Practice: 228 - Agricultural Energy Assessment

Scenario: #148 - Large size, 1 Enterprise

Scenario Description:
An agricultural producer wishes to obtain an energy assessment of their agricultural operation. The operation has either > 2500 acres of crops, > 1000 animal units, more than 6 irrigation pumps, or > 40,000 sq. ft. of heated greenhouse. An enterprise is defined in the ASABE S612 Performing On-farm Energy Audits Standard. A large operation is described above. The Ag Energy CEMA is an assessment of the energy consuming activities and components of an agricultural operation and includes the requirements of a Type 2 energy audit as described in the ASABE S612 standard. An Ag Energy CEMA includes a baseline assessment of the of systems, equipment, and facilities using a typical year of energy use and recommended measures to prioritize on-farm opportunities to increase energy efficiency and reduce energy use. A Certified TSP will accomplish all work in accordance with the requirements of the CEMA 228 Agricultural Energy Assessment Activity. Natural Resource Concern: Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities.

Before Situation:
Producer currently has minimal knowledge of and no plan for energy conservation. The producer currently manages an operation as described above. Producer intends to collaborate with a certified TSP to develop an energy use assessment of their entire operation. The CEMA 228 incorporates recommended measures to maximize energy conservation and efficiency. Associated Practices: 374 Farmstead Energy Improvement, 670 Energy Efficient Lighting System, 672 Energy Efficient Building Envelope, 533 Pumping Plant, or other applicable practices in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

After Situation:
The producer has obtained services from a certified TSP to develop an energy assessment. The CEMA 228 criteria include a baseline assessment using a typical year of energy use, energy savings of recommended improvement measures, and information useful for prioritizing implementation of the measures. The documentation may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address energy efficiency. The Ag Energy CEMA meets the basic quality criteria for the CEMA 228 activity as cited in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

Feature Measure: Number

Scenario Unit: Number

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $5,109.24

Scenario Cost/Unit: $5,109.24

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
CAP Labor, professional engineer	1297	Conservation Activity Plan labor to apply knowledge of engineering technology and biological science to agricultural problems concerned with power and machinery, electrification, structures, soil and water conservation, and processing of agricultural products. Cost associated with this component includes overhead and benefits (market price).	Hours	$106.72	18	$1,920.96
CAP Labor, Manager	1603	Conservation Activity Plan labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$51.35	16	$821.60
CAP Labor, Administrative Assistant	1739	Conservation Activity Plan labor involving routine clerical and administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers.	Hours	$34.20	1	$34.20
CAP Labor, Energy Auditor	1740	Conservation Activity Plan labor involvinganalyzing energy efficient measures and conducting energy audits of industrial areas and facilities.	Hours	$72.89	32	$2,332.48

Practice: 228 - Agricultural Energy Assessment

Scenario: #164 - Medium size, 1 Enterprise

Scenario Description:
An agricultural producer wishes to obtain an energy assessment of their agricultural operation. The operation has either 301 to 2500 acres of crops, < 301 to 1000 animal units, 3 - 6 irrigation pumps, or 20,001 to 40,000 sq. ft. of heated greenhouse. An enterprise is defined in the ASABE S612 Performing On-farm Energy Audits Standard. A medium operation is described above. The Ag Energy CEMA is an assessment of the energy consuming activities and components of an agricultural operation and includes the requirements of a Type 2 energy audit as described in the ASABE S612 standard. An Ag Energy CEMA includes a baseline assessment of the of systems, equipment, and facilities using a typical year of energy use and recommended measures to prioritize on-farm opportunities to increase energy efficiency and reduce energy use. A Certified TSP will accomplish all work in accordance with the requirements of the CEMA 228 Agricultural Energy Assessment Activity. Natural Resource Concern: Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities.

Before Situation:
Producer currently has minimal knowledge of and no plan for energy conservation. The producer currently manages an operation as described above. Producer intends to collaborate with a certified TSP to develop an energy use assessment of their entire operation. The CEMA 228 incorporates recommended measures to maximize energy conservation and efficiency. Associated Practices: 374 Farmstead Energy Improvement, 670 Energy Efficient Lighting System, 672 Energy Efficient Building Envelope, 533 Pumping Plant, or other applicable practices in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

After Situation:
The producer has obtained services from a certified TSP to develop an energy assessment. The CEMA 228 criteria include a baseline assessment using a typical year of energy use, energy savings of recommended improvement measures, and information useful for prioritizing implementation of the measures. The documentation may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address energy efficiency. The Ag Energy CEMA meets the basic quality criteria for the CEMA 228 activity as cited in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

Feature Measure: Number

Scenario Unit: Number

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,885.80

Scenario Cost/Unit: $3,885.80

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
CAP Labor, professional engineer	1297	Conservation Activity Plan labor to apply knowledge of engineering technology and biological science to agricultural problems concerned with power and machinery, electrification, structures, soil and water conservation, and processing of agricultural products. Cost associated with this component includes overhead and benefits (market price).	Hours	$106.72	12	$1,280.64
CAP Labor, Manager	1603	Conservation Activity Plan labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$51.35	16	$821.60
CAP Labor, Administrative Assistant	1739	Conservation Activity Plan labor involving routine clerical and administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers.	Hours	$34.20	1	$34.20
CAP Labor, Energy Auditor	1740	Conservation Activity Plan labor involvinganalyzing energy efficient measures and conducting energy audits of industrial areas and facilities.	Hours	$72.89	24	$1,749.36

Practice: 228 - Agricultural Energy Assessment

Scenario: #180 - Small size, 1 Enterprise

Scenario Description:
An agricultural producer wishes to obtain an energy assessment of their agricultural operation. The operation has either < 300 acres of crops, < 300 animal units, 1 - 2 irrigation pumps, < 20,000 sq. ft. of heated greenhouse, or maple syrup processing. An enterprise is defined in the ASABE S612 Performing On-farm Energy Audits Standard. A small operation is described above. The Ag Energy CEMA is an assessment of the energy consuming activities and components of an agricultural operation and includes the requirements of a Type 2 energy audit as described in the ASABE S612 standard. An Ag Energy CEMA includes a baseline assessment of the of systems, equipment, and facilities using a typical year of energy use and recommended measures to prioritize on-farm opportunities to increase energy efficiency and reduce energy use. A Certified TSP will accomplish all work in accordance with the requirements of the CEMA 228 Agricultural Energy Assessment Activity. Natural Resource Concern: Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities.

Before Situation:
Producer currently has minimal knowledge of and no plan for energy conservation. The producer currently manages an operation as described above. Producer intends to collaborate with a certified TSP to develop an energy use assessment of their entire operation. The CEMA 228 incorporates recommended measures to maximize energy conservation and efficiency. Associated Practices: 374 Farmstead Energy Improvement, 670 Energy Efficient Lighting System, 672 Energy Efficient Building Envelope, 533 Pumping Plant, or other applicable practices in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

After Situation:
The producer has obtained services from a certified TSP to develop an energy assessment. The CEMA 228 criteria include a baseline assessment using a typical year of energy use, energy savings of recommended improvement measures, and information useful for prioritizing implementation of the measures. The documentation may include recommendations for associated conservation practices which address energy efficiency. The Ag Energy CEMA meets the basic quality criteria for the CEMA 228 activity as cited in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

Feature Measure: Number

Scenario Unit: Number

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,875.80

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2,875.80

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
CAP Labor, professional engineer	1297	Conservation Activity Plan labor to apply knowledge of engineering technology and biological science to agricultural problems concerned with power and machinery, electrification, structures, soil and water conservation, and processing of agricultural products. Cost associated with this component includes overhead and benefits (market price).	Hours	$106.72	8	$853.76
CAP Labor, Manager	1603	Conservation Activity Plan labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$51.35	16	$821.60
CAP Labor, Administrative Assistant	1739	Conservation Activity Plan labor involving routine clerical and administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers.	Hours	$34.20	1	$34.20
CAP Labor, Energy Auditor	1740	Conservation Activity Plan labor involvinganalyzing energy efficient measures and conducting energy audits of industrial areas and facilities.	Hours	$72.89	16	$1,166.24

Practice: 327 - Conservation Cover

Scenario: #65 - Pollinator Species

Scenario Description:
Permanent vegetation, including a mix of native grasses, legumes, and forbs (mix may also include non-native species), established on any land needing permanent vegetative cover that provides habitat for pollinators. Typical practice size is variable depending on site; this scenario uses 1 ac as the typical size. In addition to providing pollinator habitat, this practice scenario may also reduce sheet, rill, and wind erosion, improve soil quality, improve water quality, and improve air quality. The practice may also provide wildlife habitat. Practice applicable on cropland, odd areas, corners, etc. Applies to conventional or organic systems.

Before Situation:
Crops such as corn, soybeans, or cotton may be conventionally or organically grown and harvested. Full width tillage is utilized, weeds controlled by cultivation and/or chemical application. Soil surface residue amounts average 10% or less. Erosion exceeds tolerable rates and sediment may be moving offsite into surface water degrading water quality. Soil quality (soil organic matter) declines over time as a result of tillage practices, low residue, and long periods of bare soil. Air quality may be impacted during field operations by the creation of particulates. The system provides little to no wildlife or pollinator habitat.

After Situation:
The 327 Implementation Requirements have been developed for the site and applied. Land is covered with permanent pollinator habitat including a mix of native grasses, legumes, forbs (mix may also include non-native species). This practice may also have reduced soil erosion, reduced water/sediment runoff, and improved air quality as a result of the elimination of dust emissions. Plants sown for pollinator habitat may also provide cover for beneficial insects and wildlife. This scenario does not apply to critical area plantings.

Feature Measure: Area planted

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $741.52

Scenario Cost/Unit: $741.52

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	1	$25.95
Tillage, Light	945	Includes light disking (tandem) or field cultivator.Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$14.61	3	$43.83
Mechanical weed control, Vegetation termination	957	Mechanical operations, Includes: Roller/crimper, mower, shredder, etc. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$27.69	2	$55.38
Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	960	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$21.87	1	$21.87
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	4	$124.68
Materials						
Native Perennial Grasses, Legumes and/or Forb Mix for Targeted Wildlife/Pollinator Habitat or Ecological Restoration, moderate commercial availability	2619	Diverse mix of native perennial grasses, legumes and forbs, less than 50% grasses, may include biennials and a small percentage of annual species for establishment purposes and/or if allowed by the CPS. This is a mix composed of species required to meet specific wildlife/pollinator habitat or ecological requirements. Seed is moderately easy to purchase commercially. Includes materials and shipping.	Acres	$469.81	1	$469.81

Practice: 328 - Conservation Crop Rotation

Scenario: #74 - Basic Rotation Organic and Non-Organic

Scenario Description:
In this region this practice may be part of a conservation management system on both organic and non-organic operations to: 1) Reduce sheet, rill and wind erosion, 2) Maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content, 3) Reduce water quality degradation due to excess nutrients, 4) Improve soil moisture efficiency, 5) Reduce the concentration of salts and other chemicals from saline seeps, 6) Reduce plant pest pressures, 7) Provide feed and forage for domestic livestock, and 8) Provide food and cover habitat for wildlife, including pollinator forage, and nesting. This practice payment is provided to the producer for the time needed to plan and implement the logistics of changing the rotation to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 200 acre cropland farm. No foregone income. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and organic producers.

Before Situation:
The rotation consists primarily of low residue producing row crops. Fields range from nearly flat to C and D slopes. Erosion, soil quality, and pest management are the primary concerns.

After Situation:
A rotation is established that provides additional high residue and/or perennial crops that may treat one or more of the following purposes: reduce sheet, rill and wind erosion, maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content, reduce water quality degradation due to excess nutrients, improve soil moisture efficiency, reduce the concentration of salts and other chemicals from saline seeps, reduce plant pest pressures, provide feed and forage for domestic livestock, or provide food and cover habitat for wildlife, including pollinator forage, and nesting.

Feature Measure: Area planted

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,285.20

Scenario Cost/Unit: $12.85

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	30	$1,285.20

Practice: 329 - Residue and Tillage Management, No Till

Scenario: #10 - No-Till/Strip-Till

Scenario Description:
This practice typically involves conversion from a clean-tilled (conventional tilled) system to no-till or strip-till system on 100 acres of cropland. This involves managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting soil-disturbing activities used to establish and harvest crops. The practice is used to reduce sheet and rill erosion, reduce wind erosion, improve soil quality, reduce CO2 losses from the soil, reduce energy use, increase plant available moisture and provide food and escape cover for wildlife. The no-till/strip-till system includes non-tillage types of weed control and may also include a period of no till fallow. System is applicable in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields of organic and non-organic operations.

Before Situation:
Row crops or small grains are grown and harvested. Full width tillage is performed prior to planting and weed control during crop production is typically cultivation and chemical application. Fields are disked immediately following harvest, with additional operations in some fields to facilitate drainage, seedbed preparation or additional weed control. Residue amounts after tillage operations average 10% or less, resulting in bare soil being exposed to wind erosion and/or intense rainfall. Any crop residue that is present degrades and sediment/nutrient runoff from fields increases during rainfall events. Sheet and rill erosion occurs with visible rills by spring. Soil health (soil organic matter) declines over time as a result of tillage practices, low residue, and long periods of bare soil. This system will typically have a negative Soil Conditioning Index (SCI) and a high Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR).

After Situation:
The Implementation Requirements for 329 Residue Management, No Till is prepared and installed. Managing crop residue on the surface of a field (typical 100 acre) year around according to the 329 practice plan while limiting soil disturbing activities to those which place nutrients, and plant crops that meet the minimum criteria in the 329 practice standard. All crops are seeded/planted with a no-till drill or no-till/strip-till planter, which minimizes soil disturbance while establishing good seed-soil contact. All residues are to be maintained on the soil surface in a uniform distribution over the entire field and not burned or removed. Crop residues provide soil surface cover throughout the year. Runoff and erosion are reduced and no rills are visible on the soil surface. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues and surface cover. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional biomass (crop residues), ground cover, and soil infiltration. Crop residues and/or cover crop residues left on the soil surface may maximize weed control by increasing allelopathic and mulching effect, and provides cover for wildlife. The practice would require reducing soil disturbance and erosion and increasing biomass returned to the soil in sufficient amounts to achieve increased SCI and decreased STIR.

Feature Measure: Area planted

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,187.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: $21.87

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	960	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$21.87	100	$2,187.00

Practice: 340 - Cover Crop

Scenario: #22 - Cover Crop - Basic (Organic and Non-organic)

Scenario Description:
Typically a small grain or legume (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using an approved herbicide prior to planting the subsequent crop.

Before Situation:
Row crops such as corn, soybeans, or cotton are grown and harvested in mid-late fall. Fields are disked immediately following harvest, with rows in some fields being hipped for drainage. Residue amounts after harvest average 30% or less, resulting in bare soil being exposed to wind erosion and/or intense rainfall during the fall, winter, and early spring. Over the winter residue degrades and sediment/nutrient runoff from fields increases. Erosion exceeds soil loss tolerances. Runoff from the fields flows into streams, water courses or other water bodies causing degradation to the receiving waters. Soil health (soil organic matter) declines over time as a result of tillage practices, low residue crops, and long periods of bare soil.

After Situation:
Implementation Requirements according to Cover Crop (340) are prepared and implemented. Within 30 days after harvest of the row crop, fields are planted with a small grain or legume cover crop (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.), typically rye or clover. The average field size is 40 acres. The cover crop is seeded with a drill. No additional fertilizer is applied with the cover crop. The cover crop provides soil cover by late fall, throughout the winter, and into the early spring. Runoff and erosion are reduced. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues. The cover crop is terminated with an approved herbicide prior to spring planting as late as feasible to maximize plant biomass production. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional biomass, ground cover, soil infiltration, and plant diversity introduced to the cropping system. Cover crop residues left on the surface may maximize weed control by increasing allelopathic and mulching effect.

Feature Measure: Area planted

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 40.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,288.40

Scenario Cost/Unit: $82.21

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Chemical, ground application	948	Chemical application performed by ground equipment. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$6.89	40	$275.60
Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	960	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$21.87	40	$874.80
Materials						
Herbicide, Glyphosate	334	A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Includes materials and shipping only.	Acres	$12.66	40	$506.40
Annual Grasses	2730	Annual grasses, one or more species, mostly introduced but may be native. Used for temporary cover or cover crops. Includes material and shipping.	Acres	$40.79	40	$1,631.60

Practice: 345 - Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till

Scenario: #49 - Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till

Scenario Description:
Mulch-till is managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting the soil-disturbing activities used to grow crops in systems where the entire field surface is tilled by the planter/drill or tillage tools prior to planting. This practice includes tillage methods commonly referred to as mulch tillage, vertical tillage, chiseling and disking, or the use of high disturbance drills without additional tillage. It applies to stubble mulching on summer-fallowed land, to tillage for annually planted crops, to tillage for planted crops and to tillage for planting perennial crops. All residue shall be uniformly spread or managed over the surface throughout the critical erosion period(s). All residue shall be uniformly distributed over the entire field and not burned or removed. These periods of intensive tillage have led to excessive soil loss, often above the soil loss tolerance (T), due to the loss of crop residue on the soil surface. The NRCS erosion prediction model(s) will be used to review the farming operations and determine the amount of surface residue to manage throughout the rotation to keep soil loss below T. The producer will adopt a reduced till system to meet one or more of the practice purposes.

Before Situation:
Crops such as corn, soybeans, small grains, or cotton are grown and harvested. Fields are tilled immediately following harvest, with rows in some fields being hipped for drainage. Residue amounts after harvest average 30% or less, resulting in bare soil being exposed to wind erosion and/or intense rainfall during the fall, winter, and early spring. Over the winter residue degrades and sediment/nutrient runoff from fields increase. Sheet, rill and wind erosion occurs. Spring tillage and seedbed preparation activities occur as early as possible in the late winter and early spring. Runoff from the fields flows into streams, water courses or other water bodies causing water quality degradation. Soil health (soil organic matter) declines over time as a result of tillage practices, low residue monocultures, and long periods of bare soil.

After Situation:
The Implementation Requirements are prepared following the criteria in the 345 Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till conservation practice standard. Reduced till applies to all cropland and other lands where crops are planted. This scenario includes the use of a reduce till systems and high disturbance drills, such as a hoe drill, air seeder, or no-till drill that disturbs a large percentage of soil surface during the planting operation. The residue that remains on the soil surface provides soil cover during late fall, throughout the winter, and into the early spring. Runoff and water/wind erosion are reduced and water quality improves. Over time, soil health is improved due to less tillage, the additional biomass, ground cover, soil infiltration, and plant diversity in the cropping system.

Feature Measure: Area planted

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,270.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: $22.70

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Seeding Operation, No Till/Strip Till Planter	1230	No Till/Strip Till row planters for seeding. Includes all costs for equipment, power unit, and labor.	Acres	$22.70	100	$2,270.00

Practice: 386 - Field Border

Scenario: #37 - Field Border, Native Species, Forgone Income

Scenario Description:
A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of an agricultural field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.

Before Situation:
Before practice conditions may vary widely. Fields may have erosion issues from wind or water, a field border may be needed to manage pest populations, protect soil and water quality, provide wildlife food and cover, provide pollinator habitat, or a field border may be used to increase carbon storage and improve air quality. Water quality, soil erosion and/or wildlife food and cover may all be primary resource concerns.

After Situation:
The 386 Implementation Requirements have been developed and applied for the site. This practice when applied around a field may support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Native grasses, legumes and forbs will be established in the field borders to the extent needed to meet the resource needs and producer objectives. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.

Feature Measure: number of acres

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $511.49

Scenario Cost/Unit: $511.49

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Tillage, Light	945	Includes light disking (tandem) or field cultivator. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$14.61	3	$43.83
Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	960	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$21.87	1	$21.87
Foregone Income						
FI, Corn Dryland	1959	Dryland Corn is Primary Crop	Acres	$371.06	0.5	$185.53
FI, Soybeans Dryland	1961	Dryland Soybeans is Primary Crop	Acres	$250.58	0.5	$125.29
Materials						
Native Perennial Grasses, Low Density	2750	Native perennial grasses, may include a small percentage of annual species for establishment purposes and/or if allowed by the CPS. Planted at lower to medium density (40 pure live seeds/sq ft and less). Includes material and shipping.	Acres	$134.97	1	$134.97

Practice: 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer

Scenario: #2 - Hardwood with Row Crop Foregone Income

Scenario Description:
Establish a buffer of hardwood into a suitably prepared row crop site to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to and up-gradient from a watercourse or water body extending a minimum of 35 feet wide. The planting will consist of hand planted bare-root deciduous trees. Generally, planting spacing is at 12' x 12'; however, other spacing may be used depending on the objectives. Resource concerns to be addressed are Soil Erosion - excessive bank erosion; Water Quality - excess sediment and organics in surface waters and elevated temperature; Degraded Plant Condition - inadequate structure and composition; and Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife - habitat degradation.

Before Situation:
Typical sites include former riparian forests and habitat used for forage, cropland, speculation property, or other nonforest condition which contains undesirable amounts or types of vegetation. Active bank erosion is depositing sediment, nutrients and organics in the riparian area. Water temperature is high due to lack of shade. Habitat is not desirable for wildlife.

After Situation:
A buffer of trees will be established along the riparian corridor which will provide stability, filtration, shade, and desirable habitat to address the above mentioned resource concerns.

Feature Measure: Area of planting

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 5.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,447.06

Scenario Cost/Unit: $689.41

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
All terrain vehicles, ATV	965	Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Hours	$18.55	8	$148.40
Hand tools, tree planting	1590	Various hand tools for digging holes and planting trees such as augers, dibble bars, planting shovel, hoe-dad. Equipment only. Labor not included.	Hours	$12.51	16	$200.16
Foregone Income						
FI, Soybeans Dryland	1961	Dryland Soybeans is Primary Crop	Acres	$250.58	5	$1,252.90
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	16	$382.88
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	8	$342.72
Materials						
Tree, Hardwood, Seedling, Small	1509	Bare root hardwood seedlings 6 to 18 inches tall; includes tropical containerized seedlings of 8 cubic inches or smaller. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$0.68	1500	$1,020.00
Mobilization						
Mobilization, Material, distance > 50 miles	1043	Mobilization cost of materials for special cases where the distance from the supplier delivery point to the job site exceeds 50 miles. The costs for shipping by UPS or bulk freight shipping to a location within 50 miles of the job site have already been included in the component price.	Dollars	$1.00	100	$100.00

Practice: 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure

Scenario: #7 - Plastic Pipe Drop, Riser 18 inches and larger

Scenario Description:
A full flow pipe drop (ie: riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and constructed using plastic pipe without anti-seep collars. This is typically installed at the edge of field through an earthen berm to convey water from a higher elevation to a lower elevation with causing gully erosion. Payment rate is based upon the riser diameter in (inches) times the length of the pipe barrel in (feet). Installed to stabilized the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon 3 ft high 18' SDR 51, PVC riser with a 40 ft long 15 inch barrel (18 inches x 40' = 720 Diameter Inch - Foot. Disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.

Before Situation:
The operator presently has gullies forming and/or worsening on the farmland and impacting the useable area and the downstream water quality. Erosion from the gullies is allowing soil and possibly nutrients to be transported to downstream receiving waters degrading water quality, causing soil loss, and reducing channel capacity.

After Situation:
Area is stabilized. The advancement and/or formation of gullies is stopped, soil from gullies no longer leaves the farm, useable farm area is increased, sedimentation and other pollution hazards are decreased, and water quality downstream is protected, and collection ditches need to be 'mopped out' less often to mainain capacity. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Pond (378), Dam (402), Fence (382), Channel Bed Stabilization (584), Dike (356), Grassed Waterway (412), Structure for Water Control (587), and Irrigation Canal or Lateral (320) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.

Feature Measure: Riser Diameter (in) x Berrel Length (

Scenario Unit: Diameter Inch Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 720.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,941.84

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2.70

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yards	$218.24	0.1	$21.82
Trenching, Earth, loam, 24 in. x 48 in.	54	Trenching, earth, loam, 24 inch wide x 48 inch depth, includes equipment and labor for trenching and backfilling	Feet	$2.67	40	$106.80
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	4	$95.72
Materials						
Pipe, PVC, dia. < 18 in., weight priced	1323	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pressure rated pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials for pipes with diameters less than 18 inch. Materials only.	Pound	$3.02	288	$869.76
Pipe, PVC, dia. => 18 in., weight priced	1958	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials for pipes with diameters equal to or greater than 18 inch. Materials only.	Pound	$3.17	43	$136.31
Coupling, PVC, Tee, 18x15, SDR 51	2365	Materials: - Tee, 18 inch x 15 inch - PVC - SDR 51 - ASTM F2658	Each	$711.43	1	$711.43

Practice: 422 - Hedgerow Planting

Scenario: #4 - Wildlife - Trees-Shrubs-NWSG

Scenario Description:
Typically installed in or at the edge of cropland or pasture this scenario is used to address the Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife resource concern. Specifically, the establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design can be used to provide for several habitat elements depending on the needs identified in the habitat assessment. This scenario can provide: corridors for habitat conectivity, food, and cover for wildlife depending on design and plant species selection. The 422 standard for wildlife criteria calls for a minimum of two species of native plants.Typical installation involves tillage to prepare the site for planting. 2 Trees and/or shrubs adapted for local climatic and edaphic conditions are typically plant at eight - ten foot intervals (this will vary with species selection and density goals). A mix of at least 3 native warm season grasses (NWSG) and forbs adapted to the local climatic and edaphic conditions will be drilled into the site at a rate that will achieve a minimum of 20 seeds per square foot. The species list in the component section of this scenario are strictly for deriving a cost. Plant species adapted to the local climatic and edaphic conditions that address the resource concern will be stated in the specification for the site. There is tremendous overlap between this practice and conservation practice 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt establishment. The main difference is that conservation practice 380 is exclusively woody plants where practice 422 provides for the use of herbaceous materials. If a fence is needed to facilitate establishment use practice 382, Fence.

Before Situation:
Habitat patches lack connectivity. Cover is inadequate to allow wildlife to exploit cropland food resources. Berries and mast are limited.

After Situation:
Inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife is addressed for needs identified in the resource assessment. Habitat patches are connected by corridors of dense hedgerow vegetation. Food resources in crop fields are made availble by their proximity to hedgerow cover. Planting may include fruit and mast bearing species, improving food supply, depending on needs being addressed.

Feature Measure: Length and width of Hedgerow

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 660.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,248.18

Scenario Cost/Unit: $1.89

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Tillage, Primary	946	Includes heavy disking (offset) or chisel plow. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$22.20	0.33	$7.33
Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	960	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$21.87	0.33	$7.22
Tractor, agricultural, 120 HP	962	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 90 to 140. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$76.86	2	$153.72
Hand tools, tree planting	1590	Various hand tools for digging holes and planting trees such as augers, dibble bars, planting shovel, hoe-dad. Equipment only. Labor not included.	Hours	$12.51	2	$25.02
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	2	$47.86
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12 in., Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hours	$26.19	2	$52.38
Materials						
Shrub, Seedling, Medium	1507	Bare root shrub seedling, 18 to 36 inches tall; includes tropical containerized seedlings 10 to 20 cubic inches. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$1.03	166	$170.98
Tree, Hardwood, Seedling, Medium	1510	Bare root hardwood seedlings 18 to 36 inches tall; includes tropical containerized seedlings of 10 to 20 cubic inches. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$1.39	66	$91.74
Tree shelter, solid tube type, 3-1/4 in. x 36 in.	1561	3-1/4 inch x 36 inch tree tube for protection from animal damage. Materials and shipping only.	Each	$3.90	166	$647.40
Native Perennial Grasses, Low Density	2750	Native perennial grasses, may include a small percentage of annual species for establishment purposes and/or if allowed by the CPS. Planted at lower to medium density (40 pure live seeds/sq ft and less). Includes material and shipping.	Acres	$134.97	0.33	$44.54

Practice: 430 - Irrigation Pipeline

Scenario: #8 - PVC, Plastic Irrigation Pipe, 12in

Scenario Description:
Description: Below ground installation of PVC (Plastic Irrigation Pipe) pipeline. PVC (PIP) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from 4-inch to 27-inch; typical practice sizes range from 4-inch to 24-inch; and typical scenario size is 12-inch. Construct 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of 12-inch, Class 80 (SDR-51.0) , PVC PIP with appurtenances, installed below ground with a minimum of 2 feet of ground cover. The unit is weight of pipe in pounds. 1,320 feet of 12-inch, Class 80 (SDR-51.0) PVC PIP weighs 5.654 lb/ft, or a total of 7,463 pounds. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements.Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:
Pipeline needed to replace or supplement inefficient irrigation conveyance systems.

After Situation:
Pipeline installed to convey and/or distribute water to irrigation systems or reservoirs, minimizing non-beneficial water use, reducing soil erosion, and/or reducing energy use.

Feature Measure: Length of pipe

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 1,320.00

Scenario Total Cost: $31,028.90

Scenario Cost/Unit: $23.51

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Trenching, Earth, loam, 24 in. x 48 in.	54	Trenching, earth, loam, 24 inch wide x 48 inch depth, includes equipment and labor for trenching and backfilling	Feet	$2.67	1320	$3,524.40
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	48	$1,148.64
Materials						
Pipe, PVC, dia. < 18 in., weight priced	1323	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pressure rated pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials for pipes with diameters less than 18 inch. Materials only.	Pound	$3.02	8209	$24,791.18
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	2	$1,564.68

Practice: 430 - Irrigation Pipeline

Scenario: #9 - PVC, Plastic Irrigation Pipe, 15in

Scenario Description:
Description: Below ground installation of PVC (Plastic Irrigation Pipe) pipeline. PVC (PIP) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from 4-inch to 27-inch; typical practice sizes range from 4-inch to 24-inch; and typical scenario size is 15-inch. Construct 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of 15-inch, Class 80 (SDR-51.0) , PVC PIP with appurtenances, installed below ground with a minimum of 2 feet of ground cover. The unit is weight of pipe in pounds. 1,320 feet of 15-inch, Class 80 (SDR-51.0) PVC PIP weighs 8.874 lb/ft, or a total of 11,713.7 pounds. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements.Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:
Pipeline needed to replace or supplement inefficient irrigation conveyance systems.

After Situation:
Pipeline installed to convey and/or distribute water to irrigation systems or reservoirs, minimizing non-beneficial water use, reducing soil erosion, and/or reducing energy use.

Feature Measure: Length of pipe

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 1,320.00

Scenario Total Cost: $45,150.42

Scenario Cost/Unit: $34.20

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Trenching, Earth, loam, 24 in. x 48 in.	54	Trenching, earth, loam, 24 inch wide x 48 inch depth, includes equipment and labor for trenching and backfilling	Feet	$2.67	1320	$3,524.40
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	48	$1,148.64
Materials						
Pipe, PVC, dia. < 18 in., weight priced	1323	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pressure rated pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials for pipes with diameters less than 18 inch. Materials only.	Pound	$3.02	12885	$38,912.70
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	2	$1,564.68

Practice: 430 - Irrigation Pipeline

Scenario: #13 - Steel, IPS, RoadXing Sleeve with Boring

Scenario Description:

Description: Steel (Iron Pipe Size) sleeve for PVC underground pipeline. Steel (IPS) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from ??-inch to 36-inch; typical practice sizes range from 2-inch to 18-inch; and typical scenario size is 18-inch. Bore across a county road, state highway or interstate with 60 ft of 18-inch, Schedule 10, Galvanized Steel Pipe as a sleeve for a PVC underground pipeline. The unit is the weight of pipe material in pounds. 60 feet of 18-inch, Schedule 10, Galvanized Steel Pipe weighs 47.39 lb/ft, for total of 2843.4 pounds. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements.Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:

Pipeline needed to replace or supplement inefficient irrigation conveyance systems.

After Situation:

Pipeline installed to convey and/or distribute water to irrigation systems or reservoirs, minimizing non-beneficial water use, reducing soil erosion, and/or reducing energy use.

Feature Measure: Length of Pipe

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 60.00

Scenario Total Cost: $18,191.75

Scenario Cost/Unit: $303.20

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$67.72	6	$406.32
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	2	$51.90
Horizontal Boring, Greater Than 3 in. diameter	1132	Includes equipment, labor and setup.	Feet	$107.62	60	$6,457.20
Portable Welder	1407	Portable field welder. Equipment only. Labor not included.	Hours	$19.90	6	$119.40
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	6	$187.02
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	6	$178.80
Materials						
Pipe, smooth steel, weight priced	1325	Smooth Steel pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials. Materials only.	Pound	$3.52	2843.4	$10,008.77
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir

Scenario: #6 - Delta Tailwater Pit

Scenario Description:
A new excavated pit is constructed to collect the excess irrigation water to create a pumping pool and storage area so the water can be recovered and reused. Typical pit cross section is trapezoidal with 20 ft bottom x 10 ft depth, with 2:1 side slopes, and 1575 ft length. The total yardage of earthwork is 21,613 cy.Resource concerns that will be addressed: Excess/Insufficent Water - inefficient use of irrigation water; Water Quality Degradation - excessive sediments in surface waters; Water Quality Degradation - Excess nutrients in surface and ground water; Degradation Plant Condition - undesireable plant prductivity and health.Assoicated practices: 533 - Pumping Plants; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 587 - Structure for water control; 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Before Situation:
Excess irrigation water collects at lower ends of field and backs up into crops and causes plant stress or causes erosion and travels off farm in a drainage ditch causing water quality issues in lower watersheds.

After Situation:
Excess irrigation water is collected and directed into a recovery system where the water can be recycled and reused for irrigation. Sedimentation has a chance to settle out of the water allowing for less sediment to travel down stream.

Feature Measure: Volume of Earth Excavated

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yards

Scenario Typical Size: 21,613.00

Scenario Total Cost: $53,441.07

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2.47

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Dozer, 200 HP	928	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 160 to 250. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$187.10	40	$7,484.00
Tractor, agricultural, 360 HP	1205	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 340 to 390. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$187.07	145	$27,125.15
Scraper, pull, 15 CY	1207	Pull type earthmoving scraper with 15 CY capacity. Does not include pulling equipment or labor. Add Tractor or Dozer, 260 HP typically required for single scraper.	Hours	$26.60	290	$7,714.00
Foregone Income						
FI, Rice	1974	Rice is Primary Crop	Acres	$501.78	3.62	$1,816.44
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	40	$957.20
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	170	$5,066.00
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	40	$1,713.60
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	2	$1,564.68

Practice: 443 - Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface

Scenario: #1 - Surge Valve & Controller

Scenario Description:
This scenario would typically include installation and utilization of a 10-inch surge valve with automated controller (including all appurtenances) and installation labor needed to convert from a conventional surface irrigated system to a surge irrigation system. Typical field size is 80 acres. The surge valve will be used with PVC Gated Pipe or PE Gated Tubing to convey and distribute irrigation water to alternating irrigation sets in a timed surge cycle that results in a reduced surging irrigation application. The surging action increases rate of advance along set length, reduces deep percolation at upper end of field, increases uniformity of application along row length, and on lower intake soils can significantly reduce runoff losses. The result is improved irrigation efficiency, reduced leaching and erosion losses, and conserved energy. This scenario does not include gated pipe or associated practices.Units have been changed to inches to allow one to scale up or down the size of the valve. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, Water Quality Degradation- Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Water Quality Degradation - Excessive sediment in surface waters, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilitiesAssociated Practices: 464-Irrigation Land leveling, 533-Pumping Plant, 449- Irrigation Water Management, 430 - Irrigation Pipeline, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590 Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
Unacceptable irrigation application uniformity along existing surface irrigation system furrow or border length caused by excessive run length or soil infiltration rate when operated with continuous inflow on existing system. System is over irrigated in attempt to adequately irrigate low end of field.

After Situation:
A surge surface irrigation system is in place. After implementation, distribution uniformity and irrigation efficiency is improved, by reducing irrigation application volume and deep percolation losses. Runoff reductions, reduced energy use, and air quality improvements can also result.

Feature Measure: Number of Surge Valves

Scenario Unit: Inch

Scenario Typical Size: 10.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,202.70

Scenario Cost/Unit: $320.27

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	2	$47.86
Materials						
Surge Valve And Controller	1477	Surge Valve and Controller, with appurtenances. Material cost includes valve, controller, all appurtenances, and mobilization.	Each	$3,154.84	1	$3,154.84

Practice: 443 - Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface

Scenario: #4 - Poly Irrigation Tubing

Scenario Description:
This practice includes installation of thin wall Polyethylene (PE) irrigation tubing with 2??-inch gates, or gated pipe installed in shallow above ground trenches to replace above ground canals used to deliver water to individual basins within a contour levee or basin surface irrigation system. The typical scenario will use 1,320 feet of 15-inch, 10 mil, PE irrigation tubing (a 1,320-foot roll weighs 250 pounds) with 100 2??-inch gates spaced approximately 13 feet apart, installed in shallow above ground trenches to replace above ground canals used to deliver water to individual basins within a 40-acre irrigated field. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, Water Quality Degradation- Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Water Quality Degradation - Excessive sediment in surface waters, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilitiesAssociated Practices: 464-Irrigation Land leveling, 533-Pumping Plant, 449- Irrigation Water Management, 430 - Irrigation Pipeline, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
Typical before situation would include a contour levee or basin surface irrigation system. Irrigation water is delivered to individual basins in a 40-acre rice field split into paddies using irrigation canals and field ditches.

After Situation:
After implementation irrigation efficiency is improved, while reducing irrigation application volume, runoff, evaporation losses, and cold water damage to crops. Reduced energy use and air quality improvements can also result.

Feature Measure: Length of Pipe

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 1,320.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,142.80

Scenario Cost/Unit: $0.87

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	10	$239.30
Materials						
Pipe, PE, collapsible, weight priced	1385	Polyethylene (PE) compound manufactured into collapsible tubing	Pound	$2.85	250	$712.50
Flap gate, plastic, 2 1/2 in.	1424	2 1/2 inch plastic flap gate for poly irrigation tubing. Materials only.	Each	$1.91	100	$191.00

Practice: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Scenario: #4 - Intermediate IWM more than 30 acres

Scenario Description:
A medium intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation start and stop, depths of irrigation applied, duration of irrigations, and amount of rainfall). The use of programs such as Phaucet or Pipe Planner for poly pipe will be use for improving of irrigation application. For a typical scenario, soil moisture is determined by in field moisture sensors with manual downloads. Irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow meter near the pump. Records are input manually into an irrigation scheduling computer program. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water Supply-Inefficient use of irrigation water; Degraded Plant Condition-Undesirable plant productivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use-Equipment and facilities.Associated Practices: 441-Irrigation System Microirrigation, 442-Irrigation System Sprinkler, 443-Irrigation System Surface and Subsurface, 433-Irrigation Water Measurement, 434-Soil Moisture Measurement, 433- Irrigation Flow Measurement.

Before Situation:
The farmer decides when to irrigate based on general crop or soil appearance or limited soil moisture monitoring. System run times are based on past apparent success. The typical irrigated field is a 125 acre corn field with a sprinkler irrigation system.

After Situation:
Irrigations are scheduled based on measured crop water requirements. Records are used to evaluate results of past irrigation events and influence future irrigations. The irrigator keeps records of soil moisture, crop water use, rainfall amounts and irrigation timing and amounts. At the end of the irrigation season all the data has been reviewed and evaluated. Improvements planned for the next season have been determined.

Feature Measure: Irrigated Area Managed

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 125.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,000.76

Scenario Cost/Unit: $16.01

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	12	$287.16
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	40	$1,713.60

Practice: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Scenario: #6 - Advanced IWM more than 30 acres

Scenario Description:
A high intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a checkbook method with advanced methods of determining irrigation water applied, and estimating crop evapotranspiration, monitoring field soil moisture, or monitoring crop temperature stress. The use of programs such as Phaucet or Pipe Planner for poly pipe will be use for improving of irrigation application. Typical methods include flow measurement, daily record keeping, and use of real-time evapotranspiration estimates (such as those provided dedicated weather stations) and/or soil moisture sensors with automated data logging to monitor field soil moisture content and/or crop temperature. For this scenario, soil moisture is determined by automated soil moisture monitoring stations equiped with telemetry data. Irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow meter near the pump. Telemetry data is automatically sent to a computer with irrigation software. Irrigator also receives real time data via mobile phone applications. Some data such as total water applied may be entered into computer software manually.Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water Supply-Inefficient use of irrigation water; Degraded Plant Condition-Undesirable plant productivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use-Equipment and facilities.Associated Practices: 441-Irrigation System Microirrigation, 442-Irrigation System Sprinkler, 443-Irrigation System Surface and Subsurface, 433-Irrigation Water Measurement, 434-Soil Moisture Measurement, 433- Irrigation Flow Measurement.

Before Situation:
The farmer decides when to irrigate based on general crop or soil appearance or limited soil moisture monitoring. System run times are based on past apparent success.

The typical irrigated field is a 125 acre corn field with sprinkler irrigation.

After Situation:
Irrigations are scheduled based on measured crop water requirements. Records are used to evaluate results of past irrigation events and influence future irrigations. The irrigator keeps records of soil moisture, crop water use, rainfall amounts and irrigation timing and amounts. At the end of the irrigation season all the data has been reviewed and evaluated. Improvements planned for the next season have been determined.

Feature Measure: Irrigated Area Managed

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 125.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,439.20

Scenario Cost/Unit: $19.51

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	16	$382.88
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	48	$2,056.32

Practice: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Scenario: #8 - IWM Device with Data Recorder_YR1

Scenario Description:
This practice includes the installation of an Irrrigation Water Management device such as soil moisture sensors(tensiometers, gyp blocks, capacitance sensors etc), atmometers, water level sensors, etc, with built-in data recording capability that are installed and read by datalogger/laptop to determine various information to be used by the cooperator in improving irrigater management. Note: flowmeter (587) and surge valve (443) are separate practices and are not to be used as an IWM device under this practice.The practice installation includes the purchase of IWM device, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a data logger to log continuous parameter data that can be downloaded to a personal computer and associated graphing software. Typical Scenario involves installation of resistance sensor blocks in a 80 acre field of irrigated cropland. Producer periodically monitors soil moisture sensors during the growing season. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities. Associated Practices: 449-Irrigation Water Management, 587-Structure for water Control, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
In the typical scenario, producer uses manual methods to evaluate parameter, such as feel method to estimate soil moisture for scheduling irrigation.

After Situation:
In typical scenario, producer uses recording instrumentation in lieu of manual methods and has installed four sensors at each monitoring site to a depth of four feet with one sensor representing each foot of depth. Producer periodically downloads continuously recorded soil moisture measurements that are used to schedule irrigation more effectively resulting in improved irrigation water managment and reduced energy use.

Feature Measure: Number of Measuring Sites

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 2.00

Scenario Total Cost: $4,702.92

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2,351.46

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	12	$287.16
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	40	$1,713.60
Materials						
Weather Station, Basic	314	Basic Weather Station which collects and records recording rainfall, humidity, barometric pressure, wind speed, and temperature to a home weather console. Includes materials only.	Each	$287.20	1	$287.20
Data Logger	1453	Data Logger W/Graphic Output for water management. Materials only.	Each	$720.50	2	$1,441.00
Soil Moisture Sensor	1456	Soil moisture resistance sensor with 10 foot cables. Equipment only.	Each	$75.17	8	$601.36
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	2	$372.60

Practice: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Scenario: #9 - IWM Device w. Telemetry_YR1

Scenario Description:

This practice includes the installation of an Irrrigation Water Management device such as soil moisture sensors(tensiometers, gyp blocks, capacitance sensors etc), atmometers, water level sensors, etc, with a telemetry system to transmit continuous parameter data that can be utilized on tablets, smartphones, laptops, or personal computer and associated graphing software to evaluate various parameters to be used by the cooperator in improving irrigation water management in real time. Note: flowmeter (587) and surge valve (443) are separate practices and are not to be used as an IWM device under this practice.The practice installation includes the purchase of IWM device, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a telemetry system to transmit continuous parameter data that can be utilized on an electronic device (tablet, smartphone, laptop, pc) and associated graphing software. Typical Scenario involves installation of resistance sensor blocks in a 80 acre field of irrigated cropland. Producer periodically monitors soil moisture sensors during the growing season. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities. Associated Practices: 449- Irrigation Water Management, 587-Structure for water Control, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:

In the typical scenario, producer uses manual methods to evaluate parameter, such as feel method to estimate soil moisture for scheduling irrigation.

After Situation:

In typical scenario, producer uses instrumentation with real-time, continuous telemetry in lieu of manual methods and has installed four sensors at each monitoring site to a depth of four feet with one sensor representing each foot of depth. Producer utilizes continuously transmitted soil moisture measurements in analysis software that are used to schedule irrigation more effectively resulting in improved irrigation water managment and reduced energy use.

Feature Measure: Number of Sensors in field

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 2.00

Scenario Total Cost: $5,363.83

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2,681.92

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	16	$382.88
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	48	$2,056.32
Materials						
Weather Station, Basic	314	Basic Weather Station which collects and records recording rainfall, humidity, barometric pressure, wind speed, and temperature to a home weather console. Includes materials only.	Each	$287.20	1	$287.20
Data Logger with Telemetry System	1454	Data Logger W/Graphic Output for water management and telemetry - data communication device with power supply in a weather proof enclosure. Equipment only.	Each	$1,663.47	1	$1,663.47
Soil Moisture Sensor	1456	Soil moisture resistance sensor with 10 foot cables. Equipment only.	Each	$75.17	8	$601.36
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	2	$372.60

Practice: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Scenario: #10 - Rice Intermittent Flood All Season

Scenario Description:
Manage water levels in rice fields for the entire growing season to minimize greenhouse gas production according to an irrigation water management plan developed in cooperation with the university, water district personnel, or both. Typical irrigation water management will include two methods of rice irrigation. One: managing water levels in the field to ???dry down??? from full flood conditions to a saturated soil condition before re-flooding, usually referred to in university/extension documentation as alternate/wetting and drying (AWD) flood management. Second: managing rice water requirements by intermittent furrow irrigation, usually referred to in university/extension documentation as furrow-irrigated rice (FIR) or row rice. Maintain records of flooding or irrigation events. Reduced irrigation requirements are expected and will decrease groundwater demand. A subsequent reduction in runoff or irrigation exports will improve water quality. Reduced pumping will decrease energy requirements. Resource Concerns: Excessive Greenhouse Gas ??? CH4 (methane); Excessive Greenhouse Gas ??? CO2 (carbon dioxide) or Excessive Greenhouse Gas ??? N2O (nitrous oxide). Insufficient Water Supply-Inefficient use of irrigation water; and Inefficient Energy Use-Equipment and facilities. Associated Practices: 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 430 - Irrigation Pipeline; 464 - Irrigation Land Leveling; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface; 587-Structure for water Control; and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
Farmer maintains continuous flood on rice fields during the growing season. Significant greenhouse gases are produced. Water and nutrients are lost if rainfall occurs during the growing season.

After Situation:
One: the farmer floods the field and allows the field to ???dry-down??? until little or no water is standing. A saturated soil condition is maintained. The field is then re-flooded, and the cycle repeated throughout the growing season. Two: farmer applies water down the irrigation furrows every 2-7 days. The frequency depends on soil type and well capacity. Drains should be blocked so that the lower end of the field remains flooded. Maintain adequate moisture for rice production on the rest of the field. Soil moisture sensors can be useful. In both situations, greenhouse gas production is reduced. Water and nutrients are conserved.

Feature Measure: Irrigated Acres Managed

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 40.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,678.89

Scenario Cost/Unit: $41.97

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	25	$779.25
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	21	$899.64

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #7 - Electric-Powered Pump >30 hp <=75 Reg

Scenario Description:
This is a close-coupled, 3-phase, 50 Hp electric-powered centrifugal pump mounted on a platform for pressurizing a large-sized 1,000 gpm and 50 psi) sprinkler or very large microirrigation (2,000 gpm and 30 psi) system or a very large-sized surface irrigation system (3,000 gpm) or a large-sized (2,000 gpm and 25 psi) waste transfer system. Resource Concerns: Water Quality degradation - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters; Insufficient water - Inefficient use of irrigation water.Associated Practices include: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement; 430 - Irrigation Pipeline; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 449 - Irrigation Water Management; 313 - Waste Storage Facility; and 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:
Irrigation: An existing irrigation system employs an inefficient, improperly sized pump that prevents efficient water application resulting in water loss and high energy use.

After Situation:
A properly designed and efficient pumping plant is installed, reducing energy use and improving irrigation efficiency

Feature Measure: <Unknown>

Scenario Unit: Horsepower

Scenario Typical Size: 50.00

Scenario Total Cost: $28,969.65

Scenario Cost/Unit: $579.39

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yards	$497.14	2	$994.28
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	56	$1,453.20
Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$67.72	16	$1,083.52
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	56	$1,745.52
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	16	$382.88
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	24	$715.20
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	56	$2,399.04
Materials						
Pump, > 30 HP, pump and motor, fixed cost portion	1013	Fixed cost portion of a pump greater than 30 HP, including the pump and motor. This portion is a base cost for the pump and is not dependent on horsepower. The total cost will include this fixed cost plus a variable cost portion. Includes material and shipping only.	Each	$6,467.67	1	$6,467.67
Pump, >30 HP, Pump and motor, variable cost portion	1014	Variable cost portion of a pump greater than 30 HP, including the pump and motor. This portion is dependent on the total horsepower for the pump. The total cost will include this variable cost plus a fixed cost portion. Includes material and shipping only.	Horsepower	$258.92	50	$12,946.00
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #8 - Electric-Powered Pump >75hp Reg

Scenario Description:
This is a close-coupled, 3-phase, 100 Hp electric-powered centrifugal pump mounted on a platform for pressurizing a medium-sized (500 gpm and 50 psi) sprinkler or large microirrigation (1,000 gpm and 30 psi) system or a large-sized surface irrigation system (1,500 gpm) or a medium-sized (1,000 gpm and 25 psi) waste transfer system.

Resource Concerns: Water Quality degradation - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters; Insufficient water - Inefficient use of irrigation water.Associated Practices include: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement; 430 - Irrigation Pipeline; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 449 - Irrigation Water Management; 313 - Waste Storage Facility; and 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:
Irrigation: An existing irrigation system employs an inefficient, improperly sized pump that prevents efficient water application resulting in water loss and high energy use.

After Situation:
Irrigation: A properly designed and efficient pumping plant is installed, reducing energy use and improving irrigation efficiency.

Feature Measure: Pump Power Requirement

Scenario Unit: Brake Horse Power

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $41,596.29

Scenario Cost/Unit: $415.96

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yards	$497.14	4	$1,988.56
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	56	$1,453.20
Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$67.72	8	$541.76
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	12	$374.04
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	56	$1,340.08
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	12	$357.60
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	56	$2,399.04
Materials						
Pump, > 30 HP, pump and motor, fixed cost portion	1013	Fixed cost portion of a pump greater than 30 HP, including the pump and motor. This portion is a base cost for the pump and is not dependent on horsepower. The total cost will include this fixed cost plus a variable cost portion. Includes material and shipping only.	Each	$6,467.67	1	$6,467.67
Pump, >30 HP, Pump and motor, variable cost portion	1014	Variable cost portion of a pump greater than 30 HP, including the pump and motor. This portion is dependent on the total horsepower for the pump. The total cost will include this variable cost plus a fixed cost portion. Includes material and shipping only.	Horsepower	$258.92	100	$25,892.00
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #9 - Variable Frequency Drive

Scenario Description:
This is an installation of electrical and electronic components designed to vary the frequency of the voltage to an electric motor and thus the ability to vary the speed of the motor. This directly affects pressure and flowrate. This also could give the operator the flexibility to operate several systems separately or at the same time.Resource concerns: Insufficient water - Inefficient use of irrigation water; Inefficient energy use - Equipment and facilities and Farming/ranching practices and field operations.Associated Practices: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement; 430 - Irrigation Pipeline; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 449 - Irrigation Water Management; 516 - Livestock Pipeline; and 614 - Watering Facility.

Before Situation:
Standard electrical connection from electrical utility to pump motor. No capability to match pump output pressure and/or flowrate to field(s) need(s). Result is over/under pressure(s) and/or flow rate(s), possible hydraulic anomalies, energy loss, and or inefficient water application in the irrigation system.

After Situation:
VFD Modifications are implemented at the pump site to allow for varying the speed of a 40 Hp electric motor to match the pressure and flow requirements for a center pivot irrigation system.

Feature Measure: Pump Power Requirement

Scenario Unit: Brake Horse Power

Scenario Typical Size: 50.00

Scenario Total Cost: $6,302.50

Scenario Cost/Unit: $126.05

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Materials						
Variable Speed Drive, 50 HP	1288	Variable speed drive for 50 Horsepower electric motor. Does not include motor. Materials only.	Horsepower	$126.05	50	$6,302.50

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #18 - Photovoltaic-Powered Pump, <4 kW

Scenario Description:
The typical scenario assumes installation of a submersible solar-powered pump in a well or a live stream. The installation includes the pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all appurtenances. Note: It is generally not advisable to use a storage battery for a number of reasons. A storage tank is generally the most efficient method to store energy. Grazing - Livestock exclusion from surface water will result in improved surface water quality and reduced erosion. Irrigation - energy consumption will be reduced and the increased pressure and flow rates will improve irrigation efficiency.Resource Concerns: Insufficient stockwater.Associated Practices include: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement; 382 - Fence; 430 - Irrigation Pipeline; 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 516 - Livestock Pipeline; 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection; and, 614 - Watering Facility.

Before Situation:
Livestock: Inadequate supply or location of water for a prescribed grazing system. Eroded stream banks and degraded water quality due to livestock access to stream. Cattle are not well-distributed because of remote water location. Irrigation: Pressure and flow rate is insufficient for uniform irrigation.

After Situation:
The typical scenario assumes installation of 1 kilowatt of photovoltaic (PV) panels, capable of operating a 1 horsepower solar-powered submersible pump in a well or other water source (Notes: 1) A PV panel is rated under standard and ideal conditions which will most likely not be replicated in the field; 2) 1 Horsepower is defined as 0.746 kilowatts.. The installation includes the pump, wiring, pipeline in the well, solar panels, frame mounts, controller, and all appurtenances. Water will be pumped to an existing storage tank at a higher elevation from which it will be used to pressurize the Livestock Pipeline (516) or Irrigation Pipeline (430). Grazing - Livestock exclusion from surface water will result in improved surface water quality and reduced erosion. Grazing has potential to be well distributed. Irrigation: Improved pressure and flow rate will improve irrigation efficiency.

Feature Measure: Pumping plant photovoltaic power

Scenario Unit: Kilowatt

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $10,946.81

Scenario Cost/Unit: $10,946.81

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	16	$415.20
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	16	$382.88
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	16	$685.44
Materials						
Solar Pumping System, Fixed Cost Portion	2495	Fixed cost portion of a solar powered pumping system. This portion is a base cost for a complete system including the photovoltaic panels, pumping plant, support braces, electric controllers, service drop, etc., and is not dependant on KiloWatt. The total cost will include this fixed cost plus a variable cost portion. Includes the cost of materials only.	Each	$4,415.85	1	$4,415.85
Solar Pumping System, Variable Cost Portion	2496	Variable cost portion of a solar powered pumping system. This portion IS dependent upon the total kilowatts of the photovoltaic panels, but also includes the pumping plant, support braces, electric controllers, service drop, etc. The total cost will include this variable cost plus a fixed cost portion. Includes the cost of materials only.	Kilowatt	$5,047.44	1	$5,047.44

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #20 - Basic Pump Automation

Scenario Description:
Typical: a diesel or electrical pump is set up with basic capabilities to shut off the pump based upon time, water levels, or other sensor or deviceto prevent excess run-time and unecessary pumping. Resource Concerns: Excess/Insufficent Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water & Water Quality DegragationAssociated Practices: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Before Situation:
Pumps are manually stopped. Oil, fuel, and water level in reservoir/tailwater pit are manually read. Requires a person to physically be on site to maniputate the pump and to take readings. Excess irrigation water is allowed to run off the crops and farmland when situations occur where farm labor is unable to operate the pump when irrigation is needed or needs have been met.

After Situation:
Pump has an automatic pump stop based upon a timer, water level sensor or other device. This prevents the landowner from being physically at the site when sufficient water is available or not for irrigation. Crops are supplied the required water needs and excess is not allowed to leave the farm, thus preventing damage to the pumping system, increased labor of the overall farm operation and increasing effiency, preventing sediment loss, reducing turbidity, over saturation of the plants, water quality turbity or excess water use in critical ground water areas.

Feature Measure: automation of a pump cut-off

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $866.42

Scenario Cost/Unit: $866.42

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	2	$51.90
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	8	$191.44
Materials						
Switches and Controls, programmable controller	1193	Programmable logic controller (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$623.08	1	$623.08

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #21 - Intermediate Pump Automation

Scenario Description:
Typical: a diesel or electrical pump is set up with a intermediate automation component that controls the pump via remote access in order to prevent excess run-time and unecessary pumping. Resource Concerns: Excess/Insufficent Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water & Water Quality DegragationAssociated Practices: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Before Situation:
Pumps are manually stopped. Oil, fuel, and water level in reservoir/tailwater pit are manually read. Requires a person to physically be on site to maniputate the pump and to take readings. Excess irrigation water is allowed to run off the crops and farmland when situations occur where farm labor is unable to operate the pump when irrigation is needed or needs have been met.

After Situation:
By use of a smartphone or tablet, the pump can be remoted started or stopped. Alerts can be sent to operator of interruptions in the system or can be preset to shut off at specified time. This prevents the landowner from being physically at the site when sufficient water is available or not for irrigation. Crops are supplied the required water needs and excess is not allowed to leave the farm, thus preventing damage to the pumping system, increased labor of the overall farm operation and increasing effiency, preventing sediment loss, reducing turbidity, over saturation of the plants, water quality turbity or excess water use in critical ground water areas.

Feature Measure: automation of a pump start and sto

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,602.75

Scenario Cost/Unit: $3,602.75

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	4	$95.72
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	4	$372.44
Materials						
Switches and Controls, temp sensors	1192	Temperature and soil moisture sensors installed as part of an electronic monitoring (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$646.73	1	$646.73
Switches and Controls, programmable controller	1193	Programmable logic controller (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$623.08	1	$623.08
Switches and Controls, Wi-Fi system and software	1194	Software with built-in cellular or Wi-Fi communication commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$786.92	1	$786.92
Switches and Controls, radio syster	1195	Output radio, field transmitter, and receiver commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$789.40	1	$789.40
Safety Camera on Automated Pump	2474	Waterproof outdoor wireless IP Network security camera with housing. Includes materials only.	Each	$218.03	1	$218.03
Engine/Fuel Tank Sensor	2487	Transducer and sensors to monitor the oil pressure, oil and water temperatures, fuel flow meter with digital pulse output and fuel levels in a tank. Includes the conduit and cabling.	Each	$70.43	1	$70.43

Practice: 533 - Pumping Plant

Scenario: #22 - Advanced Pump Automation

Scenario Description:
Typical Scenario: a diesel pump is set up with automation including telemetry capabilities to operate the pump while recording important data such as the fuel levels, the temperature, oil levels, water levels in the reservoir or tailwater pit or both, and rainfall at the site. This data is collected and obtainable by the producers from any location. An electic power unit may use a different set of sensors (e.g. grid versus fuel tank, VFD) in the specific application, but the basic purpose, intent, and goals remain the same.Resource Concerns: Excess/Insufficent Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water & Water Quality DegragationAssociated Practices: 449 - Irrigation Water Management

Before Situation:
Pumps are manually started. Oil, fuel, and water level in reservoir/tailwater pit are manually read. Requires a person to physically be on site to maniputate the pump and to take readings. Excess irrigation water is allowed to run off the crops and farmland when situations occur where farm labor is unable to operate the pump when irrigation is needed or needs have been met.

After Situation:
Pump has an automatic pump start/stop remotely controlled from any location based on the information relayed from water availability or unavailibility. This prevents the landowner from being physically at the site when sufficient water is available or not for irrigation. Crops are supplied the required water needs and excess is not allowed to leave the farm, thus preventing damage to the pumping system, increased labor of the overall farm operation and increasing effiency, preventing sediment loss, reducing turbidity, over saturation of the plants, water quality turbity or excess water use in critical ground water areas.

Feature Measure: automation of a pump

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $7,635.77

Scenario Cost/Unit: $7,635.77

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	4	$103.80
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	4	$124.68
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	4	$95.72
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	4	$372.44
Materials						
Solar Panels, fixed cost portion	1031	Fixed cost portion of the Solar Panels. This portion is a base cost for all Solar Panels and is not dependent on Kilowatt. The total cost of any Solar Panels will include this fixed cost plus a variable cost portion. The completed Solar Panels will include all materials (electrical, controllers, service drops and etc.).	Each	$859.26	1	$859.26
Solar Panels, variable cost portion	1135	Variable cost portion of the Solar Panels. This portion IS dependent on the total Kilowatt for the Solar Panels. The total cost of Solar Panels will include this variable cost plus the fixed cost portion. The completed Solar Panels will include all materials (electrical, controllers, service drop, etc.). Includes materials only.	Kilowatt	$2,563.62	0.5	$1,281.81
Switches and Controls, temp sensors	1192	Temperature and soil moisture sensors installed as part of an electronic monitoring (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$646.73	1	$646.73
Switches and Controls, programmable controller	1193	Programmable logic controller (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$623.08	1	$623.08
Switches and Controls, Wi-Fi system and software	1194	Software with built-in cellular or Wi-Fi communication commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	$786.92	1	$786.92

Data Logger with Telemetry System	1454	Data Logger W/Graphic Output for water management and telemetry - data communication device with power supply in a weather proof enclosure. Equipment only.	Each	$1,663.47	1	$1,663.47
Safety Camera on Automated Pump	2474	Waterproof outdoor wireless IP Network security camera with housing. Includes materials only.	Each	$218.03	1	$218.03
Engine/Fuel Tank Sensor	2487	Transducer and sensors to monitor the oil pressure, oil and water temperatures, fuel flow meter with digital pulse output and fuel levels in a tank. Includes the conduit and cabling.	Each	$70.43	1	$70.43

Practice: 587 - Structure for Water Control

Scenario: #1 - Flashboard Riser

Scenario Description:
A Flashboard Riser typically fabricated of metal (other materials acceptable) and used in a water management system that maintains a desired water surface elevation, controls the direction or rate of flow, or conveys water to address the resource concerns: Inadequate Water - Inefficient use of Irrigation Water and Inadequate habitat for Fish and Wildlife. The water surface elevation is controlled by addition or removal of slats or 'stoplogs'. This scenario is applicable to variable crest weir structures where the elevation is controlled at the inlet (Half-Rounds/boxes). They are often fabricated from half pipes (i.e. half-rounds) or sheet steel in a box shape. Payment rate is based upon the Flashboard Weir Length in inches multiplied by the outlet length in feet (Inch-Foot). Cost estimate is based on a typical 'Half-Round' flashboard riser shop fabricated using a longitudinal cut 36' smooth steel pipe (or other material), a 50' long - 30' outlet pipe passing through an embankment.

Before Situation:
The operator presently flood irrigates his field and has no means to accurately maintain a constant water level at varying elevations resulting in a lack of flexibility, and inefficient use of water and energy during pumping. The operator also desires to maintain a permanent pool for water fowl during the winter.

After Situation:
The operator has the capability to more efficiently control and maintain a range of water surface elevations thereby reducing the flow rate needed. Less water is wasted and both water and energy is conserved. The operator is now able to maintain adequate water during the winter as a benefit to waterfowl. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Irrigation Water Management (449), Irrigation Land Leveling (464), Irrigation Canal or Lateral (320), Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery (447), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.

Feature Measure: Flashboard Weir Length (in) x barre

Scenario Unit: Diameter Inch Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 1,800.00

Scenario Total Cost: $9,061.09

Scenario Cost/Unit: $5.03

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yards	$3.50	190	$665.00
Earthfill, Manually Compacted	50	Earthfill, manually compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yards	$5.45	10	$54.50
Hydraulic Excavator, .5 CY	930	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.3 to 0.8 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$103.53	2	$207.06
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	5	$155.85
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	6	$143.58
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	2	$59.60
Materials						
Steel, Angle, 2 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in. x 1/4 in.	1372	Materials: Angle, 2 1/2 inch x 2 1/2 inch x 1/4 inch. Meets ASTM A36	Feet	$4.16	24	$99.84
Steel, Plate, 3/8 in.	1375	Flat steel plate, 3/8 inch thickness. Materials only.	Square Feet	$22.37	4	$89.48
Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2 inches. Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Feet	$3.14	32	$100.48
Pipe, Steel, Std Wt., Used, weight priced	2870	Schedule 40 steel pipe, used. Materials only.	Pound	$0.96	6788.6	$6,517.06
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	1	$186.30
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 587 - Structure for Water Control

Scenario: #15 - Fabricated Metal Water Control Structure

Scenario Description:
A Water Control Structure fabricated of metal and used in a water management system that maintains a desired water surface elevation, controls the direction or rate of flow, or conveys water to address the resource concerns: Inadequate Water - Inefficient use of Irrigation Water and Inadequate habitat for Fish and Wildlife. This scenario is applicable to large fabricated structures used locally or not covered by other scenarios for the control of water surface elevation. The Cost estimate is based on a structure fabricated from a used Tank Car, having a diameter of 9 ft and lenght of 60 ft (9ft x 60ft = 540 Square Feet). The top half of the tank car is cut away 7 ft from one end, and a steel endplate is welded onto the cut end to form a three sided weir (7ft deep x 9ft wide). A 24 inch steel pipe having a screw valve, accessible topside, is welded through the plate allowing drawdown or further water surface elevation control. The structure passes through an embankment and regulates flow between the two sides. Payment rate is based upon the steel structure's plan view deminsions (Length x Width) in Square Feet (SF).

Before Situation:
Fields are irrigate but excess irrigation water runs off into ditches and streams due to inefficiencies in irrigation. The excess water is carrying sediment and nutrients with it which are flowing into to the basins and causing water quality issues throughout the watershed.

After Situation:
Excess irrigation water is captured and able to be stored at a consistant level to allow for adequate pumping in order to relift the excess water back into the system either directly to the field or to a surface storage reservoir. The water control structure allows the excess water to be stored so that it is not running down the basin and so excess nutrients or sediments have a chance to settle out of the water. Less water is wasted and both water and energy is conserved. The operator is now able to maintain adequate water during the winter as a benefit to waterfowl. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Irrigation Water Management (449), Irrigation Land Leveling (464), Irrigation Canal or Lateral (320), Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery (447), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.

Feature Measure: Structure Length (ft) x Stucture Wid

Scenario Unit: Square Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 540.00

Scenario Total Cost: $25,971.46

Scenario Cost/Unit: $48.10

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Concrete, CIP, formed reinforced	38	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed in formed structures such as walls or suspended slabs by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yards	$562.43	4	$2,249.72
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yards	$3.50	304	$1,064.00
Earthfill, Manually Compacted	50	Earthfill, manually compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yards	$5.45	15	$81.75
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$133.53	16	$2,136.48
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	20	$623.40
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	40	$957.20
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	16	$476.80
Materials						
Steel, Angle, 2 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in. x 1/4 in.	1372	Materials: Angle, 2 1/2 inch x 2 1/2 inch x 1/4 inch. Meets ASTM A36	Feet	$4.16	8	$33.28
Steel, Plate, 3/8 in.	1375	Flat steel plate, 3/8 inch thickness. Materials only.	Square Feet	$22.37	40.5	$905.99
Steel Tank Car	1826	Materials: - USED Rail Road Tank Car	Each	$12,925.00	1	$12,925.00
Slide gate, steel, 2 ft. diameter, low head	1829	2 ft. diameter steel slide gate for low head installations	Each	$657.00	1	$657.00
Welded Bar Grate, metal	1980	Heavy duty vertical bar welded grating, typically 1-1/4 x 3/16 in. bars on 1 in. spacing with cross rod on 4 in. spacing. Materials only.	Square Feet	$28.04	45	$1,261.80

Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 587 - Structure for Water Control

Scenario: #16 - Flow Meter with Mechanical Index

Scenario Description:
Installed water flow meter with mechanical, cumulative volume and rate index. Meters can be any flow measurement device that meets CPS 433, (i.e. meters: turbine, propeller, acoustic, magnetic, venturi, orifice, etc.) with or without straightening vanes. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilitiesAssociated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449-Irrigation Water Management, 441-Irrigation System, Microirrigation, 443-Irrigation System Surface and Subsurface, 442-Irrigation System, Sprinkler, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, 634-Waste Transfer, and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
Producer estimates seasonal and individual irrigation application flow rate and volumes based on energy costs, system operating pressure, or other means.

After Situation:
Producer is able to access instantaneous rate and cumulative flow volume data at the meter location. The information gained will enable the irrigator to improve irrigation water management, recognize system performance issues before they become critical, and reduce energy use.

Feature Measure: Nominal Diameter of Meter

Scenario Unit: Inch

Scenario Typical Size: 10.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,114.68

Scenario Cost/Unit: $211.47

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Materials						
Flow Meter, with mechanical Index	1450	10 inch, Turbine Type Flow Meter with Mechanical Index, permanently installed. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$1,742.08	1	$1,742.08
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	2	$372.60

Practice: 587 - Structure for Water Control

Scenario: #17 - Flow Meter with Electronic Index

Scenario Description:
Installed water flow meter with an electronic index . Meters can be any flow measurement device that meets CPS 433, (i.e., meters: turbine, propeller, acoustic, magnetic, venturi, orifice, etc.) with or without straightening vanes or data logging capability. Meter nominal diameter for insert type turbine meters will be installation pipe size. Typical installation would include installation of a 10 inch turbine flow meter, with electronic index output. Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilitiesAssociated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449-Irrigation Water Management, 441-Irrigation System, Microirrigation, 443-Irrigation System Surface and Subsurface, 442-Irrigation System, Sprinkler, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, 634-Waster Transfer, and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
Producer estimates seasonal and individual irrigation application flow rate and volumes based on energy costs, system operating pressure, or other means.

After Situation:
Producer is able to access instantaneous rate and cumulative flow volume data at the meter location. The information gained will enable the irrigator to improve irrigation water management, recognize system performance issues before they become critical, and reduce energy use.

Feature Measure: Nominal Diameter of Meter

Scenario Unit: Inch

Scenario Typical Size: 10.00

Scenario Total Cost: $4,001.24

Scenario Cost/Unit: $400.12

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Materials						
Flow Meter, with Electronic Index	1452	10 inch Turbine Irrigation flow meter, with Electronic Index, Rate and Volume, permanently installed. Materials only.	Each	$3,628.64	1	$3,628.64
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	2	$372.60

Practice: 590 - Nutrient Management

Scenario: #307 - Precision Nutrient Application

Scenario Description:
The planned Precision Nutrient Application system will meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS General and Additional Criteria. The Application system will include soil sampling methodology for variable rate application and systems. Use of additional nutrient/soil tests including chlorophyll meters, and/or spectral analysis may be used to further refine nutrient applications. Management of nutrients is based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management (apply the right nutrient source at the right rate, time and place) including activities to reduce nutrient loss by Assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions within the field. Nutrient management intensity must be sufficient to address site-specific risk for nutrient loss. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of Precision Nutrient Application system, equipment to implement the practice, implementation of the NMP and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.

Before Situation:
Currently, a nutrient management system for the farm operation accounting for all know measurable nutrient sources does not exist or does not meet the Nutrient Management (590) CPS requirements for General and Additional Criteria. Management of nutrients is not based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management. An environmental evaluation or risk assessment for the nutrient application area has not completed. Nutrients are subject to loss through surface water runoff, green-house gas emissions, drainage tile, soil erosion, or to ground water from leaching in quantities that degrade soil/water quality and limit use of the intended purpose.

After Situation:
A Precision Nutrient Application system will be developed to meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS General and Additional Criteria with nutrient management intensity sufficient to address site-specific risks for nutrient loss. Development and implementation of the NM system is based on site-specific risk assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions for the application of nutrients for each nutrient loss pathway that can negatively impact soil, water and air quality with excess nutrient loss. The NM system utilizes the 4Rs of nutrient stewardship and SMART Nutrient Management ??? the right Source, right Method, right Rate, and right Timing to meet both plant productivity and natural resource conservation goals. Utilizing GIS and GPS technologies, nutrients are applied based on soil test results for each grid or management zone using automated variable rate application equipment. Records provided annually include, the current soil test reports, planned nutrient application rates for each grid or management zone (prescription maps) and/or as applied maps, source, timing, and placement of all nutrients applied, actual crop yields and/or generated yield maps.

Feature Measure: acres treated

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 40.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,883.13

Scenario Cost/Unit: $72.08

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge						
Training, Workshops	294	Educational seminar or series of meetings emphasizing interaction and exchange of information among a usually small number of participants.	Each	$116.39	2	$232.78
Equipment Installation						
Fertilizer, precision application	952	Fertilizer application performed by light bar/GPS navigation system. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$9.38	40	$375.20
Aerial Imagery	966	Aerial imagery. RBG (color), infrared or NDVI single image.	Acres	$1.77	40	$70.80
Chlorophyll Reader	1125	Applicator and chlorophyll sensor includes labor. No materials	Acres	$12.40	40	$496.00
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	10	$311.70
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	15	$1,396.65

Practice: 595 - Pest Management Conservation System

Scenario: #140 - Plant Health PAMS (acs) Low Labor and Materials

Scenario Description:
PAMS activities with low labor and material costs will be implemented on a large scale crop production area.

Before Situation:
Before practice conditions vary widely. Conditions range from the client is not using any PAMS techniques to the client is using many different PAMS techniques for many different pests. In all cases at least one planned PAMS technique has risk to an identified resource concern (Plant Pest Pressure).

After Situation:
Planned Prevention (resistant cultivar selection, etc.), Avoidance (IWM for disease avoidance, change in rotation to avoid problem spots, etc.), and Monitoring (Degree day monitoring, field scouting, etc.) activities have been implemented to help meet the minimum criteria for the identified resource concerns (i.e. Plant Pest Pressure).

Feature Measure: Acres of Management Applied

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 40.00

Scenario Total Cost: $892.59

Scenario Cost/Unit: $22.31

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge						
Training, Workshops	294	Educational seminar or series of meetings emphasizing interaction and exchange of information among a usually small number of participants.	Each	$116.39	1	$116.39
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	2	$62.34
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	8	$191.44
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	2	$186.22
Materials						
Miscellaneous, containers, traps, etc.	298	Pheromone Traps, Culture container with lid. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$4.90	10	$49.00
Weather Station, Basic	314	Basic Weather Station which collects and records recording rainfall, humidity, barometric pressure, wind speed, and temperature to a home weather console. Includes materials only.	Each	$287.20	1	$287.20

Practice: 595 - Pest Management Conservation System

Scenario: #142 - Pest Management Precision Ag

Scenario Description:
This scenario takes a conventional cropping system where either no pest management or only a basic level of pest management is being practiced and improves it to address air quality and/or minimize agricultural nonpoint sources pollution of surface and groundwater. The planned Pest Management system will meet the current Pest Management Conservation System (595) CPS general and additional criteria. Precision pest management system includes such items as pest monitoring, targeted applications, eliminates overlap, tissue testing, specialized nozzles etc. to further refine pesticide applications. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of tissue testing, additional testing and analysis, equipment implementation of the PMCS and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.

Before Situation:
Conventional pest management programs involve little or no monitoring and testing. Application of pesticides are completed annually based upon product salesmen recommendations that do not specifically consider the detrimental affects of inexact application methods. Fields are overwintered with little or no erosion protection often resulting in sheet, rill and ephemeral erosion. Runoff flows into adjacent streams, water courses, tile drains, field surface drains or other water courses causing degradation to receiving waters or leaching of pesticides to shallow ground water sources. There is typically no environmental evaluation of the potential for off-site movement. Soil health may also be detrimentally affected.

After Situation:
A precision pest management system will be developed to meet the current Pest Management Conservation System (595) CPS general and additional criteria, when applicable the system will also meet NOP regulations. Development and implementation of a PMCS will benefit plant productivity while reducing potential of off-site movement of pesticides. PMCS may include practices such as use of spot applications, proper timing of applications, more appropriate formulations etc. Additional monitoring and tissue testing may also be used to further refine pesticide applications. Smart sprayer and advanced nozzle technology may also be employed. Records will be provided annually of the current monitoring, test analysis, application rates, formulations for each field including crop yields.

Feature Measure: Acres of management applied

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 40.00

Scenario Total Cost: $2,207.93

Scenario Cost/Unit: $55.20

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	4	$103.80
All terrain vehicles, ATV	965	Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Hours	$18.55	8	$148.40
Aerial Imagery	966	Aerial imagery. RBG (color), infrared or NDVI single image.	Acres	$1.77	40	$70.80
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	8	$249.36
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	12	$287.16
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	14	$1,303.54
Materials						
Miscellaneous, containers, traps, etc.	298	Pheromone Traps, Culture container with lid. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$4.90	4	$19.60
Test, Plant Tissue Test	301	Tissue analysis for crops. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$25.27	1	$25.27

Practice: 645 - Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

Scenario: #3 - Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity

Scenario Description:
This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where medium intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two or three monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. Two or three adaptive management efforts are required (such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures). The adaptive mgmt requires hand labor and the occasional use of light equipment. A crew of 2 is needed for the hand labor efforts and the crew will require less than 16 total hours of labor per mgmt effort. Mowing of roads and trail is required to provide access for monitoring and management.

Before Situation:

Wildlife habitat is deficient due to the absence of annual monitoring and adaptive management actions of medium intensity and complexity.

After Situation:

Wildlife habitat is improved by implementation of annual adaptive management actions of medium intensity and complexity.

Feature Measure: Monitoring efforts and adaptive m

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 160.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,933.30

Scenario Cost/Unit: $12.08

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$6.45	4	$25.80
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	6	$155.70
Mower, Bush Hog	940	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$32.33	5	$161.65
Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	967	Miscellaneous tools needed to complete rangeland/grassland monitoring. Materials may include camera, clippers, plot frame, scale, tape measure, etc. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$49.50	1	$49.50
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	20	$478.60
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12 in., Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hours	$26.19	5	$130.95
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	10	$931.10

Practice: E340B - Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content

Scenario: #1 - Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content

Scenario Description:
Implementation of cover crop mix to provide soil coverage during ALL non-crop production periods in an annual crop rotation. Cover crop shall not be harvested or burned. Planned crop rotation including cover crops and associated management activities must achieve a soil conditioning index (SCI) of zero or higher. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document SCI calculations.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 340 - Cover Crop

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 340 - Cover Crop

Feature Measure: Acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,413.42

Scenario Cost/Unit: $14.13

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	2	$186.22
Materials						
Annual Grasses, Legumes or Forbs	2732	A mix of annual grasses, legumes and/or forbs, mostly introduced but may be native. Used for temporary cover or cover crops. Includes material and shipping.	Acres	$61.36	20	$1,227.20

Practice: E449A - Complete pumping plant evaluation for water savings

Scenario: #1 - Complete pumping plant evaluation for water savings

Scenario Description:
The performance of pump tests and evaluations of all pumping plants to determine the potential to rehabilitate/replace/reconfigure pump performance to improve water delivery efficiency 10% or more. Develop and provide a written report with recordkeeping documents and list of adjustments and calculations of the reduction of water use based on before and after conditions.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 449 ??? Irrigation Water Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in the Conservation Practice Standard, (CPS) 449 ??? Irrigation Water Management.

Feature Measure: Each pump evaluated

Scenario Unit: Number

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,415.18

Scenario Cost/Unit: $3,415.18

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	8	$249.36
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	32	$2,979.52
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	1	$186.30

Practice: E449E - Convert from Cascade to Furrow Irrigated Rice Production - reduce irrigation water consumption

Scenario: #4 - Convert from Cascade to Furrow Irrigated Rice Production - reduce irrigation water consumption

Scenario Description:
Field currently flooded through a cascade levee system will be converted to furrow irrigation.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard 449 - Irrigation Water Management.

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard 449 - Irrigation Water Management.

Feature Measure: Acres

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 80.00

Scenario Total Cost: $4,473.20

Scenario Cost/Unit: $55.92

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Tillage, Light	945	Includes light disking (tandem) or field cultivator. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$14.61	80	$1,168.80
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	8	$191.44
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities.Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hours	$42.84	32	$1,370.88
Materials						
Flow Meter, with mechanical Index	1450	10 inch, Turbine Type Flow Meter with Mechanical Index, permanently installed. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$1,742.08	1	$1,742.08

Practice: E590A - Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses

Scenario: #1 - Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses

Scenario Description:
Nutrient management encompasses managing the amount, source, placement, and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments. Nutrients are currently being applied on the farm based on the 4R nutrient stewardship principles. Enhanced nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies are utilized to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater and reduce risks to air quality by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 590 - Nutrient Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 590 - Nutrient Management

Feature Measure: Acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,359.37

Scenario Cost/Unit: $13.59

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	2	$186.22
Materials						
Nitrogen-Urease inhibitor	260	Nitrogen-Urease inhibitor	Acres	$11.13	100	$1,113.00
Test, Soil Nitrogen Testing	311	Pre-Side Dress/Deep Soil Testing. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	$12.03	5	$60.15

Practice: E590B - Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies

Scenario: #1 - Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies

Scenario Description:

Precision application technology and techniques are utilized to plan and apply nutrients to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses.

Before Situation:

Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 590 - Nutrient Management

After Situation:

The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 590 - Nutrient Management

Feature Measure: Acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,625.07

Scenario Cost/Unit: $16.25

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Fertilizer, precision application	952	Fertilizer application performed by light bar/GPS navigation system. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$9.38	100	$938.00
Labor						
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	2	$186.22
Materials						
Test, Soil Test, Standard	299	Includes materials, shiping, labor, and equipment costs.	Each	$14.31	35	$500.85

Practice: E595A - Reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by utilizing precision pesticide application techniques

Scenario: #1 - Reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by utilizing precision pesticide application techniques

Scenario Description:
Utilize precision application techniques to reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by reducing total amount of chemical applied and reducing the potential for delivery of chemicals into water bodies.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 595 - Integrated Pest Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 595 - Integrated Pest Management

Feature Measure: Acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,174.33

Scenario Cost/Unit: $11.74

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Chemical, precision application	949	Chemical application performed by light bar/GPS navigation system. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$8.95	100	$895.00
Labor						
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	3	$279.33

Practice: E595B - Reduce risk of pesticides in water and air by utilizing IPM PAMS techniques

Scenario: #1 - Reduce risk of pesticides in water and air by utilizing IPM PAMS techniques

Scenario Description:
Utilize integrated pest management (IPM) prevent, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) techniques to reduce risk of pesticides in water and air. Reduce the potential for delivery of chemicals into water or ozone precursor emissions .

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 595 - Integrated Pest Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 595 - Integrated Pest Management

Feature Measure: Acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $591.03

Scenario Cost/Unit: $5.91

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	10	$311.70
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	3	$279.33

Practice: E646A - Close structures to capture and retain rainfall for waterfowl and wading bird winter habitat

Scenario: #1 - Close structures to capture and retain rainfall for waterfowl and wading bird winter habitat

Scenario Description:
When flooded to shallow depths during fall and winter, agricultural fields provide ideal foraging habitat for myriad species of waterfowl and wading birds . In addition, flooded conditions promote establishment of aquatic invertebrate populations, thus providing protein-rich food sources for shorebirds as well as waterfowl and wading birds.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

Feature Measure: acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 50.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,306.39

Scenario Cost/Unit: $26.13

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	9	$233.55
Mower, Bush Hog	940	Equipment and power unit costs.Labor not included.	Hours	$32.33	2.5	$80.83
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	22	$526.46
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	5	$465.55

Practice: E646B - Extend retention of captured rainfall for migratory waterfowl and wading bird late winter habitat

Scenario: #1 - Extend retention of captured rainfall for migratory waterfowl and wading bird late winter habitat

Scenario Description:
When flooded to shallow depths during fall and winter, agricultural fields provide ideal foraging habitat for myriad species of waterfowl and wading birds. Harvested and idled agricultural lands, notably those occurring within rice rotations, contain high densities of residual (i.e., waste) grain and natural seeds following harvest. In addition, flooded conditions promote establishment of aquatic invertebrate populations, thus providing protein-rich food sources for shorebirds as well as waterfowl and wading birds. Benefits may become greatest during late winter and early spring as birds are assimilating nutrient and fat reserves in preparation for northward migration. However, agricultural fields flooded during fall-winter are typically drained during late January or February in advance of spring planting. This often results in a rapid reduction in available habitat, and may constrain ability of migratory birds to adequately prepare for migration, with greatest impacts likely occurring during years of low winter precipitation. Retention of water on agricultural lands into early spring will produce maximum benefits to migratory waterfowl and shorebirds by providing high quality habitat during a time when habitat may otherwise be in low abundance.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

Feature Measure: acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 50.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,547.12

Scenario Cost/Unit: $30.94

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	11	$285.45
Mower, Bush Hog	940	Equipment and power unit costs.Labor not included.	Hours	$32.33	2.5	$80.83
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	26	$622.18
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	6	$558.66

Practice: E646C - Manipulate vegetation and maintain closed structures for shorebirds mid-summer habitat

Scenario: #1 - Manipulate vegetation and maintain closed structures for shorebirds mid-summer habitat

Scenario Description:
Suitable shorebird habitat is limited during the summer and fall as birds migrate south post-breeding and providing shallow water and mud flat habitat will benefit a variety of shorebird species. Optimal conditions are created when water levels are slowly reduced through evaporation, which allows for propagation of invertebrates (typically insect larvae) used as food by shorebirds. Manipulation of vegetation, preferably through rolling, creates open conditions required by this suite of birds as a means to detect and avoid predators, and provides nutrient inputs for invertebrate production.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

Feature Measure: acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 50.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,103.01

Scenario Cost/Unit: $62.06

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	9	$233.55
Mower, Bush Hog	940	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$32.33	4.5	$145.49
Tillage, Primary	946	Includes heavy disking (offset) or chisel plow. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$22.20	50	$1,110.00
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	22	$526.46
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	5	$465.55
Mobilization						
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	$310.98	2	$621.96

Practice: E646D - Manipulate vegetation and maintain closed structures for shorebird late summer habitat

Scenario: #1 - Manipulate vegetation and maintain closed structures for shorebird late summer habitat

Scenario Description:
Suitable shorebird habitat is limited during the summer and fall as birds migrate south post-breeding. Providing shallow water and mud flat habitat will benefit a variety of shorebird species. Optimal conditions are created when water levels are slowly reduced through evaporation, which allows for propagation of invertebrates (typically insect larvae) used as food by shorebirds. Manipulation of vegetation, preferably through rolling, creates open conditions required by this suite of birds as a means to detect and avoid predators, and provides nutrient inputs for invertebrate production.

Before Situation:
Resources are protected at the minimum level of the Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

After Situation:
The adoption of this enhancement will provide resource protection above the minimum level as described in Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 646 - Shallow Water Development and Management

Feature Measure: acre

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 50.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,376.07

Scenario Cost/Unit: $67.52

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	11	$285.45
Mower, Bush Hog	940	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$32.33	5.5	$177.82
Tillage, Primary	946	Includes heavy disking (offset) or chisel plow. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$22.20	50	$1,110.00
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	26	$622.18
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	6	$558.66
Mobilization						
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	$310.98	2	$621.96

Practice: 393 - Filter Strip

Scenario: #29 - Filter Strip, Native species, Forgone Income

Scenario Description:
A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.

Before Situation:
Annual cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land (including forestland) allows for runoff of suspended solids, dissolved and/or associated contaminants into environmentally-sensitive areas such as wetlands, riparian zones, critical habitat and neighboring non-ag properties. Water Quality resource concerns are associated with this practice.

After Situation:
The 393 Implementation Requirements are developed for the site and applied. The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of native species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and seed. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on the contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.

Feature Measure: number of acres

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 1.00

Scenario Total Cost: $597.16

Scenario Cost/Unit: $597.16

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Tillage, Light	945	Includes light disking (tandem) or field cultivator. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$14.61	3	$43.83
Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	960	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$21.87	1	$21.87
All terrain vehicles, ATV	965	Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Hours	$18.55	1.5	$27.83
Foregone Income						
FI, Corn Dryland	1959	Dryland Corn is Primary Crop	Acres	$371.06	0.5	$185.53
FI, Soybeans Dryland	1961	Dryland Soybeans is Primary Crop	Acres	$250.58	0.5	$125.29
Materials						
Native Perennial Grasses, Medium Density	2751	Native perennial grasses, may include a small percentage of annual species for establishment purposes and/or if allowed by the CPS. Planted at medium to higher density (41-60 pure live seeds/sq ft). Includes material and shipping.	Acres	$192.81	1	$192.81

Practice: 464 - Irrigation Land Leveling

Scenario: #1 - Irrigation Land Leveling with stockpiling

Scenario Description:
This scenario will level 40 acres of irrigated crop land surface to enhance uniform irrigation efficiency using dirt pans/ carry-all/ pan-scraper equipment and includes stripping and stockpiling. The typical volume of earth moved is 100 to 500 cubic yards per acre. Resource concern: Excess/insufficient water- Inefficient use of irrigation water. Associated Practices: 433- Irrigation system, Surface and Subsurface, 607- Surface Drain, Field Ditch; 388 Irrigation Field Ditch; 449- Irrigation Water Management; or 578- Structure of Water Control

Before Situation:
Irregular field surface reduces uniformity of surface application and thus irrigation efficiency by localized ponding and/ or excess runoff/ run-on.

After Situation:
Cropland will be reshaped to provide uniform distribution of irrigation water in order to promote irrigation efficiencies. Stockpiling assists in retaining soil quality in leveled field

Feature Measure: Volume of Earth Moved

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yards

Scenario Typical Size: 14,000.00

Scenario Total Cost: $31,405.96

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2.24

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	4	$103.80
Stripping and stockpiling, topsoil	1199	Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil adjacent to stripping area. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yards	$0.76	2800	$2,128.00
Tractor, agricultural, 510 HP	2090	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 490 to 540. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$235.80	85	$20,043.00
Scraper, pull, 18 CY	2093	Pull type earthmoving scraper with 18 CY capacity.Does not include pulling equipment or labor. Add Tractor or Dozer, 260 HP typically required for single scraper.	Hours	$26.60	170	$4,522.00
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	6	$187.02
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	85	$2,533.00
Mobilization						
Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	$944.57	2	$1,889.14

Practice: 590 - Nutrient Management

Scenario: #357 - Nutrient Management

Scenario Description:
The scenario describes the development and implementation of a Nutrient Management (NM) system which will meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS General as well as Additional Criteria and utilizes synthetic fertilizer as well as animal manure as nutrient sources for crop production. The system provides crop nutrient recommendations which accounts for the removal of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Management of nutrients is based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management (apply the right nutrient source at the right rate, time and place) including activities to reduce nutrient loss by Assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions within the field. Nutrient management intensity must be sufficient to address site-specific risk for nutrient loss. Payment is to defray the costs of implementation of the NM system and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.

Before Situation:
Currently, a nutrient management system for the farm operation accounting for all know measurable nutrient sources does not exist or does not meet the Nutrient Management (590) CPS requirements for General and Additional Criteria. Management of nutrients is not based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management. An environmental evaluation or risk assessment for the nutrient application area has not completed. Nutrients are subject to loss through surface water runoff, green-house gas emissions, drainage tile, soil erosion, or to ground water from leaching in quantities that degrade soil/water quality and limit use of the intended purpose.

After Situation:
A Nutrient Management (NM) system is developed and implemented to meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS for General and Additional Criteria, with nutrient management intensity sufficient to address site-specific risks for nutrient loss. Development and implementation of the NM system is based on site-specific risk assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions for the application of nutrients for each nutrient loss pathway that can negatively impact soil, water and air quality with excess nutrient loss. The NM system utilizes the 4Rs of nutrient stewardship and SMART Nutrient Management ??? the right Source, right Method, right Rate, and right Timing to meet both plant productivity and natural resource conservation goals.

Feature Measure: Ac.

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 40.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,419.96

Scenario Cost/Unit: $35.50

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Fertilizer, ground application, dry bulk	950	Dry bulk fertilizer application performed by ground equipment. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$7.79	20	$155.80
Manure, compost, application	955	Loading, hauling and spreading manure/compost by ground equipment. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Hours	$140.48	4	$561.92
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	6	$143.58
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hours	$93.11	6	$558.66

Practice: 328 - Conservation Crop Rotation

Scenario: #76 - Rice Residue Management for Waterfowl

Scenario Description:

The resource concern is food and cover for waterfowl where rice is grown in the waterfowl flyway zones. This scenario manages the rice residue after rice harvest to enhance the food and cover for waterfowl. The payment for the practice scenario is based on the cost to roll alternate strips of rice residue flat while leaving the alternate strips of rice residue left undisturbed after rice harvest.

Before Situation:

The typical situation after rice harvest is tilling the soil to bury or mix the rice residue remaining after harvest into the soil. This results in virtually no food or cover for the waterfowl that traverse the waterfowl flyways.

After Situation:

The rice residue after rice harvest will remain standing except for the alternate strip of the rice residue rolled almost flat to provide alternate strip of both cover and food. The rice residue will be left in this condition until the following spring.

Feature Measure: Residue Cover

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 100.00

Scenario Total Cost: $521.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: $5.21

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Cultipacking	1100	Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	$10.42	50	$521.00

Practice: 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure

Scenario: #6 - Plastic Pipe Drop, Riser Less than 18 inches

Scenario Description:

A full flow pipe drop (ie: riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and constructed using plastic pipe without anti-seep collars. This is typically installed at the edge of field through an earthen berm to convey water from a higher elevation to a lower elevation with causing gully erosion. Payment rate is based upon the riser diameter in (inches) times the length of the pipe barrel in (feet). Installed to stabilized the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon 3 ft high 12' SDR 51, PVC riser with a 40 ft long 10 inch barrel (12 inches x 40' = 480 Diameter Inch - Foot. Disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.

Before Situation:

The operator presently has gullies forming and/or worsening on the farmland and impacting the useable area and the downstream water quality. Erosion from the gullies is allowing soil and possibly nutrients to be transported to downstream receiving waters degrading water quality, causing soil loss, and reducing channel capacity.

After Situation:

Area is stabilized. The advancement and/or formation of gullies is stopped, soil from gullies no longer leaves the farm, useable farm area is increased, sedimentation and other pollution hazards are decreased, and water quality downstream is protected, and collection ditches need to be 'mopped out' less often to mainain capacity. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Pond (378), Dam (402), Fence (382), Channel Bed Stabilization (584), Dike (356), Grassed Waterway (412), Structure for Water Control (587), and Irrigation Canal or Lateral (320) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.

Feature Measure: Riser Diameter (in) x Berrel Length (

Scenario Unit: Diameter Inch Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 480.00

Scenario Total Cost: $1,092.36

Scenario Cost/Unit: $2.28

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yards	$218.24	0.1	$21.82
Trenching, Earth, loam, 24 in. x 48 in.	54	Trenching, earth, loam, 24 inch wide x 48 inch depth, includes equipment and labor for trenching and backfilling	Feet	$2.67	40	$106.80
Labor						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	4	$95.72
Materials						
Pipe, PVC, dia. < 18 in., weight priced	1323	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pressure rated pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials for pipes with diameters less than 18 inch. Materials only.	Pound	$3.02	189	$570.78
Coupling, PVC, Tee, 12x10, SDR 51	2364	Materials: - Tee, 12 inch x 10 inch - PVC - SDR 51 - ASTM F2658	Each	$297.24	1	$297.24

Practice: 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure

Scenario: #9 - Pipe Drop, Steel Reg

Scenario Description:

A full flow pipe drop (ie: riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and constructed with a metal anti-seep collar. This is typically a earthen dry dam structure with no permanent storage (water or sediment), however some structures may have some permanent pool / storage but do not have 35 years of sediment life. Payment rate is based upon the riser Diameter in inches times the length of the pipe barrel in (feet). Installed to stabilized the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a smooth steel pipe drop structure with a 36', 6' tall riser and a 40' long 30' barrel (Riser Diameter x Barrel Length = 36 inches x 40ft = 1440 Inch-Feet). Disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.

Before Situation:

The operator presently has gullies forming and/or worsening on the farmland and impacting the useable area and the downstream water quality. Erosion from the gullies is allowing soil and possibly nutrients to be transported to downstream receiving waters degrading water quality and causing soil loss.

After Situation:

Area is stabilized. The advancement and/or formation of gullies is stopped, soil from gullies no longer leaves the farm, useable farm area is increased, sedimentation and other pollution hazards are decreased, and water quality downstream is protected. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Pond (378), Dam (402), Fence (382), Channel Bed Stabilization (584), Dike (356), Grassed Waterway (412), Structure for Water Control (587), and Irrigation Canal or Lateral (320) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.

Feature Measure: Riser Diameter (In) x Barrel Length (

Scenario Unit: Diameter Inch Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 1,440.00

Scenario Total Cost: $6,230.08

Scenario Cost/Unit: $4.33

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yards	$3.50	100	$350.00
Earthfill, Manually Compacted	50	Earthfill, manually compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yards	$5.45	20	$109.00
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$133.53	4	$534.12
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	11	$342.87
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hours	$23.93	10	$239.30
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	4	$119.20
Materials						
Steel, Plate, 1/8 in.	1047	Flat Steel Plate, 1/8 inch thick, materials only.	Square Feet	$7.46	30	$223.80
Steel, Plate, 3/8 in.	1375	Flat steel plate, 3/8 inch thickness. Materials only.	Square Feet	$22.37	9	$201.33
Pipe, CMP, 14-12 gauge, weight priced	1589	14 and 12 gauge galvanized helical corrugated metal pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials. Materials only.	Pound	$1.22	1934	$2,359.48
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	1	$186.30
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	2	$1,564.68

Practice: 430 - Irrigation Pipeline

Scenario: #14 - Stand Pipe, Steel, IPS

Scenario Description:

Description: New or replacement of Steel (Iron Pipe Size) stand or manifold. Steel (IPS) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from ??-inch to 36-inch; typical practice sizes range from 16-inch to 36-inch; and typical scenario size is 30-inch. Fabricate and install 8 ft of 30-inch, Schedule 10, Galvanized Steel Pipe stand/manifold at a well, relift pump or within a pipeline . The unit is the weight of pipe material in pounds. 8 feet of 30-inch, Schedule 10, Galvanized Steel Pipe weighs 98.93 lb/ft, for total of 791.4 pounds. Appurtenances include: fittings, air vents, and pressure relief valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:

An old undersizes stand pipe/manifold in need of replacing or no stand pipe/manifold currently in place.

After Situation:

Stand pipe/Manifold installed either at a well, relift or at a junction of several underground pipelines.

Feature Measure: Length of Pipe

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 8.00

Scenario Total Cost: $4,826.92

Scenario Cost/Unit: $603.37

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$67.72	6	$406.32
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	2	$51.90
Portable Welder	1407	Portable field welder. Equipment only. Labor not included.	Hours	$19.90	6	$119.40
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	6	$187.02
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	6	$178.80
Materials						
Steel, Plate, 1/8 in.	1047	Flat Steel Plate, 1/8 inch thick, materials only.	Square Feet	$7.46	4.91	$36.63
Pipe, smooth steel, weight priced	1325	Smooth Steel pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials. Materials only.	Pound	$3.52	870.6	$3,064.51
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 430 - Irrigation Pipeline

Scenario: #15 - Dog Leg, Steel, IPS

Scenario Description:

Description: New or replacement of Steel (Iron Pipe Size) stand or manifold. Steel (IPS) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from ??-inch to 36-inch; typical practice sizes range from 10-inch to 18-inch; and typical scenario size is 12-inch. Fabricate and install 12 ft of 12-inch, Schedule 10, Galvanized Steel Pipe dogleg/z pipe at a well or relift pump. The unit is the weight of pipe material in pounds. 12 feet of 12-inch, Schedule 10, Galvanized Steel Pipe weighs 24.16 lb/ft, for total of 289.9 pounds. Appurtenances include: fittings, air vents, and pressure relief valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.

Before Situation:

Irrigation Water is supplied from a well or pump that is either too small, old or in a depleted ground water area and an alternative irrigation sources is needed to supply water to the crops.

After Situation:

A new irrigation pump is being installed and a transition of a dogleg (Z pipe) is needed to connect the pump to existing or new undergroud pipe.

Feature Measure: Length of Pipe

Scenario Unit: Feet

Scenario Typical Size: 18.00

Scenario Total Cost: $3,409.75

Scenario Cost/Unit: $189.43

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Equipment Installation						
Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$67.72	6	$406.32
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hours	$25.95	2	$51.90
Portable Welder	1407	Portable field welder. Equipment only. Labor not included.	Hours	$19.90	6	$119.40
Labor						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hours	$31.17	6	$187.02
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12 in., Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hours	$29.80	6	$178.80
Materials						
Pipe, smooth steel, weight priced	1325	Smooth Steel pipe priced by the weight of the pipe materials. Materials only.	Pound	$3.52	478.4	$1,683.97
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	$782.34	1	$782.34

Practice: 587 - Structure for Water Control

Scenario: #18 - Flow Meter with Electronic Index & Telemetry

Scenario Description:
Installed water flow meter with an electronic flow rate and volume index and data telemetry transmission system. Meters can be any flow measurement device that meets CPS 433, (i.e. meters: turbine, propeller, acoustic, magnetic, venturi, orifice, etc.) with or without straightening vanes. Meter nominal diameter for insert type turbine meters will be installation pipe size. Typical installation would include installation of a 10 inch magnetic flow meter, with electronic index output and telemetry data transfer system for monitoring irrigation system flow rate.Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plantproductivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilitiesAssociated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449-Irrigation Water Management, 441-Irrigation System, Microirrigation, 443-Irrigation System Surface and Subsurface, 442-Irrigation System, Sprinkler, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, 634-Waste Transfer, and 590-Nutrient Management.

Before Situation:
Producer estimates seasonal and individual irrigation application flow rate and volumes based on energy costs, system operating pressure, or other means.

After Situation:
Producer is able to access instantaneous rate and cumulative flow volume data from a personal computer or cell phone at any time. The information gained will enable the irrigator to improve irrigation water management, recognize system performance issues before they become critical, and reduce energy use.

Feature Measure: Nominal Diameter of Meter

Scenario Unit: Inch

Scenario Typical Size: 10.00

Scenario Total Cost: $5,580.83

Scenario Cost/Unit: $558.08

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description	Unit	Cost	QTY	Total
Materials						
Flow Meter, with electronic Index and telemetry	1451	10 inch Magnetic Irrigation Flow Meter, with electronic index and equipped for telemetry, permanently installed. Includes material and shipping only.	Each	$5,208.23	1	$5,208.23
Mobilization						
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	$186.30	2	$372.60