



2016 State Cost-Share Program • Douglas County Conservation District

The following is a list of practices that the Douglas County Conservation District offer state cost-share funds for. The application period runs from April 1st -June 15th 2016.

Brush Control Management

- Removal, reduction, or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants.

Cover Crop and Cover Crop Reseeding

- Growing a crop of grass, small grain, or legumes primarily for seasonal protection and soil improvement

Dike

- An embankment constructed of earth or other suitable materials to protect land against overflow or to regulate water.

Diversion

- A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.

Dry Hydrant

- A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.

Fencing

- Enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable permanent structure that acts as a barrier to livestock (does not include temporary fences).

Field Border

- Establishing a border or strip of perennial vegetation at or around the edge of a field by planting herbaceous vegetation.

Forage and Biomass Planting and Reseeding

- Establishing and re-establishing long-term stands of adapted species of perennial or reseeding forage plants (includes pasture and hayland renovation).

Grade Stabilization Structure

- A structure to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels.

Grassed Waterway or Outlet

- A constructed waterway or outlet shaped or graded and established in vegetation (grass or crop), as needed, for the safe disposal of runoff from a field, diversion, terrace, or other structure.

Grassed Waterway Restoration

- The existing grassed waterway must meet all of the requirements listed to be eligible to receive state cost-share assistance.

Livestock Waste System

- A planned system to manage liquid and solid wastes from a confined animal feeding operation (CAFO), including runoff from concentrated waste areas, with ultimate disposal in a manner which does not degrade air, soil or water resources.

Mulching

- Applying weed/moisture barrier fabric to the soil surface.

Nutrient Management

- Managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of application of plant nutrients.

On Site Wastewater System

- A system composed of a septic tank/treatment field, a wastewater lagoon, or an alternative treatment system to treat wastewater from a single family residence, church, school, business or government office on the site at which it is generated. A domestic wastewater system installed in conformance with state regulations and county sanitary/environmental codes to prevent surface and groundwater contamination by disease-causing organisms, organic matter and chemicals.

Pipeline

- Pipeline installed for conveying water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock.

Pond Restoration

- The existing pond must meet all of the requirements listed to be eligible to receive state cost-share assistance.

Prescribed Grazing

- Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals.

Pumping Plant for Water Supply (Solar System)

- A pumping facility installed to transfer water as part of a water supply for livestock.

Range Planting

- Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, and legumes.

Residue Management No-Till

- Addresses the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round. Crops are planted and grown in narrow slots or tilled strips established in the untilled seedbed of the previous crop.

Riparian Forest Buffer

- An area of trees and shrubs located adjacent to streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

Spring Development

- Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, and providing collection and storage facilities.

Stream Crossing

- A constructed travel way through a streambed comprised of rock and geotextile.

Streambank Protection

- Consists of applying vegetative or structural measures to stabilize and protect banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels from scour or erosion.

Streambank Riparian Buffer

- Establishment and maintenance of grasses, grass-like plants, and forbs that are tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils and that are established or managed in the transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Terrace

- An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope on cropland only, except when used in conjunction with a confined animal feeding operation.

Terrace Restoration

Tree/Shrub Establishment

- To set tree seedlings or cuttings in the soil.

Underground Outlet

- A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey to a suitable outlet.

Waste Storage Facility

- A waste impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout, or fabricating a structure.

Waste Treatment Lagoon

- An impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste.

Water and Sediment Control Basin

- A short earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a silt or sediment basin.

Watering Facility

- A trough, tank, or waterer with needed devices installed to provide drinking water for livestock.

Well Decommissioning

- The sealing and permanent closure of a water well no longer in use.

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

- A shelter to diffuse and deflect winds away from livestock or structures consisting of:
 - A strip or belt of trees or shrubs established next to a confined feeding area or farmstead.
 - An outdoor living barn that is a specialized windbreak, typically composed of trees and shrubs strategically located in open areas to provide winter livestock shelter; or
 - An earthen berm constructed of sufficient height and length to provide winter livestock shelter; or
 - A constructed windbreak composed of building materials such as wood and corrugated metal normally constructed in an “L” configuration to provide winter livestock shelter.
 - **In addition to the above, in or around open cropland needing protection against wind damage to soils or crops and where deposition of snow or moisture conservation can best be accomplished. This applies only to planted windbreaks.**