" with approximately 350 per acre.	Ft	$0.51	$0.61
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap >18", supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Single 500-foot row of balled and burlap (or container) tree/conifer seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees planted by hand 10 feet apart. The trees are greater than 18" with approximately 350 per acre.	Ft	$1.21	$1.45
Hand Planted, Bare Root A single 600-foot row of bare root shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or combination for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees.	Ea	$1.42	$1.70

Hand Planted, Bare Root, supplemental water for establishment	Ea	$6.23	$7.47
Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Single 600-foot row of bareroot shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or combination for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees.			
Hand Planted, Potted	Ea	$3.44	$4.13
A single 600-foot row of potted shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or combination for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees.			
Hand Planted, Potted, supplemental water for establishment	Ea	$8.25	$9.90
Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Single 600-foot row of potted shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or combination for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees.			
Trees, machine planted	Ft	$0.20	$0.24
Tree planting consisting of 2,500 feet of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The planting may consist of shrubs, hardwood trees, conifers, or a combination. Trees and shrubs are planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/4 shrubs, 1/2 hardwoods, and 1/4 conifers based on feet of trees. Herbivores (deer, rabbits, etc.) are NOT expected to browse tree seedlings so tree protection is not needed.			
Trees, machine planted, supplemental water for establishment	Ft	$0.67	$0.81
Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. The planting consists of 2,500 feet of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The planting may consist of shrubs, hardwood trees, conifers, or a combination. Trees and shrubs are planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/4 shrubs, 1/2 hardwoods, and 1/4 conifers based on feet of trees. Herbivores (deer, rabbits, etc.) are NOT expected to browse tree seedlings so tree protection is not needed.			
Trees, machine planted, wildlife protection	Ft	$0.60	$0.72
Tree planting consisting of 2,500 feet of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The planting may consist of shrubs, hardwood trees, conifers, or a combination. Trees and shrubs are planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/4 shrubs, 1/2 hardwoods, and 1/4 conifers based on feet of trees. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter.			

Trees, machine planted, wildlife protection, supplemental water for establishment	Ft	$1.08	$1.29
Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Planting consists of 2,500 feet of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The planting may consist of shrubs, hardwood trees, conifers, or a combination. Trees and shrubs are planted with a tree planting-machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/4 shrubs, 1/2 hardwoods, and 1/4 conifers based on feet of trees. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter.			

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.
2. CP 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment, is not eligible on Forest, Range, Farmstead, and Pasture land uses under the Forestland Health ranking category.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-5, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation

Code: 650

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

Replacing, releasing, and/or removing selected trees and shrubs or rows within an existing windbreak or shelterbelt, adding rows to the windbreak or shelterbelt, or removing selected tree and shrub branches.

Purpose:

Restoring or enhancing the original planned function of existing windbreaks or shelterbelts.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

In any windbreak or shelterbelt that is no longer functioning properly for the intended purpose. Extending the length of an existing windbreak is handled under CP 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment. For normal and periodic pruning, refer to CP 660, Tree/Shrub Pruning.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Coppicing - greater than 50 percent of the windbreak Coppicing of selected trees and understory vegetation in a windbreak/shelterbelt is needed to ensure that species composition and stand structure continue to serve their intended purpose.	Ft	$0.94	$1.13
Coppicing - less than 50 percent of the windbreak Coppicing of selected trees and understory vegetation in a windbreak/shelterbelt is needed to ensure that species composition and stand structure continue to serve their intended purpose.	Ft	$0.70	$0.84
Hand Planted, Bare Root A single 600-foot row of bareroot shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or a combination, for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	$0.19	$0.23
Hand Planted, Bare Root, supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Single 600-foot row of bareroot shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or a combination, for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees.	Ft	$0.83	$1.00
Hand Planted, Potted A single 600-foot row of potted shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or a combination, for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	$0.55	$0.66
Hand Planted, Potted, supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Single 600-foot row of potted shrubs, conifers, hardwoods, or a combination, for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers based on feet of trees.	Ft	$1.19	$1.43

Removal <8 inches DBH with Skidsteer	Ft	$0.73	$0.88
Windbreak renovation requires the removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include removal of entire rows, including stumps or roots, or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for the planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve the health of the remaining rows, and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.			
Removal > 8 inches DBH with Dozer	Ft	$2.07	$2.48
Windbreak renovation requires the removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include removal of entire rows, including stumps or roots, or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for the planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve the health of the remaining rows, and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.			
Sod Release	Ft	$0.09	$0.11
An herbicide is applied to significantly reduce competition from sod (grass) around trees/shrubs within a windbreak/shelterbelt. Apply appropriate herbicides to stress or kill competing sod vegetation between and/or within tree/shrub rows.			
Supplemental Planting-Container	Ac	$531.17	$637.41
Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of containerized trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak.			
Supplemental Planting-Container, Wildlife Protection	Ac	$2,421.48	$2,905.78
Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of containerized trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter.			
Supplemental Plantings-Bare Root	Ac	$471.88	$566.26
Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bareroot trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak.			
Supplemental Plantings-Bare Root, Wildlife Protection	Ac	$2,362.19	$2,834.63
Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bareroot trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter.			
Supplemental Plantings-Machine	Ft	$0.20	$0.24
Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bareroot trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Trees and shrubs planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers.			
Supplemental Plantings-Machine, supplemental water for establishment	Ft	$0.77	$0.92
Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bareroot trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Trees and shrubs will be planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row, with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers.			

Supplemental Plantings-Machine, Wildlife Protection Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bareroot trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Trees and shrubs planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter.	Ft	$0.56	$0.67
Supplemental Plantings-Machine, Wildlife Protection, supplemental water for establishment Tree planting in an area where supplemental water is needed for successful establishment. Generally these areas would be considered arid or drought-stricken, but other factors may contribute to requiring supplemental water. Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bareroot trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Trees and shrubs will be planted with a tree-planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row, with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers.. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter.	Ft	$1.13	$1.36
Thinning Thinning of selected trees and understory vegetation in a windbreak/shelterbelt is needed to ensure that species composition and stand structure continue to serve their intended purpose. Typical scenario is 1,000 feet.	Ft	$0.29	$0.35

Limitations:

1. Beginning Farmers/Ranchers (BF/R) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers (SDF/R) have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category for their historical underserved group but not for both. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers may only apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns. Self-certified Veteran Farmers/Ranchers have the option to apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concerns or within the BF/R or SDF/R ranking categories but not for both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-5, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

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

Eligibility