

DATCP Soil & Water Resources Management (SWRM) - Cost Share 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. Cost share rate is 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.