

IOWA

Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)

List of Eligible Practices and Payment Schedule FY2011

December, 2010

PAYMENT UNIT TYPES

AC = Acres

AU = Animal Units

CFD= cubic foot per second X drop in feet

CY = Cubic Yards

EA = Each

NO = Number

FT = Feet

FT²= Square Foot

FT³ = Cubic Foot

FRP=feet of riser weir length X pipe barrel length in feet

GA = Gallon

COST TYPE IS PR = Payment Rate – The payment rate is the amount of financial assistance (\$/unit) available through EQIP.

HU = Historically Underserved: Includes, Beginning Farmers, Limited Resource Farmers, Socially Disadvantaged Farmers, Tribal Farmers. The payment rate is higher for HU producers on most practices. To determine if you are an HU producer go to:

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/SLB_Farmer/

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**ACCESS CONTROL
Practice Code 472**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: ACRE

Definition: Excluding animals, people, or vehicles from sensitive woodland, stream or pond areas.

Purpose: To protect, maintain, or improve the quantity and quality of the resource of concern.

Applicability: In areas where vegetative establishment and maintenance, soil condition, water and air quality, wildlife or aesthetic values are in need of protection. This practice is also applicable in areas where human and animal health and safety hazards are present.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Excluding livestock from woodlands, streams, and ponds. The unit of measurement is defined as the area that is capable of being grazed. Typical size is 5 acres.	AC	\$56.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$56.00	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands, Riverine, and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

**BRUSH MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 314**

Non-Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The removal, reduction, or manipulation of woody (non-herbaceous) plant species. Brush includes unwanted woody vegetation consisting of half-shrubs, shrubs and trees.

Purposes: To restore natural plant community balance, create a desirable plant community, reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired and unwanted plants and manage noxious woody plants. The restoration of desired vegetative cover will protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and enhance stream flow. Managing brush will maintain or enhance wildlife habitat including that associated with threatened and endangered species, improve the forage accessibility, quality and quantity for livestock. Managing brush will protect life and property from hazardous wildfires and improve visibility and access for livestock handling.

Applicability: Prairie, native or naturalized pastures, pasture and hay lands where removal or reduction of excessive woody (non-herbaceous) plants is desired.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Brush Management				
Control of undesirable woody species by using chemicals on non-cropland areas.	AC	\$25.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$36.55	PR	100
Control of undesirable woody species by manual removal on non-cropland areas with predominately less than 18% slopes.	AC	\$111.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$157.25	PR	100
Control of undesirable woody species by manual removal on non-cropland areas with predominately greater than 18% slopes.	AC	\$201.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$284.75	PR	100
Control of undesirable woody species by mowing on non-cropland areas.	AC	\$6.18 <u>HU Rate</u> \$8.76	PR	100
Control of undesirable woody species by mechanical means (shearing) with areas of 25% canopy or less on non-cropland areas.	AC	\$87.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$123.25	PR	100
Control of undesirable woody species by mechanical means (shearing) with areas of greater than 25% canopy on non-cropland areas with predominately less than 18% slopes.	AC	\$198.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$280.50	PR	100
Control of undesirable woody species by mechanical means (shearing) with areas of greater than 25% canopy on non-cropland areas with predominately greater than 18% slopes.	AC	\$282.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$399.50	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Grasslands, Riverine, and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: Brush management will be planned in a manner that will not adversely affect threatened or endangered species or their habitats. Areas of critically important wildlife habitat for endangered species will be pointed out. Landowners will be encouraged to exclude the area from treatment, use treatments that do not impact the desired habitat, or treat at a time when adverse impact will be minimal. See Iowa Biology Technical Note #22 in regards to Indiana Bat and their Habitat Requirements when developing brush management plans in Iowa.

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

CONSERVATION COVER
Practice Code 327

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Establishing and maintaining perennial vegetative cover on the land.

Purpose: To reduce soil erosion and sedimentation, improve water quality and create or enhance wildlife habitat.

Applicability: All land retired from agricultural production including land entered into retirement programs.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Conservation Cover				
Area seeded to non-native cover of grasses and legumes. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$73.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$103.70	PR	100
Area seeded to native cover with less than five (5) species. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$78.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$111.35	PR	100
Area seeded to native cover with more than five (5) species. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$88.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$125.80	PR	100
Area seeded to native cover with more than five (5) graminoid native species plus a minimum of ten (10) forbs. Typical size is 20 acres.	AC	\$128.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$181.90	PR	100
Area seeded to native eco-type cover with more than five (5) graminoid species native species plus a minimum of ten (10) forbs, which may include habitat for pollinators. Typical size is 20 acres.	AC	\$210 <u>HU Rate</u> \$297.50	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands, Riverine, and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

**CRITICAL AREA PLANTING
Practice Code 342**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: 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.

Purposes: To stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by water or wind and restore degraded sites that cannot be stabilized through normal methods.

Applicability: On areas with existing or expected high rates of erosion or on degraded sites that cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment and/or management. And if left untreated, the site could be severely damaged by erosion or sedimentation or could cause significant off-site damage. Examples of applicable areas are dams, terraces, dikes, mine spoil, levees, cuts, fills, surface-mined areas and denuded or gullied areas where vegetation is difficult to establish by usual planting methods.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Critical Area Planting				
Area seeded to non-native cover – Introduced Grasses/Legumes Typical size is two (2) acres.	AC	\$112.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$159.80	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

DIKE
Practice Code 356

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Cubic Yards

Definition: A barrier constructed of earth or manufactured materials.

Purposes: To protect people and property from floods and to control water level in connection with crop production; fish and wildlife management; or wetland maintenance, improvement, restoration, or construction.

Applicability: Sites where the control of water level is desired; all sites that are subject to damage by flooding or inundation and where it is desirable to reduce the hazard to people and to reduce damage to land and property. Dikes used to reduce flooding are normally constructed adjacent and/or parallel to a stream, river, wetland or water body and are not constructed across the stream, river or water body. Dikes used to control water levels usually have small interior drainage areas in comparison to the surface area of the regulated water.

Dikes are embankments that can be used to protect people and property from flooding or to control water levels in wetlands.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Dike				
Embankment constructed to control water levels in wetlands. Typical size is 5,000 cy.	CY	\$1.32 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.87	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: The dike standard does not apply to sites where NRCS conservation practice standards Pond (378), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), Diversion (362), or Terrace (600) are appropriate.

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

EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 647

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities.

Purposes: To increase plant community species and structural diversity, provide wildlife habitat for those species that use early successional stage vegetative habitat and provide habitat for declining species.

Applicability: On all lands that are suitable for the kinds of wildlife and plant species that are desired.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management				
Disking: Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using disking as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$8.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$12.16	PR	100
Mowing: Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using mowing as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$7.74 <u>HU Rate</u> \$10.97	PR	100
Spraying: Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using Spraying as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$39.48 <u>HU Rate</u> \$55.93	PR	100
Timber Edge Feathering: Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using timber edge feathering as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$174.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$247.35	PR	100
Green Browse Establishment: Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using green browse establishment as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$35.82 <u>HU Rate</u> \$50.75	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

FENCE
Practice Code 382

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: A constructed barrier to contain, exclude or control livestock, wildlife, or people.

Purposes: To exclude livestock or big game from areas that should be protected from grazing, confine livestock or domesticated wildlife on an area, subdivide grazing land to permit use of grazing systems, protect new seedlings and plantings from grazing and to regulate access to areas by people.

Applicability: On any area requiring control or exclusion of livestock and/or wildlife control is needed or where access to people is to be regulated. Natural barriers may be used instead of constructed fences if they give adequate protection and serve the intended purpose.

Payment Schedule:

	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Fence:				
1 Strand High Tensile, Single strand high tensile fence for rotational grazing and livestock exclusion. Typical size is 4,000 lineal feet	FT	\$0.39 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.55	PR	100
2 Strand High Tensile, Two strand high tensile fence for rotational grazing and livestock exclusion. Typical size is 2,500 lineal feet	FT	\$0.56 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.83	PR	100
4-Strand High Tensile or 4-Strand Barbed Wire: Four-strand or more of high tensile fence or barbed-wire cross fence, built for rotational grazing and livestock exclusion. Typical size is 2,500 lineal feet.	FT	\$0.94 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.40	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands, Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: Interior fences only, as required for rotational grazing or livestock exclusion. No property line fences.

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

**FOREST SITE PREPARATION
Practice Code 490**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Treating areas to encourage natural seeding of desirable trees or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding.

Purpose: To prepare land for establishing a stand of trees to conserve soil and water, improve watersheds, or to produce wood crops. To treat areas to improve site conditions for establishing/planting trees and shrubs.

Applicability: In under-stocked areas or in areas of undesirable vegetation where the soils are suited to growing trees for wood crops.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Treating areas to improve site conditions for establishing/planting trees and shrubs. Treatment methods may include: mechanical means, chemical means, manual means or a combination there-of. Typical size is 25 acres.	AC	\$101.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$143.65	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: A Woodland Stewardship Plan written by the District Forester is required documentation. A copy must be kept in the contract file.

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

**FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT
Practice Code 666**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: To manipulate species composition and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

Purposes: To improve or sustain timber production; to improve understory aesthetics, wildlife habitat, or recreation; to harvest forest products or facilitate forest stand regeneration.

Applicability: On forest land where competing vegetation hinders development and stocking of preferred species.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Forest Stand Improvement				
Manipulating species composition, stand structure, and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation, based on crop tree release management or basal area thinning. Typical size is 26 acres.	AC	\$68.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$96.90	PR	100
Manual control of undesirable woody species (weed tree removal or weeding) on forest land. NOTE: Does not include thinning based on basal area or crop tree release. Typical size is 26 acres.	AC	\$135.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$192.10	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: A Woodland Stewardship Plan written by the District Forester is required documentation. A copy must be kept in the contract file.

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

HEDGEROW PLANTING
Practice Code 422

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: FT

Definition: Establishing a living fence of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field.

Purpose: Delineate field boundaries that serve as fences and provide wildlife food and cover.

Applicability: In, across, or around fields.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Hedgerow Planting:				
The planting of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field to establish a living fence for wildlife food and cover.	AC	\$403.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$572.05	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: None, as of the time of writing.

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

**PASTURE AND HAY PLANTING
Practice Code 512**

Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Establishing native or introduced forage species.

Purpose: To establish adapted and compatible species, varieties, or cultivars for forage production, improve or maintain livestock nutrition and/or health, balance forage supply and demand during periods of low forage production, reduce soil erosion and improve water quality and increase carbon sequestration.

Applicability: On lands where forage production is needed and feasible.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Area seeded to non-native cover mix of grasses and/or legumes (includes drill, site prep, nurse crop, seed and lime & fertilizer for low fertility). Plus, additional costs for P, K and lime have been added to address very low fertility situations. The soil test results must show at least one of the three nutrients (P, K or lime) as very low. Land will be permanently converted to grass and/or legumes cover. Typical size is 27 acres.	AC	\$157.03 <u>HU Rate</u> \$201.20	PR	100
Area seeded to non-native cover mix of grasses and / or legumes (includes drill, site prep, nurse crop, seed and lime & fertilizer for low fertility). Plus, additional costs for P, K and lime have been added to address very low fertility situations. The soil test results must show at least one of the three nutrients (P, K or lime) as very low. Typical size is 27 acres.	AC	\$106.03 <u>HU Rate</u> \$150.20	PR	100
Area seeded to non-native cover mix of grasses and / or legumes. Includes lime, fertilizer, drill, site prep, nurse crop, and seed. Land will be permanently converted to grass and/or legumes cover. Typical size is 27 acres.	AC	\$124.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$154.70	PR	100
Area seeded to non-native cover mix of grasses and/or legumes. Includes lime, fertilizer, drill, site prep, nurse crop, and seed. Typical size is 27 acres.	AC	\$73.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$103.70	PR	100
Area seeded to a native mix of less than 5 species. Includes drill and seed. Land will be permanently converted to grass and/or legumes cover. Typical size is 15 acres.	AC	\$151.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$192.95	PR	100
Area seeded to a native mix of less than five species. Includes drill and seed. Typical size is 15 acres.	AC	\$100.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$141.95	PR	100
Area seeded to a native mix of 5 species or more. Includes drill and seed. Land will be permanently converted to grass and/or legumes cover. Typical size is 14 acres.	AC	\$180.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$233.75	PR	100

Area seeded to a native mix of 5 species or more. Includes drill and seed. Typical size is 14 acres.	AC	\$129.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$182.75	PR	100
Interseeding grasses and/or legumes into an existing stand of grass or legumes. Includes drill and seed. Typical size is 44 acres.	AC	\$33.76 <u>HU Rate</u> \$48.11	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Grasslands and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

**PEST MANAGEMENT
Practice 595**

Non-Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The management of pests on farmland.

Purposes: To enhance the quantity and quality of commodity crops by minimizing the negative impacts of pests on soil, water, air, plant and animal resources.

Applicability: Where agricultural commodities or livestock are produced.

Payment Schedule:

This Payment is available for up to 3 consecutive years the activities are applied.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Pest Management				
INVASIVE SPECIES: The management of pests to treat invasive species on non-grazed forestland, natural or restored wetlands, uplands as described in 643 Restoration and Management of Declining Habitat, 644 Wetland Habitat Management, 645 Upland Habitat management, 647 Successional habitat Management and 666 Forest Stand Improvement.	AC	\$54.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$77.35	PR	100

The rate is provided for developing and implementing the components of a 595 Pest Management Plan which could include scouting for insect pests, diseases, and weeds; record keeping, training, installation of weather monitoring, equipment calibration training and spray card coverage pattern assessment.

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: Practice must be applied in accordance with Iowa Practice Standard 595

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

PIPELINE
Practice Code 516

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Pipeline having an inside diameter of 8 inches or less.

Purpose: To convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock.

Applicability: Where it is desirable or necessary to convey water in a closed conduit from one point to another.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Pipeline				
A non-potable water pipeline and appurtenances, installed above frost depth, to convey water to a watering facility. Typical size is 2,000 feet.	FT	\$0.59 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.83	PR	100
A non-potable water pipeline, buried below frost depth, with affiliated appurtenances to convey water to a watering facility. Typical size is 2,000 lineal feet 1-1/4" PE Pipe with a pressure rating of 160 psi.	FT	\$1.91 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.71	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Grasslands, Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

PRESCRIBED BURNING
Practice Code 338

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The application of controlled fire to a predetermined area.

Purpose: To control undesirable vegetation, prepare sites for planting or seeding; to control plant disease, to reduce wildfire hazards and improve wildlife habitat, to remove slash and debris and enhance seed and seedling production.

Applicability: On forestland, native pasture, pastureland, wildlife areas, hayland, and other land as appropriate.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Prescribed Burning				
The burning of vegetation to improve the site for desired use, typically burning of native grass and prairie mixes. Typical size is 40 acres.	AC	\$21.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$30.60	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands, Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

PRESCRIBED GRAZING
Practice Code 528

Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals.

Purposes: To 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, reduce accelerated soil erosion, and maintain or improve soil condition.

Purpose: This practice applies to all lands where grazing and/or browsing animals are managed.

Payment Schedule: The maximum EQIP payment a participant will receive for all components included in a grazing system is \$50,000. Prescribed Grazing is a one time only payment.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Prescribed Grazing Rotational Grazing				
A two to four paddock rotational grazing system. Typical size is 80 acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
A five or more paddock rotational grazing system. Typical size is 80 acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
A multi-pasture, multi-herd system designed to maintain or improve forage productivity. An example would be a system that grazes three herds or livestock in four grazing units with one unit being deferred at all times. Typical size is 80 acres.	AC	NC	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Grasslands, Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: Payment is made only after all associated contracted grazing practices have been applied according to NRCS standards and specifications, and record keeping has been turned in.

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

**RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RARE AND DECLINING HABITATS
Practice Code 643**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Restoring and managing rare and declining habitats and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity.

Purpose: To restore and manage unique or declining land or aquatic, native habitats; to provide habitat for rare and declining species; to restore, conserve, and manage native plant communities and to increase native plant community diversity.

Note: NRCS uses the term “wildlife” to include all animals, terrestrial and aquatic.

Applicability: Sites that previously or currently support a rare or declining habitat targeted for restoration or management. Iowa habitats deemed rare and in decline for the purposes of this practice include prairie, savanna, fen, sedge and wet meadow, and forest/woodlands.

For the purposes of this standard, reconstruction refers to the restoration of native plant communities where such a community does not currently exist, or within areas that have been seeded to native vegetation, but need to be enhanced to reflect a natural community. A remnant is recognized as a natural habitat with pre-settlement components and diversity still intact.

Please see the Specifications for Practice Code 643 which accompany the Standard in the eFOTG.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Area interseeded to native cover with a minimum of 10 graminoids, 20 forbs, floristic values (FQI>20, CC>3.0), and applicable functional groups per 643 standard. Typical size is 40 acres	AC	\$241.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$341.70	PR	100
Area seeded to native eco-type cover with a minimum of 10 graminoids, 20 forbs, floristic values (FQI>20, CC>3.0), and applicable functional groups per 643 standard. Typical size is 40 acres	AC	\$413.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$585.65	PR	100
Management for Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using mowing as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	\$18.54 <u>HU Rate</u> \$26.27	PR	100
Management for Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using spraying as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	\$39.48 <u>HU Rate</u> \$55.93	PR	100

Management for Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using timber edge feathering as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	\$174.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$247.35	PR	100
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WHIP Funding Categories: Grasslands, Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

**STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION
Practice Code 580**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels using hard engineering and bioengineering methods. Example measures include riprap, willow plantings, tree revegetations, etc. Practice may include fish hides (lunkars) for fish habitat.

Purposes: To prevent the loss of land or damage to land uses, or other facilities adjacent to the banks, including the protection of known historical, archeological, and traditional cultural properties; maintain the flow or storage capacity of the water body or to reduce the offsite or downstream effects of sediment resulting from bank erosion; improve or enhance the stream corridor for fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, recreation.

Applicability: To streambanks of natural or constructed channels and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries where they are susceptible to erosion. It applies to controlling erosion on shorelines where the problem can be solved with relatively simple structural measures, vegetation, or upland erosion control practices and where failure of structural measures will not create a hazard to life or result in serious damage to property.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Stabilizing stream banks, using hard "armor" engineering methods. Example measures may include riprap, broken concrete, gabion baskets and etc., these sites may or may not have fish lunkars. A typical scenario would include hard armoring a bank by shaping the bank to a 2:1 slope, laying geotextile and placing riprap. The riprap would be placed at approximately 2 feet thick and established with a stable toe.	CY	\$19.74 <u>HU Rate</u> \$27.97	PR	100
Stabilizing stream banks using bioengineering methods. Example measures may include willow plantings, tree revegetations, coconut logs, and etc. Typical size is 300 feet.	FT	\$12.36 <u>HU Rate</u> \$17.51	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Riverine Habitat

Limitations: This practice does not apply to erosion problems on main ocean fronts and similar areas of complexity not normally within the scope of NRCS authority or expertise.

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

**STREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 395**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Maintain, improve, or restore the physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream.

Purposes: Provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species and a diverse aquatic community. Provide channel morphology and associated riparian characteristics important to desired aquatic species. Provide esthetic values and recreational opportunities associated with stream habitats such as angling and fish viewing.

Applicability: In streams with habitat deficiencies limiting survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic species in relation to the streams potential.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Construction of Vortex Weirs - log, boulder, or quarry stone structures placed across the stream channel and anchored to the streambank and/or bed to create pool habitat, control bed erosion, collect and retain gravel, and create a diversity of flow velocities while maintaining the streams bead load sediment transport regime. Maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species and diverse aquatic communities.	NO	\$414.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$586.50	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL
Practice Code 587**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: A structure, in a water management system, that controls the direction or rate of flow, maintains a desired water level, or measures water.

Purposes: To control the stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of water flow.

Applicability: Where a permanent structure is needed as an integral part of a water-control system to control the water level within a wetland or as part of a drainage water management practice.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
A water control structure installed to control the water level within a wetland or as a part of a drainage water management practice. The water level control structure may include: AgriDrain Water control Structure, DOS-IR Valve or Metal Pipe Stoplog Structure and connecting bands. Typical WCS is 8'tall with 8" pipe. Typical size is one.	EA	\$945.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,339.60	PR	100
A water control structure installed to control the water level within a wetland or as a part of a drainage water management practice. The water level control structure may include: AgriDrain Water control Structure, DOS-IR Valve or Metal Pipe Stoplog Structure and connecting bands. Typical WCS is 8'tall with 15" pipe. Typical size is one.	EA	\$1,269.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,798.60	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

TREE / SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT
Practice Code 612

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: To establish woody plants in non-forested areas by planting seedlings, container/potted plants, cuttings or by direct seeding.

Purposes: To provide erosion control; improve energy conservation and beautification, improve water quality through uptake of soil and water borne chemicals and nutrients, protect a watershed; improve air quality; provide wildlife habitat, control drifting snow, store carbon in biomass.

Applicability: In non-forested appropriately prepared areas where woody plants can be grown.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide Rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Field planted to trees and shrubs for wildlife habitat and/or timber production. Typical size is 7 acres.	AC	\$324.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$459.00	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: Practice is not applicable in areas with a canopy cover greater than 25%. These areas are considered forests.

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

**UNDERGROUND OUTLET
Practice Code 620**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet.

Purpose: To dispose of excess water without causing damage by erosion or flooding.

Applicability: Where excess surface water needs to be disposed of; an underground outlet can be installed that will safely dispose of excess water, and surface outlets are impractical because of stability problems, climatic conditions, land use, or equipment traffic.

Payment Schedule:

Underground Outlet	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
A 5" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. CRA's 1 & 2	FT	\$1.42 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.01	PR	100
A 5" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. CRA's 3 & 4	FT	\$1.24 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.75	PR	100
A 6" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. CRA's 1 & 2	FT	\$1.85 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.63	PR	100

<p>A 6" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p> <p>CRA's 3 & 4</p>	FT	<p>\$1.48</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$2.10</p>	PR	100
<p>A 8" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p> <p>CRA's 1 & 2</p>	FT	<p>\$2.07</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$2.93</p>	PR	100
<p>A 8" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p> <p>CRA's 3 & 4</p>	FT	<p>\$1.85</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$2.63</p>	PR	100
<p>A 10" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p>	FT	<p>\$2.78</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$3.94</p>	PR	100
<p>A 12" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p>	FT	<p>\$3.52</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$4.98</p>	PR	100
<p>A pipe greater than 12" in diameter (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p>	FT	<p>\$8.02</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$11.36</p>	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: The unit cost includes all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets and fittings) installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water.

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

UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 645

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice
PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Creating, maintaining or enhancing areas, including wetlands, for food and cover for upland wildlife.

Purpose: To create, maintain, or enhance habitat suitable for sustaining desired kinds of upland wildlife.

Applicability: On all lands that are suitable for the kinds of wildlife food or cover plants that are needed.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using disking as the primary management tool. Typical Size is 10 Acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using mowing as the primary management tool. Typical Size is 10 Acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using spraying as the primary management tool. Typical Size is 10 Acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using timber edge feathering as the primary management tool. Typical Size is 10 Acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using green browse establishment as the primary management tool. Typical Size is 10 Acres.	AC	NC	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Forestland, Grasslands, and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

**WATERING FACILITY
Practice Code 614**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: A device (tank, trough, or other watertight container) for providing animal access to water.

Purpose: To provide watering facilities for livestock and/or wildlife at selected locations to protect and enhance vegetative cover, provide erosion control, protect streams, ponds and water supplies.

Applicability: Where there is a need for new or improved livestock watering facilities.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
A prefabricated (commercially manufactured) single or dual animal watering facility that is typically frost free. These are minimal storage units with immediate refill capacity. Typical size is one.	EA	\$462.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$655.35	PR	100
These are typically galvanized steel, fiberglass, concrete, rubber tire, plastic or other material type(s) water storage tanks. A typical system may be a 6 feet diameter x 2 feet deep galvanized steel tank approx. 400 gallons of storage at full capacity.	GA	\$0.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.65	PR	100
A "nose-pump" watering facility for livestock. Typically these systems are not operated during freezing conditions. Typical size is one.	EA	\$277.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$393.55	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Grasslands, Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

**WETLAND ENHANCEMENT
Practice Code 659**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: 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.

Applicability: This practice applies to any degraded or non-degraded existing wetland where the objective is specifically to enhance selected wetland functions.

See explanations of specific practice types under Wetland Creation (658).

Payment Schedule:

Statewide	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Excavating shallow water areas (removal of deposition or manmade fill) as to enhance the function and diversity of the wetland. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$816.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,156.00	PR	100
Embankment and or earthfill placed across a man-made surface drain to enhance wetland hydrology and function. Typical size is one. Typical volume of fill per plug is 150 cubic yards.	EA	\$234.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$331.50	PR	100
Removal and/or plugging of drainage tile to enhance wetland hydrology. Includes tile investigation/locating. Typical size is one. Typical length of tile removal per unit is >=50 LF.	EA	\$204.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$289.00	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: These wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants.

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

**WETLAND RESTORATION
Practice Code 657**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The rehabilitation of a degraded wetland or the re-establishment 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 the hydric soil, restoring the hydrology (depth, duration, and season of inundation, and/or duration and season of soil saturation) and restoring native vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species).

Applicability: Only on sites with hydric soils which were natural wetlands that have been previously degraded hydrologically and/or vegetatively, 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 hydroperiods, can be approximated by modifying drainage and/or artificial flooding of a duration and frequency similar to natural conditions.

See explanations of specific practice types under Wetland Creation (658).

Payment Schedule:

Statewide	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Excavating shallow water areas (removal of deposition or manmade fill) as to create an undulating surface of dry and wet areas. A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable. Average depth of excavation is less than 12". Typical size is 3.5 acres.	AC	\$816.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,156.00	PR	100
Embankment and earthfill placed across a man-made surface drain to restore wetland hydrology. A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable. Typical size is one. Typical volume of fill plug is 150 cubic yards.	EA	\$234.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$331.50	PR	100

Removal and/or plugging of drainage tile to restore wetland hydrology. Includes tile investigation and location. A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable. Typical size is one. Typical length of tile removed per unit is ≥ 50 LF.	EA	\$204.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$289.00	PR	100
The restoration of oxbow wetlands to create off-channel habitat for species such as Topeka Shiner will include removal of post settlement alluvium down to the original soil surface, slope, and contour. Reconnection of the oxbow to the stream channel using original, natural inflow and outflow channels will include excavation of post settlement alluvium to the original soil surface, slope, and contour. Total excavation volumes average approximately 1500 to 2000 cubic yards excavation per project site. Excavated materials are spread on adjacent (non-wetland) farmland outside of the floodplain.	CY	\$2.16 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.06	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Riverine and Wildlife Habitat

Limitations: These restored wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants.

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

**WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 644**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Management of oxbows restored for Topeka Shiner habitat.

Purpose: To maintain, develop, or improve wetland habitat for the Topeka Shiner.

Applicability: 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 (657), enhanced (659), and created (658).

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using disking as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using mowing as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using spraying as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using timber edge feathering as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	NC	PR	100
Management for early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using green browse establishment as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	NC	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

WINDBREAK / SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT
Practice Code 380

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Linear plantings of multiple rows of trees or shrubs established for environmental purposes. The planting of trees and shrubs around farmsteads, building sites, around field edges and along roads.

Purposes: To reduce soil losses from wind erosion, protect growing plants, manage snow deposition, provide shelter for structures, wildlife, livestock and people, enhance wildlife habitat by providing travel corridors linking existing habitat, provide noise or visual screens, improve air quality by intercepting air borne particulate matter, chemicals and odors.

Applicability: On any area where woody plants are desired and can be grown and where wind, noise, air quality, or visual problems are a concern.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
The planting of trees and shrubs around farmsteads and building sites to enhance habitat and food for wildlife, energy conservation, odor and dust reduction, snow drifting control, etc. Typical size is 1 acre.	AC	\$1,035.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,466.25	PR	100
The planting of trees and shrubs around field edges and along roads for wind erosion, snow drift control, and wildlife benefits on cropland acres. Typical size is 4 acres.	AC	\$403.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$572.05	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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

WINDBREAK / SHELTERBELT RENOVATION
Practice Code 650

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: 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 or shrub branches.

Purpose: Restoring or enhancing the original planned function of existing windbreaks or shelterbelts, and thinning where necessary for the health of established windbreaks.

Applicability: In any windbreak or shelterbelt that is no longer functioning properly for the intended purpose or that has been damaged by ice, wind, insects or disease.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
The removal and replacement of trees and/or shrubs from an existing farmstead/feedlot windbreak or field windbreak to restore or enhance the original planned function of the existing windbreak. Typical size is 0.5 acres.	AC	\$1,736.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,459.90	PR	100

WHIP Funding Categories: Wildlife Habitat

Limitations:

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