FY 2024 Program Enhancement Activity List

Green: Updated Existing Enhancements
Blue: New FY 2024 Enhancements
Red highlight - not offered in ND

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	*Changes from 2023 to 2024. *Highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red font indicates revisions made.
E199A	Applicable State Priority Resource Concern Category	Applicable State Priority Resource Concern Causes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CSP Comprehensive Conservation Plan	The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) – E199A is a conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) that will assess and recommend conservation alternatives to address each State priority resource concern category (PRCC) on all land uses included in the operation where stewardship thresholds are not met at time of application nor by the end of the CSP contract and not addressed through current, written conservation plans.	No.	1	1	Reference the Guidelines for Choosing a E199A Payment Scenario document for guidance selecting a scenario.	NA	
E314A	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition, Plant Pest Pressure; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			x	x	x	x		Brush management to improve wildlife habitat	Brush management is employed to create a desired plant community, consistent with the related ecological site steady state, which will maintain or enhance the wildlife habitat desired for the identified wildlife species. It will be designed to provide plant structure, density and diversity needed to meet those habitat objectives. This enhancement does not apply to removal of woody vegetation by prescribed fire or removal of woody vegetation to facilitate a land use change.	acre	10	5	State WHEG for species of concern	NA	
E315A	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition, Plant Pest Pressure			x	x	x	x		Herbaceous weed treatment to create desired plant communities consistent with the ecological site	Mechanical, chemical, or biological, herbaceous weed treatment will be used to control targeted, herbaceous weeds to create, release, or restore desired plant communities that are consistent with achievable, ecological site, steady state descriptions.	acre	5	5	Reproduction and other life-cycle requirements of target recorded wildlife and pollinator species	NA	
E328C	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion, Wind Erosion	x							Conservation crop rotation on recently converted CRP grass/legume cover	Implement a crop rotation management system on crop land acres that have recently converted from CRP grass/legume conservation cover to annual planted crops. Crop rotation minimizes disturbance resulting in a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) less than 10 and reduces soil erosion from water and wind to below soil tolerance (T) level. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation, soil erosion estimate, and STIR calculations. *This enhancement is limited to acres where the conversion event took place not more than 2 years prior. Enhancement not applicable on hayland.	acre	1	5		NA	
E328E	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x							Soil health crop rotation	Implement a crop rotation which addresses all four principle components of soil health: increases diversity of the cropping system; maintains residue throughout the year; keeps a living root; and minimizes soil chemical, physical and biological disturbance. The rotation will include at least 4 different crop and/or cover crop types (crop types include cool season grass, warm season grass, cool season broadleaf, warm season broadleaf) grown in a sequence that will produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) sub factor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index (SCI). The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation and SCI calculations.	acre	1	5	List of high residue crops. State guidance of options to maximize living root systems in local climate and cropping systems. Determine available growing days and period of no growth, such as frozen periods in the north.	NA	

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E328F	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							Modifications to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter	Use of soil health assessment to evaluate impact of current conservation crop rotation in addressing soil organic matter depletion (primary assessment made in Year 1). Modifications to the crop rotation and/or crop management will be made as a result of the assessment results (adding a new crop and/or cover crop to the rotation; making changes to planting and/or tillage system, harvest timing of crops, or termination timing of cover crops). During Year 3 a follow up assessment will be completed to allow time for the modifications to show increased soil organic matter. Modified system must produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) sub factor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index (SCI). The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation and SCI calculations.	acre	1	5		NA	
E328G	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							Crop rotation on recently converted CRP grass/legume cover for soil organic matter improvement	Crop rotation on acres converted, no more than 2 years prior, from CRP grass/legume cover to annual crops. Diverse rotation with living roots and residue cover throughout year and minimal disturbance. Enhancement not applicable on hayland.	acre	1	5	List of high residue crops. State guidance of options to maximize living root systems in local climate and cropping systems. Determine available growing days and period of no growth, such as frozen periods in the north.	NA	
E328H	SOIL	Concentration of Salts and other Chemicals	X							Conservation crop rotation to reduce the concentration of salts	Implement a crop rotation to reduce the concentration of salts and other chemicals from saline seeps. The rotation should include at least 3 crops and/or cover crops grown in a sequence in the recharge areas of saline seeps that have rooting depths and water requirements adequate to fully utilize all available soil water. Do not use summer fallow. Use an approved water balance procedure to determine crop selection and sequence. Select crops with a tolerance to salinity levels that match the salinity of the discharge area. (See state lists)	acre	1	5	List of salt tolerant crops with rooting depths and water requirements adequate to use all available soil water.	NA	

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E328J	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Improved crop rotation to provide benefits to pollinators	Improve the existing crop rotation by adding pollinator friendly crops into the rotation. The crop rotation shall include a minimum of three different crops in a minimum five year crop rotation. Each year, the pollinator friendly crop will be planted on a minimum of 5% of cropland acres contained within the agricultural operation. Use of insecticides is limited for the pollinator friendly crop.	acre	1	5	State list of pollinator friendly crops.	NA	
E328L	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Leaving tall crop residue for wildlife	Fields may be harvested but must leave crop residue standing a minimum of 14 inches. Residue will be left through winter and into spring, providing valuable winter cover and forage for wildlife spanning late summer and through the following winter.	acre	1	5	States list of eligible crops and dates stubble must remain undisturbed.	NA	
E328M	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Diversify crop rotation with canola or sunflower to benefit pollinators	Add canola or sunflower to existing crop rotation on minimum of 5% of cropland acres each year. No systemic pesticides allowed. Only pesticide application on canola or sunflower during pre-bloom and bloom following integrated pest management and industry best management practices.	acre	1	5	State list of pollinator friendly crops.	NA	
E328P	SOIL, WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water	X							Low Nitrogen Requirement Annual Crop Rotation	Design a planned annual crop rotation which requires less average annual nitrogen fertilizer than the current (benchmark) crop rotation.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	X							No till to reduce soil erosion	Establish no till system to reduce sheet and rill and wind erosion soil loss. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for water and wind erosion for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 10 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to calculate soil loss and STIR.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329B	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	X							No till to reduce tillage induced particulate matter	Establish no till system to reduce tillage induced particulate matter. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 10 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document soil loss and STIR calculations.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329C	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use; Naturally Available Moisture Use	X							No till to increase plant-available moisture	Establish a no till system to increase plant-available moisture. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 20. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations. Maintain a minimum 60 percent surface residue cover throughout the year to reduce evaporation from the	acre	1	5		NA	
E329D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							No till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	Establish a no till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 20. The crop rotation 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 STIR and SCI calculations. Residue shall not be burned, grazed, or harvested.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329E	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	X							No till to reduce energy	Establish a no till system which reduces total energy consumption associated with field operations by at least 25% compared to current tillage system (benchmark). Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 20. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations and energy consumption.	acre	1	5		NA	

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E329F	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X	X						No-till into green cover crop to improve soil organic matter quantity and quality	Prepare fields using appropriate site preparation to establish a no till, planting green system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content. Planting green methods will be used to maximize the benefits of the cover crop by leaving the cover crop in place for an extended growing period. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR and SCI calculations. The health of the soil will be monitored using the In-Field Soil Health Assessment and through a laboratory analysis.	acre	1	5		NA	New Enhancement for FY-24
E338A	PLANTS	Plant Pest Pressure, Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation			X	X	X			Strategically planned, patch burning for grazing distribution and wildlife habitat	Patch burn grazing is the application of prescribed fires on portions of an identified grazing unit at different times of the year. Patch burn grazing allows grazing animals to select where they want to graze creating a mosaic of vegetation structures and diversity that will maintain or enhance the wildlife habitat desired for the identified wildlife species and maintain livestock production.	acre	1	5	Define different burn seasons. State WHEG for species of concern. State specific criteria to the National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS 338) and/or CPS 338 job sheet.	NA	
E340A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	X	X						Cover crop to reduce soil erosion	Cover crop added to current crop rotation to reduce soil erosion from water and wind to below soil tolerance (T) level. Cover crops grown during critical erosion period(s). Species are selected that will have physical characteristics to provide adequate erosion protection.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for water or wind erosion protection. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340B	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	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.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	

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E340C	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X	X	X					Use of multi-species cover crops to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter	Implement a multi-species cover crop to add diversity and increase biomass production to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter. Cover crop mix must include a minimum of 4 different species. The cover crop mix will increase diversity of the crop rotation by including crop types currently missing, e.g. Cool Season Grass (CSG), Cool Season Broadleaves (CSB), Warm Season Grasses (WSG), Warm Season Broadleaves (WSB).	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	Pasture added as a land use.
E340D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability		X						Intensive orchard/vineyard floor cover cropping to increase soil health	Implement orchard or vineyard floor cover crops. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned. Must achieve a soil conditioning index of zero or higher and produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter subfactor over the life of the rotation.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340E	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X	X	X					Use of soil health assessment to assist with development of cover crop mix to improve soil health	Soil health assessment (year 1) to evaluate current crop rotation in addressing soil organic matter depletion. Results are utilized to select a multi-species cover crop mix to add to the current crop rotation. Follow up assessment completed (year 3).	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	Crop (Perennial) and Pasture added as land uses.

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E340F	SOIL	Compaction	X	X						Cover crop to minimize soil compaction	Establish a cover crop mix that includes plants with both fibrous root and deep rooted systems. Fibrous to treat and prevent both near surface (0-4") and deep (>4") soil compaction and deep rooted to break up deep compacted soils. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for soil compaction reduction. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340G	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Groundwater	X	X						Cover crop to reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excess soil nutrients	Establish a cover crop mix to take up excess soil nutrients. Select cover crop species for their ability to effectively utilize nutrients. Terminate the cover crop as late as practical to maximize plant biomass production and nutrient uptake. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for excess nutrient uptake. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340H	PLANT	Plant Pest Pressure	X	X						Cover crop to suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles	Establish a cover crop mix to suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles. Select cover crop species for their life cycles, growth habits, and other biological, chemical and/or physical characteristics. Select cover crop species that do not harbor pests or diseases of subsequent crops in the rotation. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for weed suppression and that do not harbor pests or diseases. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340J	SOIL	Concentration of Salts and other Chemicals	X							Cover crop to improve moisture use efficiency and reduce salts	Establishing a cover crop to improve soil moisture use efficiency and reduce damaging levels of salts. Salt affected zones in the field may be delineated and managed to prevent spread of salt affected areas.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	New Enhancement for FY-24
E345A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	X							Reduced tillage to reduce soil erosion	Establish a reduced tillage system to reduce soil loss. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for water and wind erosion for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 40 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to calculate soil loss and STIR.	acre	1	5		NA	

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E345B	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	X							Reduced tillage to reduce tillage induced particulate matter	Establish a reduced tillage system to reduce tillage induced particulate matter. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 40 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document soil loss and STIR calculations.	acre	1	5		NA	
E345C	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use; Naturally Available Moisture Use	X							Reduced tillage to increase plant-available moisture	Establish a reduced till system to increase plant-available moisture. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 80. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations. Maintain a minimum 60 percent surface residue cover throughout the year to reduce evaporation from the soil surface.	acre	1	5		NA	
E345D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							Reduced tillage to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	Establish a reduced till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 80. The crop rotation must achieve a soil conditioning index (SCI) of zero or higher and produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) subfactor over the life of the crop rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR and SCI calculations. Residue shall not be burned, grazed, or harvested.	acre	1	5		NA	
E345E	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	X							Reduced tillage to reduce energy use	Establish a reduced tillage system which reduces total energy consumption associated with field operations by at least 25% compared to conventional tillage systems (benchmark). Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 80. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations and energy consumption.	acre	1	5		NA	
E382A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X	X	X		Incorporating "wildlife friendly" fencing for connectivity of wildlife food resources	Retrofitting or constructing fences that provide a means to control movement of animals, people, and vehicles, but minimizes wildlife movement impacts.	ft	20	1	State job sheet to record animal species of concern and wildlife movement modifications/specifications. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E386B	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X	X				X		Enhanced field borders to increase carbon storage along the edge(s) of the field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 30 feet and establish a single species or mixture of species that provide a dense ground cover and dense rooting system along the edge(s) of the field.	acre	10	1		NA	
E386D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X				X		Enhanced field borders to increase food for pollinators along the edge(s) of a field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 40 feet and establish a mixture of species that provide food for pollinators along the edge(s) of the field.	acre	10	1	List of plants suitable for pollinator habitat which emphasize as many native species as practical. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E386E	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X				X		Enhanced field borders to increase wildlife food and habitat along the edge(s) of a field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 40 feet and establish a mixture of species that provide wildlife food and habitat along the edge(s) of the field. The extended field border will also provide enhanced wildlife habitat continuity.	acre	10	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E390A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Sediment Transported to Surface Water	X	X						Increase riparian herbaceous cover width for sediment and nutrient reduction	Where an existing herbaceous riparian buffer is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the width of the buffer in order to allow a greater percentage of sediment and nutrient removal from surface and subsurface flows.	acre	5	1	List of plant species with stiff stems and high stem density that are adapted to the duration of saturation and inundation of the site.	NA	
E390B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X		X	X	Increase riparian herbaceous cover width to enhance wildlife habitat	Where an existing herbaceous riparian buffer is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the diversity of native species, control invasive species, install fencing and relocate equipment operations, trails, and livestock, and increase the width of the buffer.	acre	5	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, and legumes. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E391A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Sediment Transported to Surface Water	X	X				X		Increase riparian forest buffer width for sediment and nutrient reduction	Where an existing forested riparian area is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the width of the buffer in order to allow a greater percentage of sediment and nutrient removal from surface and subsurface flows.	acre	15	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	NA	
E391C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X		X	X	Increase riparian forest buffer width to enhance wildlife habitat	Where an existing riparian forest buffer is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the diversity of native species, control invasive species, install fencing and relocate equipment operations, trails, and livestock to increase the functional width of the buffer.	acre	15	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	

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E393A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications Transported to Surface Water	X	X				X		Extend existing filter strip to reduce water quality impacts	Extend existing filter strips for water quality protection. Extend the existing buffer for a total of 60 feet or more to enhance water quality functions. The extended buffers must be composed of at least 5 species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly grasses and/or perennial forbs best suited to site conditions. Include species that provide pollinator food and habitat where possible.	acre	10	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses and perennial forbs.	NA	
E395A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X		Stream habitat improvement through placement of woody biomass	Flexible placement of wood (unanchored/unpinned) in small, 1st and 2nd order streams to improve stream habitat conditions for aquatic species and natural stream processes.	acre	5	1		NA	
E412A	WATER	Sediment Transported to Surface Water	X	X						Enhance a grassed waterway	Enhance grassed waterways for water quality protection (reduce excess sediment in surface waters). This is done by either changing the waterway size, protecting the current waterway, or improving the infiltration of the watershed of the grassed waterway to protect the waterway.	acre	10	1		NA	
E449A	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X			X	X	Complete pumping plant evaluation for water savings	Evaluation of all pumping plants to determine the potential to rehabilitate/replace/reconfigure pump performance to improve water delivery efficiency 10% or more.	No	1	1		NA	
E449C	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X					Advanced Automated IWM – Year 2-5, soil moisture monitoring	Advanced automated irrigation water management using soil moisture or water level monitoring (installed as per IWM plan) with data loggers.	acre	1	5		NA	
E449D	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X					Advanced Automated IWM – Year 1, Equipment and soil moisture or water level monitoring	Installing and monitoring soil moisture or water leveling equipment for advanced automated irrigation water management	acre	1	1		NA	
E449F	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X					Intermediate IWM— Year 1, Equipment with Soil or Water Level monitoring	This activity involves monitoring soil moisture or water levels within a irrigated field for intermediate irrigation water management include installation of equipment year 1.	acre	1	1		NA	
E449H	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X						Intermediate IWM— Years 2 -5, using soil moisture or water level monitoring	Monitoring soil moisture or water levels within an irrigated field for implementing an intermediate irrigation water management plan using soil moisture data to facilitate management decisions.	acre	1	5		NA	
E472A	WATER	Nutrients transported to surface water, Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications transported to surface water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Manage livestock access to waterbodies to reduce nutrients or pathogens to surface water	Installation of structures and implementation of grazing management actions that restrict livestock access to waterbodies in order to reduce nutrient loading or reduce the introduction of pathogens from manure, bio-solids or compost to surface waters.	ft.	10	1		NA	
E484A	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							Mulching to improve soil health	Implement a crop rotation which utilizes mulch and addresses all four principle components of soil health: increases diversity of the cropping system; maintains residue throughout the year; keeps a living root; and minimizes soil chemical, physical and biological disturbance. Plant-based mulching materials will be applied at least once during the rotation. The rotation will include at least 4 different crops and/or cover crops grown in a sequence that will produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) subfactor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index (SCI). The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation and SCI calculations.	acre	1	5	List of mulching materials with a carbon to nitrogen ratio (C:N) less than 30:1.	NA	
E484C	PLANTS	Plant Pest Pressure	X	X						Mulching with natural materials in specialty crops for weed control	Application of straw mulch or other state approved natural material (such as wood chips, compost, green chop, dry hay or sawdust) for weed control in specialty crops.	Acre	1	5	Any state specific additions to CPS 484 and any state specific guidance for specific specialty crops.	NA	

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Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	*Changes from 2023 to 2024. *Highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red font indicates revisions made.
E511A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X				Harvest of crops (hay or small grains) using measures that allow desired species to flush or escape	Harvest of crops (hay or small grains) using conservation measures that allow desired species to flush or escape. (For species list see State Wildlife Action Plan for species list) Conservation measures include timing of harvest, idling land during the nesting or fawning period, and applying harvest techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife.	acre	1	5	List of wildlife species of concern. State Cooperative Extension Service (CES) recommendations for forage harvest based on stage of maturity, moisture content, length of cut, stubble height and harvest interval. Primary nesting seasons for upland species. WHEG for species of interest.	NA	
E511B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X				Forage harvest management that helps maintain wildlife habitat cover, shelter or continuity	The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green chop, or ensilage in such a way, and in time frames, to optimize both forage yield/quality and wildlife cover and shelter and/or continuity between otherwise disconnected habitats.	acre	1	5	List of wildlife species of concern. WHEG for species of concern that includes cover and shelter requirements. Cooperative Extension Service recommendations for proper stubble heights to avoid winterkill of forage species in cold climates. Appropriate harvest schedules, cover patterns, and minimum plant heights to provide suitable habitat for the specified wildlife species.	NA	
E511C	ANIMALS, PLANTS	Feed and Forage, Plant Productivity and Health, Structure and Composition		X	X					Forage testing for improved harvesting methods and hay quality	Dry hay forage samples are collected and analyzed following LGU procedures. Analysis results are kept and used to improve harvest decisions to guide forage supplementation of on-farm livestock to meet nutritional needs and improve health and productivity.	each	1	5	State Cooperative Extension Service (CES) recommendations for forage harvest based on stage of maturity, moisture content, length of cut, stubble height and harvest interval, etc. and State Cooperative Extension Service (CES) forage nutritional requirements for livestock classes.	NA	
E512A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	X	X						Cropland conversion to grass-based agriculture to reduce soil erosion	Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture to reduce soil erosion. Mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs, and legume species are established on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown.	acre	5	1		YES	
E512C	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X	X						Cropland conversion to grass for soil organic matter improvement	Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture. Mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs, and/or legume species are established on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. List of noxious plants List of persistent species that can tolerate close grazing and/or trampling	YES	
E512D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion	X	X	X					Forage plantings that help increase organic matter in depleted soils	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production that can help improve soil quality of depleted sites through increase or conservation of the organic matter in the soil.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements.	NA	

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E528A	ANIMALS	Feed and Forage Imbalance			X	X	X	X		Maintaining quantity and quality of forage for animal health and productivity	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals for the purposes of maintaining desired pasture composition/plant vigor and improving/maintaining quantity and quality of forage for the animals' health and productivity following the recommendations of a qualifying professional, as detailed in the documentation and implementation requirements.	acre	1	5	Deferment (non-grazing period less than one year) and/or rest (non-grazing period equal or greater than one year) needed for critical periods of plant needs (such as post-planting or renovation, severe drought, etc.).	NA	Added Forest as a land use.
E528D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X	X			Grazing management for improving quantity and quality of food or cover and shelter for wildlife	Grazing management employed will provide the plant structure, density and diversity needed for improving the quantity and quality of cover, shelter and food for the desired wildlife species of concern.	acre	1	5	WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E528E	PLANTS	Plant Structure and Composition, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X	X	X		Improved grazing management for enhanced plant structure and composition for wildlife	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals for the purpose of improving the quantity and quality of the structure and composition of the plant community that is available for wildlife.	acre	1	5	WHEG for wildlife species of concern.	NA	
E528G	PLANTS	Plant Productivity and Health			X					Improved grazing management on pasture for plant productivity and health with monitoring activities	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals as adjusted when following recommendations of a qualifying professional, as detailed in the enhancement criteria, generated through pasture condition scoring (PCS).	acre	1	5	Pasture condition score Assessment. Critical periods of plant needs (such as post-planting or renovation, severe drought, etc.).	NA	
E528H	WATER	Elevated Water Temperature			x	X	x			Prescribed grazing to improve/maintain riparian and watershed function-elevated water temperature	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528I	WATER	Nutrients transported to surface water, Nutrients transported to ground water			X	X				Grazing management that protects sensitive areas -surface or ground water from nutrients	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to protect sensitive areas such as sinkholes, streams, highly erodible areas, or locations with plants that cannot tolerate defoliation.	acre	1	5		NA	

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E528J	WATER	Nutrients transported to surface water, Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications transported to surface water, Sediment transported to surface water			x					Prescribed grazing on pastureland that improves riparian and watershed function.	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528L	SOIL	Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water conveyance channels			X	X	X			Prescribed grazing that improves or maintains riparian and watershed function-erosion	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528M	SOIL	Classic Gully Erosion			X	X				Grazing management that protects sensitive areas from gully erosion	Grazing management employed will provide vegetative cover and density needed in the watershed in order to protect sensitive areas such as sinkholes, streams, highly erodible areas, or locations that cannot tolerate plant defoliation.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528N	SOIL, WATER, PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion, Wind Erosion, Classic Gully, Compaction, Aggregate Instability, Surface Water Depletion, Plant Productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition and Plant Pest Pressure				X				Improved grazing management through monitoring activities	Three predominant key grazing areas are evaluated utilizing the Rangeland Health Assessment (where reference material is developed) or Describing Indicators of Rangeland Health protocols (where reference material is not developed) to determine how well the ecological processes of the site(s) are functioning. Utilizing knowledge learned from this as a part of the ranch resource assessment, a qualifying professional, as detailed in the enhancement criteria, will provide recommendations or follow-up evaluations toward mitigating some of the degradation risks that are initially identified.	acre	1	5	Rangeland health assessments.	NA	

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E528P	SOIL, WATER	Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications transported to surface water, Nutrients transported to surface water, Organic Matter Depletion	X	X	X	X				Implementing Bale or Swath Grazing to increase organic matter and reduce nutrients in surface water	Improve organic matter, aggregate stability and soil organism habitat in the soil by leaving the biomass harvested from the field on site for animal use, or supplementing organic matter needs with off-field forages. Grazing harvested forages in this manner, will help to incorporate organic matter, feed and diversify the soil microbiome, build better aggregation and increase soil health and critical functions such as infiltration, nutrient cycling, and weather resilience. Forages should be placed evenly throughout the field, but can be concentrated in areas where particular concerns, such as bare ground, need to be remedied. Decisions of forage placement must take into account areas that would be sensitive to such activity such as protecting surface waters from nutrients or steep slopes from erosion.	acre	1	5	State supplemental guidance may be necessary to recommend feeding rates, duration in paddocks and spacing between bales.	NA	
E528Q	ANIMALS	Feed and Forage Imbalance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Use of body condition scoring for livestock on a monthly basis to keep track of herd health	Body condition scoring (BCS) serves as a useful management tool to monitor livestock performance with respect to current and recent feeding or grazing programs. Body condition scoring is a numeric scoring system, producers can use to consistently evaluate animals' estimated body energy reserves through degree of fatness. This information can be used to adjust nutritional strategies to reach optimal BCS. Since body condition is closely associated with reproductive performance as well as feed efficiency, monitoring body condition can help producers reach production goals and increase the operation's bottom line. Knowledge and understanding of BCS will assist producers to adjust a supplemental feeding program to maintain animal health and nutrition on a-monthly-basis.	acre	1	5	Local land grant university BCS sheets	NA	
E528R	PLANTS	Plant Productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition			X	X				Management Intensive Rotational Grazing	Management intensive, multi-paddock grazing system where livestock are regularly and systematically moved to fresh forage to optimize quantity and quality of forage growth, improve manure distribution, improve wildlife cover, and improve soil health.	acre	1	5	Implementation Requirements that reduce pasture/paddock size while increasing stock density to maximize forage growth, quantity and quality; improve manure distribution; increase carbon sequestration, improve wildlife cover and protect soil from erosion.	NA	

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E528U	ANIMAL, PLANT	Feed and forage imbalance, Plant productivity and health	X	X	X	X	X			Contingency Planning for Resiliency	Develop and implement detailed contingency plans that address major disturbances (drought, fire, flooding, insect infestations, etc.) for grazing lands on the operation. Incorporate drought or other weather forecasting tools and agency approved climate projections within the contingency plans. Incorporate resilience building techniques in the grazing plan to mitigate effects of major disturbances.	no	1	1		NA	New Enhancement for FY-24
E533B	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	X	X	X			X	X	Complete pumping plant evaluation for energy savings	Evaluation of all pumping plants to determine the potential to rehabilitate/replace/reconfigure pump performance to reduce energy use. Evaluate to determine if a Variable Frequency Drive motor controller(s) will reduce energy use and is feasible.	No	1	1		NA	
E533C	AIR	Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	X	X	X			X	X	Install variable frequency drive(s) on pump(s)	Install Variable Frequency Drive(s) (VFD) on Pumping Plant (Conservation Practice Standard CPS 533) with the correct sensors, on all pumps indicated in the evaluation.	No	15	1		NA	
E533D	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	X	X	X			X	X	Switch fuel source for pumps	Switch the fuel source for the pump motor(s) to an on-farm renewable source (wind, solar, geothermal, etc.)	No	15	1		NA	
E550B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X		X				Range planting for improving forage, browse, or cover for wildlife	Establishment of adapted perennial or self-sustaining vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees for the purpose of improving forage, browse, or cover for wildlife on areas that have been degraded beyond recovery via ecological principles, or old crop fields and pastures devoid of desirable, native rangeland species that fit within an ecological site description steady state.	acre	5	1	List of suitable plant species. List of intended wildlife species (this may include such target species as rangeland birds, ungulates, pollinator insects and non-pollinator insects such as Monarch butterfly as geographically and ecologically relevant). WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E578A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream crossing elimination	Existing stream crossings on an operation are consolidated into fewer crossings in order to reduce impacts to stream habitat.	no	10	1		NA	

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E590A	WATER; AIR	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water; Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	X	X						Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses	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).	acre	1	5	List of nitrogen or phosphorous EEF products recommended by state Land Grant University (LGU) and concurred with by NRCS. Documentation of LGU and/or laboratory guidelines for interpretations of the results and appropriate nutrient adjustments based on in-season plant tissue sampling and analysis.	NA	Added Strategy 4 for Nature-based fertilizer and Soil Amendments for a total of 10 strategies to choose from.
E590B	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water	X	X						Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies	Precision application technology and techniques are utilized to plan and apply nutrients to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses.	acre	1	5		NA	
E590D	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water	X	X						Reduce risks of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater by increasing setback awareness via precision technology	Utilize precision technology to increase Soil/Groundwater Setbacks & Associated Application Rate Restrictions (SGS&AARR) implementation during nutrient application by providing precise, real-time location information (geo-located) in the field to the equipment operator. While operating nutrient application equipment, the operator's location is continually updated and displayed on an integrated, in-cab or add-on GPS-enabled device visible to the operator at all times to reduce the risk of nutrient application in setback and/or sensitive areas. This allows the equipment operator to manually turn off or steer equipment to avoid applying nutrients in setback or sensitive areas.	acre	1	5		N/A	Technical Service Provider (TSP) reference replaced with "Qualified Individual".
E595A	WATER	Pesticides Transported to Surface Water	X	X						Reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by utilizing precision pesticide application techniques	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.	acre	1	5		NA	
E595B	WATER, AIR	Pesticides Transported to Surface Water; Emissions of Ozone Precursors Pesticides	X	X	X					Reduce risk of pesticides in water and air by utilizing IPM PAMS techniques	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.	acre	1	5		NA	
E595D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Increase the size requirement of refuges planted to slow pest resistance to Bt crops	Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) plant incorporated protectants are plants that have been genetically altered to produce proteins that are harmful to certain insect pests. Widespread implementation of Bt crops has decreased insecticide use and increased crop yields, but it must be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to protect the crop from pest species that are not susceptible to the Bt toxin and to manage pest resistance. Crop rotation, scouting and resistance management strategies, such as planting and creating refuges of non-Bt crops, are essential when farming Bt crops. Insects have developed resistance to Bt proteins. To mitigate the development of further resistance, growers are required to plant refuges of non-transgenic crops. These refuges produce numbers of susceptible insects that will help sustain populations of non-resistant insects. The size of Refuge requirement depends on the environment, pest and strain of the crop. Size of refuge is determined by resistance risk. Most Bt corn requires that 20% of the total Bt crop planted be non-Bt. Cotton can require 50% of the crop be planted to non-Bt. A recent study published in the Journal of Integrated Pest Management revealed, compliance has been a challenge. Nearly 40% of growers surveyed did not plant the required refuge (Reisig 2017). They credit non-compliance, in part, to lack of understanding by small-scale farmers about the need for refuges.	acre	1	5		NA	Required refuge area % changed and areas with the highest risk listed.
E595E	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X				Eliminate use of chemical treatments to control pests and to increase the presence of dung beetles	Pests and parasites can have a significant impact on the economic viability of livestock operations, by affecting the performance and health of animals. The use of broad-spectrum insecticides, pour-ons and avermectins have been shown to have a detrimental effect on dung beetle populations. Having a healthy population of dung beetles facilitates the recycling of nutrients and promotes soil and grassland health. By eliminating the application of broad-spectrum insecticides, pour-ons, and avermectins, including injectable avermectins, for pest control in and on livestock along with rotational grazing and higher stock densities has shown to increase the dung beetle population. Use of natural or alternative methods of pest control over multiple years is encouraged.	acre	1	5		NA	

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E595F	ANIMALS	Reduce Pest Pressure, Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation	X		X					Improving soil organism habitat on agricultural land	To reduce or eliminate the use of neonicotinoid seed treatment in corn and soybean cropping systems to promote beneficial predatory insect populations as a means of biological pest control. Beneficial insects such as the Carabidae beetle have been found to be very important in the population control of common agricultural pests such as grey garden slug, a pest that has increasingly been an issue in no-till and heavily cover cropped fields. Slugs being mullosks, can ingest neonicotinioids with no adverse affects, while beneficial predators that may consume slugs will die as soon as they consume a slug with prior seed coat exposure.	acre	1	5		NA	
E595G	ANIMALS	Plant Pest Pressure	X	X						Reduce resistance risk by utilizing PAMS techniques	Utilize integrated pest management (IPM) prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) techniques to reduce pesticide resistance and address plant pest pressure.	acre	1	5		NA	
E612B	AIR	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)					X			Planting for high carbon sequestration rate	Plant tree species and/or shrubs to sequester and store carbon. Forest stands will be managed for longer rotations and/or enhanced composition diversity to improve carbon storage.	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. List of tree species that meet requirements for high rates of carbon sequestration and are suitable for the geographic location.	YES	
E612E	PLANTS	Plant Structure and Composition					X	X	X	Cultural plantings	Plant trees and shrubs that are of cultural significance, such as those species utilized by Tribes in traditional practices, medicinal plants, species used in basket-making, etc. (e.g., paper birch, slippery elm, witch hazel).	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. State list of suitable woody plants for cultural uses.	NA	
E612G	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Tree/shrub planting for wildlife food	Tree/shrub planting will provide the plant diversity, structure, and composition needed to enhance habitat and forage for identified wildlife species.	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. List of trees and shrubs important for wildlife food. WHEG for species of concern.	YES	
E643D	ANIMALS	Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates			X	X	X	X		Low-tech process-based restoration to enhance floodplain connectivity	Beaver Dam Analogues (BDAs) and/or Post-Assisted Log Structures (PALS) are low-tech structures used to facilitate process-based restoration of rare and declining 'Stage 0' stream conditions. These structures are used to mimic, promote, and sustain the natural processes of beaver dam activity and wood accumulation that lead to more fully connected floodplains. BDAs and PALS are hand-built with a mixture of woody debris and on-site soils and vegetation. This enhancement is intended primarily to kick-start natural ecological, geomorphic, and hydrologic processes required for maintenance of healthy and functioning streams and associated floodplains.	no.	1	3	Provide TA, explaining CPS Code 643 (along with State Office specifications), ensure all permitting is in place and evaluate need for planned changes to verify they meet enhancement criteria.	NA	New Enhancement for FY-24
E647C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Maintain most soil vegetation on cropland edges to enhance waterfowl and shorebird habitat	The wetter or more water saturated portions of cropland fields such as areas adjacent to field drains, have the potential to produce a significant amount of moist soil plants which are a tremendously valuable source of forage and cover for many waterfowl, shorebird and wading bird species, especially during a period of time when such plants may be limited. Under normal cropland production, the native vegetation is restricted on these sites through mechanical and/or chemical control. These maintained moist soil plants also will provide filtering and improve water quality.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA	
E666A	SOIL, AIR	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability; Compaction; Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs);					X			Maintaining and improving forest soil quality	Adopts guidelines for maintaining and improving soil quality on sites where forest management activities are practiced. These guidelines will increase soil organic matter content, improve nutrient cycling, and increase infiltration and retention of precipitation. Avoiding soil compaction will allow for greater root development and tree growth, limit windthrow, and reduce drought stress. Increasing carbon storage on site will maintain the soil microbial community and provide wildlife benefits.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	

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E666D	PLANT, ANIMAL, WATER	Plant Pest Pressure; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates; Naturally Available Moisture Use; Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water;					X			Forest management to enhance understory vegetation	This enhancement provides for management of the understory vegetation in a forested area by mechanical, chemical, and/or manual methods to improve the plant species mix and the health of the residual vegetation. Managing the understory vegetation increases available water to the plants, minimizes runoff and erosion, and improves water quality. An adequately stocked forest provides inputs of leaves, needles, and woody twigs and stems to the forest floor, adding to soil organic matter and contributing to forest soil health. Desirable tree species and understory vegetation, with spacing that allows ground cover to develop, will allow moisture to infiltrate and be stored in the soil, releasing moisture over longer periods of time.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained.	NA	
E666E	PLANT	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation					X			Reduce height of the forest understory to limit wildfire risk	Forest stand improvement that manages forest structure to reduce the risk of wildfire, and creates conditions that facilitate prescribed burning. The fire risk reduction is accomplished by reducing the height of the woody understory and midstory, creating space between the ground cover and the tree canopy. This enhancement provides for management of the understory vegetation in a forested area, using mechanical, chemical or manual methods to improve the plant species mix and the health of the residual vegetation, and reduce the risk of wildfire. In appropriate stands, the treatment creates conditions that favor prescribed burning. Forest stand improvement (FSI) activities are used to remove trees of undesirable species, form, quality, condition, or growth rate. The quantity and quality of forest for wildlife and/or timber production will be increased by manipulating stand density and structure. These treatments can also reduce wildfire hazards, improve forest health, restore natural plant communities, and achieve or maintain a desired native understory plant community for soil health, wildlife, grazing, and/or browsing.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained.	NA	"Participant will" and "NRCS will" sections have been updated combining the actions needed for "current" and "desired" species.
E666G	PLANT, ANIMAL	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X			Reduce forest density and manage understory along roads to limit wildfire risk and improve habitat	Opening the tree canopy along roads ("daylighting"), and providing space between ground vegetation and tree crowns minimizes the spread of wildfires that often start along roads, and improves wildlife habitat and food sources for many species. Some trees near a forest road are removed through harvesting, cutting, mulching, or another option available at the site, with the objective of creating a partially open forest canopy bordering the road. A semi-open canopy allows more sunlight to reach the forest floor to promote herbaceous understory plants, and reduces maintenance needs by allowing moisture to evaporate from roads. The reduced canopy and herbaceous understory limit woodland fuel buildup and reduce fire intensity.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained. Nesting season for ground nesting birds.	NA	
E666H	SOIL, AIR	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), Organic Matter Depletion					X	X	X	Increase on-site carbon storage	Use forest management techniques to maintain and increase on-site carbon storage. These include, but are not limited to, applying uneven-aged management, using longer rotations, retaining cavity/den trees, snags, and down woody debris, and protecting or increasing soil organic material.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	
E666L	PLANT, ANIMAL	Plant Structure and Composition, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X			Forest Stand Improvement to rehabilitate degraded hardwood stands	Hardwood forestland has been subject to poor logging practices (“high-grading”) for decades. Without professional forestry assistance the best species and individual trees are removed, often before maturity (“diameter-limit cutting”), leaving the poorest species and individual trees to regenerate the stand. Reversing this process requires cutting or killing poor quality trees while retaining any desirable species that might still be present. A combination of 3 silvicultural methods are applied: crop tree release, group selection (all trees removed from an area 0.25 to 1.0 acre in size) and small clear-cuts (all trees removed from an area 1-3 acres in size).	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	Updated reference to controlling invasives to be either before tree cutting or during the cut.

Bundles - Not suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion

Green: Updated Existing Bundle
Blue: New Bundle for FY2021
Red Highlight - not available in ND

Bundle Code	Crop (Annual and Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Bundle Name	Bundle Description (Bundles are NOT suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion)	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	Information States need to Develop Prior to Signup	*Changes from 2023 to 2024. *Highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red font indicates revisions made.
	X						YEAR 1 Irrigated Cropland (MRBI/Ogallala)	Addresses water quality degradation, insufficient water, soil erosion, and inefficient energy resource concerns. Adopt E590A, E449D, E449A, and E340A. This bundle will be applied one time and the enhancements maintained for their lifespan.	acre	1	1	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL11	X						YEAR 2+ Irrigated Cropland (MRBI/Ogallala)	Addresses water quality degradation, insufficient water, and soil erosion resource concerns. Adopt E590A, E449C, and E340A. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	4	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL12	X						Non-Irrigated Precision Ag (MRBI)	Addresses water quality degradation, soil quality, and soil erosion resource concerns. Adopt E590B, E595A, E340A, and E329D or E345D. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL13	X						Non-Irrigated Cropland (MRBI)	Addresses water quality degradation, soil quality, and soil erosion resource concerns. Adopt E590A, E595B, and E340A. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL14	X						YEAR 1 Irrigated Precision Ag Cropland (MRBI)	Addresses water quality degradation, insufficient water, soil erosion, and inefficient energy resource concerns. Adopt E590B, E449D, E449A, and E340A. This bundle will be applied one time and the enhancements maintained for their lifespan.	acre	1	1	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL15	X						YEAR 2+ Irrigated Precision Ag Cropland (MRBI)	Addresses water quality degradation, insufficient water, and soil erosion resource concerns. Adopt E590B, E449C, and E340A. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	4	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL16	X						Non-Irrigated Cropland with Water Bodies (MRBI)	Addresses water quality degradation, soil erosion, and soil quality resource concerns. Adopt E590A, E595B, E340A, E329D or E345D, and E390A or E393A. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL17	X						Non-Irrigated Cropland with Water Bodies Riparian Forest Buffer (MRBI)	Addresses water quality degradation, soil erosion, and soil quality resource concerns. Adopt E590A, E595B, E340A, E329D or E345D, and E391A. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL23	X						Crop Bundle #23 – Pheasant and quail habitat	Addresses wildlife habitat, either water quality or air quality, and either soil health or plant pest pressure resource concerns. Adopt E393A or E386C or E390A, E340C or E340H or E386B, E328D or E328L, and E645B or E612G or E386E or E328K or E328J or E511A. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000CPL24	X						Crop Bundle #24 – Cropland Soil Health Management System	Addresses soil health, water quality (or water quality and air quality), and either soil erosion, soil compaction, or plant pest pressure resource concerns. Adopt E329D, E328F, E590A or E590B, and E340A or E340F or E340H. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.

FY 2024 CSP Activity List
Bundles - Not suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion

Green: Updated Existing Bundle
Blue: New Bundle for FY2021
Red Highlight - not available in ND

Bundle Code	Crop (Annual and	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Bundle Name	Bundle Description (Bundles are NOT suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion)	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	Information States need to Develop Prior to Signup	*Changes from 2023 to 2024. *Highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red font indicates revisions made.
B000CPL25	X							Crop Bundle 25 - Climate Smart Advanced Soil Health	Improve crop land soil health by increasing plant diversity and minimizing soil disturbance. Adopt E595B, E345D or E329D or E590A and E328K or E328J or E340B or E340C or E340E. This bundle may be applied multiple times.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract.
B000FST2					X			Forest Bundle #2 – Post-fire Management	Address forest management on sites that have been burned in a natural fire disturbance. Address soil quality degradation, degraded plant condition, fish/wildlife inadequate habitat, and insufficient water. Adopt E666G, E315A and E666E or E666F.	acre	10	1	See specific component enhancements.	Removed reference to previous policy of activities must be applied no later than the third fiscal year of the contract. Updated lifespan.

Red Highlight - Not available in ND
Green: Updated Existing Bundle
Blue: New Bundle for FY2021

Conservation Activity Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Category	Crop (Annual and Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Supplemental Payment Name	Supplemental Payment Description (NOT suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion)	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	Information States need to Develop Prior to Signup	*Changes from 2023 to 2024. *Highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red font indicates revisions made.
E328A	SOIL, PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion; Organic Matter Depletion; Compaction; Plant Pest Pressure; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x						Supplemental Payment - Resource conserving crop rotation	Establish a Resource Conserving Crop Rotation. Rotation must include AT LEAST one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist in a minimum three year crop rotation. The crop rotation will reduce soil erosion (water and wind), improve soil health, improve soil moisture efficiency, and reduce plant pest pressures.	acre	1	5	List of resource conserving crops.	
E328B	PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion; Organic Matter Depletion; Compaction; Plant Pest Pressure; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x						Supplemental Payment - Improved resource conserving crop rotation	Improve an existing Resource Conserving Crop Rotation. Must enrich an existing rotation which already includes AT LEAST one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist in a minimum three year crop rotation. The crop rotation will reduce soil erosion (water and wind), improve soil health, improve soil moisture efficiency, and reduce plant pest pressures.	acre	1	5	List of resource conserving crops.	
AGM	SOIL, WATER, ANIMALS, PLANTS, AIR	Dependent Upon Component Enhancements			x	x	x			Supplemental Payment-Advanced Grazing Management (AGM)	The Advanced Grazing Management (AGM) Supplemental Payment improves the benefit of managed grazing by integrating an additional suite of enhancements as a grazing system that address resource concerns associated on the land being contracted	Acre	The AGM's Life Span is dependent upon the chosen supplemental enhancement lifespan. Each Enhancement has its own individual life span and will need to be implemented accordingly.	Depending upon the supplemental enhancement selected (see column M on the enhancement tab).	See specific enhancement requirements.	

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2023 to 2024; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
314			X	X	X	X		Brush Management	ac	10		
315			X	X	X	X	X	Herbaceous Weed Control	ac	5		
319	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility	no	15		
327	X	X			X	X	X	Conservation Cover	ac	5		
328	X							Conservation Crop Rotation	ac	1		
329	X							Residue and Tillage Management, No Till	ac	1		
338			X	X	X	X		Prescribed Burning	ac	1		
340	X	X	X					Cover Crop	ac	1		Pasture added as a land use.
342	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Critical Area Planting	ac	10		
345	X							Residue and Tillage management, Reduced till	ac	1		
348	X	X			X	X	X	Dam, Diversion	no	15		
374	X	X	X		X	X	X	Farmstead Energy Improvement	no	10		
378			X	X				Pond	no	20		
380	X	X	X	X		X	X	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	ft	15		
382	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fence	ft	20		
383	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fuelbreak	ac	10		
384					X	X		Woody Residue Treatment	ac	10		
386	X	X				X		Field Border	ac	10		
390	X	X	X	X		X	X	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	ac	5		
391	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Riparian Forest Buffer	ac	15		
393	X	X				X	X	Filter Strip	ac	10		
394	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Firebreak	ft	5		
395	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management	ac	5		
396	X	X		X	X	X	X	Aquatic Organism Passage	mi	5		
410	X	X	X	X	X	X		Grade Stabilization Structure	no	15		
412	X	X	X			X	X	Grassed Waterway	ac	10		
422	X	X				X		Hedgerow	ft	15		
430	X	X	X		X	X	X	Irrigation Pipeline	ft	20		
441	X	X			X	X	X	Irrigation System, Microirrigation	ac	15		
442	X	X	X		X	X	X	Sprinkler system	ac	15		
443	X	X	X					Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface	ac	15		
447	X	X	X					Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery	no	15		
449	X	X	X		X	X	X	Irrigation Water Management	ac	1		
462	X	X				X		Precision Land Forming	ac	10		
464	X							Irrigation Land Leveling	ac	15		
472	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Access Control	ac	10		
484	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mulching	ac	1		
490	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	ac	1		
511	X	X	X	X				Forage Harvest Management	ac	1		
512	X	X	X			X	X	Pasture and Hay Planting	ac	5	YES	
516	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Livestock Pipeline	ft	20		
528	X	X	X	X	X	X		Prescribed Grazing	ac	1		
533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Pumping Plant	no	15		
550	X	X		X	X			Range Planting	ac	5	YES	
554	X	X				X		Drainage Water Management	ac	1		
557	X	X						Row Arrangement	ac	5		
558						X	X	Roof Runoff Structure	no	15		
561			X	X	X	X	X	Heavy Use Area Protection	sq ft	10		
570	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stormwater Runoff Control	no	1		
574			X	X		X		Spring Development	no	20		
576			X	X		X		Livestock Shelter Structure	no	10		
578	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream Crossing	no	10		
580	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Streambank and Shoreline Protection	ft	20		
587	X							Structure for Water Control	no	20		
590	X	X	X					Nutrient Management	ac	1		

FY 2024 CSP Activity List
Practices

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2023 to 2024; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
595	X	X	X	X	X		X	Integrated Pest Management	ac	1		
604	X	X				X		Saturated Buffer	ft	15		
605	X	X				X		Denitrifying Bioreactor	no	10		
606	X	X	X	X	X	X		Subsurface Drain	ft	20		
610	X	X				X		Salinity and Sodic Soil Management	ac	1		
612	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tree/Shrub Establishment	ac	15	YES	
614			X	X	X	X		Watering Facility	no	10		
620	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Underground Outlet	ft	20		
643				X	X	X		Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats	ac	1		
644	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	ac	1		
645	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	ac	1		
646	X	X	X		X	X		Shallow Water Development and Management	ac	5		
647	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management	ac	1		
649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Structures for Wildlife	no	5		
650	X	X	X	X		X	X	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	ft	15		
654	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment	ft	10		
655					X			Forest Trails and Landings	ft	5		
660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tree/Shrub Pruning	ac	10		
666					X	X	X	Forest Stand Improvement	ac	10		
782	X	X				X		Phosphorus Removal System	no	10		