

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #1 - Riparian Zone Improvement-Forested

Scenario Description: This scenario describes fish and wildlife habitat improvement and/or management actions focused on the community structure and function of forested riparian zone plant communities. The planned activity meets the 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards, especially Codes 390 and 391, utilized in combination to satisfy all requirements specific to habitats needed for the stream and riparian species for which the practice is being implemented. Implementation will improve instream and riparian habitat complexity, water quality, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for desired riparian and stream species. Because species and habitats differ dramatically within and across regions and/or MLRAs, up to 12 riparian plant community-specific scenarios may be required across the US.

Before Situation: Riparian quality and quantity are at risk as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 for those elements. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and/or connectivity for riparian wildlife, and contributes insufficient amounts of organic matter and/or large woody material for stream species food and cover. The site's riparian vegetation is compromised by human activities and/or access of vehicles, people, and/or livestock is not controlled adequately to protect riparian functions and stream habitat quality. Nutrients are transported to surface waters through runoff or soil erosion or to ground water from leaching in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use of intended purposes. Soil quality may be reduced due to compaction. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity is compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components.

After Situation: Revegetation/reforestation of the riparian zone is completed and the vegetation community is under close management to insure long-term survival and ecological succession of the plant community. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components of the site are managed to support a diverse vegetation community suitable for the site, the species that depend on it for habitat, and the functions it performs or will eventually perform as the vegetation matures. These functions include: stream temperature moderation thru shading, recruitment of instream large wood and/or non-woody organic matter, riparian habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian-dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.

Scenario Feature Measure: acres

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 2

Total Scenario Cost: \$22,324.15

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$11,162.08

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	24	\$863.95
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	40	\$1,046.08
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	160	\$6,750.12
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$108.54	40	\$4,341.76
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	40	\$1,744.47

Materials

Compost	265	A mixture of decaying organic matter, as from leaves and manure, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.	Ton	\$53.63	1	\$53.63
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	200	\$3,676.76
One Species, Native Forb, Moderate/High Cost	2331	Native forb. Includes material and shipping only.	Acre	\$658.33	2	\$1,316.67
Tree shelter, wire mesh	1557	5 feet tall, Woven Wire mesh, 6"x 6" opening or smaller, 10 gauge wire (minimum) , cage placed around seedling for animal protection. Materials only.	Each	\$2.32	200	\$463.54

Tree, willow	1426	Willow tree for planting, 18" to 36" seedling. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$0.67	200	\$133.80
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Equipment Installation

Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$55.93	16	\$894.91
Dozer, 80 HP	929	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$65.99	8	\$527.91

Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
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Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #2 - Instream wood placement

Scenario Description: 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 quality criteria for stream species habitat. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components lacking for aquatic species (i.e. large wood, pools). A project design for wood placement will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large wood and root wads placed into the stream will mimic genus, age, and size of mature trees found in intact, reference riparian areas in the MLRA where the project is located. Large wood/trees with rootwads intact should be placed in streams to create pool habitat according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist. Boulders placed to provide ballast shall only be used if the geomorphic setting and project design demand this component. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized, including timing of work windows required for protected aquatic and riparian species, and protecting/restoring vegetation and substrates of/to areas impacted by heavy equipment. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Monitoring records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern are required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing logs, root wads, and/or wood structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Bankfull width x reach length

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Total Scenario Cost: \$17,103.95

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$17,103.95

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Materials

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	30	\$1,081.86
Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	15	\$453.71
Aggregate, Sand, Graded, Washed	45	Sand, typical ASTM C33 gradation, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place	Cubic Yard	\$35.58	20	\$711.58
Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	40	\$1,372.71
Compost	265	A mixture of decaying organic matter, as from leaves and manure, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.	Ton	\$53.63	1	\$53.63
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	300	\$5,515.14
Log, un-anchored	2035	Price of log picked up at the Mill. Includes material only.	Ton	\$40.58	30	\$1,217.49
Root Wad	2045	Tree stump buried into the streambank with the roots left exposed. Includes material only.	Ton	\$8.91	20	\$178.25
Steel, rebar	1832	Steel rebar, grade 60. Materials only.	Pound	\$0.53	50	\$26.69

Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	24	\$863.95
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	40	\$1,046.08

Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	16	\$697.79
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Equipment Installation

Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	16	\$2,625.56
Truck, dump, 12 CY	1215	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 16 ton or 12 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$96.51	8	\$772.11

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #3 - Instream rock placement

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project that places individual boulders or boulder clusters, or rock structures 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. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact, reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Boulders should be placed in streams to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during implementation of the project design. Spawning gravel placement should be placed to restore spawning area substrates potentially disturbed by rock placement. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, spawning habitat, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of stream habitat assessment, and project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may be also compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood, leaf matter, and shade.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing boulders or constructing rock structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Hydraulic complexity of the habitat in the reach is increased, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for stream species is improving. Streambank vegetation is increasing and contributing to stability of the streambanks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Bankfull width x reach length

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Total Scenario Cost: \$15,079.13

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$15,079.13

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Materials

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	150	\$5,409.29
Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	20	\$604.95
Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	60	\$2,059.07
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	100	\$1,838.38

Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	24	\$863.95
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	16	\$418.43

Equipment Installation

Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	16	\$2,625.56
Truck, dump, 12 CY	1215	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 16 ton or 12 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$96.51	8	\$772.11

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Scenario: #4 - Rock and wood structures

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where practices are focused on instream habitat improvement with a combination of rock AND wood structures. This scenario involves placement of large wood and rock structures into a stream channel in order to improve aquatic habitat that currently does not meet quality criteria for stream species habitat. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components (such as large wood, pools) are not currently present in the stream or are limited for aquatic species. A project design for placement of habitat structures (boulders, boulder clusters, wood, wood structures) will be based on assessment of (a) the target stream reach characteristics and (b) those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact, reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Rock boulder sizes should also reflect the geomorphic setting of the stream reach. Large wood placed into the stream under this scenario should be similar in species, age, and size (diameter) as trees found in the surrounding riparian area, to the extent possible. Wood, boulders and/or boulder clusters will be placed in the stream to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during the planning and implementation of the project. This scenario involves restoring one acre of stream. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream habitat components, such as large wood and off-channel refuge habitat.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing logs, rocks, or constructing wood and rock structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: stream length X bankfull width

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Total Scenario Cost: \$30,580.54

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$30,580.54

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Materials

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	80	\$2,884.95
Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	7	\$211.73
Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	40	\$1,372.71
Compost	265	A mixture of decaying organic matter, as from leaves and manure, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.	Ton	\$53.63	1	\$53.63
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	300	\$5,515.14
Log, un-anchored	2035	Price of log picked up at the Mill. Includes material only.	Ton	\$40.58	30	\$1,217.49
Root Wad	2045	Tree stump buried into the streambank with the roots left exposed. Includes material only.	Ton	\$8.91	10	\$89.13
Steel, rebar	1832	Steel rebar, grade 60. Materials only.	Pound	\$0.53	8	\$4.27

Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	24	\$863.95
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	24	\$627.65
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders,	Hour	\$42.19	60	\$2,531.29

		electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.				
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$108.54	32	\$3,473.41
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	180	\$7,850.12

Equipment Installation

Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	16	\$2,625.56
Truck, dump, 12 CY	1215	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 16 ton or 12 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$96.51	8	\$772.11

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Scenario: #5 - Conifer Tree Revetment

Scenario Description: This scenario involves placement of anchored conifer trees along the streambank in order to improve bank stability and aquatic habitat that currently does not meet quality criteria for stream species habitat. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components lacking for aquatic species (i.e. large wood, pools). A project design for conifer tree revetment will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Conifer tree revetments should be placed in streams to protect stream banks and create habitat according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist. Boulders placed to provide ballast shall only be used if the geomorphic setting and project design demand this component. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized, including timing of work windows required for protected aquatic and riparian species, and protecting/restoring vegetation and substrates of/to areas impacted by heavy equipment. Implementation will result in the improvement of bank stability and instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Monitoring records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern are required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing conifer tree revetments or similar wood structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yard of CTR

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 200

Total Scenario Cost: \$13,421.93

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$67.11

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	40	\$1,439.92
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	60	\$2,531.29

Equipment Installation

Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$4.36	20	\$87.16
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	20	\$3,281.95
Jack Hammer	2190	60-90 pound jack hammer (electric, pneumatic, or hydraulic). Equipment only.	Hour	\$2.12	20	\$42.46
Log skidder	942	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$127.24	20	\$2,544.87

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	2	\$974.78
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Materials

Anchor, earthen, low disturbance, large	2184	Low disturbance, galvanized or aluminum alloy earthen anchors with holding power greater than 3,000 pounds in normal soil. Materials and shipping only.	Each	\$42.98	45	\$1,934.11
Cable, Galvanized steel	2182	Galvanized steel aircraft cable in 7 x 19 strand core. Materials and shipping only.	Foot	\$0.47	405	\$190.23

Erosion Control Blanket, biodegradable	1213	Biodegradable erosion control blanket, typically a composite of natural fibers with reinforcing polymer netting. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.24	175	\$217.11
Steel cable grips, lockable, 1/4"	2181	Lockable wire rope grips for 1/4" galvanized steel cable. Materials and shipping only.	Each	\$5.93	30	\$178.05

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Scenario: #6 - Constructed Log Jam

Scenario Description: This scenario involves placement of anchored hardwood trees (known as a constructed log jam) along the streambank in order to improve aquatic habitat that currently does not meet quality criteria for stream species habitat. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components lacking for aquatic species (i.e. large wood, pools). A project design for constructed log jam will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Constructed log jams should be placed in streams to create habitat according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist. Boulders placed to provide ballast shall only be used if the geomorphic setting and project design demand this component. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized, including timing of work windows required for protected aquatic and riparian species, and protecting/restoring vegetation and substrates of/to areas impacted by heavy equipment. Implementation will result in the improvement of bank stability and instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Monitoring records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern are required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing constructed log jams or similar wood structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yard of CLJ

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 130

Total Scenario Cost: \$11,303.53

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$86.95

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	40	\$1,439.92
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	40	\$1,687.53

Equipment Installation

Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$4.36	20	\$87.16
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	20	\$3,281.95
Jack Hammer	2190	60-90 pound jack hammer (electric, pneumatic, or hydraulic). Equipment only.	Hour	\$2.12	20	\$42.46
Log skidder	942	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$127.24	20	\$2,544.87

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	2	\$974.78
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Materials

Anchor, earthen, low disturbance, large	2184	Low disturbance, galvanized or aluminum alloy earthen anchors with holding power greater than 3,000 pounds in normal soil. Materials and shipping only.	Each	\$42.98	20	\$859.60
Cable, Galvanized steel	2182	Galvanized steel aircraft cable in 7 x 19 strand core. Materials and shipping only.	Foot	\$0.47	200	\$93.94

Erosion Control Blanket, biodegradable	1213	Biodegradable erosion control blanket, typically a composite of natural fibers with reinforcing polymer netting. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.24	120	\$148.88
Steel cable grips, lockable, 1/4"	2181	Lockable wire rope grips for 1/4" galvanized steel cable. Materials and shipping only.	Each	\$5.93	24	\$142.44

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #7 - Boulder Placement

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project that places individual boulders or boulder clusters, or rock structures 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. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact, reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Boulders should be placed in streams to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during implementation of the project design. Spawning gravel placement should be placed to restore spawning area substrates potentially disturbed by rock placement. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, spawning habitat, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of stream habitat assessment, and project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may be also compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood, leaf matter, and shade.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing boulders or constructing rock structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Hydraulic complexity of the habitat in the reach is increased, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for stream species is improving. Streambank vegetation is increasing and contributing to stability of the streambanks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yard of Boulder Cluster

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Total Scenario Cost: \$2,602.16

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$260.22

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	8	\$287.98
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	8	\$209.22

Equipment Installation

Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	8	\$1,312.78
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Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	1	\$30.25
Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	8	\$274.54

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #8 - Complex Stream Structure

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project that places a complex stream structure such as a J-Hook or Rock Vane in or adjacent to the stream channel as habitat components. A project design for a complex stream structure will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact (but must be sized for adequate stability) reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Boulders should be placed in streams to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during implementation of the project design. Spawning gravel placement should be placed to restore spawning area substrates potentially disturbed by rock placement. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, spawning habitat, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of stream habitat assessment, and project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may be also compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood, leaf matter, and shade.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing complex stream structures including J-Hooks and Rock Vanes in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Hydraulic complexity of the habitat in the reach is increased, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for stream species is improving. Streambank vegetation is increasing and contributing to stability of the streambanks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yard of Stream Structure

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 20

Total Scenario Cost: \$10,946.80

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$547.34

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	32	\$1,151.94
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	40	\$1,046.08
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	32	\$1,395.58

Equipment Installation

Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	32	\$5,251.13
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Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	8	\$241.98
Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	40	\$1,372.71

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #9 - Stream Restoration - Low

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where the existing stream shows a low departure from targeted stream conditions but resotration is necessary to increase habitat and functionality of the stream. A combination of structures, excavation, channel shaping, and woody materials are considered based on natural channel design concepts. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components (such as large wood, pools) are not currently present in the stream or are limited for aquatic species. A project design for restoration of the stream channel (channel shaping, boulder placement, wood, wood structures, etc) will be based on assessment of (a) the target stream reach characteristics and (b) those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact, reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Rock boulder sizes should also reflect the geomorphic setting of the stream reach. Large wood placed into the stream under this scenario should be similar in species, age, and size (diameter) as trees found in the surrounding riparian area, to the extent possible. Stream restoration components including wood, boulders and/or boulder clusters will be placed in the stream to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during the planning and implementation of the project. This scenario involves restoring 0.35 acre of stream. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream habitat components, such as large wood and off-channel refuge habitat. Bank and floodplain instability are present due to altered stream hydraulics due to degradation of the stream channel.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of completing a stream restoration based on natural channel design in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Area of Stream Restoration determined by Bankfull Width X Length

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 0.35

Total Scenario Cost: \$42,443.22

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$121,266.34

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	60	\$2,159.88
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	60	\$2,531.29
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	30	\$1,308.35

Equipment Installation

Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$4.36	32	\$139.45
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	60	\$9,845.86

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	500	\$15,123.82
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Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	250	\$8,579.44
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	60	\$1,103.03
Erosion Control Blanket, biodegradable	1213	Biodegradable erosion control blanket, typically a composite of natural fibers with reinforcing polymer netting. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.24	400	\$496.26
Root Wad	2045	Tree stump buried into the streambank with the roots left exposed. Includes material only.	Ton	\$8.91	75	\$668.44

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #10 - Stream Restoration - Moderate

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where the existing stream shows a moderate departure from targeted stream conditions and restoration is necessary to increase habitat and functionality of the stream. A combination of structures, excavation, channel shaping, and woody materials are considered based on natural channel design concepts. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components (such as large wood, pools) are not currently present in the stream or are limited for aquatic species. A project design for restoration of the stream channel (channel shaping, boulder placement, wood, wood structures, etc) will be based on assessment of (a) the target stream reach characteristics and (b) those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact, reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Rock boulder sizes should also reflect the geomorphic setting of the stream reach. Large wood placed into the stream under this scenario should be similar in species, age, and size (diameter) as trees found in the surrounding riparian area, to the extent possible. Stream restoration components including wood, boulders and/or boulder clusters will be placed in the stream to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during the planning and implementation of the project. This scenario involves restoring 0.35 acre of stream. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream habitat components, such as large wood and off-channel refuge habitat. Bank and floodplain instability are present due to altered stream hydraulics due to degradation of the stream channel.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of completing a stream restoration based on natural channel design in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Area of Stream Restoration determined by Bankfull Width X Length

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 0.35

Total Scenario Cost: \$63,475.59

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$181,358.84

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	80	\$2,879.84
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	80	\$3,375.06
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	40	\$1,744.47

Equipment Installation

Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$4.36	40	\$174.32
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	80	\$13,127.82

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	700	\$21,173.34
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Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	500	\$17,158.88
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	80	\$1,470.70
Erosion Control Blanket, biodegradable	1213	Biodegradable erosion control blanket, typically a composite of natural fibers with reinforcing polymer netting. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.24	800	\$992.52
Root Wad	2045	Tree stump buried into the streambank with the roots left exposed. Includes material only.	Ton	\$8.91	100	\$891.26

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #11 - Stream Restoration - High

Scenario Description: This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where the existing stream shows a high departure from targeted stream conditions and restoration is necessary to increase habitat and functionality of the stream. A combination of structures, excavation, channel shaping, and woody materials are considered based on natural channel design concepts. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components (such as large wood, pools) are not currently present in the stream or are limited for aquatic species. A project design for restoration of the stream channel (channel shaping, boulder placement, wood, wood structures, etc) will be based on assessment of (a) the target stream reach characteristics and (b) those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large rocks/boulders placed in the stream channel will mimic geologic material sizes typically present in the watershed or observed in intact, reference stream reaches in the MLRA where the project is located. Rock boulder sizes should also reflect the geomorphic setting of the stream reach. Large wood placed into the stream under this scenario should be similar in species, age, and size (diameter) as trees found in the surrounding riparian area, to the extent possible. Stream restoration components including wood, boulders and/or boulder clusters will be placed in the stream to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during the planning and implementation of the project. This scenario involves restoring 0.35 acre of stream. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern will be required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream habitat components, such as large wood and off-channel refuge habitat. Bank and floodplain instability are present due to altered stream hydraulics due to degradation of the stream channel.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of completing a stream restoration based on natural channel design in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Area of Stream Restoration determined by Bankfull Width X Length

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 0.35

Total Scenario Cost: \$101,389.37

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$289,683.92

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$36.00	160	\$5,759.69
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	120	\$5,062.59
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	80	\$3,488.94

Equipment Installation

Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$4.36	80	\$348.63
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$164.10	160	\$26,255.63

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$487.39	1	\$487.39
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Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$30.25	1000	\$30,247.63
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Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	700	\$24,022.43
Cuttings, woody, large size	1309	Woody pole cuttings or posts 2" to 6" in diameter and 6' long. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$18.38	160	\$2,941.41
Erosion Control Blanket, biodegradable	1213	Biodegradable erosion control blanket, typically a composite of natural fibers with reinforcing polymer netting. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.24	800	\$992.52
Root Wad	2045	Tree stump buried into the streambank with the roots left exposed. Includes material only.	Ton	\$8.91	200	\$1,782.51

Practice: 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Scenario: #18 - Instream soft wood placement

Scenario Description: This scenario involves placement of large wood (trees, and trees with root wads) into a stream channel in order to improve aquatic habitat that currently does not meet quality criteria for stream species habitat. Implementation of this scenario includes the use of only manual equipment and chainsaws. The large wood will not be anchored or cabled. The large wood will be naturally sorted and naturally pinned. Large wood additions implemented as a result of this scenario will use a combination of griphoist pulled-downed trees (leaving roots attached to the bank or pulled in from the forested landscape) and "cut and drop" techniques. A stream assessment (e.g., Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components lacking for aquatic species (i.e. large wood, pools). A project design for wood placement will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Large wood placed into the stream will mimic genus, age, and size of mature trees found in intact, reference riparian areas in the MLRA where the project is located. Large wood should be placed in streams to create pool habitat according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards, and include work windows to protect aquatic and riparian species, and to protect vegetation and substrates impacted by equipment. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for stream species of concern are required.

Before Situation: In this stream reach, habitat for fish, aquatic insects and/or other stream species is sub-optimal as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 overall. The site does not have adequate food, cover, and perhaps habitat connectivity for desired species. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity may also be compromised to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide necessary stream and riparian habitat components, such as large wood.

After Situation: Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing large wood in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.

Scenario Feature Measure: Bankfull width x reach length

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Total Scenario Cost: \$4,094.27

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$4,094.27

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Materials

Log, un-anchored	2035	Price of log picked up at the Mill. Includes material only.	Ton	\$40.58	35	\$1,420.41
Root Wad	2045	Tree stump buried into the streambank with the roots left exposed. Includes material only.	Ton	\$8.91	10	\$89.13

Equipment Installation

Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$4.36	24	\$104.59
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Labor

General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	36	\$941.47
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	5	\$210.94
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$108.54	5	\$542.72
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$43.61	18	\$785.01