

Cost Sharing is available for the following practices:

Manure storage systems – manure storage impoundment made by fabricating a structure

Manure storage closure – permanently disabling a manure storage system

Barnyard runoff control system – a system of practices used to contain, divert, retard, treat or control the discharge of runoff from outdoor areas of concentrated livestock activities

Access road & cattle crossings - provide a fixed route for livestock or vehicular travel for resource activities

Animal trails & walkways - established lanes or travel ways that facilitate animal movement.

Critical area stabilization - revegetates bare soils and stabilizes eroding sites.

Diversions - structure that directs runoff water from a specific area without causing excessive soil erosion

Field windbreaks - rows of trees and shrubs that protect areas from wind velocities at the land surface

Filter strips- vegetation that separates environmentally sensitive area from cropland, grazing or disturbed land

Grade stabilizations- structure which stabilizes the grade in a channel to protect the channel from erosion or to prevent gullies from forming or advancing

Heavy use protection – surface material to control runoff and erosion in areas subject to concentrated or frequent livestock activities (*not a standalone practice*)

Livestock fencing- excludes livestock to protect an erodible area or restrict human access to manure storage facility

Livestock watering facilities-trough, tank, pipe to deliver drinking water to livestock

Milking center waste control system – redirect waste water from the milking parlor or milkhouse

Prescribed grazing - Permanent fencing- system which divides pasture into multiple cells to graze intensively for a short period

Prescribed grazing - Permanent pasture (seeding) - cost to establish good seeding stand for pasture

Relocating or abandoning animal feeding operations- discontinue an animal feeding operation to prevent surface water or groundwater pollution or discontinue operation and commence that operation at a suitable site

Riparian buffers – installation – area in which vegetation is enhanced or established to reduce or eliminate movement of sediment, nutrient and other nonpoint source pollutants

Roofs- weather proof covering that shields an animal lot or manure storage structure from precipitation

Roof runoff systems – collecting, controlling, diverting and disposing of precipitation from roofs

Sediment basins – permanent basins that reduce the transport of waterborne pollutants

Sinkhole treatment – modifying a sinkhole or the area around a sinkhole to reduce erosion expansion of the hole and reduce pollution of water resources

Stream bank & shoreline protection – vegetation or structures to stabilize and protect the banks of streams, lakes, estuaries or excavated channels against scour and erosion.

Subsurface drains - conduit installed below the surface of the ground to collect drainage water and convey it to a suitable outlet

Terrace system- ridges and channels installed on the contour with non-erosive grades and suitable spacing

Underground outlet-conduit installed below the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet

Waste transfer system – components and other structures installed to convey manure and milking center wastes from buildings and animal feeding operations to a storage structure, loading zone or treatment area

Wastewater treatment strips – area of vegetation used as part of an agricultural waste management system to remove pollutants

Water & sediment control basins – earthen embankment or a ridge and channel combination installed across a slope or minor watercourse to trap or detain runoff and sediment

Waterway system – natural or constructed waterway or outlet that is shaped, graded and covered with vegetation or suitable material to prevent erosion by runoff waters

Well commissioning- permanently disabling and sealing a well to prevent contaminants from reaching groundwater

Wetland restoration – construction of berms, or the destruction of tile lines or drainage ditch functions to create or restore conditions for wetland vegetations

Nutrient Management - There is also a limited amount of **SEG** funds for nutrient management plans.

The normal cost share rate is 70% with additional provisions for hardship cases. All practices are designed and constructed to NRCS standards. With the proposed revisions to ATCP 50, cost share rate will be reduced to 50% for access roads, roof-runoff systems, streambank or shoreline protection, stream crossing, and wetland development or restoration or practices installed on local governmental units. If you are interested in doing one of these projects, please contact our office.