



AGRICULTURE COST SHARE PROGRAM

Technical Review Committee

June 25, 2025 - 1:30 PM

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TRC Members: John Beck, Erin Rivers, Niroj Aryal, Anne Coan, Brandon King, Kim Kjelgaard, Rick McSwain, Benjy Strobe, Rodney Wright, David Harris, Rachel Smith, Alex Jones

Guests: Lisa Fine, Shelby Kaplan, Keith Larick, David Williams, Lorien Deaton, Allie Dinwiddie, Josh Vetter, Michael Shepherd, Chris Love, Bryan Evans

AGENDA

1. Welcome
 - a. Call to Order at 1:31PM (recording started)
2. Review and Approval of May Meeting Minutes
 - a. David Harris motions to approve, Benjy Strobe seconds
 - b. Motion passes
3. Waste Management BMP Workgroup Update
 - a. Feeding/Waste Storage Structure and Livestock Feeding Area (ACTION)
 - i. John Beck reviewed the updated policies and the suggestion to combine these two practices into a single BMP
 - ii. Rachel Smith described the difference between designing feeding areas when they started in the program versus current designs. More producers are storing winter feeding waste on a portion of the uncovered feeding pad. The proposed change is to clarify and streamline the design process.
 1. If the producer has a feeding pad with no waste storage, then it would not have an ACSP waste management component associated with the practice. This falls under the stream protection BMP category.
 2. Many producers would prefer to have a feeding pad with a waste storage area (with a roof to cover the waste). It depends on how the producer plans to use the space and what funds are available for them. If waste is stored on the pad, it falls under the Waste Management BMP category.

- iii. Jim Kjelgaard suggested the possibility of offering options: a Feeding Facility with waste storage, a Feeding Facility with shade, and a Feeding Facility with no shade. This would allow feeding to be the main purpose.
- iv. Anne Coan had a comment on the name of the practice being confusing, it may be best to better describe what is actually happening with the practice itself.
 - 1. A 'structure' implies a roof, but this does not have to be the determining factor in naming. Technically, a waste storage pit could also be named a storage structure in certain instances. Michael Shepherd states the term 'structure' is very broad. There is a large difference between an uncovered and covered storage structure, the vaguer description may allow for more complicated situations.
 - 2. Feeding Facility may be a better description.
 - a. David Williams agrees that this is a more apt name for the practice.
- v. There was a request to have more pictures available, to better understand what the TRC is discussing.
- vi. Brandon King brought up a point of confusion about the correlation between a feeding area (a HUA) and the component for a covered area for the storage facility.
 - 1. A Feeding/Waste Storage Structure is enclosed to deflect water offsite and keep the waste on site over the winter.
 - 2. The current Feeding Area BMP is a HUA that is utilized specifically for feeding. The policy states that this is a concrete pad that may or may not have a push wall. It would also allow for a better surface to feed in the winter months. The area would not include any covered waste storage.
 - 3. The current Feeding/Waste Storage Facility include covered waste storage, requiring a WMP.
- vii. Rachel Smith explained the need for sufficient setbacks. The biggest problem is the concentrated flow of nutrients to the stream. She has seen multiple feeding areas that are 'self-cleaning' due to the flow concentrating in the area and then flowing quickly to the stream from the water present. This is why the 100ft setback exists in practice, but the issue remains in some areas in the state. Discussion ensued:

1. Rachel explained that she has put a culvert around the feeding pad to prevent backflow washing the waste off the pad.
 2. Anne Coan wants to ensure that the 100ft setback would not prevent producers in the west from using the practice.
 3. David Williams suggests taking the setback clause out of the policy because it wouldn't apply to those areas with concentrated flow.
 4. The goal of the setback is to have 100ft of filtration between the pad and the stream. Storms can often make this more difficult and not possible in certain cases, requiring a larger setback to avoid. Engineers must make sure that the pad is 100ft from any concentrated flow.
 5. Keith Larick commented there are times one cannot abide by the setback distance but still have a water quality benefit in the area. It's important not to exclude opportunities for improvement of water quality, even if the setback requirement cannot be met. David Williams added that there are site limitations that have been approved as exceptions due to topography in the area.
 6. The wording for this practice will need to be reviewed further.
- viii. Anne Coan is concerned about point 6A in the policy document, relating to the WMP. She does not understand why a small operation has to utilize NRCS 590, since they do not have to comply with the state rules/permitting due to the size of operations. Keith Larick commented that DEQ has exceptions for small operations.
1. John Beck stated that since ACSP is a water quality program, the standard (NRCS 590) has always been associated with waste management practices. This ensures the water quality benefit for using tax dollars in the program. Additional conversations may be needed to review these issues further.
 - a. Anne Coan agrees that more discussion is needed. The main issues would remain with 5G .0101, .0102 and .0103 rules.
 - b. David Williams agrees with John Beck on the use of the NRCS standard. The cost share program relies on the NRCS standard where funds are given. If there is a technical reason not to do this, then discussions can be had.

2. Allie Dinwiddie requested clarity on the discussion. Michael Shepherd mentioned that standards are followed due to the program requirements. This issue has not come up previously because most participants in the program have had WMPs made and have enough land to manage waste following a P-based WMP.
 - a. David Williams brought up that he went to the Area 2 DIC discussion on High Rock Lake. This was focused on application rates that are possible in the area. Most of these would be low application fields due to the historic poultry application.
 - b. More discussion is needed on this topic.
 3. Jim Kjelgaard noted that the state waste management regulations cite CPS 590. If an operation is exempted from state regulations due to size, then he does not think the CPS 590 criteria is as intensive. This may result in nutrient management being less intensive as well.
 - ix. This item was tabled for follow up discussion and technical review. The BMP and use of WMPs in the program will be analyzed and results shared to the TRC.
 4. FY2026 ACSP Cost List Recommendations (ACTION)
 - a. John Beck presented the updated cost list for ACSP in FY2026. Additional components added were requested by districts, costs will also be increased for certain components on the list.
 - b. Jim Kjelgaard is curious if there is a group of economists that can be utilized for the cost lists going forward.
 - i. David Williams stated that the Dept. of Agriculture does not, but they will use University economists if needed.
 - c. Anne Coan motions to approve, Benjy Strobe seconds.
 - i. Motion passes
 5. FY2026 Detailed Implementation Plan (ACTION)
 - a. John Beck presented the updated DIP for FY2025. The number of approved BMPs increased to 67 with the addition of Use Exclusion Fencing.
 - b. Anne Coan motions to approve, Benjy Strobe seconds.
 - i. Motion passes.

6. Program Updates

a. Maintenance Period

- i. NC State is looking for partners for a maintenance period reduction study. Erin Rivers wanted to put this on the TRC's radar, it will be important to have an advisory committee to understand all sides of this topic and discussion.
- ii. Benjy Strobe asked if there is access to social scientists for this study, Erin Rivers has experience doing these kinds of studies. She may ask around NC State to see if someone is interested in assisting. NRCS may have some social scientists on staff that could be helpful.
 1. Benjy mentioned being interested in this study.

b. Waste Management Plan Guidance Document

- i. John Beck shared background on a draft WMP Guidance Document the Division developed. Anne Coan and Keith Larick shared concerns about this document rationale and provided counterpoints based on regulatory and statutory references. Division and Farm Bureau staff will meet to review the document and revise as needed.

7. Member Items

a. None

Next Meeting: August 20th, 2025, 1:30PM-3:30PM

Meeting adjourned at 3:30PM

ACSP Technical Review Committee

June 25, 2025



Technical Review Committee Meeting Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Approval of May Meeting Minutes
3. Waste Management BMP Policy Revision
4. FY 2026 ACSP Cost List
5. FY2026 Detailed Implementation Plan
6. ACSP Updates
7. Member Items



TRC Membership

John Beck, Chair	Division of Soil and Water Conservation
Erin Rivers	Cooperative Extension Service/ NC State University
Niroj Aryal	School of Agriculture, NC A & T State University
Alex Jones	N. C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Starla Harwood	Farm Service Agency
Anne Coan	N. C. Farm Bureau Federation
Dewitt Hardee	N. C. State Grange
Brandon King	State Resource Conservationist, NRCS
Jim Kjelgaard	State Conservation Engineer, NRCS
Rachel Smith	Division of Soil and Water Conservation
Rick McSwain	Division of Soil and Water Conservation
Charlie Deaton	Division of Marine Fisheries
Benjy Strobe	Wildlife Resources Commission
Rodney Wright	Rockingham Soil and Water Conservation District Employee
David Harris	Durham Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisor



April Meeting Minutes

- Review and approve the May 28, 2025 TRC meeting minutes



Waste Management BMP Policy Updates



Waste Management BMPs

SWCC Approved

Dry Stack

Lagoon
Biosolids
Removal

Waste
Impoundment
Closure

Manure/Litter
Transport

Retrofit of On-
going Animal
Operations

Constructed
Wetlands

Waste
Application
System

Concentrated
Nutrient Source
Management
System

Insect Control
Practice

Solids Separation from
Tank/Raceway-based
Aquaculture
Production

Odor Control
Management
System

Storm Water
Management
System

Waste
Treatment
Lagoon/
Storage Pond

Manure
Composting
Facility

SWCC Agenda

Waste & Nutrient
Management
Measures General
Policy

Heavy Use
Area
Protection

TRC Agenda

Feeding/
Waste Storage
Structure

Workgroup Agenda

Livestock
Mortality
Management
System



Feeding/Waste Storage Structure + Livestock Feeding Area



Feeding Areas

- ACSP has two feed pad BMPs
 1. Livestock Feeding Area is a Stream Protection Management Measure
 2. Feeding/Waste Storage Structure is a Waste Management Measure



Feeding Area BMP Connection

- Intent is the same:
“The practice is intended to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams and where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) and where other stream protection measures are insufficient to address water quality concerns.”
- Use depends on the operation, waste utilization and funding

Livestock Feeding Area

- “A sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a Heavy Use Area”

Feeding/Waste Storage Structure

- Livestock feeding pad with a waste storage component



Combining BMPs

- Livestock Feeding Area and Feeding/Waste Storage Structure are similar BMPs where combining them may improve clarity and use in the program → all feeding area policies in one place.
- Merge Livestock Feeding Area and Feeding/Waste Storage Structure policies together called Livestock Feeding Area
- Overlapping policies are listed first (Policies 1-5).
- If storage/covering and management of waste is required, additional provisions apply (Policy 6).
 - Similar to the waste impoundment closure breach/backfill vs. pond conversion



New Definition

Livestock Feeding Area

The Livestock Feeding Area is a sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a Heavy Use Area. The Livestock Feeding Area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. Where accumulation of waste is a concern, the livestock feeding area may be designed with a waste storage facility (feeding/waste storage structure) for the added purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste. The practice is intended to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams or where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) or where other measures are insufficient to address water quality concerns.



Costs

Current cost components – with a slight naming adjustment – are still appropriate for the BMP

Component	Unit	Cost Type	Cost
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA (Concrete and Grading – NO EXCAVATION (Average of each per SQ YD))	SqYd	Actual	\$82.50/ \$99.00 max
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA - Pushwall including concrete waste blocks, No. 57 stone and geotextile	Each	Average	\$2760/ \$3312 max
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA - Feeding/Waste Storage Structure (Waste & Nutrient Management Measure)	Each	Actual	\$40,500/ \$48,600 max



Livestock Feeding Area Feeding/Waste Storage Structure

Definition/Purpose

The Livestock Feeding Area is a sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a Heavy Use Area. The Livestock Feeding Area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies where accumulation of waste is a concern. ~~The feeding/waste storage structure livestock feeding area may isbe~~ designed with a waste storage facility (feeding/waste storage structure) for the added purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste ~~and to reduce runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies.~~ The practice is intended to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams ~~and or~~ where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) ~~and or~~ where other ~~stream protection~~ measures are insufficient to address water quality concerns.

Policies

1. Feeding areas will be employed in conjunction with heavy use area protection and a filter strip.
2. The maximum size cost shared is based on the area necessary to accommodate current herd size.
3. This practice must be in conjunction with the exclusion of livestock from streams and alternative watering sources, where applicable.
4. Maximum cost share for this practice as listed on the ACSP average cost list does not include the cost of other BMPs (stock trails, watering systems, etc.) offered in the NCACSP that are used in conjunction with the livestock feeding area.
5. A 100-foot setback from wells, areas of concentrated flow and surface water including streams, creeks, ponds and lakes is required. The NRCS NC Feeding Site Assessment Tool shall be used to determine appropriate feeding site location.
6. Where collection, storage and application of animal waste is required (for waste and nutrient management measure contracts) the following provisions apply:
 - a. The Waste Management Plan shall address the land application of all waste stored in the structure compliant with the NRCS Standard 590 and in accordance with the 1217 Interagency Committee Guidance Document and/or other applicable rules.
 - 1-b. Maximum size cost shared is based on storage volume required in the ~~Waste utilization Management p~~Plan, average stacking height of 5 feet and a feed area necessary to accommodate the current herd size. Additional volume needed for the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense and must be stipulated on the design.
 - c. Additional area needed to accommodate the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense. The additional area must be stipulated

Agriculture Cost Share Program

on the design and not receive cost share assistance. Secondary uses related to agriculture may be temporarily permitted provided they do not prevent the structure from being used for its primary purpose.

a.d. If metal fabrication is utilized, the average cost includes all structural steel, concrete for footings, framing, grading, and all other necessary components of the feed/waste storage structure. Feeding panels or feeding wagons are not cost-shareable components.

z.e. Stockpiled waste shall not be allowed to be stored outside the structure.

<u>LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA FEEDING/WASTE STORAGE STRUCTURE</u>	
Maintenance Period	10 years
BMP Units	EACH
Required Effects	ACRES_AFFECTED ANIMAL TYPE ANIMAL UNITS N and P Waste Managed <u>(for Waste and Nutrient Management Measures)</u>
JAA/NRCS standards unless otherwise noted	<u>Professional Engineer</u> <u>OR</u> <u>NRCS - ENG - 313 -Waste Storage Facility and</u> <u>NRCS – ENG – 561 – Heavy Use Area Protection and</u> <u>NRCS – ENG – 367 – Roofs and Structures</u> <u>Contact the Division of Soil and Water Conservation</u> <u>Technical Engineering Services or your NRCS Area Office.</u>
<u>NRCS standards</u>	<u>NC NRCS-CP5 313 Waste Storage Facility</u> <u>NC NRCS 561 Heavy Use Area Protection</u> <u>NC NRCS 367 Roofs and Covers</u>
CS2 Reference Materials	NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page Map with BMP location, fields, and roads NC-ACSP-WSS Form NC ACSP-WMP Form <u>Waste Utilization Management Plan (for Waste and Nutrient Management Measures)</u>
Additional Spot-check Requirements	<u>All waste and nutrient management systems for operations not permitted by the Division of Water Resources must be spot-checked annually for five years following implementation.</u> <u>Livestock Feeding Area BMPs for Stream Protection Management do not have additional spot-check requirements.</u>

Active Stream Protection Measure Policy

Livestock Feeding Area

Definition/Purpose:

The Livestock Feeding Area is a sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a Heavy Use Area. The Livestock Feeding Area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. The practice is to be used to address water quality concerns where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams and where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) and where other stream protection measures are insufficient to protect water quality.

Policies:

1. Feeding areas will be employed in conjunction with heavy use area protection and a filter strip.
2. Maximum size cost shared is based on the area necessary to accommodate current herd size.
3. Maximum cost share per pad does not include the cost of other practices that are used in conjunction with the livestock feeding area.
4. A 100-foot setback from streams, creeks, and lakes shall be required.
5. This practice must be in conjunction with the exclusion of livestock from streams and alternative watering sources.
6. The installation of the Livestock Feeding Area will be contingent on the design approval from the NRCS area engineer, division engineer, or a professional engineer.
7. Water must leave the site as diffuse flow.
8. Additional area needed to accommodate the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense. The additional area must be stipulated on the design and not receive cost share assistance. Secondary uses related to agriculture may be temporarily permitted provided they do not prevent the structure from being used for its primary purpose.

Agriculture Cost Share Program

LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREAS	
Maintenance Period	10 years
BMP Units	EACH
Required Effects	ACRES_AFFECTED ANIMAL TYPE ANIMAL UNITS
JAA/NRCS Standard unless otherwise noted	Practice must be designed by a Professional Engineer. ENG - 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection ECS - 393 - Filter Strip
Supporting Practices	ECS - 342 - Critical Area Planting ECS - 382 - Fencing ECS - 590 - Nutrient Management ENG - 575 - Animal Trails and Walkways ENG - 574 - Spring Development ENG - 578 - Stream Crossing ENG - 614 - Watering Facility ENG - 642 - Water Well
CS2 Reference Materials	NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page Map with BMP location, fields, and roads

(March 2020, March 2019, March 2013, July 2012)

Active Waste Management Measure Policy

Feeding/Waste Storage Structure

Definition/Purpose

The feeding/waste storage structure is designed for the purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste and to reduce runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. The practice is intended to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams and where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) and where other stream protection measures are insufficient to address water quality concerns.

Policies

1. Maximum size cost shared is based on storage volume required in waste utilization plan, average stacking height of 5 feet and a feed area necessary to accommodate the current herd size. Additional volume needed for the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense and must be stipulated on the design.
2. If metal fabrication is utilized, the average cost includes all structural steel, concrete for footings, framing, grading, and all other necessary components of the feed/waste storage structure. Feeding panels or feeding wagons are not cost shareable components.
3. BMPs (stock trails, watering systems, etc.) that are offered in the NCACSP as standard practices are not included under the cap listed on the average cost list.
4. Additional area needed to accommodate the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense. The additional area must be stipulated on the design and not receive cost share assistance. Secondary uses related to agriculture may be temporarily permitted provided they do not prevent the structure from being used for its primary purpose. Stockpiled waste shall not be allowed to be stored outside the structure.
5. This practice must be in conjunction with the exclusion of livestock and alternative watering sources, where applicable.
6. A 100 foot setback from streams, creeks and lakes will be required.

Agriculture Cost Share Program

FEEDING/WASTE STORAGE STRUCTURE	
Maintenance Period	10 years
BMP Units	EACH
Required Effects	ACRES_AFFECTED ANIMAL TYPE ANIMAL UNITS N and P Waste Managed
JAA/NRCS standards unless otherwise noted	ENG - 313 -Waste Storage Facility Contact the Division of Soil and Water Conservation Technical Services or your NRCS Area Office.
CS2 Reference Materials	NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page Map with BMP location, fields, and roads. NC-ACSP-WSS Form NC-ACSP-WMP Form
Additional Spot-check Requirements	All waste management systems for operations not permitted by the Division of Water Resources must be spot-checked annually for five years following implementation.

Livestock Feeding Area

Action: Approve revisions to the Livestock Feeding Area BMP.



FY2026 ACSP Cost List Recommendations



Average Cost List Updates

Triennial Cost List Approach

- Utilize a combined approach to update cost for FY2026
 1. Producer Price Index values will be applied to the bulk of components
 2. Receipts and Average Cost Calculations based on retail costs will be used where available



Producer Price Index

- Published monthly by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- PPI is a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services.
 - Includes over 16,000 establishments providing approximately 64,000 price quotations per month.
 - Commonly used in adjusting purchase and sales contracts.
 - May foreshadow subsequent price changes for business and consumers.

Source: <https://www.bls.gov/ppi/overview.htm>



Actual Cost Items

- Receipts are used for actual cost items when available
 - Receipts received since June 2021 may be included in calculations
- Average cost calculations are compiled when necessary (when PPI and/or receipts are not available)
 - Based on published retail costs



FY2026 ACSP Cost List Draft Preparation

- Compiled cost data was shared with district staff at 5 regional meetings in February.
- Districts were provided two cost options for comparison — Overall PPI vs Partial PPI/Retail Average/Actual Cost from Receipts — and asked for comment
 - Received 87 responses
 - Many recommended using the average of the two options
- District input was used to determine the recommended new cost shown in the draft



FY 2026 Cost List Recommendations

- Increases have been applied for all items
- Component names have been adjusted for clarity
- Approved Waste & Nutrient BMP costs have been added or updated



FY 2026 Cost List Recommendations

New Components

- ✓ Dewatering: for use with culvert installation
- ✓ Additional pipe sizes added to existing pipe types
- ✓ Animal guard by type: inside vs band
- ✓ Mulch netting, installed
- ✓ Streamside/floodplain fence replaced with 1-2 strand permanent fence
- ✓ Fully programmable water control structure added



New Components

Component	Unit Type	Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
DEWATERING	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed	\$3,750.00	\$4,500.00	Actual
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 54" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$205.25	\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANIMAL GUARD - Band type	Each	\$187.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANIMAL GUARD - Inside type	Each	\$157.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION- mulch netting installed	SqYd	\$1.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-1-2 strand perm, electric or barbed, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$4.70	\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE – Automated Valve - fully programmable	Each	\$8,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average



Draft FY2026 Agriculture Cost Share Program Average Cost List

Agrichemical Pollution Prevention								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
ABANDONED TREE REMOVAL	Acre	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 833.00	\$ 1000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$930.00	\$1,116.00	Receipts
AGRICHEMICAL CONTAINMENT AND MIXING FACILITY	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 18,750.00	\$ 22,500.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$24,750.00	\$29,700.00	PPI Partial
AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY-building- incl. plumbing, electrical, and misc	SqFt	\$53.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$65.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
Agrichemical Handling Facility-chemical storage - including block, sealant, perlite, and platform	SqFt	\$58.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$71.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
AGRICHEMICAL MIXING STATION - Portable	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 4,500.00	\$ 5,400.00	Average Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,940.00	\$7,128.00	PPI Partial
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-PUMP- housing, fiberglass/site built	Each	\$385.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$560.00			\$ -	\$ -	AgWRAP
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-PUMP- solar powered water supply	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,350.00	\$6,420.00	AgWRAP
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-PUMP- water supply	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 3,700.00	\$ 4,440.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$4,100.00	\$4,920.00	AgWRAP
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-WATER SUPPLY municipal tap	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2300.00	\$ 2760.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,632.00	\$3,158.00	Retail
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY- WELL construction/head protection	LinFt	\$20.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$27.00	\$ -	\$ -	AgWRAP
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY- WELL permit (only where agriculture is not exempt from well permit fees)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 500.00	\$ 600.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$500.00	\$600.00	AgWRAP
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY- WELL Steel casing	LinFt	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$25.00	\$30.00	AgWRAP
CHEMIGATION/FERTIGATION BACKFLOW PREVENTION SYSTEM	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2,160.00	\$ 2,592.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,411.00	\$2,893.50	PPI
PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION TIER-1. GPS Guidance	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2,700.00	\$ 3,240.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,850.00	\$3,420.00	Receipts
PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION TIER-2. Automatic Application Rate Control	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2,378.00	\$ 2,853.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,528.00	\$3,034.00	Receipts
PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION TIER-3. Boom Section Control	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2,520.00	\$ 3,024.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,670.00	\$3,204.00	Receipts
Construction and Building Materials (Bricks, Concrete, Lumber, Ponds, Stream Restoration, Micro-Irrigation)								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
ABANDONED WELL CLOSURE	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 1,800.00	\$ 2,160.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$20,010.00	\$2,412.00	Receipts
AGRICULTURAL POND - Sediment Removal Only	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 7,000.00	\$ 8,400.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$8,311.00	\$9,973.00	PPI Partial
AGRICULTURAL POND RESTORATION/REPAIR	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 30,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$43,500.00	\$52,200.00	AgWRAP
AGRICULTURAL POND RESTORATION/ REPAIR-Engineering	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 10,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$11,000.00	\$13,200.00	PPI Partial
AGRICULTURAL WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$16,746.00	\$20,095.00	None
DEWATERING	Job						Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$3,750.00	\$4,500.00	Retail
ANIMAL GUARD-flap gate Moved to Pipes	Each	\$4.39			\$ -	\$ -	Average						
BRICK-8"	Each	80- \$0.80			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$0.94			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
CATCH BASIN	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2,355.00	\$ 2,862.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,815.00	\$3,378.00	Ave
CLEARING-removing woods	Acre	\$ 5032.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5,617.75			\$ -	\$ -	PPI
CONCRETE BLOCK-6" or 8"	Each	\$4.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
CONCRETE BLOCK-12"	Each	\$4.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5.75			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
CONCRETE-non-reinforced <= 5 CuYd	CuYd	\$535.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$715.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
CONCRETE-non-reinforced > 5 CuYd	CuYd	\$491.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$657.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
CONCRETE-Reinforced (WW or Fiber - does not include rebar)	CuYd	\$538.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$721.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FENCE-silt, install/maintain	LinFt	\$2.87			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4.00			\$ -	\$ -	DOT
FILTER CLOTH-geotextile fabric	SqYd	\$3.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4.50			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GRATE-removable 24" frame & grate	Each	\$425.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$517.50			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GRATE-removable 30" frame & grate	Each	\$575.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$700.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GRATE-removable 36" frame & grate	Each	\$725.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$883.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GUTTERS-assembled alum/vinyl 5"	LinFt	\$ 5.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$6.75			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GUTTERS-assembled alum/vinyl 6"	LinFt	\$ 7.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$9.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GUTTERS-downspouts	LinFt	\$ 4.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5.50			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GUTTERS-seamless alum 5"	LinFt	\$ 9.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$11.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GUTTERS-seamless alum 6"	LinFt	\$ 14.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$17.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
JUNCTION BOX-concrete	Each	\$260.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$299.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
LUMBER-post, pressure treat 4" x 4"	LinFt	4.03			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4.50			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
LUMBER-post, pressure treat 4" x 6"	LinFt	6.62			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$7.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
LUMBER-post, pressure treat 6" x 6"	LinFt	12.82			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$14.25			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
LUMBER-pressure treated boards	BdFt	2.78			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$3.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave

Construction and Building Materials (Bricks, Concrete, Lumber, Ponds, Stream Restoration, Micro-Irrigation)								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - LONG TERM-TRM OR 700 GRAM COIR	SqYd		\$9.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$10.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - TEMP, 12 MONTHS or less LONGEVITY	SqYd		\$2.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - TEMP, 18-36 MONTHS LONGEVITY	SqYd		\$4.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$4.80		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - TEMP, < 400 SQ FT, STRAW -12 MONTHS OR LESS LONGEVITY	SqFt		\$0.35		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$0.39		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
MICROIRRIGATION SYSTEM	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 30,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$33,492.00	\$40,190.00	PPI
Snow/Ice Guard	LinFt		\$21.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$25.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
STEEL-reinforce, wire fabric/rebar	Lb		\$ 2.85		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$3.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
STONE-Boulders (installed)	Ton		\$138.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$168.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
STONE-gravel	Ton		\$ 50.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$65.75		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
STONE-riprap	Ton		\$ 69.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$90.75		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
STREAM DEBRIS REMOVAL	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$17,250.00	\$20,700.00	Ave
STREAM RESTORATION	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 50,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$55,820.00	\$66,984.00	PPI
USE EXCLUSION FENCE - includes gates and signs	LinFt		\$2.41		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2.75				Ave
Pipes and Trash Guards NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 4"	Each		\$9.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$11.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 5"	Each		\$10.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$12.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 6"	Each		\$14.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$16.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 8"	Each		\$36.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$41.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 10"	Each		\$49.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$56.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 12"	Each		\$62.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$71.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 15"	Each		\$103.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$119.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 18"	Each		\$208.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$239.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride <=3"	Each		\$8.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$9.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 4"	Each		\$17.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$20.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 6"	Each		\$49.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$56.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 8"	Each		\$110.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$126.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 10"	Each		\$471.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$539.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 12"	Each		\$708.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$811.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-stormwater 12"	Each		\$210.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$240.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE FITTING-stormwater 24"	Each		\$625.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$716.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-bent support for outlet	Each		\$150.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$172.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 8"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$42.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$48.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 10"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$44.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$50.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 12"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$51.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$58.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 15"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$52.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$60.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 18"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$60.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$68.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 24"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$65.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$74.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 48"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$117.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$134.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 60"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$173.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$198.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 72"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$219.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$251.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 6" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$44.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$50.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 8" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$46.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$52.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 10" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$47.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$54.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 12" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$55.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$63.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave

Pipes and Trash Guards								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).													
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 15" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$60.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$68.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 18" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$61.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$70.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 21" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$83.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 24" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$84.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$96.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 27" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$104.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 30" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$98.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$112.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 36" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$144.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$164.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 42" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$164.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$187.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 48" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$184.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$210.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 54" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$232.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$265.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 60" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$252.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$289.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 66" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$274.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$314.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 72" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$298.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$341.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 8" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$42.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$48.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 10" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$44.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$50.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 12" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$59.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$67.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 15" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$67.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$77.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 18" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$72.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$83.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 21" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$60.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$68.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 24" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$77.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$88.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 27" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$69.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$79.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 30" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$91.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$104.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 36" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$97.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$111.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 42" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$125.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 48" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$122.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$139.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 54" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$172.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 10 ga., 60" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$178.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$204.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 66" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$223.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 10 ga., 72" - Includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$212.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$242.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 4" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$5.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$5.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 6" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$7.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$8.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 8" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$12.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$14.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 10" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$15.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$17.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 12" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$20.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$23.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 15" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$23.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$27.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 18" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$35.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$40.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 24" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$55.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$63.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 36" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$73.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$84.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 42" - does not include excavation	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$138.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 48" - does not include excavation	LinFt		\$94.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$153.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 54" - does not include excavation	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$205.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 60" - does not include excavation	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$257.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Hickenbottom outlet 6"	Each		\$190.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$216.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Hickenbottom outlet 8"	Each		\$272.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$304.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Hickenbottom outlet 10"	Each		\$362.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$404.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Surface inlet tee (6 in)	Each		\$54.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$69.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Surface inlet tee (8 in)	Each		\$76.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$96.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Surface inlet tee (10 in)	Each		\$174.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$220.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- Perf drain w/ GEOTEXTILE FILTER, INCLUDES EXCAVATION/BACKFILL OF 2X3' PER LF	LinFt		\$7.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$8.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- Perf drain w/ 2'X2' GRAVEL FILTER, INCLUDES EXCAVATION/BACKFILL OF 2X3' PER LF	LinFt		\$16.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$19.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave

Pipes and Trash Guards								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).													
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
PIPE-Perf drain w/o filter, INCLUDES EXCAVATION/BACKFILL OF 2X3' PER LF	LinFt		\$5.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$6.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 1 1/2" or less (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$3.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$4.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 2" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$7.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$9.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 2.5" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$10.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$12.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 3" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$12.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$14.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 4" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$10.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$11.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 5" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$16.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$19.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 6" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$18.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$20.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 8" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$20.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$23.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 10" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$22.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$25.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 12" (does not include excavation)	LinFt		\$25.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$28.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride, quick coupling 3/4"-1"	Each		\$30.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$38.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- PE Water supply/fittings, <=2in, includes trenching	LinFt		\$3.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$4.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 12" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$57.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$66.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 15" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$62.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$72.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 18" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$68.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$78.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 21" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$73.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$84.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 24" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$89.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$102.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 30" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$143.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$164.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 36" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$197.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$226.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 42" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$286.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 48" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$303.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$347.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 54" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$403.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 60" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$458.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 72" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$496.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$569.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 4" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$33.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$37.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 6" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$35.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$40.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 8" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$37.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$42.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 10" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$42.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$49.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 12" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$41.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$47.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 15" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$42.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$49.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 18" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$62.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$71.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 24" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		\$83.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$95.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 30" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		103.38		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$118.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 36" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		122.12		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$140.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 42" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		148.69		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$170.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 48" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		163.04		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$186.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 54" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		209.49		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$240.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 60" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt		256.05		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$293.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
FACE PLATE alum. 12"-18"-INSTALLED	Each		\$1,200.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,461.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANIMAL GUARD - Band type	Each		\$187.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average						
ANIMAL GUARD - Inside type	Each		\$157.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average						
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 15"	Each		\$500.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$609.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 24"	Each		\$610.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$743.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 30"	Each		\$550.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$670.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 36"	Each		\$790.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$962.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 48"	Each		\$872.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,062.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 54"	Each		\$955.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,163.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 12"	Each		\$110.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$121.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 15"	Each		\$130.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$144.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 18"	Each		\$160.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$177.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave

Pipes and Trash Guards								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).													
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 24"	Each		\$230.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$254.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 30"	Each		\$290.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$321.25		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 36"	Each		\$390.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$432.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 42"	Each		\$590.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$653.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 48"	Each		\$630.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$697.75		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 60"	Each		\$1050.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,163.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 72"	Each		\$1500.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,661.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
Establishment of Trees and Riparian Buffers								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Bedding (Cropland Conversion to Trees ONLY)	Acre		\$99.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$100.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Chemical Release	Acre		\$110.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$110.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Chemical Site Prep	Acre		\$140.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$145.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Disking	Acre		\$67.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Mowing/Bushhogging	Acre		\$67.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Prescribed Burning	Acre		\$66.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$70.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Scalping/Furrowing	Acre		\$106.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$115.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Subsoiling	Acre		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
TREE-planting	Acre		\$148.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$148.00		\$ -	\$ -	NCFS
Establishment of Vegetation, Pasture Renovation and Cropland Conversion (Grass)								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
COVER CROP	Acre		\$70.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$80.00		\$ -	\$ -	Other
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 1 - 60% Residue	Acre		\$20.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$23.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 2 - 80%Residue	Acre		\$40.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$46.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 3 - Conventional 60% Residue	Acre		\$120.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$138.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 4 - Conventional 80% Residue	Acre		\$140.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$161.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
SOD-BASED ROTATION - Tier 1 - 3 yr/17 mos	Acre		\$100.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$113.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
SOD-BASED ROTATION - Tier 2 - 4 yr/29 mos	Acre		\$173.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$196.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
SOD-BASED ROTATION - Tier 3 - 5 yr/41 mos	Acre		\$233.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$264.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
CROPLAND CONVERSION - establish grass or wildlife planting, includes land preparation	Acre		\$420.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$476.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
PASTURE RENOVATION	Acre		\$377.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$427.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
VEGETATION-bag lime, seed and fertilizer	Acre		\$976.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,122.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION-Tree/Shrub Bare Root Seedlings	Each		\$4.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$4.60		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION-bulk lime, seed and fertilizer	Acre		\$767.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$882.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION-compost blanket	SqFt	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,666.00	\$6,799.50	Ave
VEGETATION-compost sock	LinFt		\$5.60		\$ -	\$ -	Actual		\$6.50		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
VEGETATION-Stripcropping	Acre		\$209.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$237.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
VEGETATION-establish, Christmas tree plantations	Acre		\$293.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$332.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
VEGETATION-Hydroseed	Acre		\$2,370.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,726.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION-establish, native species for riparian areas only	Acre		\$750.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$863.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION-Livestakes (installed)	Each		\$3.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$4.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION-mulch, small grain straw	Acre		\$1945.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,200.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VEGETATION- mulch netting installed	SqYd				\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1.00		\$ -	\$ -	Retail
VEGETATION-seedbed prep	Acre		\$ 140.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$161.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial

Grading and Earth Moving Components								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
EARTH FILL- ADJACENT (WITHIN 300 YDS)	CuYd	\$ 5.63			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$6.75			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
EARTH FILL ADJACENT, COMPACTED	CuYd	\$ 7.12			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$8.50			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
EARTH FILL HAULED	CuYd	\$32.86			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$39.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
EARTH FILL HAULED, COMPACTED	CuYd	\$ 34.89			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$41.50			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
EXCAVATION- Spring development/Stream Pickup	Hr	\$ 158.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$188.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
EXCAVATION- w/spoil-removal	CuYd	\$ 3.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4.15			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GRADING-medium, <=6" avg	Acre	\$3,209.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$3,810.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GRADING-heavy, 6"-9" avg	Acre	\$3,820.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4,535.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GRADING-extra heavy 9"-12" avg	Acre	\$4,430.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5,260.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GRADING-maximum heavy >12" avg	Acre	\$5,040.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5,984.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GRADING-minimum, <=1/4 acre	Job	\$2,630.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$3,123.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
HUAP- fine grading, geotextile, stone (does not include grading/excavation)	SqYd	\$24.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$31.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
HUAP-fine grading, concrete (does not include grading/excavation)	SqYd	\$77.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$103.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
HUAP-for tanks and troughs: fine grading (does not include grading/excavation), geotextile, stone, 44.4 SqYd (400	Each	\$1,064.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,370.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
HUAP- for tanks and troughs: fine grading (does not include grading/excavation), concrete, 44.4 SqYd (400 SqFt)	Each	\$3,410.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4,559.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
PRECISION LAND FORMING	Acre	\$ 305.25	\$ 305.25	\$ 381.50	\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$362.50	\$362.50	\$453.00	\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
SMOOTH/SHAPE-tractor disk/blade	Acre	\$381.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$453.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
Incentives								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
INCENTIVE - Manure/Litter Transport <= 20 mi.	Ton / CuYd	\$4.50 / \$3.75			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	Flat Rate	\$5.00 / \$4.25			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	PPI
INCENTIVE - Manure/Litter Transport 20-50 mi.	Ton / CuYd	\$8.25 / \$7.00			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	Flat Rate	\$9.25 / \$7.75			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	PPI
INCENTIVE - Manure/Litter Transport >= 50 mi.	Ton / CuYd	\$16.50 / \$14.00			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	Flat Rate	\$18.50 / 15.75			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	PPI
INCENTIVE - Nutrient Management 3yrs	Acre/Year	\$10.00			\$ -	\$ -	Flat Rate	\$15.00			\$ -	\$ -	
INCENTIVE - Precision Nutrient Management	Acre/Year	\$20.00			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Flat Rate	\$25.00			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	
INCENTIVE - Prescribed Grazing	Acre/Year	\$33.00			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Flat Rate	\$35.00			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	

Stream Protection Management								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
FENCE - SOLAR CHARGER	Each	\$375.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$401.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
FENCE-3-strand perm, electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$ 4.68			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5.22			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FENCE-4+-strand perm, electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$ 5.10			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5.69			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FENCE-perm, 3 strand interior, electric or non- electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$4.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5.02			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FENCE-perm, non-electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$ 5.90			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$6.59			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FENCE-Perm, streamside/floodplain, incl. gates	LinFt	\$2.40			\$ -	\$ -	Average						
FENCE-1-2 strand perm, electric or barbed, incl. Gates	LinFt						Average	\$4.70			\$ -	\$ -	Other
FENCE-temporary, portable, electric	LinFt	\$0.20			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$0.22			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA (Concrete and Grading - NO EXCAVATION (Average of each per SQ YD))	SqYd	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$ 82.50	\$ 99.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$101.00	\$121.50	Ave
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA -Pushwall including concrete waste blocks, No. 57 stone and geotextile	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$ 2,760.00	\$ 3,312.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$3,307.00	\$3,968.00	Ave
PUMP-housing, fiberglass/site built	Each	\$560.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$560.00			\$ -	\$ -	AgWRAP
PUMP-solar powered water	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 5,340.00	\$ 6,420.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$5,350.00	\$6,420.00	AgWRAP
PUMP-water supply (includes installation of the pump, pressure tank, and connection to the power supply)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 3,975.00	\$ 4,770.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$4,100.00	\$4,920.00	AgWRAP
Spring Header Casing	Each	\$560.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$723.35			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
STOCK TRAIL- fine grading, geotextile, stone (does not include excavation)	SqYd	\$24.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$31.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
STOCK TRAIL- fine grading, establish vegetation	SqYd	\$5.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$6.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
STREAM PROTECTION WELL-construction/head protection	LinFt	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$24.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$27.00	\$ -	\$ -	AgWRAP
STREAM PROTECTION WELL-permit (only where agriculture is not exempt from well permit fees)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 500.00	\$ 600.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$500.00	\$600.00	AgWRAP
STREAM PROTECTION WELL- Steel casing	LinFt	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$25.00	\$30.00	AgWRAP
TANK-temp storage, 1000 gal	Each	\$1463.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,813.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-temp storage, 1500 gal	Each	\$1872.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$2,129.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-temp storage, 2500 gal	Each	\$2318.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$2,675.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK- watering (fixed) Continuous Flow Concrete Tank	Each	\$ 1,863.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$2,208.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK- watering (fixed) Non-Continuous Flow Concrete Tank	Each	\$ 1,574.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,867.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 1- or 2-Hole Watering Tank (<15 gal.)	Each	\$ 988.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,061.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 1- or 2-Hole Watering Tank (<15 gal.), concrete pad	Each	\$ 1394.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,304.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (20 - 28 gal.)	Each	\$ 1280.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,848.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (20 - 28 gal.), concrete pad	Each	\$ 1,687.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,848.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (33 gal.)	Each	\$ 1367.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,410.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (33 gal.), concrete pad	Each	\$ 1,774.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,954.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (44 gal.)	Each	\$ 1,421.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,533.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (44 gal.), concrete pad	Each	\$ 1,827.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$94.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (70 gal.)	Each	\$ 1,603.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,782.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (70 gal.), concrete pad	Each	\$ 2,009.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$2,323.25			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
TANK-watering (portable) /Pressurized Waterer	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 500.00	\$ 600.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$558.00	\$669.50	PPI
VALVE-float, automatic, brass	Each	\$60.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$75.50			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
VALVE BOX-Plastic	Each	\$105.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$140.75			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER SUPPLY-Municipal tap	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 2300.00	\$ 2760.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,632.50	\$3,159.00	Retail

Waste Management Measures								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
COMPOSTER BINS ONLY -wood, inside or outside storage structure, area of bin	SqFt	\$9.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$10.76			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
COMPOSTER-lumber/roof	SqFt	\$ 16.00	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.50	\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$19.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$ -	\$ -	Ave
DRY STACK-dairy/beef/poultry, block	SqFt	\$13.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$16.50			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
DRY STACK-dairy/beef/poultry, wood/metal	SqFt	\$ 17.75	\$ 14.75	\$ 14.75	\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$21.25	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$ -	\$ -	Ave
DRY STACK-truss arch, fabric roofed	SqFt	\$8.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$10.50			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA - Feeding/Waste Storage Structure FEED/WASTE-STRUCTURE	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 40,500.00	\$ 48,600.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$50,000.00	\$60,000.00	Ave
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM < 720 sq ft w/Grinder and Storage	SqFt	\$301.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$383.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM 720 sq ft to 1440 sq ft w/Grinder and Storage	SqFt	\$235.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$299.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM > 1450 sq ft w/ Grinder and Storage	SqFt	\$198.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$252.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM 600 sq ft to 1450 sq ft w/ Storage	SqFt	\$213.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$271.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM > 1450 sq ft w/ Storage	SqFt	\$183.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$233.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FREEZER-Manufactured Unit, Installed	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 4,200.00	\$ 5,040.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,020.00	\$6,024.00	Ave
GASIFICATION - 275 lb Corrugated Aluminumacity (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 31,175.25	\$ 37,410.30	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$34,804.00	\$41,764.50	PPI
GASIFICATION - 400 lb Corrugated Aluminumacity (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 39,374.25	\$ 47,429.10	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$43,957.00	\$52,748.00	PPI
GASIFICATION - 800 lb Corrugated Aluminumacity (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 49,905.75	\$ 56,286.90	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$55,715.00	\$66,858.00	PPI
GASIFICATION - 1,200 lb Corrugated Aluminumacity (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 55,020.00	\$ 66,024.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$61,424.00	\$73,709.00	PPI
INCINERATOR <= 250 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 14,700.00	\$ 17,640.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$16,411.00	\$19,693.00	PPI
INCINERATOR 400-500 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 16,800.00	\$ 20,160.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$18,755.00	\$22,506.00	PPI
INCINERATOR 600-700 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 19,125.00	\$ 22,950.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$21,351.00	\$25,621.00	PPI
INCINERATOR 800 - 1000 lb Capacity- includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 21,300.00	\$ 25,560.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$23,779.00	\$28,534.50	PPI
INCINERATOR >1,000 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 26,175.00	\$ 31,410.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$29,222.00	\$35,066.50	PPI
INCINERATOR-Roof w/ storm collar	SqFt	\$20.50			\$ -	\$ -	Actual	\$24.50			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
Lagoon Biosolids Removal	Gallon	\$0.03			\$26,000 \$50,000	\$26,000 \$50,000	Flat Rate	\$0.04			\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	Receipts
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operation	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Actual
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operation - CLOSURE	Gallon							\$0.04			\$ -	\$ -	Flat Rate
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operation - CLOSURE: Stabilization for Breach/Freshwater Pond Conversion	Job							\$4,000			\$ -	\$ -	Flat Rate
ROTARY DRUMS-2900 gal, w/drive motor	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 20,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$22,328.00	\$26,793.60	PPI
ROTARY DRUMS-2900 gal, w/forced aeration system	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 25,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$27,910.00	\$33,492.00	PPI
SOLIDS SEPARATION FROM TANK-BASED AQUACULTURE	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 37,500.00	\$ 45,000.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$41,865.00	\$50,238.00	PPI
WASTE APPLICATION-Poultry litter/Manure spreader	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 18,000.00	\$ 21,600.00	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$25,125.00	\$30,150.00	Receipts
WASTE APPLICATION - Manure spreader	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed					Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$33,525.00	\$40,230.00	Receipts
WASTE APPLICATION - System	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$26,000 \$50,000	\$42,000 \$60,000	Actual	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 50,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	Actual
WASTE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE	Gallon							\$0.04			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Flat Rate
WASTE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE – Stabilization for Breach/Freshwater Pond Conversion	Job							\$4,000			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Flat Rate
WASTE IMPOUNDMENT—closure-Closure	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$75,000.00	\$90,000.00	Actual						

Water Control Structures								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 12"-18" pipe	Each	\$650.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$792.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 24" pipe	Each	\$1010.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,230.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 30" pipe	Each	\$1250.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,522.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 36" pipe	Each	\$1490.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,815.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 42" pipe	Each	\$1730.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,107.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 48" pipe	Each	\$1970.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,399.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 54" pipe	Each	\$2210.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,691.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 60" pipe	Each	\$2450.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,984.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 72" pipe	Each	\$2930.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$3,568.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 18"	Each	\$346.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$346.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 24"	Each	\$529.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$529.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 30"	Each	\$697.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$697.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 36"	Each	\$907.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$907.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 18"	Each	\$966.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$966.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 24"	Each	\$1229.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,229.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 30"	Each	\$1940.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,940.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 36"	Each	\$2329.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,329.00		\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
GATE-shear, alum, 10"x3/4" lift rod	Each	\$230.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$280.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 6"	Each	\$615.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$750.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 8"	Each	\$650.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$792.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 10"	Each	\$765.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$932.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 12"	Each	\$1,335.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,627.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-shear, Polyvinyl Chloride pipe	Each	\$535.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$622.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-slide, Polyvinyl Chloride pipe 8"	Each	\$915.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$1,064.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
GATE-slide, Polyvinyl Chloride pipe 12"	Each	\$1,885.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$2,192.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
HEADWALL-aluminum	SqFt	\$110.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$134.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
HEADWALL-concrete - includes steel reinforcement	CuYd	\$630.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$773.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
HEADWALL-sand cement bag >=60 lb	Bag	\$8.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$10.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum 15"-18"/16 ga	LinFt	\$555.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$635.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum 21"-24"/16 ga	LinFt	\$575.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$658.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum 30"-36"/14 ga	LinFt	\$600.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$687.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum perf 15"-18"/16 ga	LinFt	\$620.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$709.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum perf 21"-24"/16 ga	LinFt	\$645.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$738.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum perf 30"-36"/14 ga	LinFt	\$705.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$807.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 8"-12"/16 ga	LinFt	\$510.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$584.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 15"-21"/16 ga	LinFt	\$605.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$692.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 24"-30"/16 ga	LinFt	\$655.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$749.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 36"-48"/14 ga	LinFt	\$720.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$824.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 54"/12 ga	LinFt	\$765.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$875.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 15"-21"/16 ga	LinFt	\$630.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$721.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 24"-30"/16 ga	LinFt	\$675.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$772.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 36"-48"/14 ga	LinFt	\$765.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$875.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 54"/12 ga	LinFt	\$810.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average		\$927.00		\$ -	\$ -	Ave

Water Control Structures								Proposed FY2026 Cost					
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Source
RISER-fb .175in plate 102in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure	Each		\$18,972.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$23,105.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb .175in plate 108in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure	Each		\$21,282.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$25,918.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb .175in plate 114in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$23,742.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$28,914.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb .175in plate 120in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$26,351.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$32,092.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 18" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/ 2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$2,330.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$2,838.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 24" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$2,550.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$3,106.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 30" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$2,915.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$3,550.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 36" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$3,443.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4,184.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 42" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$4,095.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$4,987.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 48" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$4,910.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$5,980.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 54" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$5,875.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$7,155.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 60" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/ 2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$6,988.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$8,510.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 66" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$8,251.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$10,048.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 72" x 6' (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$9,664.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$11,769.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 78in/12 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$11,226.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$136,712.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 84in/10 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$12,938.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$15,757.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 90in/10 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$14,800.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$18,024.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
RISER-fb 96in/10 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2" Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$16,811.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$20,473.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE - Automated Valve - locally programmable	Each		\$6,485.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$7,600.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE - Automated Valve - fully programmable	Each						Average	\$8,600.00			\$ -	\$ -	Retail
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 6"x4'	Each		\$1135.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,361.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 6"x5'	Each		\$1261.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,513.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 6"x6'	Each		\$1443.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,730.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 8"x4'	Each		\$1140.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,367.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 8"x5'	Each		\$1,290.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,547.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 8"x6'	Each		\$1,518.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,820.00			\$ -	\$ -	PPI Partial
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed WATERGATE 8 in	Each		\$1479.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,803.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed WATERGATE 10 in	Each		\$923.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average	\$1,125.00			\$ -	\$ -	Ave
For actual cost items, the payment is based on 75 or 90 percent of actual cost, not to exceed the established cost share cap. The cost share cap listed is the maximum amount of cost share reimbursement allowed for that component/BMP. *Local Soil & Water Conservation Districts can set more restrictive costs or caps in their annual strategic before any current year contracts are approved.													

Draft FY2026 Agriculture Cost Share Program Average Cost List							
Agrichemical Pollution Prevention							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
ABANDONED TREE REMOVAL	Acre	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$930.00	\$1,116.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL CONTAINMENT AND MIXING FACILITY	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$24,750.00	\$29,700.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY-building- incl. plumbing, electrical, and misc	SqFt	\$65.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
Agrichemical Handling Facility-chemical storage - including block, sealant, perlite, and platform	SqFt	\$71.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
AGRICHEMICAL MIXING STATION - Portable	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,940.00	\$7,128.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-PUMP- housing, fiberglass/site built	Each	\$560.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-PUMP- solar powered water supply	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,350.00	\$6,420.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-PUMP- water supply	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$4,100.00	\$4,920.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY-WATER SUPPLY municipal tap	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,632.00	\$3,158.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY- WELL construction/head protection	LinFt	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$27.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY- WELL permit (only where agriculture is not exempt from well permit fees)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$500.00	\$600.00	Actual
AGRICHEMICAL FACILITY- WELL Steel casing	LinFt	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$25.00	\$30.00	Actual
CHEMIGATION/FERTIGATION BACKFLOW PREVENTION SYSTEM	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,411.00	\$2,893.50	Actual
PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION TIER-1. GPS Guidance	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,850.00	\$3,420.00	Actual
PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION TIER-2. Automatic Application Rate Control	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,528.00	\$3,034.00	Actual
PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION TIER-3. Boom Section Control	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,670.00	\$3,204.00	Actual
Construction and Building Materials (Bricks, Concrete, Lumber, Ponds, Stream Restoration, Micro-Irrigation)							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
ABANDONED WELL CLOSURE	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$20,010.00	\$2,412.00	Actual
AGRICULTURAL POND - Sediment Removal Only	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$8,311.00	\$9,973.00	Actual
AGRICULTURAL POND RESTORATION/REPAIR	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$43,500.00	\$52,200.00	Actual
AGRICULTURAL POND RESTORATION/ REPAIR-Engineering	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$11,000.00	\$13,200.00	Actual
AGRICULTURAL WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$16,746.00	\$20,095.00	Actual
DEWATERING	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$3,750.00	\$4,500.00	Actual
BRICK-8"	Each	\$0.94			\$ -	\$ -	Average
CATCH BASIN	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,815.00	\$3,378.00	Actual
CLEARING-removing woods	Acre	\$5,617.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
CONCRETE BLOCK-6" or 8"	Each	\$5.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
CONCRETE BLOCK-12"	Each	\$5.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
CONCRETE-non-reinforced <= 5 CuYd	CuYd	\$715.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
CONCRETE-non-reinforced > 5 CuYd	CuYd	\$657.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
CONCRETE-Reinforced (WW or Fiber - does not include rebar)	CuYd	\$721.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-silt, install/maintain	LinFt	\$4.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FILTER CLOTH-geotextile fabric	SqYd	\$4.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRATE-removable 24" frame & grate	Each	\$517.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRATE-removable 30" frame & grate	Each	\$700.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRATE-removable 36" frame & grate	Each	\$883.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GUTTERS-assembled alum/vinyl 5"	LinFt	\$6.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GUTTERS-assembled alum/vinyl 6"	LinFt	\$9.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GUTTERS-downspouts	LinFt	\$5.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GUTTERS-seamless alum 5"	LinFt	\$11.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GUTTERS-seamless alum 6"	LinFt	\$17.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
JUNCTION BOX-concrete	Each	\$299.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
LUMBER-post, pressure treat 4" x 4"	LinFt	\$4.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
LUMBER-post, pressure treat 4" x 6"	LinFt	\$7.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
LUMBER-post, pressure treat 6" x 6"	LinFt	\$14.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
LUMBER-pressure treated boards	BdFt	\$3.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average

Construction and Building Materials (Bricks, Concrete, Lumber, Ponds, Stream Restoration, Micro-Irrigation)							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - LONG TERM- TRM OR 700 GRAM COIR	SqYd	\$10.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - TEMP, 12 MONTHS or less LONGEVITY	SqYd	\$2.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - TEMP, 18-36 MONTHS LONGEVITY	SqYd	\$4.80			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EROSION CONTROL MATTING - TEMP, < 400 SQ FT, STRAW -12 MONTHS OR LESS LONGEVITY	SqFt	\$0.39			\$ -	\$ -	Average
MICROIRRIGATION SYSTEM	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$33,492.00	\$40,190.00	Actual
Snow/Ice Guard	LinFt	\$25.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STEEL-reinforce, wire fabric/rebar	Lb	\$3.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STONE-Boulders (installed)	Ton	\$168.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STONE-gravel	Ton	\$65.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STONE-riprap	Ton	\$90.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STREAM DEBRIS REMOVAL	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$17,250.00	\$20,700.00	Actual
STREAM RESTORATION	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$55,820.00	\$66,984.00	Actual
USE EXCLUSION FENCE - includes gates and signs	LinFt	\$2.75					Average
Pipes and Trash Guards NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 4"	Each	\$11.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 5"	Each	\$12.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 6"	Each	\$16.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 8"	Each	\$41.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 10"	Each	\$56.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 12"	Each	\$71.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 15"	Each	\$119.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Corrugated Polyethylene 18"	Each	\$239.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride <=3"	Each	\$9.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 4"	Each	\$20.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 6"	Each	\$56.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 8"	Each	\$126.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 10"	Each	\$539.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-Polyvinyl Chloride 12"	Each	\$811.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-stormwater 12"	Each	\$240.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE FITTING-stormwater 24"	Each	\$716.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-bent support for outlet	Each	\$172.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 8"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$48.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 10"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$50.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 12"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$58.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 15"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$60.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 18"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$68.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 24"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$74.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 48"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$134.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 60"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$198.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized and bituminous coated with paved invert, 16 ga., 72"- includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$251.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 6" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$50.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 8" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$52.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 10" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$54.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 12" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$63.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average

Pipes and Trash Guards							
NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 15" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$68.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 16 ga., 18" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$70.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 21" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$83.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 24" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$96.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 27" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$104.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 14 ga., 30" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$112.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 36" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$164.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 42" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$187.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 48" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$210.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 54" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$265.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 60" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$289.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 66" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$314.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, 12 ga., 72" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$341.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 8" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$48.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 10" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$50.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 12" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$67.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 15" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$77.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 16 ga., 18" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$83.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 21" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$68.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 24" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$88.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 27" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$79.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 14 ga., 30" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$104.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 36" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$111.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 42" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$125.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 48" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$139.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 54" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$172.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 10 ga., 60" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$204.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 12 ga., 66" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$223.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED METAL, galvanized uncoated, 10 ga., 72" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$242.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 4" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$5.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 6" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$8.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 8" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$14.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 10" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$17.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, single wall, 12" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$23.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 15" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$27.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 18" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$40.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 24" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$63.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 36" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$84.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 42" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$138.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 48" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$153.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 54" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$205.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- CORRUGATED PLASTIC, polyethylene, double wall, 60" - does not include excavation	LinFt	\$257.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average

Pipes and Trash Guards NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
PIPE-Hickenbottom outlet 6"	Each	\$216.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Hickenbottom outlet 8"	Each	\$304.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Hickenbottom outlet 10"	Each	\$404.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Surface inlet tee (6 in)	Each	\$69.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Surface inlet tee (8 in)	Each	\$96.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Surface inlet tee (10 in)	Each	\$220.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- Perf drain w/ GEOTEXTILE FILTER, INCLUDES EXCAVATION/BACKFILL OF 2'X3' PER LF	LinFt	\$8.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- Perf drain w/ 2'X2' GRAVEL FILTER, INCLUDES EXCAVATION/BACKFILL OF 2'X3' PER LF	LinFt	\$19.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Perf drain w/o filter, INCLUDES EXCAVATION/BACKFILL OF 2'X3' PER LF	LinFt	\$6.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 1 1/2" or less (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$4.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 2" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$9.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 2.5" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$12.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 3" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$14.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 4" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$11.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 5" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$19.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 6" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$20.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 8" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$23.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 10" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$25.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride 12" (does not include excavation)	LinFt	\$28.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-Polyvinyl Chloride, quick coupling 3/4"-1"	Each	\$38.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- PE Water supply/fittings, <=2in, includes trenching	LinFt	\$4.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 12" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$66.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 15" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$72.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 18" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$78.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 21" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$84.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 24" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$102.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 30" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$164.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 36" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$226.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 42" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$286.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 48" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$347.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 54" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$403.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 60" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$458.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE- REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), class 3, 72" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$569.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 4" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$37.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 6" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$40.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 8" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$42.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 10" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$49.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 12" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$47.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 15" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$49.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 18" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$71.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 24" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$95.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 30" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$118.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 36" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$140.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 42" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$170.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 48" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$186.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 54" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$240.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PIPE-CORRUGATED STORMWATER, TYPE S, SMOOTH WALL, 60" - includes excavation and backfill	LinFt	\$293.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average

Pipes and Trash Guards

NOTE: PIPE - CORRUGATED METAL, CORRUGATED ALUMINUM, REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP), CORRUGATED STORMWATER Where excavation and backfill are included, an assumed volume is calculated by pipe diameter plus 3' wide by pipe diameter plus 2' deep per linear foot (EX. 24" pipe would be 5' wide x4' deep per linear foot).

Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
FACE PLATE alum. 12"-18"-INSTALLED	Each		\$1,461.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANIMAL GUARD - Band type	Each		\$187.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANIMAL GUARD - Inside type	Each		\$157.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 15"	Each		\$609.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 24"	Each		\$743.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 30"	Each		\$670.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 36"	Each		\$962.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 48"	Each		\$1,062.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Corrugated Aluminum 54"	Each		\$1,163.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 12"	Each		\$121.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 15"	Each		\$144.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 18"	Each		\$177.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 24"	Each		\$254.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 30"	Each		\$321.25		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 36"	Each		\$432.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 42"	Each		\$653.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 48"	Each		\$697.75		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 60"	Each		\$1,163.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TRASH GD-Polyvinyl Chloride/Coated Corrugated Steel/steel 72"	Each		\$1,661.50		\$ -	\$ -	Average

Establishment of Trees and Riparian Buffers							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Bedding (Cropland Conversion to Trees ONLY)	Acre		\$100.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Chemical Release	Acre		\$110.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Chemical Site Prep	Acre		\$145.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Disking	Acre		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Mowing/Bushhogging	Acre		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Prescribed Burning	Acre		\$70.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Scalping/Furrowing	Acre		\$115.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE ESTABLISHMENT - Subsoiling	Acre		\$75.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
TREE-planting	Acre		\$148.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
Establishment of Vegetation, Pasture Renovation and Cropland Conversion (Grass)							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
COVER CROP	Acre		\$80.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 1 - 60% Residue	Acre		\$23.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 2 - 80%Residue	Acre		\$46.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 3 - Conventional 60% Residue	Acre		\$138.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT - Tier 4 - Conventional 80% Residue	Acre		\$161.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
SOD-BASED ROTATION - Tier 1 - 3 yr/17 mos	Acre		\$113.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
SOD-BASED ROTATION - Tier 2 - 4 yr/29 mos	Acre		\$196.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
SOD-BASED ROTATION - Tier 3 - 5 yr/41 mos	Acre		\$264.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
CROPLAND CONVERSION - establish grass or wildlife planting, includes land preparation	Acre		\$476.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
PASTURE RENOVATION	Acre		\$427.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-bag lime, seed and fertilizer	Acre		\$1,122.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-Tree/Shrub Bare Root Seedlings	Each		\$4.60		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-bulk lime, seed and fertilizer	Acre		\$882.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-compost blanket	SqFt	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,666.00	\$6,799.50	Actual
VEGETATION-compost sock	LinFt		\$6.50		\$ -	\$ -	Actual
VEGETATION-Stripcropping	Acre		\$237.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-establish, Christmas tree plantations	Acre		\$332.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-Hydroseed	Acre		\$2,726.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-establish, native species for riparian areas only	Acre		\$863.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-Livestakes (installed)	Each		\$4.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-mulch, small grain straw	Acre		\$2,200.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION- mulch netting installed	SqYd		\$1.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
VEGETATION-seedbed prep	Acre		\$161.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average

Grading and Earth Moving Components							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
EARTH FILL- ADJACENT (WITHIN 300 YDS)	CuYd	\$6.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EARTH FILL ADJACENT, COMPACTED	CuYd	\$8.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EARTH FILL HAULED	CuYd	\$39.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EARTH FILL HAULED, COMPACTED	CuYd	\$41.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EXCAVATION- Spring development/Stream Pickup	Hr	\$188.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
EXCAVATION	CuYd	\$4.15			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRADING-medium, <=6" avg	Acre	\$3,810.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRADING-heavy, 6"-9" avg	Acre	\$4,535.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRADING-extra heavy 9"-12" avg	Acre	\$5,260.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRADING-maximum heavy >12" avg	Acre	\$5,984.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GRADING-minimum, <=1/4 acre	Job	\$3,123.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HUAP- fine grading, geotextile, stone (does not include grading/excavation)	SqYd	\$31.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HUAP-fine grading, concrete (does not include grading/excavation)	SqYd	\$103.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HUAP-for tanks and troughs: fine grading (does not include grading/excavation), geotextile, stone, 44.4 SqYd (400 SqFt)	Each	\$1,370.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HUAP- for tanks and troughs: fine grading (does not include grading/excavation), concrete, 44.4 SqYd (400 SqFt)	Each	\$4,559.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PRECISION LAND FORMING	Acre	\$362.50	\$362.50	\$453.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
SMOOTH/SHAPE-tractor disk/blade	Acre	\$453.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
Incentives							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
INCENTIVE - Manure/Litter Transport <= 20 mi.	Ton / CuYd	\$5.00 / \$4.25			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	Flat Rate
INCENTIVE - Manure/Litter Transport 20-50 mi.	Ton / CuYd	\$9.25 / \$7.75			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	Flat Rate
INCENTIVE - Manure/Litter Transport >= 50 mi.	Ton / CuYd	\$18.50 / 15.75			\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	Flat Rate
INCENTIVE - Nutrient Management 3yrs	Acre/Year	\$15.00			\$ -	\$ -	Flat Rate
INCENTIVE - Precision Nutrient Management	Acre/Year	\$25.00			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Flat Rate
INCENTIVE - Prescribed Grazing	Acre/Year	\$35.00			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Flat Rate

Stream Protection Management							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
FENCE - SOLAR CHARGER	Each	\$401.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-3-strand perm, electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$5.22			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-4+-strand perm, electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$5.69			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-perm, 3 strand interior, electric or non- electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$5.02			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-perm, non-electric, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$6.59			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-1-2 strand perm, electric or barbed, incl. Gates	LinFt	\$4.70			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FENCE-temporary, portable, electric	LinFt	\$0.22			\$ -	\$ -	Average
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA (Concrete and Grading - NO EXCAVATION (Average of each per SQ YD))	SqYd	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$101.00	\$121.50	Actual
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA -Pushwall including concrete waste blocks, No. 57 stone and geotextile	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$3,307.00	\$3,968.00	Actual
PUMP-housing, fiberglass/site built	Each	\$560.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
PUMP-solar powered water	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$5,350.00	\$6,420.00	Actual
PUMP-water supply (includes installation of the pump, pressure tank, and connection to the power supply)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$4,100.00	\$4,920.00	Actual
Spring Header Casing	Each	\$723.35			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STOCK TRAIL- fine grading, geotextile, stone (does not include excavation)	SqYd	\$31.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STOCK TRAIL- fine grading, establish vegetation	SqYd	\$6.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
STREAM PROTECTION WELL-construction/head protection	LinFt	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$27.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
STREAM PROTECTION WELL-permit (only where agriculture is not exempt from well permit fees)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$500.00	\$600.00	Actual
STREAM PROTECTION WELL- Steel casing	LinFt	Cost Share percent of actual amount			\$25.00	\$30.00	Actual
TANK-temp storage, 1000 gal	Each	\$1,813.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-temp storage, 1500 gal	Each	\$2,129.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-temp storage, 2500 gal	Each	\$2,675.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK- watering (fixed) Continuous Flow Concrete Tank	Each	\$2,208.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK- watering (fixed) Non-Continuous Flow Concrete Tank	Each	\$1,867.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 1- or 2-Hole Watering Tank (<15 gal.)	Each	\$1,061.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 1- or 2-Hole Watering Tank (<15 gal.) , concrete pad	Each	\$1,304.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (20 - 28 gal.)	Each	\$1,848.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (20 - 28 gal.) , concrete pad	Each	\$1,848.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (33 gal.)	Each	\$1,410.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (33 gal.) , concrete pad	Each	\$1,954.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (44 gal.)	Each	\$1,533.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 2-Hole Watering Tank (44 gal.) , concrete pad	Each	\$94.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (70 gal.)	Each	\$1,782.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (fixed)/Pressurized 4-Hole Watering Tank (70 gal.) , concrete pad	Each	\$2,323.25			\$ -	\$ -	Average
TANK-watering (portable) /Pressurized Waterer	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$558.00	\$669.50	Actual
VALVE-float, automatic, brass	Each	\$75.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
VALVE BOX-Plastic	Each	\$140.75			\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER SUPPLY-Municipal tap	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$2,632.50	\$3,159.00	Actual

Waste Management Measures							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
COMPOSTER BINS ONLY -wood, inside or outside storage structure, area of bin	SqFt	\$10.76			\$ -	\$ -	Average
COMPOSTER-lumber/roof	SqFt	\$19.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
DRY STACK-dairy/beef/poultry, block	SqFt	\$16.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
DRY STACK-dairy/beef/poultry, wood/metal	SqFt	\$21.25	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$ -	\$ -	Average
DRY STACK-truss arch, fabric roofed	SqFt	\$10.50			\$ -	\$ -	Average
LIVESTOCK FEEDING AREA - Feeding/Waste Storage Structure	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$50,000.00	\$60,000.00	Actual
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM < 720 sq ft w/Grinder and Storage	SqFt	\$383.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM 720 sq ft. to 1440 sq ft w/Grinder and Storage	SqFt	\$299.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM > 1450 sq ft w/ Grinder and Storage	SqFt	\$252.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM 600 sq ft to 1450 sq ft w/ Storage	SqFt	\$271.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FORCED AERATION COMPOST SYSTEM > 1450 sq ft w/ Storage	SqFt	\$233.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FREEZER-Manufactured Unit, Installed	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$5,020.00	\$6,024.00	Actual
GASIFICATION - 275 lb Corrugated Aluminumacy (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$34,804.00	\$41,764.50	Actual
GASIFICATION - 400 lb Corrugated Aluminumacy (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$43,957.00	\$52,748.00	Actual
GASIFICATION - 800 lb Corrugated Aluminumacy (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$55,715.00	\$66,858.00	Actual
GASIFICATION - 1,200 lb Corrugated Aluminumacy (delivered & installed)	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$61,424.00	\$73,709.00	Actual
INCINERATOR <= 250 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$16,411.00	\$19,693.00	Actual
INCINERATOR 400-500 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$18,755.00	\$22,506.00	Actual
INCINERATOR 600-700 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$21,351.00	\$25,621.00	Actual
INCINERATOR 800 - 1000 lb Capacity- includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$23,779.00	\$28,534.50	Actual
INCINERATOR >1,000 lb Capacity - includes concrete slab and electrical service	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$29,222.00	\$35,066.50	Actual
INCINERATOR-Roof w/ storm collar	SqFt	\$24.50			\$ -	\$ -	Actual
Lagoon Biosolids Removal	Gallon	\$0.04			\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	Flat Rate
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operation	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Actual
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operation - CLOSURE	Gallon	\$0.04			\$ -	\$ -	Flat Rate
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operation - CLOSURE: Stabilization for Breach/Freshwater Pond Conversion	Job	\$4,000			\$ -	\$ -	Flat Rate
ROTARY DRUMS-2900 gal, w/drive motor	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$22,328.00	\$26,793.60	Actual
ROTARY DRUMS-2900 gal, w/forced aeration system	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$27,910.00	\$33,492.00	Actual
SOLIDS SEPARATION FROM TANK-BASED AQUACULTURE	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$41,865.00	\$50,238.00	Actual
WASTE APPLICATION-Poultry litter spreader	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$25,125.00	\$30,150.00	Actual
WASTE APPLICATION - Manure spreader	Each	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$33,525.00	\$40,230.00	Actual
WASTE APPLICATION - System	Job	Cost Share percent of actual amount not to exceed			\$ 50,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	Actual
WASTE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE	Gallon	\$0.04			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Flat Rate
WASTE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE – Stabilization for Breach/Freshwater Pond Conversion	Job	\$4,000			\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Flat Rate

Water Control Structures							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 12"-18" pipe	Each	\$792.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 24" pipe	Each	\$1,230.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 30" pipe	Each	\$1,522.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 36" pipe	Each	\$1,815.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 42" pipe	Each	\$2,107.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 48" pipe	Each	\$2,399.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 54" pipe	Each	\$2,691.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 60" pipe	Each	\$2,984.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
ANTISEEP COLL-alum, 72" pipe	Each	\$3,568.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 18"	Each	\$346.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 24"	Each	\$529.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 30"	Each	\$697.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Plastic Pipe 36"	Each	\$907.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 18"	Each	\$966.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 24"	Each	\$1,229.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 30"	Each	\$1,940.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
FLAP GATE-Corrugated Metal Pipe 36"	Each	\$2,329.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-shear, alum, 10'x3/4" lift rod	Each	\$280.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 6"	Each	\$750.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 8"	Each	\$792.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 10"	Each	\$932.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-shear, Coated Corrugated Steel w/ frame/rod 12"	Each	\$1,627.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-shear, Polyvinyl Chloride pipe	Each	\$622.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-slide, Polyvinyl Chloride pipe 8"	Each	\$1,064.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
GATE-slide, Polyvinyl Chloride pipe 12"	Each	\$2,192.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HEADWALL-aluminum	SqFt	\$134.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HEADWALL-concrete - includes steel reinforcement	CuYd	\$773.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
HEADWALL-sand cement bag >=60 lb	Bag	\$10.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum 15"-18"/16 ga	LinFt	\$635.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum 21"-24"/16 ga	LinFt	\$658.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum 30"-36"/14 ga	LinFt	\$687.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum perf 15"-18"/16 ga	LinFt	\$709.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum perf 21"-24"/16 ga	LinFt	\$738.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Corrugated Aluminum perf 30"-36"/14 ga	LinFt	\$807.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 8"-12"/16 ga	LinFt	\$584.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 15"-21"/16 ga	LinFt	\$692.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 24"-30"/16 ga	LinFt	\$749.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 36"-48"/14 ga	LinFt	\$824.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel 54"/12 ga	LinFt	\$875.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 15"-21"/16 ga	LinFt	\$721.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 24"-30"/16 ga	LinFt	\$772.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 36"-48"/14 ga	LinFt	\$875.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-Coated Corrugated Steel perf 54"/12 ga	LinFt	\$927.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb .175in plate 102in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each	\$23,105.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb .175in plate 108in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each	\$25,918.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb .175in plate 114in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each	\$28,914.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb .175in plate 120in (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each	\$32,092.00			\$ -	\$ -	Average

Water Control Structures							
Component	Unit Type	WESTERN REGION Unit Cost	CENTRAL REGION Unit Cost	EASTERN REGION Unit Cost	Maximum Cost Share 75 Percent	Maximum Cost Share 90 Percent	Cost Type
RISER-fb 18" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/ 2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$2,838.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 24" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$3,106.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 30" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$3,550.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 36" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$4,184.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 42" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$4,987.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 48" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$5,980.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 54" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$7,155.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 60" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/ 2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$8,510.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 66" x 5' (4' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$10,048.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 72" x 6' (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$11,769.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 78in/12 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$136,712.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 84in/10 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$15,757.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 90in/10 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$18,024.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
RISER-fb 96in/10 ga (5' water ht) Aluminum Flashboard Riser w/2' Flanged Stub, Includes: Pressure Treated Pine Tongue & Groove Boards & Trash Guard	Each		\$20,473.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE - Automated Valve - locally programmable	Each		\$7,600.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE - Automated Valve - fully programmable	Each		\$8,600.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 6"x4'	Each		\$1,361.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 6"x5'	Each		\$1,513.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 6"x6'	Each		\$1,730.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 8"x4'	Each		\$1,367.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 8"x5'	Each		\$1,547.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed 8"x6'	Each		\$1,820.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed WATERGATE 8 in	Each		\$1,803.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE in-line, installed WATERGATE 10 in	Each		\$1,125.00		\$ -	\$ -	Average

For actual cost items, the payment is based on 75 or 90 percent of actual cost, not to exceed the established cost share cap. The cost share cap listed is the maximum amount of cost share reimbursement allowed for that component/BMP.

*Local Soil & Water Conservation Districts can set more restrictive costs or caps in their annual strategic before any current year contracts are approved.

FY 2026 Cost List

Action: Approve the Fiscal Year 2026 Agriculture Cost Share Program Cost List.



FY2026 ACSP Detailed Implementation Plan



FY 2026 Detailed Implementation Plan

- Updates

- Updated website links, cross-referenced and verified BMP policy definitions
- Added CREP as receiving earmarked funds in addition to IISI
- Waste & Nutrient Management BMP updates have been applied
- Added the new “Use Exclusion Fencing” BMP
- Extended 3rd party engineer stream restoration design policy
- Attached the current BMP Technical Competency Requirements: there were no updates to BMP competencies this past year





Detailed Implementation Plan Fiscal Year 2026

July 23, 2025

AGRICULTURE COST SHARE PROGRAM SUMMARY

The North Carolina Agriculture Cost Share Program (ACSP) was authorized by the General Assembly in 1983 to improve water quality associated with agriculture in three nutrient sensitive watersheds covering 16 counties. In 1990, the program was expanded to include 96 soil and water conservation districts (districts) covering all 100 counties across the state. In FY2026, there are 66 approved best management practices (BMPs) in the ACSP. BMPs include both short-term and long-term practices.

ACSP is administered by the North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation Commission and implemented through local soil and water conservation districts. The commission meets with stakeholders to gather input on ACSP's development and administration through the Technical Review Committee. ACSP currently receives a recurring state appropriation of \$4,016,998 for BMP allocation. The Commission annually earmarks a portion of state appropriated ACSP funds for BMP allocation through the [Impaired and Impacted Streams Initiative \(IISI\)](#) and [Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program \(CREP\)](#) to eligible districts. A separate recurring appropriation in the amount of \$2,448,778 is used to support technical assistance funding for districts.

FISCAL YEAR 2025 ANNUAL GOALS

- (1) Allocate general funds to soil and water conservation districts for all ACSP BMPs.
 - a. Award general funds to all districts requesting an allocation following 02 NCAC 59D .0103.
- (2) Allocate IISI [and CREP](#) earmarked ACSP funds to eligible soil and water conservation districts for all ACSP BMPs.
 - a. Award IISI earmarked funds to all eligible districts requesting an allocation following 02 NCAC 59D .0103.
- (3) Support implementation of a Job Approval Authority process for ACSP BMPs.
 - a. Review job approval category requirements to ensure technical competency.
- (4) Conduct training for districts.
 - a. Continue to train districts on the program.
 - b. Provide technical training for the required skills to plan and implement approved ACSP BMPs.
 - c. Maintain the [ACSP website](#) and Cost Share Contracting System with all relevant information.

DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS

- (1) Allocations for ACSP funds will be made to all districts requesting funds.
 - a. All districts must request ACSP funds in their FY2026 Strategic Plan. A mid-year voluntary return and re-allocation process for general ACSP funds will be available to all districts. The ACSP Spring Supplemental Allocation will follow the [Supplemental Allocations of Cost Share Financial Assistance](#) policy.
 - b. To be eligible for an IISI allocation, districts must complete the FY2026 IISI survey and request IISI funds in their FY2026 Strategic Plan. ~~Tracking of districts' Districts'~~ utilization of allocations (encumbrance by fiscal year end and voluntary return of funding for mid-year supplemental allocations) ~~will be tracked starting~~ ~~began~~ in FY2025 and ~~is~~ used to determine future eligibility for IISI funds. Districts may participate in a mid-year voluntary return and re-allocation process that runs in conjunction with the ACSP Spring Supplemental Allocation.
 - c. CREP allocations are distributed to districts for qualifying projects on an as-needed basis. Districts must send a written request for funds to the ACSP and CREP program managers.
- (2) Allocation parameters are described 02 NCAC 59D .0103 Agriculture Cost Share Program Financial Assistance Allocation Guidelines and Procedures (Effective January 1, 2020).

Table 1. Allocation parameters

PARAMETER	PERCENT
Percentage of total acres of agricultural land in North Carolina that are in the respective district as reported in the most recent edition of the North Carolina Census of Agriculture.	20%
Percentage of total number of animal units in North Carolina that are in the respective district as reported in the most recent edition of the North Carolina Census of Agriculture and converted to animal units.	20%
Relative rank of the percentage of the county outside of municipal boundaries draining to waters identified as impaired or impacted on the most recent Integrated Report produced by the North Carolina Division Water Resources.	20%
Relative rank of the percentage of the county draining to waters classified as Primary Nursery Areas, Outstanding Resource Waters, High Quality Waters, and Trout Waters on the current schedule of Water Quality Standards and Classifications, Shellfish Harvesting Areas (open) as determined by the Division of Marine Fisheries, and North Carolina Drinking Water Assessment Areas as determined by the Division of Water Resources.	10%

Percentage of program funds allocated to a district that are expended for installed BMPs in the highest three of the most recent seven-year period as reported in the NC Cost Share Contracting System.	20%
Relative rank of the number of acres of highly erodible land in the county as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency.	10%

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATIONS

- (1) Allocations for technical assistance shall be based on the recommendation of the Division, the funding requested in the district's strategic plan, and the need to install BMPs in the district.
- (2) Each district shall provide at least 50% matching funds for technical assistance.
- (3) The allocation is made based on the implementation of conservation practices for which district employees provided technical assistance:
 - a. Commission Cost Share Programs funded practices: 100%
 - b. Local, State, Federal and grant funded practices that meet the purpose requirements of Commission Cost Share Programs: 25%
 - c. Allocations are calculated using the highest three of the most recent seven years. This calculation was approved at the February 24, 2021, Commission meeting and is effective this fiscal year.
 - d. Allocations are calculated once every three years, unless there is a change in technical assistance State appropriations.
- (4) Technical assistance funds may be used for any expense of the district in implementing Commission Cost Share Programs.
- (5) The minimum allocation for districts with the required match is \$20,000. The maximum allocation per district is \$30,000.
- (6) If a district is not spending more financial assistance funds on Commission Cost Share Programs than they receive for technical assistance, the district will appeal to the Commission to receive technical assistance funding.
- (7) All technical district employees shall obtain Job Approval Authority for two BMPs from the Commission or United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) within three years of being hired or by January 1, 2025, whichever is later.
 - a. One BMP must be a design practice as described in Commission Program Detailed Implementation Plans, such as this document, or as defined as an engineering practice by USDA-NRCS.
 - b. Boards of Supervisors may request a one-year extension for their employees in meeting this requirement for extenuating circumstances outside the employees' control.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ELIGIBLE FOR COST SHARE PAYMENTS

- (1) The best management practices eligible for cost sharing include the practices listed in Table 2 and any approved District BMPs.
 - District BMPs shall be reviewed by the Division for technical merit in achieving the goals of this program. Upon approval by the Division, the District BMPs will be eligible to receive cost share funding as described in 02 NCAC 59D .0106.
- (2) The minimum life expectancy of the BMPs is listed in Table 2. Practices designated by a District shall meet the life expectancy requirement established by the Division for that District BMP.
- (3) The list of BMPs eligible for cost sharing may be revised by the Soil and Water Conservation Commission as deemed appropriate to meet program purpose and goals. Additional practices may be adopted and introduced during the program year.

Table 2. Best management practices eligible for cost sharing, the minimum life expectancy of each practice and the practice type.

PRACTICE	MINIMUM LIFE EXPECTANCY (years)	PRACTICE TYPE
Abandoned Tree Removal	10	AGRONOMIC
Abandoned Well Closure	1	DESIGN
Agrichemical Containment and Mixing Facility	10	DESIGN
Agrichemical Handling Facility	10	DESIGN
Agricultural Pond Repair/Retrofit	10	DESIGN
Agricultural Pond Sediment Removal	1	DESIGN
Agricultural Road Repair/Stabilization	10	DESIGN
Agricultural Water Collection System	10	DESIGN
All-Season Agricultural Access	10	DESIGN
Backflow Prevention System (Chemigation or Fertigation)	10	DESIGN
Concentrated Nutrient Source Management System	10	DESIGN
Conservation Cover	6	AGRONOMIC
Constructed Wetland for Land Application	10	DESIGN
Cover Crops	1	AGRONOMIC
Critical Area Planting	10	AGRONOMIC
Cropland Conversion	10	AGRONOMIC
Diversion	10	DESIGN
Drystack	10	DESIGN
Feeding/Waste Storage Structure	10	DESIGN
Field Border	10	AGRONOMIC
Filter Strip	10	AGRONOMIC
Grade Stabilization Structure	10	DESIGN
Grassed Waterway	10	DESIGN
Heavy Use Area Protection	10	DESIGN
Insect Control System	5	DESIGN
Lagoon Biosolids Removal Practice	1	DESIGN
Livestock Exclusion Fence	10	AGRONOMIC
Livestock Feeding Area	10	DESIGN
Livestock Mortality Management System - Incinerator	5	DESIGN
Livestock Mortality Management System - Other Systems	10	DESIGN
Manure Composting Facility	10	DESIGN
Manure/Litter Transportation Incentive	1	DESIGN

PRACTICE	MINIMUM LIFE EXPECTANCY (years)	PRACTICE TYPE
Micro-Irrigation System	10	DESIGN
Nutrient Management	3	AGRONOMIC
Odor <u>Control</u> Management System	1 to 10	AGRONOMIC
Pasture Renovation	5	AGRONOMIC
Pastureland Conversion	10	AGRONOMIC
Portable Agrichemical Mixing Station	5	DESIGN
Precision Agrichemical Application	5	AGRONOMIC
Precision Land Forming and Smoothing	5	DESIGN
Precision Nutrient Management	3	AGRONOMIC
Prescribed Grazing	3	AGRONOMIC
Residue and Tillage Management	1 to 3	AGRONOMIC
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operations	10	DESIGN
Riparian Buffer	10	AGRONOMIC
Rock-lined Waterway or Outlet	10	DESIGN
Rooftop Runoff Management System	10	DESIGN
Sediment Control Basin	10	DESIGN
Sod-based Rotation	3, 4 or 5	AGRONOMIC
Solids Separation from Tank-Based Aquaculture Production	10	DESIGN
Spring Development	10	DESIGN
Stock Trail and Walkway	10	DESIGN
Storm Water Management System	10	DESIGN
Stream Crossing	10	DESIGN
Stream Debris Removal	1	DESIGN
Stream Protection Well	10	DESIGN
Stream Restoration	10	DESIGN
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	10	DESIGN
Strip cropping	5	AGRONOMIC
Terrace	10	DESIGN
Trough or Tank	10	DESIGN
<u>Use Exclusion Fencing</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>AGRONOMIC</u>
Waste Application System	10	DESIGN
Waste Impoundment Closure	1 or 10	DESIGN
Waste Treatment Lagoon/Storage Pond	10	DESIGN
Water Control Structure	10	DESIGN
Wetlands Restoration System	10	DESIGN

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE DEFINITIONS

Agrichemical Pollution Prevention Practices

- (1) **Abandoned tree removal:** Remove Christmas and/or apple tree fields for integrated pest management and for reducing sedimentation. An abandoned tree field can be of any size or age trees where standard management practices (e.g., maintaining groundcover, insect and disease control, fertilizer applications and annual shearing practices) for the production of the trees are discontinued or abandoned. The field must have been abandoned for at least 5 years. Abandonment leads to adverse soil erosion formations such as gullies and to production of disease inoculums and increased pest population. Conversion to perennial vegetation on abandoned fields further protects soil loss by preventing runoff on steep slopes due to a better groundcover thereby providing additional water quality protection. Benefits include water quality protection, prevention of soil erosion, and wildlife habitat establishment.
- (2) **Agrichemical containment and mixing facility:** A system of components that provide containment and a barrier to the movement of agrichemicals. The purpose of the system is to provide secondary containment to prevent degradation of surface water, groundwater, and soil from unintentional release of pesticides or fertilizers.
- (3) **Agrichemical handling facility:** A permanent structure that provides an environmentally safe means of mixing agrichemicals and filling tanks with agrichemicals for application and storage to improve water quality. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water.
- (4) **Chemigation or Fertigation backflow prevention:** A combination of devices (valves, gauges, injectors, drains, etc.) to safeguard water sources from contamination by fertilizers used during the irrigation of agricultural crops. The practice is intended to modify or improve fertilizer injection systems with components necessary to prevent backflow or siphoning of contaminants into the water supply thereby improving and protecting the state's waters.
- (5) **Portable agrichemical mixing station:** A portable device to be used in the field to prevent the unintentional release of agrichemicals to the environment during mixing and transferring of agrichemicals. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water.
- (6) **Precision agrichemical application:** A system of components that enable reduction and greater control of fertilizer or pesticide application. This is accomplished through avoidance of excessive overlapping, unnecessary application to end/turn rows, and more precise control of application rates.

Erosion and Nutrient Management Practices

- (1) **Conservation cover:** Establish and maintain a conservation cover of grass, legumes, or other approved plantings on fields previously with no groundcover established, to reduce soil erosion

and improve water quality. Other benefits may include reduced offsite sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Eligible land includes that planted to Christmas Trees, orchards, ornamentals, vineyards and other cropland needing protective cover.

- (2) **Cover crop:** A crop of grasses, legumes, small grain or brassicas grown primarily for seasonal vegetative protection, erosion control and soil improvement. Cover crops are typically grown for one year or less. The practice can be implemented to support one or more of the following purposes: reduce erosion from wind and water; reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excessive soil nutrients; improve infiltration of rainfall; maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content; suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles; improve soil moisture use efficiency and/or minimize soil compaction.
- (3) **Critical area planting:** An area of highly erodible land that cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment on which permanent perennial vegetative cover is established and protected to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (4) **Cropland conversion:** To establish and maintain a conservation cover of grasses, trees, or wildlife plantings on fields previously used for crop production to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (5) **Diversion:** A channel constructed across a slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side to control drainage by diverting excess water from an area to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (6) **Micro-irrigation:** An environmentally safe system for the conveyance and distribution of water, chemicals, and fertilizer to agricultural fields for crop production. A micro-irrigation system is for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface as drops, tiny streams, or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes: to efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth; to efficiently and uniformly apply plant nutrients in a manner that protects water quality; to prevent contamination of ground and surface water by efficiently and uniformly applying chemicals and fertilizers and/or to establish desired vegetation.
- (7) **Pasture-land conversion:** Establishing trees or perennial wildlife plantings on excessively eroding land with a visible sediment delivery problem to the waters of the state used for pasture that is too steep to mow or maintain with conventional equipment to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (8) **Pasture renovation:** Establish and maintain a conservation cover of forage, where existing pasture vegetation is inadequate. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (9) **Precision land forming and smoothing:** Reshaping the surface of agricultural land to planned grades for the purpose of improving water quality. Precision land forming is reshaping crop fields to planned grades to improve surface drainage and control erosion. Land smoothing is used for

removing irregularities within a field, including depressions, mounds, old terraces or diversions, turn-rows, or other surface irregularities. Improvements to water quality include reduction in nutrient loss, reduction in concentrated flow of water from an agricultural field and improved infiltration.

- (10) **Prescribed grazing:** Managing the intensity, frequency, duration, timing, and number of grazing animals on pastureland in accordance with site production limitations, rate of plant growth, physiological needs of forage plants for production and persistence, and nutritional needs of the grazing animals. The goal of this practice is to reduce accelerated soil erosion and compaction, to improve or maintain riparian and watershed function, to maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity, to improve nutrient distribution, and to improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities. Productive pastures maintain wildlife habitat and permeable green space.
- (11) **Residue and tillage management:** Maintaining crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round and limiting soil disturbing activities to protect water quality. Residue and tillage management also provides seasonal soil protection from wind and rain erosion, adds organic matter to the soil, conserves soil moisture, and improves infiltration, aeration, and tilth. Benefits may include reduction in soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from sediment-attached substances.
- (12) **Rooftop runoff management:** A system of collection and stabilization practices (dripline stabilization, guttering, collection boxes, etc.) to prevent rainfall runoff from agricultural rooftops from causing erosion where vegetative practices are insufficient to address erosion concerns and protect water quality.
- (13) **Sod-based rotation:** An adapted sequence of crops, grasses and legumes or a mixture thereof established and maintained for a definite number of years as part of a conservation cropping system which is designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (14) **Strip cropping:** A strip cropping practice means to grow planned alternating strips of erosion resistant and erosion susceptible crops or fallow in a systematic arrangement across a field to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (15) **Terraces:** An earth embankment, a channel, or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (16) **Wetland restoration system:** A system of practices designed to restore the natural hydrology of an area that had been drained and cropped.

Sediment and Nutrient Management Practices

- (1) **Abandoned well closure:** The sealing and permanent closure of a supply well no longer in use. This practice serves to prevent entry of contaminated surface water, animals, debris, or other foreign substances into the well. It also serves to eliminate the physical hazards of an open hole to people, animals, and farm machinery.
- (2) **Agricultural pond repair/retrofit:** To restore or repair existing failing agricultural pond systems. Benefits may include erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields for better water quality.
- (3) **Agricultural pond sediment removal:** Remove sediment from existing agricultural ponds to increase water storage capacity. Benefits may include water supply, erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields.
- (4) **Agricultural road repair/stabilization:** Repair or stabilization of existing access roads utilized for agricultural operations, including roads to existing crop fields, pastures, and barns.
- (5) **Agricultural ~~W~~water ~~C~~ollection ~~S~~ystem:** Construct an agricultural water collection system for water reuse or irrigation to improve water quality. These systems may include construction of new ponds, utilizing existing ponds, water storage tanks and pumps in order to intercept sediment, nutrients, manage chlorophyll a. These systems may have the added benefit of reducing the demand on the water supply and decreasing withdrawal from aquifers, but these benefits shall not be the justification for this practice.
- (6) **All-season ~~A~~gricultural ~~A~~ccess:** An accompanying best management practice (BMP) to provide stabilized access to agriculture BMPs to reduce erosion and improve water quality. This accompanying BMP is not intended to be used to construct new roads.
- (7) **Field border:** A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of the field that provides a stabilized outlet for row water to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (8) **Filter strip:** An area of permanent perennial vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (9) **Grade stabilization structure:** A structure (earth embankment, mechanical spillway, detention-type, etc.) used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (10) **Grassed waterway:** A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.

- (11) **Nutrient management:** A definitive plan to manage the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of nutrients to minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater and improve water quality.
- (12) **Precision nutrient management:** Applying nitrogen; phosphorus and lime in a site-specific manner (with specialized application equipment or multiple application events) based on the site-specific recommendations for each GPS-referenced sampling point to minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater and improve water quality.
- (13) **Riparian buffer:** A permanent, long-lived vegetative cover (grass, shrubs, trees, or a combination of vegetation types) established adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and nutrient delivery, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate and sediment-attached substances.
- (14) **Rock-lined outlet:** A waterway having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone or other permanent material where an unlined or grassed waterway would be inadequate to improve water quality. Benefits may include safe disposal of runoff, reduced erosion and sedimentation.
- (15) **Sediment basin:** A basin constructed to trap and store waterborne sediment where physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of other erosion control measures to improve water quality.
- (16) **Stream restoration:** The use of bioengineering practices, native material revetments, channel stability structures, and/or the restoration or management of riparian corridors in order to protect upland BMPs, restore the natural function of the stream corridor and improve water quality by reducing sedimentation to streams from streambank. *All FY 2025 Stream Restoration BMPs will require designs to be completed by third party engineers.*
- (17) **Streambank and shoreline protection:** The use of vegetation to stabilize and protect banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion. This practice should be used to prevent the loss of land or damage to utilities, roads, buildings, or other facilities adjacent to the banks, to maintain the capacity of the channel, to control channel meander that would adversely affect downstream facilities, to reduce sediment load causing downstream damages and pollution, or to improve the stream for recreation or fish and wildlife habitat.
- (18) **Stream debris removal:** The removal of vegetation along the bank (clearing) and/or selective removal of snags, drifts, or other obstructions (snagging) from natural or improved channels and streams. This practice may be implemented to reduce risks to agricultural resources by removing obstructions that hinder channel flow or sediment transport, reduce excessive bank erosion by eddies or redirection of flow caused by obstructions, restore flow capacity and direction, or minimize blockages by debris.
- (19) **Water control structure:** A permanent structure placed in a farm canal, ditch, or subsurface drainage conduit (drain tile or tube), which provides control of the stage or discharge of surface and/or subsurface drainage. The management mechanism of the structure may be flashboards, gates, valves, risers, or pipes. The primary purpose of the water control structure is to improve water quality by elevating the water table and reducing drainage outflow. A secondary purpose is

to restore hydrology in riparian buffers to the extent practical. Elevating the water table promotes denitrification and lower nitrate levels in drainage water from cropping systems and minimizes the effects of short-circuiting of drainage systems passing through riparian buffers. Other benefits may include reduced pollution from other dissolved and sediment-attached substances, reduced downstream sedimentation and reduced stormwater surges of fresh water into estuarine areas. This practice is not intended to be used to control water inflow from tidal influence (i.e., no tide gates).

Stream Protection Management Practices

- (1) **Heavy use area protection:** An area used frequently and intensively by animals, which must be stabilized by surfacing with suitable materials to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (2) **Livestock exclusion fencing:** A system of permanent fencing (board, barbed, high tensile or electric wire) installed to exclude livestock from streams and critical areas not intended for grazing to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (3) **Livestock feeding area:** A sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a heavy use area. The livestock feeding area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. Where accumulation of waste is a concern, the livestock feeding area may be designed with a waste storage facility (feeding/waste storage structure) for the added purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste. The practice is to be used ~~to address water quality concerns~~ where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams ~~and-or~~ where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) ~~and-or~~ where other ~~stream protection~~ measures are insufficient to protect water quality.
- (4) **Spring development:** Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping or providing collection and storage facilities.
- (5) **Stocktrails and walkways:** Provide a stable area used frequently and intensively for livestock movement by surfacing with suitable material to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (6) **Stream crossing:** A trail constructed across a stream to allow livestock to cross without disturbing the bottom or causing soil erosion on the banks.
- (7) **Stream Protection Well:** Constructing a drilled, driven or dug well to supply water from an underground source.
- (8) **Trough or tank:** Devices installed to provide drinking water for livestock at a stabilized location.

~~(8)~~(9) **Use Exclusion Fencing:** Use Exclusion Fencing means a system of permanent fencing (board, barbed, high tensile or electric wire) installed to exclude livestock from streams and critical areas not intended for regular grazing to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.

Waste and Nutrient Management Practices

- (1) **Concentrated nutrient source management system:** A system of vegetative and structural measures used to manage the collection, storage, and/or treatment of areas where agricultural products may cause an area of concentrated nutrients. Examples could include sweet potato culls and silage leachate.
- (2) **Constructed wetlands:** An artificial wetland area into which liquid animal waste from a waste storage pond or lagoon is dispersed over time to lower the nutrient content of the liquid animal waste.
- (3) **Dry stack:** A fabricated structure for temporary storage of animal waste.

~~(4)~~ **Feeding/waste storage structure:** A structure designed for improving the collection/storage of animal waste and to reduce runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. The practice is intended to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams and where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) and where other stream protection measures are insufficient to address water quality concerns.

~~(5)~~(4) **Heavy use area protection:** An area used frequently and intensively by animals, which must be stabilized by surfacing with suitable materials to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.

~~(6)~~(5) **Insect control practicesystem:** A practice or combination of practices (planting windbreaks, pre-charging structures, incorporation of waste into soil, etc.) which manages or controls insects from confined animal operations, waste treatment and storage structures, and waste applied to agricultural land.

(6) **Lagoon biosolids removal practice:** Removing accumulated biosolids from active anerobic lagoons. The biosolids will be properly utilized on farmland or forestland or processed to a value-added product, including energy production, to reduce nutrient impacts from nitrogen-only based planning and impacts of phosphorus accumulation on application land.

(7) **Livestock feeding area:** A sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a heavy use area. The livestock feeding area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. Where accumulation of waste is a concern, the livestock feeding area may be designed with a waste storage facility (feeding/waste storage structure) for the added purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste. The practice is to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to

streams or where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) or where other measures are insufficient to protect water quality.

- (8) **Livestock mortality management system:** A facility for managing livestock mortalities such as to minimize water quality impacts or to produce a material that can be recycled as a soil amendment and fertilizer substitute. Cost shareable mortality management system components include composter, rotary drum composter, forced aeration static pile composter, mortality freezer/refrigeration unit and mortality incinerator system.
- (9) **Manure composting facility:** A facility for the biological treatment, stabilization and environmentally safe storage of organic waste material only (such as manure from poultry and livestock, not to include mortalities) to minimize water quality impacts and to produce a material that can be recycled as a soil amendment and fertilizer substitute.
- (10) **Manure/litter transportation incentive:** Transporting litter and manure from poultry and livestock farms that lack sufficient land to effectively utilize the animal-derived nutrients. The litter/manure will be properly utilized on alternative land or processed to a value-added product, including energy production, to reduce nutrient impacts.
- (11) **Odor control management system:** A practice or combination of practices (planting windbreaks, pre-charging structures, incorporation of waste into soil, etc.) which manages or controls odors from confined animal operations, waste treatment and storage structures and waste applied to agricultural land.
- (12) **Retrofit of on-going animal operations:** Retrofits of on-going animal operations are modifications of waste storage impoundments to increase capacity or to correct design flaws to meet current standards. This practice may also be used to close waste impoundments on on-going operations, including the safe removal of existing waste and waste water and the application of this waste on land in an environmentally safe manner.
- (13) **Solids separation from tank/raceway-based aquaculture production:** A system for the removal, storage and dewatering of solid waste from the effluent of tank or raceway-based aquaculture production systems. The system is used to capture organic solids from the effluent stream of ~~fish~~ aquaculture production systems that would otherwise flow to effluent ponds for storage and further treatment. ~~These solids~~This waste comes from uneaten feed and ~~waste~~feces generated ~~by fish~~while being fed within the tank- or raceway-based aquaculture production systems.
- (14) **Storm water management system:** A system of collection and diversion practices (guttering, collection boxes, diversions, etc.) to prevent unpolluted storm water from flowing across concentrated waste areas on animal operations.
- (15) **Waste application systems:** An environmentally safe system (such as mobile irrigation equipment, solid set, dry hydrant, etc.) for the conveyance and distribution of animal wastes from waste treatment and storage structures to agricultural fields as part of an irrigation and waste management plan.

(16) **Waste impoundment closure:** A Waste Impoundment Closure means the safe removal of existing waste and waste water and utilization in an environmentally safe manner. This practice is only applicable to animal waste storage ponds and lagoons.

(17) **Waste treatment lagoon/storage pond:** ~~An impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment and storage of animal waste.~~ A Waste Treatment Lagoon means an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for biological treatment and storage of animal waste. (DIP) A Waste Storage Pond means an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for temporary storage of animal waste, wastewater and polluted runoff.



Detailed Implementation Plan Fiscal Year 2026

July 23, 2025

AGRICULTURE COST SHARE PROGRAM SUMMARY

The North Carolina Agriculture Cost Share Program (ACSP) was authorized by the General Assembly in 1983 to improve water quality associated with agriculture in three nutrient sensitive watersheds covering 16 counties. In 1990, the program was expanded to include 96 soil and water conservation districts (districts) covering all 100 counties across the state. In FY2026, there are 66 approved best management practices (BMPs) in the ACSP. BMPs include both short-term and long-term practices.

ACSP is administered by the North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation Commission and implemented through local soil and water conservation districts. The commission meets with stakeholders to gather input on ACSP's development and administration through the Technical Review Committee. ACSP currently receives a recurring state appropriation of \$4,016,998 for BMP allocation. The Commission annually earmarks a portion of state appropriated ACSP funds for BMP allocation through the [Impaired and Impacted Streams Initiative](#) (IISI) and [Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program](#) (CREP) to eligible districts. A separate recurring appropriation in the amount of \$2,448,778 is used to support technical assistance funding for districts.

FISCAL YEAR 2025 ANNUAL GOALS

- (1) Allocate general funds to soil and water conservation districts for all ACSP BMPs.
 - a. Award general funds to all districts requesting an allocation following 02 NCAC 59D .0103.
- (2) Allocate IISI and CREP earmarked ACSP funds to eligible soil and water conservation districts for all ACSP BMPs.
 - a. Award IISI earmarked funds to all eligible districts requesting an allocation following 02 NCAC 59D .0103.
- (3) Support implementation of a Job Approval Authority process for ACSP BMPs.
 - a. Review job approval category requirements to ensure technical competency.
- (4) Conduct training for districts.
 - a. Continue to train districts on the program.
 - b. Provide technical training for the required skills to plan and implement approved ACSP BMPs.
 - c. Maintain the [ACSP website](#) and Cost Share Contracting System with all relevant information.

DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS

- (1) Allocations for ACSP funds will be made to all districts requesting funds.
 - a. All districts must request ACSP funds in their FY2026 Strategic Plan. A mid-year voluntary return and re-allocation process for general ACSP funds will be available to all districts. The ACSP Spring Supplemental Allocation will follow the [Supplemental Allocations of Cost Share Financial Assistance](#) policy.
 - b. To be eligible for an IISI allocation, districts must complete the FY2026 IISI survey and request IISI funds in their FY2026 Strategic Plan. Tracking of districts' utilization of allocations (encumbrance by fiscal year end and voluntary return of funding for mid-year supplemental allocations) began in FY2025 and is used to determine future eligibility for IISI funds. Districts may participate in a mid-year voluntary return and re-allocation process that runs in conjunction with the ACSP Spring Supplemental Allocation.
 - c. CREP allocations are distributed to districts for qualifying projects on an as-needed basis. Districts must send a written request for funds to the ACSP and CREP program managers.
- (2) Allocation parameters are described 02 NCAC 59D .0103 Agriculture Cost Share Program Financial Assistance Allocation Guidelines and Procedures (Effective January 1, 2020).

Table 1. Allocation parameters

PARAMETER	PERCENT
Percentage of total acres of agricultural land in North Carolina that are in the respective district as reported in the most recent edition of the North Carolina Census of Agriculture.	20%
Percentage of total number of animal units in North Carolina that are in the respective district as reported in the most recent edition of the North Carolina Census of Agriculture and converted to animal units.	20%
Relative rank of the percentage of the county outside of municipal boundaries draining to waters identified as impaired or impacted on the most recent Integrated Report produced by the North Carolina Division Water Resources.	20%
Relative rank of the percentage of the county draining to waters classified as Primary Nursery Areas, Outstanding Resource Waters, High Quality Waters, and Trout Waters on the current schedule of Water Quality Standards and Classifications, Shellfish Harvesting Areas (open) as determined by the Division of Marine Fisheries, and North Carolina Drinking Water Assessment Areas as determined by the Division of Water Resources.	10%

Percentage of program funds allocated to a district that are expended for installed BMPs in the highest three of the most recent seven-year period as reported in the NC Cost Share Contracting System.	20%
Relative rank of the number of acres of highly erodible land in the county as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency.	10%

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATIONS

- (1) Allocations for technical assistance shall be based on the recommendation of the Division, the funding requested in the district's strategic plan, and the need to install BMPs in the district.
- (2) Each district shall provide at least 50% matching funds for technical assistance.
- (3) The allocation is made based on the implementation of conservation practices for which district employees provided technical assistance:
 - a. Commission Cost Share Programs funded practices: 100%
 - b. Local, State, Federal and grant funded practices that meet the purpose requirements of Commission Cost Share Programs: 25%
 - c. Allocations are calculated using the highest three of the most recent seven years. This calculation was approved at the February 24, 2021, Commission meeting and is effective this fiscal year.
 - d. Allocations are calculated once every three years, unless there is a change in technical assistance State appropriations.
- (4) Technical assistance funds may be used for any expense of the district in implementing Commission Cost Share Programs.
- (5) The minimum allocation for districts with the required match is \$20,000. The maximum allocation per district is \$30,000.
- (6) If a district is not spending more financial assistance funds on Commission Cost Share Programs than they receive for technical assistance, the district will appeal to the Commission to receive technical assistance funding.
- (7) All technical district employees shall obtain Job Approval Authority for two BMPs from the Commission or United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) within three years of being hired or by January 1, 2025, whichever is later.
 - a. One BMP must be a design practice as described in Commission Program Detailed Implementation Plans, such as this document, or as defined as an engineering practice by USDA-NRCS.
 - b. Boards of Supervisors may request a one-year extension for their employees in meeting this requirement for extenuating circumstances outside the employees' control.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ELIGIBLE FOR COST SHARE PAYMENTS

- (1) The best management practices eligible for cost sharing include the practices listed in Table 2 and any approved District BMPs.
 - District BMPs shall be reviewed by the Division for technical merit in achieving the goals of this program. Upon approval by the Division, the District BMPs will be eligible to receive cost share funding as described in 02 NCAC 59D .0106.
- (2) The minimum life expectancy of the BMPs is listed in Table 2. Practices designated by a District shall meet the life expectancy requirement established by the Division for that District BMP.
- (3) The list of BMPs eligible for cost sharing may be revised by the Soil and Water Conservation Commission as deemed appropriate to meet program purpose and goals. Additional practices may be adopted and introduced during the program year.

Table 2. Best management practices eligible for cost sharing, the minimum life expectancy of each practice and the practice type.

PRACTICE	MINIMUM LIFE EXPECTANCY (years)	PRACTICE TYPE
Abandoned Tree Removal	10	AGRONOMIC
Abandoned Well Closure	1	DESIGN
Agrichemical Containment and Mixing Facility	10	DESIGN
Agrichemical Handling Facility	10	DESIGN
Agricultural Pond Repair/Retrofit	10	DESIGN
Agricultural Pond Sediment Removal	1	DESIGN
Agricultural Road Repair/Stabilization	10	DESIGN
Agricultural Water Collection System	10	DESIGN
All-Season Agricultural Access	10	DESIGN
Backflow Prevention System (Chemigation or Fertigation)	10	DESIGN
Concentrated Nutrient Source Management System	10	DESIGN
Conservation Cover	6	AGRONOMIC
Constructed Wetland	10	DESIGN
Cover Crops	1	AGRONOMIC
Critical Area Planting	10	AGRONOMIC
Cropland Conversion	10	AGRONOMIC
Diversion	10	DESIGN
Drystack	10	DESIGN
Field Border	10	AGRONOMIC
Filter Strip	10	AGRONOMIC
Grade Stabilization Structure	10	DESIGN
Grassed Waterway	10	DESIGN
Heavy Use Area Protection	10	DESIGN
Insect Control System	5	DESIGN
Lagoon Biosolids Removal Practice	1	DESIGN
Livestock Exclusion Fence	10	AGRONOMIC
Livestock Feeding Area	10	DESIGN
Livestock Mortality Management System - Incinerator	5	DESIGN
Livestock Mortality Management System - Other Systems	10	DESIGN
Manure Composting Facility	10	DESIGN
Manure/Litter Transportation Incentive	1	DESIGN
Micro-Irrigation System	10	DESIGN

PRACTICE	MINIMUM LIFE EXPECTANCY (years)	PRACTICE TYPE
Nutrient Management	3	AGRONOMIC
Odor Control Management System	1 to 10	AGRONOMIC
Pasture Renovation	5	AGRONOMIC
Pastureland Conversion	10	AGRONOMIC
Portable Agrichemical Mixing Station	5	DESIGN
Precision Agrichemical Application	5	AGRONOMIC
Precision Land Forming and Smoothing	5	DESIGN
Precision Nutrient Management	3	AGRONOMIC
Prescribed Grazing	3	AGRONOMIC
Residue and Tillage Management	1 to 3	AGRONOMIC
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operations	10	DESIGN
Riparian Buffer	10	AGRONOMIC
Rock-lined Waterway or Outlet	10	DESIGN
Rooftop Runoff Management System	10	DESIGN
Sediment Control Basin	10	DESIGN
Sod-based Rotation	3, 4 or 5	AGRONOMIC
Solids Separation from Tank-Based Aquaculture Production	10	DESIGN
Spring Development	10	DESIGN
Stock Trail and Walkway	10	DESIGN
Storm Water Management System	10	DESIGN
Stream Crossing	10	DESIGN
Stream Debris Removal	1	DESIGN
Stream Protection Well	10	DESIGN
Stream Restoration	10	DESIGN
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	10	DESIGN
Strip cropping	5	AGRONOMIC
Terrace	10	DESIGN
Trough or Tank	10	DESIGN
Use Exclusion Fencing	10	AGRONOMIC
Waste Application System	10	DESIGN
Waste Impoundment Closure	1 or 10	DESIGN
Waste Treatment Lagoon/Storage Pond	10	DESIGN
Water Control Structure	10	DESIGN
Wetlands Restoration System	10	DESIGN

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE DEFINITIONS

Agrichemical Pollution Prevention Practices

- (1) **Abandoned tree removal:** Remove Christmas and/or apple tree fields for integrated pest management and for reducing sedimentation. An abandoned tree field can be of any size or age trees where standard management practices (e.g., maintaining groundcover, insect and disease control, fertilizer applications and annual shearing practices) for the production of the trees are discontinued or abandoned. The field must have been abandoned for at least 5 years. Abandonment leads to adverse soil erosion formations such as gullies and to production of disease inoculums and increased pest population. Conversion to perennial vegetation on abandoned fields further protects soil loss by preventing runoff on steep slopes due to a better groundcover thereby providing additional water quality protection. Benefits include water quality protection, prevention of soil erosion, and wildlife habitat establishment.
- (2) **Agrichemical containment and mixing facility:** A system of components that provide containment and a barrier to the movement of agrichemicals. The purpose of the system is to provide secondary containment to prevent degradation of surface water, groundwater, and soil from unintentional release of pesticides or fertilizers.
- (3) **Agrichemical handling facility:** A permanent structure that provides an environmentally safe means of mixing agrichemicals and filling tanks with agrichemicals for application and storage to improve water quality. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water.
- (4) **Chemigation or Fertigation backflow prevention:** A combination of devices (valves, gauges, injectors, drains, etc.) to safeguard water sources from contamination by fertilizers used during the irrigation of agricultural crops. The practice is intended to modify or improve fertilizer injection systems with components necessary to prevent backflow or siphoning of contaminants into the water supply thereby improving and protecting the state's waters.
- (5) **Portable agrichemical mixing station:** A portable device to be used in the field to prevent the unintentional release of agrichemicals to the environment during mixing and transferring of agrichemicals. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water.
- (6) **Precision agrichemical application:** A system of components that enable reduction and greater control of fertilizer or pesticide application. This is accomplished through avoidance of excessive overlapping, unnecessary application to end/turn rows, and more precise control of application rates.

Erosion and Nutrient Management Practices

- (1) **Conservation cover:** Establish and maintain a conservation cover of grass, legumes, or other approved plantings on fields previously with no groundcover established, to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality. Other benefits may include reduced offsite sedimentation and

pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Eligible land includes that planted to Christmas Trees, orchards, ornamentals, vineyards and other cropland needing protective cover.

- (2) **Cover crop:** A crop of grasses, legumes, small grain or brassicas grown primarily for seasonal vegetative protection, erosion control and soil improvement. Cover crops are typically grown for one year or less. The practice can be implemented to support one or more of the following purposes: reduce erosion from wind and water; reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excessive soil nutrients; improve infiltration of rainfall; maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content; suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles; improve soil moisture use efficiency and/or minimize soil compaction.
- (3) **Critical area planting:** An area of highly erodible land that cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment on which permanent perennial vegetative cover is established and protected to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (4) **Cropland conversion:** To establish and maintain a conservation cover of grasses, trees, or wildlife plantings on fields previously used for crop production to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (5) **Diversion:** A channel constructed across a slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side to control drainage by diverting excess water from an area to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (6) **Micro-irrigation:** An environmentally safe system for the conveyance and distribution of water, chemicals, and fertilizer to agricultural fields for crop production. A micro-irrigation system is for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface as drops, tiny streams, or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes: to efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth; to efficiently and uniformly apply plant nutrients in a manner that protects water quality; to prevent contamination of ground and surface water by efficiently and uniformly applying chemicals and fertilizers and/or to establish desired vegetation.
- (7) **Pasture-land conversion:** Establishing trees or perennial wildlife plantings on excessively eroding land with a visible sediment delivery problem to the waters of the state used for pasture that is too steep to mow or maintain with conventional equipment to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (8) **Pasture renovation:** Establish and maintain a conservation cover of forage, where existing pasture vegetation is inadequate. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (9) **Precision land forming and smoothing:** Reshaping the surface of agricultural land to planned grades for the purpose of improving water quality. Precision land forming is reshaping crop fields to planned grades to improve surface drainage and control erosion. Land smoothing is used for removing irregularities within a field, including depressions, mounds, old terraces or diversions,

turn-rows, or other surface irregularities. Improvements to water quality include reduction in nutrient loss, reduction in concentrated flow of water from an agricultural field and improved infiltration.

- (10) **Prescribed grazing:** Managing the intensity, frequency, duration, timing, and number of grazing animals on pastureland in accordance with site production limitations, rate of plant growth, physiological needs of forage plants for production and persistence, and nutritional needs of the grazing animals. The goal of this practice is to reduce accelerated soil erosion and compaction, to improve or maintain riparian and watershed function, to maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity, to improve nutrient distribution, and to improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities. Productive pastures maintain wildlife habitat and permeable green space.
- (11) **Residue and tillage management:** Maintaining crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round and limiting soil disturbing activities to protect water quality. Residue and tillage management also provides seasonal soil protection from wind and rain erosion, adds organic matter to the soil, conserves soil moisture, and improves infiltration, aeration, and tilth. Benefits may include reduction in soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from sediment-attached substances.
- (12) **Rooftop runoff management:** A system of collection and stabilization practices (dripline stabilization, guttering, collection boxes, etc.) to prevent rainfall runoff from agricultural rooftops from causing erosion where vegetative practices are insufficient to address erosion concerns and protect water quality.
- (13) **Sod-based rotation:** An adapted sequence of crops, grasses and legumes or a mixture thereof established and maintained for a definite number of years as part of a conservation cropping system which is designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (14) **Strip cropping:** A strip cropping practice means to grow planned alternating strips of erosion resistant and erosion susceptible crops or fallow in a systematic arrangement across a field to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (15) **Terraces:** An earth embankment, a channel, or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (16) **Wetland restoration system:** A system of practices designed to restore the natural hydrology of an area that had been drained and cropped.

Sediment and Nutrient Management Practices

- (1) **Abandoned well closure:** The sealing and permanent closure of a supply well no longer in use. This practice serves to prevent entry of contaminated surface water, animals, debris, or other foreign substances into the well. It also serves to eliminate the physical hazards of an open hole to people, animals, and farm machinery.
- (2) **Agricultural pond repair/retrofit:** To restore or repair existing failing agricultural pond systems. Benefits may include erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields for better water quality.
- (3) **Agricultural pond sediment removal:** Remove sediment from existing agricultural ponds to increase water storage capacity. Benefits may include water supply, erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields.
- (4) **Agricultural road repair/stabilization:** Repair or stabilization of existing access roads utilized for agricultural operations, including roads to existing crop fields, pastures, and barns.
- (5) **Agricultural water collection system:** Construct an agricultural water collection system for water reuse or irrigation to improve water quality. These systems may include construction of new ponds, utilizing existing ponds, water storage tanks and pumps in order to intercept sediment, nutrients, manage chlorophyll a. These systems may have the added benefit of reducing the demand on the water supply and decreasing withdrawal from aquifers, but these benefits shall not be the justification for this practice.
- (6) **All-season agricultural access:** An accompanying best management practice (BMP) to provide stabilized access to agriculture BMPs to reduce erosion and improve water quality. This accompanying BMP is not intended to be used to construct new roads.
- (7) **Field border:** A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of the field that provides a stabilized outlet for row water to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (8) **Filter strip:** An area of permanent perennial vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (9) **Grade stabilization structure:** A structure (earth embankment, mechanical spillway, detention-type, etc.) used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (10) **Grassed waterway:** A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.

- (11) **Nutrient management:** A definitive plan to manage the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of nutrients to minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater and improve water quality.
- (12) **Precision nutrient management:** Applying nitrogen; phosphorus and lime in a site-specific manner (with specialized application equipment or multiple application events) based on the site-specific recommendations for each GPS-referenced sampling point to minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater and improve water quality.
- (13) **Riparian buffer:** A permanent, long-lived vegetative cover (grass, shrubs, trees, or a combination of vegetation types) established adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and nutrient delivery, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate and sediment-attached substances.
- (14) **Rock-lined outlet:** A waterway having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone or other permanent material where an unlined or grassed waterway would be inadequate to improve water quality. Benefits may include safe disposal of runoff, reduced erosion and sedimentation.
- (15) **Sediment basin:** A basin constructed to trap and store waterborne sediment where physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of other erosion control measures to improve water quality.
- (16) **Stream restoration:** The use of bioengineering practices, native material revetments, channel stability structures, and/or the restoration or management of riparian corridors in order to protect upland BMPs, restore the natural function of the stream corridor and improve water quality by reducing sedimentation to streams from streambank. *All FY 2025 Stream Restoration BMPs will require designs to be completed by third party engineers.*
- (17) **Streambank and shoreline protection:** The use of vegetation to stabilize and protect banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion. This practice should be used to prevent the loss of land or damage to utilities, roads, buildings, or other facilities adjacent to the banks, to maintain the capacity of the channel, to control channel meander that would adversely affect downstream facilities, to reduce sediment load causing downstream damages and pollution, or to improve the stream for recreation or fish and wildlife habitat.
- (18) **Stream debris removal:** The removal of vegetation along the bank (clearing) and/or selective removal of snags, drifts, or other obstructions (snagging) from natural or improved channels and streams. This practice may be implemented to reduce risks to agricultural resources by removing obstructions that hinder channel flow or sediment transport, reduce excessive bank erosion by eddies or redirection of flow caused by obstructions, restore flow capacity and direction, or minimize blockages by debris.
- (19) **Water control structure:** A permanent structure placed in a farm canal, ditch, or subsurface drainage conduit (drain tile or tube), which provides control of the stage or discharge of surface and/or subsurface drainage. The management mechanism of the structure may be flashboards, gates, valves, risers, or pipes. The primary purpose of the water control structure is to improve water quality by elevating the water table and reducing drainage outflow. A secondary purpose is

to restore hydrology in riparian buffers to the extent practical. Elevating the water table promotes denitrification and lower nitrate levels in drainage water from cropping systems and minimizes the effects of short-circuiting of drainage systems passing through riparian buffers. Other benefits may include reduced pollution from other dissolved and sediment-attached substances, reduced downstream sedimentation and reduced stormwater surges of fresh water into estuarine areas. This practice is not intended to be used to control water inflow from tidal influence (i.e., no tide gates).

Stream Protection Management Practices

- (1) **Heavy use area protection:** An area used frequently and intensively by animals, which must be stabilized by surfacing with suitable materials to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (2) **Livestock exclusion fencing:** A system of permanent fencing (board, barbed, high tensile or electric wire) installed to exclude livestock from streams and critical areas not intended for grazing to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (3) **Livestock feeding area:** A sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a heavy use area. The livestock feeding area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. Where accumulation of waste is a concern, the livestock feeding area may be designed with a waste storage facility (feeding/waste storage structure) for the added purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste. The practice is to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams or where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) or where other measures are insufficient to protect water quality.
- (4) **Spring development:** Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping or providing collection and storage facilities.
- (5) **Stocktrails and walkways:** Provide a stable area used frequently and intensively for livestock movement by surfacing with suitable material to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (6) **Stream crossing:** A trail constructed across a stream to allow livestock to cross without disturbing the bottom or causing soil erosion on the banks.
- (7) **Stream Protection Well:** Constructing a drilled, driven or dug well to supply water from an underground source.
- (8) **Trough or tank:** Devices installed to provide drinking water for livestock at a stabilized location.

- (9) **Use Exclusion Fencing:** Use Exclusion Fencing means a system of permanent fencing (board, barbed, high tensile or electric wire) installed to exclude livestock from streams and critical areas not intended for regular grazing to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.

Waste and Nutrient Management Practices

- (1) **Concentrated nutrient source management system:** A system of vegetative and structural measures used to manage the collection, storage, and/or treatment of areas where agricultural products may cause an area of concentrated nutrients. Examples could include sweet potato culls and silage leachate.
- (2) **Constructed wetlands:** An artificial wetland area into which liquid animal waste from a waste storage pond or lagoon is dispersed over time to lower the nutrient content of the liquid animal waste.
- (3) **Dry stack:** A fabricated structure for temporary storage of animal waste.
- (4) **Heavy use area protection:** An area used frequently and intensively by animals, which must be stabilized by surfacing with suitable materials to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (5) **Insect control system:** A practice or combination of practices (planting windbreaks, pre-charging structures, incorporation of waste into soil, etc.) which manages or controls insects from confined animal operations, waste treatment and storage structures, and waste applied to agricultural land.
- (6) **Lagoon biosolids removal practice:** Removing accumulated biosolids from active anerobic lagoons. The biosolids will be properly utilized on farmland or forestland or processed to a value-added product, including energy production, to reduce nutrient impacts from nitrogen-only based planning and impacts of phosphorus accumulation on application land.
- (7) **Livestock feeding area:** A sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a heavy use area. The livestock feeding area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. Where accumulation of waste is a concern, the livestock feeding area may be designed with a waste storage facility (feeding/waste storage structure) for the added purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste. The practice is to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams or where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) or where other measures are insufficient to protect water quality.
- (8) **Livestock mortality management system:** A facility for managing livestock mortalities such as to minimize water quality impacts or to produce a material that can be recycled as a soil amendment and fertilizer substitute. Cost shareable mortality management system components include

composter, rotary drum composter, forced aeration static pile composter, mortality freezer/refrigeration unit and mortality incinerator system.

- (9) **Manure composting facility:** A facility for the biological treatment, stabilization and environmentally safe storage of organic waste material only (such as manure from poultry and livestock, not to include mortalities) to minimize water quality impacts and to produce a material that can be recycled as a soil amendment and fertilizer substitute.
- (10) **Manure/litter transportation incentive:** Transporting litter and manure from poultry and livestock farms that lack sufficient land to effectively utilize the animal-derived nutrients. The litter/manure will be properly utilized on alternative land or processed to a value-added product, including energy production, to reduce nutrient impacts.
- (11) **Odor control management system:** A practice or combination of practices (planting windbreaks, pre-charging structures, incorporation of waste into soil, etc.) which manages or controls odors from confined animal operations, waste treatment and storage structures and waste applied to agricultural land.
- (12) **Retrofit of on-going animal operations:** Retrofits of on-going animal operations are modifications of waste storage impoundments to increase capacity or to correct design flaws to meet current standards. This practice may also be used to close waste impoundments on on-going operations, including the safe removal of existing waste and waste water and the application of this waste on land in an environmentally safe manner.
- (13) **Solids separation from tank/raceway-based aquaculture production:** A system for the removal, storage and dewatering of solid waste from the effluent of tank or raceway-based aquaculture production systems. The system is used to capture organic solids from the effluent stream of aquaculture production systems that would otherwise flow to effluent ponds for storage and further treatment. This waste comes from uneaten feed and feces generated while being fed within the tank- or raceway-based aquaculture production system.
- (14) **Storm water management system:** A system of collection and diversion practices (guttering, collection boxes, diversions, etc.) to prevent unpolluted storm water from flowing across concentrated waste areas on animal operations.
- (15) **Waste application systems:** An environmentally safe system (such as mobile irrigation equipment, solid set, dry hydrant, etc.) for the conveyance and distribution of animal wastes from waste treatment and storage structures to agricultural fields as part of an irrigation and waste management plan.
- (16) **Waste impoundment closure:** A Waste Impoundment Closure means the safe removal of existing waste and waste water and utilization in an environmentally safe manner. This practice is only applicable to animal waste storage ponds and lagoons.
- (17) **Waste treatment lagoon/storage pond:** A Waste Treatment Lagoon means an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for biological treatment and storage of animal waste. (DIP) A Waste Storage Pond means an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for temporary storage of animal waste, wastewater and polluted runoff.

BMP Technical Competency Requirements

ABANDONED TREE REMOVAL

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
327-ATR	Abandoned Tree Removal	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Wildlife Management and Adaptive Plant Species.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

AGRICULTURAL ROAD REPAIR / STABILIZATION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
560	Agricultural Road Repair / Stabilization	Maximum Grade	Percent	1	5	10	15	>15 = PE Only
		Culvert Pipe; Inside Diameter	Inches	18	36	>36 = PE Only		
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 7 - Construction Surveys, 21 - Excavation, and 23 - Earthfill, 42 - Concrete Pipe Conduits and Drains, 45 - Plastic Pipe, 51 - Corrugated Metal Pipe, 61 - Rock Riprap, and 95 - Geotextile. 2. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to soil mechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, and structural design. 3. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 4. Installation inspection of actual materials used (NEM Part 512 - Construction, Subpart C – Evaluation of Construction Materials, 512.20 through 512.23; Subpart D - Quality Assurance Activities, 512.33). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)		CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)			
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.		1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & “Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.			

ALL-SEASON AGRICULTURAL ACCESS

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
561-ASAA	All-Season Agricultural Access	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Installation inspection of actual materials used (NEM Part 512 - Construction, Subpart C – Evaluation of Construction Materials, 512.20 through 512.23; Subpart D - Quality Assurance Activities, 512.33). 4. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 5. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

BASEFLOW INTERCEPTOR (STREAMSIDE PICKUP)

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
574-BI-AW	Baseflow Interceptor (streamside pickup)	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 4. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 5. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

Closure of Abandoned Waste Impoundment

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
360	Closure Impoundment	Storage After Closure *	Gallons	0				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employees must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for the highest level of complexity for which they wish to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working Knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings 4. Working knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of soil test and waste analysis results. 5. NCSU Nutrient Management in NC Course which includes: (1) the online prerequisite; (2) 5-days of nutrient management-related course work, including PLAT, RUSLE2 and software trainings; and (3) NC Rules and Regulations Governing Animal Waste Management in NC training, along with a passing score on the exams given at the conclusion of each section. 6. Working knowledge in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (Title 210, Part 651). 7. JAA for Code 590, Nutrient Management. 8. Waste Utilization Planning/Nutrient Management (WUP/NM) Technical Specialist Designation. 9. Working knowledge of practices needed to control erosion on disturbed areas (Standard 342). * If storage of fresh water is to be maintained after verification of waste removal, a PE must be involved with spillway design and 360 JAA is not applicable.				1. Ability to perform a sludge survey to determine volume estimates of waste removal. 2. Ability to collect soil samples and interpret soil test reports for recommendations. 3. Knowledge of NC’s crops and cropping systems. 4. Knowledge of tillage systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge to assess the risk of nitrogen leaching loss, the nitrogen Leaching Index, obtained through use of current Soil Hydrologic Group (SHG)-based LI index maps in Section II of the NC FOTG OR RUSLE 2 field specific soil loss calculations. 6. Ability to perform Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Assessments using NCANAT (NLEW+PLAT) in the NC Nutrient Management Planning Software. 7. Ability to assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 8. Knowledge of manure characteristics and nutrient values. 9. Ability to read, interpret, and use waste impoundment as-built designs to develop a closure plan. 10. Skill for development of related computations and analyses to develop closure plans and specifications including but not limited to geology, soil mechanics, hydraulics, structural design, vegetation, and soil bioengineering. 11. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
				PRACTICE PHASES				
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA -52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps of land application fields. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Independently complete a minimum of two sludge surveys on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource needs and concerns. 4. Collect the appropriate Soil Samples and RUSLE field data on each land application field to receive animal waste to identify and document resource needs and concerns. 5. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two waste impoundment closure nutrient management plans on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent NRCS 360 Standard and SWCC Closure-Waste Impoundment BMP and Policies. Plans should include maps of application fields and associated setbacks, sludge survey information, soil samples, PLAT results, copper and zinc projections and narrative explaining closure methodology. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the "Design" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP policy and NRCS 360 standard. 2. Independently fullfull/complete the "Installation" & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice State of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC forms(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form ("Conservation Practice Certification Form") or Comparable form. 4. Independently complete a minimum of two NC DWR Animal Waste Storage Pond and Lagoon Closure Report forms on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with NC DWR policies.		

CONSERVATION COVER

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
327	Conservation Cover	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Wildlife Management and Adaptive Plant Species.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

COVER CROP

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
340	Cover Crop	Species Planted (Species Mix)	Number	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Adaptive Species of Cover Crops for Planned Purposes in NC. 6. Knowledge of Approved Planting Dates, Times and Methods of Termination for Cover Crops. 7. Working knowledge of “Managing Cover Crops Profitability”. 8. Ability to select species based on the client objectives.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

CROPLAND CONVERSION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
512	Cropland Conversion	Cover Type	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pasture and Hayland	Ac.	ALL				
		Tree/Shrub	Ac.	ALL				
		Wildlife Habitat	Ac.	ALL				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA.				1. Knowledge of adapted plants for the ecological sites/forage suitability groups in the area of service.				
2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies.				2. Skill in planning the planting protocols and educating land users in the operation and maintenance for the practice/operation/site.				
3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.								
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)		CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)			
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies.		1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies.			
2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU).			2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s).		2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s).			
3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.		3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.			

DIVERSION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
362	Diversion	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to hydrology/hydraulics, vegetation, environmental considerations, and outlet capacity and stability. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

FIELD BORDER

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
386	Field Border	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet" or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of Vegetation Appropriate for Field Borders. 2. Ability to Assess Site Conditions to Plan and Apply Field Borders. 3. Knowledge of Species and Vegetation Management for Wildlife & Pollinators.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

FILTER STRIP

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
393	Filter Strip	Area	Acres	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge using the Excel Filter Strip Lifespan Design Spreadsheet. 5. Working knowledge of the application of Agronomy Technical Note no. 2 Using RUSLE2 for the Design and Predicted Effectiveness of Vegetative Filter Strips (VFS) or Sediment.				1. Knowledge of Vegetation Appropriate for Filter Strips. 2. Ability to Assess Site Conditions to Plan and Apply Filter Strips. 3. Knowledge of Species and Vegetation Management for Wildlife & Pollinators. 4. Knowledge of the Management Needed to Attain the Purpose(s) of the Filter Strips. 5. Ability to Layout a Filter Strip to Meet its Intended Purpose(s).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form. 4. Plan specification must include use of the Excel Filter Strip Lifespan Design Spreadsheet.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form. 4. Plan specification must include use of the Excel Filter Strip Lifespan Design Spreadsheet.		

GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
410	Grade Stabilization Structure	Hazard Class		A	A	A	A	A
		Effective Height (EH)	feet	15	20	25	30	35
		Storage x EH	acre-feet ²	500	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
		Drainage Area	acres	100	400	1,000	2,500	4,000
		Conduit Diameter	inches	12	24	36	42	48
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Knowledge of structures including embankments, full-flow open type, island type, side inlet, open weir, and pipe drops. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to geology, soil mechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, structural design, vegetation, environmental and safety considerations. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

GRASSED WATERWAY

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
412	Grassed Waterway	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to assess methods for conveying runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to hydrology/hydraulics, vegetation, seedbed preparation, soil amendments, environmental considerations, and outlet capacity and stability. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
561	Heavy Use Area Protection	Material	Type	Stone	Concrete			
		Land Slope	%	< 5%	5-15%	>15% = PE Only		
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Practice standard criteria-related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to standard drawing(s) or other approved site-specific drawing(s) and the NC approved spreadsheet 561_NC_GD_Heavy_Use_Area_ProtectionFeeding_Site_Assessment_Tool_v_7_2015.xlxs or equivalent. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

Lagoon Biosolids Removal

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
590-LBR	Biosolids Removal	Nutrient Source, Application Method and/or Special Conditions	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employees must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for the highest level of complexity for which they wish to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working Knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings 4. Working knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of soil test and waste analysis results. 5. NCSU Nutrient Management in NC Course which includes: (1) the online prerequisite; (2) 5-days of nutrient management-related course work, including PLAT, RUSLE2 and software trainings; and (3) NC Rules and Regulations Governing Animal Waste Management in NC training, along with a passing score on the exams given at the conclusion of each section. 6. Working knowledge in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (Title 210, Part 651). 7. JAA for Code 590, Nutrient Management				1. Ability to perform a sludge survey to determine volume estimates of biosolids removal. 2. Ability to collect soil samples and interpret soil test reports for recommendations. 3. Knowledge of NC's crops and cropping systems. 4. Knowledge of tillage systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge to assess the risk of nitrogen leaching loss, the nitrogen Leaching Index, obtained through use of current Soil Hydrologic Group (SHG)-based LI index maps in Section II of the NC FOTG OR RUSLE 2 field specific soil loss calculations. 6. Ability to perform Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Assessments using NCANAT (NLEW+PLAT) in the NC Nutrient Management Planning Software. 7. Ability to assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 8. Knowledge of manure characteristics and nutrient values. 9. Ability to read, interpret, and use waste impoundment as-built designs to develop a removal plan. 10. Skill for development of related computations and analyses to develop a biosolids removal plan and specifications including but not limited to geology, soil mechanics, hydraulics, structural design, vegetation, and soil bioengineering. 11. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)		CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)			
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to indentify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA -52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps of land application fields. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Independently complete a minimum of two sludge surveys on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource needs and concerns. 4. Collect the appropriate Soil Samples and RUSLE field data on each land application field to receive animal waste to identify and document resource needs and concerns.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two Biosolids removal nutrient management plans on separte Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent NRCS 590 Standard and SWCC Lagoon Biosolids Remvoal BMP and Policies. Plans should include maps of application fields and associated setbacks, sludge survey information, soil samples, PLAT results, copper and zinc projections and narrative explaining biosolids removal methodology. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the "Design" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form		1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP policy and NRCS 590 standard. 2. Independently fullfull/complete the "Installation" & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice State of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC forms(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form ("Conservation Practice Certification Form") or Comparable form.			

LAND SMOOTHING

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
466	Land Smoothing	Area affected	Acres	0-10 acres	>10 acres			
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC’s Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, and evaporation. 6. Knowledge of wetland hydrology and/or wetland wildlife habitat. 7. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM part 503-Safety, Section 503.00 through 503.22).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

LIVESTOCK EXCLUSION FENCE

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
382	Livestock Exclusion Fence	Fence type and land slope	Type, %	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working knowledge using the NC NRCS Fence Job Sheet Application. 4. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of conservation practice standard 382. 2. Knowledge of livestock management for grazing lands of the locale. 3. Knowledge of wildlife relationships with fence in the locale. 4. Knowledge of grazing management issues in the locale.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

Livestock Mortality Management System

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
316	Livestock Mortality Management System	Animal Mortality	LBS. per Day	Freezer/ Refridgeration Unit	Incinerator			
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62. 6. Knowledge of the NC GS 106-403 “Disposition of dead domesticated animals”. Administrative code 02 NCAC 52C .0102 “Disposal of Dead Animals”				1. Ability to assess soil suitability. 2. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 3. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 4. Ability to follow Practice standard criteria, related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications for incinerators,including but not limited to type and number of livestock. 5. Knowledge of N.C. permitting requirements for Mortality Management. 6. Ability to Certify the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3 7. Ability to calculate normal maximum mortality of an operation.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP policy and NRCS 316 standard. 2. Independently fullfull/complete the "Installation" & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice State of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC forms(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form ("Conservation Practice Certification Form") or Comparable form.		

Manure/Litter Transport Incentive

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
590-MLTI	Manure/Litter Transportation	Nutrient Source, Application Method and/or Special Conditions	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employees must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for the highest level of complexity for which they wish to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working Knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings 4. Working knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of soil test and waste analysis results. 5. NCSU Nutrient Management in NC Course which includes: (1) the online prerequisite; (2) 5-days of nutrient management-related course work, including PLAT, RUSLE2 and software trainings; and (3) NC Rules and Regulations Governing Animal Waste Management in NC training, along with a passing score on the exams given at the conclusion of each section. 6. Working knowledge in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (Title 210, Part 651). 7. Working knowledge of the 1217 Interagency Committee Guidance Document. 8. JAA for Code 590, Nutrient Management.				1. Knowledge of Manure/Litter waste transportation methods and equipment. 2. Ability to collect soil samples and interpret soil test reports for recommendations. 3. Knowledge of NC's crops and cropping systems. 4. Knowledge of tillage systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge to assess the risk of nitrogen leaching loss, the nitrogen Leaching Index, obtained through use of current Soil Hydrologic Group (SHG)-based LI index maps in Section II of the NC FOTG OR RUSLE 2 field specific soil loss calculations. 6. Ability to perform Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Assessments using NCANAT (NLEW+PLAT) in the NC Nutrient Management Planning Software. 7. Ability to assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 8. Knowledge of manure characteristics and nutrient values. 9. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA -52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps of land application fields. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client's objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Collect the appropriate Soil Samples and RUSLE field data on each land application field to receive animal waste to identify and document resource needs and concerns. 4. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two nutrient management plans on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent NRCS 590 Standard and SWCC Manure/Litter Transportation BMP and Policies. Plans should include maps of application fields and associated setbacks, waste production information, soil samples, PLAT results, and narrative explaining the livestock or poultry operation. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the "Design" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP policy and NRCS 590 standard. 2. Independently fullful/complete the "Installation" & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice State of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC forms(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form ("Conservation Practice Certification Form") or Comparable form.		

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
590-NM	Nutrient Management	Nutrient source, application method and/or special condition	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of soil test and waste analysis results. 4. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 5. NCSU Nutrient Management in NC Course which includes: (1) the online prerequisite; (2) 5-days of nutrient management-related course work; and (3) a passing score on the exam given at the conclusion of the course; Working knowledge in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (Title 210, Part 651). 6. Appropriate JAA for practices needed to control erosion to a sustainable level (T) on land application sites (If applicable Practice Codes: 342, 329, 328, 340, 386,...).				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Synthetic Fertilizers and Analysis. 6. Knowledge of Manure Characteristics and Nutrient Values. 7. Completion of the NCSU Nutrient Management Planning Course. 8. Ability to Perform Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Assessments using NCANAT (NLEW+PLAT) and/or latest web-based NC Nutrient Management Software.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)		CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)			
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete two Nutrient Management Plans in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard. (Note- plan should include use of PLAT, erosion prediction result for planned fields, and latest NC CNMP checklist.) 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.		1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for two applied Nutrient Management Plans on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.			

ODOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
380	Odor Management System	Purpose(s)	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. When applicable, appropriate JAA for supporting practices (i.e. Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (PC490) and Tree/Shrub Establishment (PC612)).				1. Knowledge of windbreak/shelterbelt design and function, including snow management if applicable. 2. Knowledge of forest ecology and management for the local area. 3. Knowledge of crops protected by windbreaks and shelterbelts. 4. Knowledge of silvics of tree species to be established.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

PASTURE RENOVATION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
512-PR	Pasture Renovation	Forage species, class or mix	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of adapted forage plants for the ecological sites/forage suitability groups in the area of service.				
				2. Skill in planning the planting protocols and educating land users in the operation and maintenance for the practice/operation/site.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)		CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)			
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.		1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.			

PASTURELAND CONVERSION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
612	Pastureland Conversion	Site Sensitivity-Soil suitability rating for potential seedling mortality	WSS Rating	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of forest ecology and management for the local area. 2. Knowledge of silvics of tree species to be established. 3. Knowledge of soil health and management. 4. Knowledge of resource impacts including water quality, wildlife effects, soil limitations (i.e. potential seedling mortality rating, and harvest equipment operability ratings), fuel volatility, etc. 5. Working knowledge of Forestry BMPs.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

PRECISION AGRICHEMICAL APPLICATION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
590-PAA	Precision Agrichemical Application	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of soil test and waste analysis results. 4. Capability to complete "The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet" or comparable site assessment form. 5. NCSU Nutrient Management in NC Course which includes: (1) the online prerequisite; (2) 5-days of nutrient management-related course work; and (3) a passing score on the exam given at the conclusion of the course; Working knowledge in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (Title 210, Part 651). 6. Appropriate JAA for practices needed to control erosion to a sustainable level (T) on land application sites (If applicable Practice Codes: 342, 329, 328, 340, 386,...).				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Synthetic Fertilizers and Analysis. 6. Knowledge of Manure Characteristics and Nutrient Values. 7. Completion of the NCSU Nutrient Management Planning Course. 8. Ability to Perform Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Assessments using NCANAT (NLEW+PLAT) and/or latest web-based NC Nutrient Management Software.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete two Nutrient Management Plans in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard. (Note- plan should include use of PLAT, erosion prediction result for planned fields, and latest NC CNMP checklist.) 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for two applied Nutrient Management Plans on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

PRECISION NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
590-PNM	Precision Nutrient Management	Nutrient source, application method and/or special condition	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Working knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of soil test and waste analysis results. 4. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 5. NCSU Nutrient Management in NC Course which includes: (1) the online prerequisite; (2) 5-days of nutrient management-related course work; and (3) a passing score on the exam given at the conclusion of the course; Working knowledge in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (Title 210, Part 651). 6. Appropriate JAA for practices needed to control erosion to a sustainable level (T) on land application sites (If applicable Practice Codes: 342, 329, 328, 340, 386,...).				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Synthetic Fertilizers and Analysis. 6. Knowledge of Manure Characteristics and Nutrient Values. 7. Completion of the NCSU Nutrient Management Planning Course. 8. Ability to Perform Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Assessments using NCANAT (NLEW+PLAT) and/or latest web-based NC Nutrient Management Software.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)		CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)			
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete two Nutrient Management Plans in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard. (Note- plan should include use of PLAT, erosion prediction result for planned fields, and latest NC CNMP checklist.) 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.		1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for two applied Nutrient Management Plans on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.			

PRESCRIBED GRAZING

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
528	Prescribed Grazing	Pasture Only - Area	Acres	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of ecological processes and implications for specific grazing ecological sites, forage suitability groups, and/or forest ecological sites in the area of service. 2. Skill in development of grazing management plans that are practical, address resource concerns, and meet manager's objectives. 3. Ability to monitor landscapes and communicate needed adjustments. 4. Ability to use appropriate assessment tools to complete forage balance calculations, Pasture Conditioning Score, C-Graze. 5. Ability to teach landowners the usage of grazing stick to establish stop grazing onsite.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
340-CRM	Residue and Tillage Management	Species Planted (Species Mix)	Number	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete "The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet" or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge ofTillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Adaptive Species of Cover Crops for Planned Purposes in NC. 6. Knowledge of Approved Planting Dates, Times and Methods ofTermination for Cover Crops. 7. Working knowledge of "Managing Cover Crops Profitability". 8. Ability to select species based on the client objectives.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client's objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the "Design" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the "Installation" & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form ("Conservation Practice Certification Form") or comparable form.		

ROOFTOP RUNOFF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
558	Rooftop Runoff Management System	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet" or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Ability to develop plans and specifications including sketches and drawings shall be provided to the client that adequately describes the requirements to install the practice and obtain necessary permits. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to hydrology/hydraulics, vegetation, environmental considerations, and outlet capacity and stability. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
350	Sediment Control Basin	Hazard Class		A	A	A	A	A
		Effective Height (EH)	feet	15	20	25	30	35
		Storage x EH	acre-feet ²	500	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
		Drainage Area	acres	100	400	1,000	2,500	4,000
		Conduit Diameter	inches	12	24	36	42	48
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to layout a sediment control basin to capture and detain sediment-laden runoff, or other debris for a sufficient length of time to allow it to settle out in the basin. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to geology, soil mechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, structural design, and vegetation. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

SOD-BASED ROTATION

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
328	Sod-based Rotation	Crop, Production Method	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Adaptive Species of Cover.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

SPRING DEVELOPMENT

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
574	Spring Development	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 4. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 5. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

STOCK TRAILS AND WALKWAYS

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
575	Stock Trails and Walkways	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Practice standard criteria-related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to foundation, grades, widths, surfacing materials, surface drainage, erosion control, and environmental considerations. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

STREAM CROSSING

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
578	Stream Crossing	Bank Height	feet	4	6	8	10	All
		Culvert Diameter	inches	18	24	36	48	72
		Drainage Area	acres	250	500	1,000	2,500	All
4								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Knowledge of crossing types (bridge, culvert, ford) as well as soils, geology, fluvial geomorphology, and topography that are suitable for construction of a stream crossing. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to geology, soil mechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, structural design, vegetation, and soil bioengineering. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

STRIPCROPPING

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
585	Stripcropping	Slope	%	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form.				1. Knowledge of NC's Crops and Cropping Systems. 2. Knowledge of Soil Health and Management. 3. Ability to use Current Wind and Water Erosion Prediction Tools. 4. Knowledge of Tillage Equipment and Widths of Equipment and Systems used in NC. 5. Knowledge of Planters and Drills and Common Widths Used in NC. 6. Knowledge of Crop Residue Management.				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

TERRACES

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
600	Terraces	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Ability to Assess site soil conditions and prescribe treatment and the appropriate vegetation. 3. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 4. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 5. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

TROUGH OR TANK

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
614	Trough or Tank	Purpose	Type	All				
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of watering facilities, water distribution appurtenances and locations, inlet/outlet details at water facility location(s), foundation and/or stabilization measures, protective measures for animals and humans, and special conditions for access (e.g. fences or ramps), if needed. 2. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 3. Practice standard criteria related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications of water resource and forage inventory including but not limited to type and number of livestock, daily water use, planned storage volume, and topographic survey for pipelines. 4. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 5. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
				PRACTICE PHASES				
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out" deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE

PRACTICE DESCRIPTION				JOB CLASSES				
Code	Practice	Controlling Factor	Units	Job Class I	Job Class II	Job Class III	Job Class IV	Job Class V
587	Water Control Structure	Hazard Class		A	A	A	A	A
		Effective Height (EH)	feet	15	20	25	30	35
		Storage x EH	acre-feet2	500	1000	2000	2500	3000
		Drainage Area	acres	100	400	1000	2500	4000
		Conduit Diameter	inches	12	24	36	42	48
		Flashboard Discharge	feet3/second	10	20	40	80	200
		Weir Discharge	feet3/second	50	150	250	350	500
TECHNICAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS								
Prerequisites				Practice Knowledge, Skills, Abilities (KSAs)				
1. Employee must fulfill ALL the Technical Competency Requirements listed for this practice, and submit the specified number of plans for review for to receive JAA. 2. Working knowledge of SWCC JAA Policy and Procedures, applicable conservation practice standard, and BMP policies. 3. Capability to complete “The NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet” or comparable site assessment form. 4. Working knowledge of Web Soil Survey, Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings. 5. Capability to perform layout and construction checking following applicable procedures and Notekeeping format contained in Technical Release 62.				1. Knowledge of NRCS Construction Specification 21 - Excavation and 23 - Earthfill. 2. Knowledge of the water management systems that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, maintains a desired water surface elevation, or measures water. 3. Development of related computations and analyses to develop plans and specifications including but not limited to geology, soil mechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, structural design, and vegetation. 4. Compliance with NRCS national and state utility safety policy (NEM Part 503-Safety, Subpart A - Engineering Activities Affecting Utilities 503.00 through 503.06). 5. Development of as-built or “red-line” drawings (NEM Part 512, Construction, Subpart F – As-builts, 512.50 through 512.52). 6. Certification the installation meets applicable standards and specifications and is in compliance with permits (NEM Part 505 – Non-NRCS Engineering Services, Subpart A - Introduction, 505.3).				
PRACTICE PHASES								
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION (I&E)			DESIGN (D)			CONSTRUCTION & CERTIFICATION (C&C)		
1. Independently complete a minimum of two I&E packets on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) to identify and document resource concerns using the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Form (or equivalent) and GIS mapping tools (i.e. ArcMap, Toolkit, or Conservation Desktop) to develop Conservation Plan Maps. 2. Use the latest NRCS-CPA-52 (Sections A thru P) or comparable site assessment form to independently recommend and document resource alternatives/alternative action(s) needed to meet the client’s objective and achieve the intended purpose to mitigate associated resource concerns for two different Planning Land Units (PLU). 3. Complete the appropriate "CONSERVATION PLANNING CRITERIA, RESOURCE CONCERNS & SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CHECKLIST (see EFOTG, Section II) or comparable form, and ALL applicable resource assessments tools, such as erosion prediction tools, calculations, surveys, and soils investigations necessary to document existing resource conditions, resource concerns, and short-term/long term effects of proposed alternatives.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two designs/specifications for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Design” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW), including O&M guidance, and any applicable Job Sheet(s), Implementation Requirements, or comparable SWCC practice specification sheet(s). 3. Completion of the latest NRCS-CPA-52 Worksheet, Sections A through P or comparable site assessment form.			1. Independently complete a minimum of two construction/certification "check-outs" for the desired practice on separate Planning Land Units (PLU) in accordance with the most recent SWCC BMP standard and policies. 2. Independently fulfill/complete the “Installation” & "Check Out” deliverables in accordance with the most recent eFOTG practice Statement of Work (SOW) or comparable SWCC form(s). 3. Independently compile, record, and complete practice certification activities using the latest NC-CPA-09 Form (“Conservation Practice Certification Form”) or comparable form.		

FY 2026 Detailed Implementation Plan

Action: Approve the Fiscal Year 2026 Detailed Implementation Plan



ACSP Updates



ACSP Updates

Maintenance Period Reduction Study

- Working with Erin Rivers on research options
- Intend to investigate impacts of reduced maintenance periods on ACSP and water quality impacts
 - Likely will involve a survey and data collection

1st Step: Form an advisory committee to formulate the scope of the study → looking for partners



ACSP Updates

Draft Animal Waste Management Plan Guidance Document

- At the Commission's request, draft guidance was prepared on how waste management plans fit in the Agricultural Cost Share Program
- Intended to provide a brief overview of the importance, function and use in ACSP
- The document remains in development and open for comment



TRC Meeting Schedule

Proposed Dates

- August 20, 2025
- October 22, 2025
- December 17, 2025
- February 18, 2026
- April 22, 2026
- May 20, 2026 (tentative)
- June 24, 2026

- 3rd/4th Wednesday of the month
- 1:30 – 3:30 PM



Member Items

Open Discussion

