

DOUGLAS COUNTY PRIORITY PRACTICES FOR LOCAL COST SHARE

| ELIGIBLE PRACTICES | PRACTICE CODE | PROJECT LIMIT | COST SHARE RATE |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <p>Terrace An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the field slope. This practice is applied as part of a resource management system for one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce erosion by reducing slope length. <p>To retain runoff for moisture conservation.</p> | 600 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Underground Outlet A conduit or system of conduits installed beneath the surface of the ground to convey surface water to a suitable outlet. To carry water to a suitable outlet from terraces, water and sediment control basins, diversions, waterways, surface drains, or other similar practices without causing damage by erosion or flooding.</p> | 620 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Grassed Waterway or Outlet A shaped or graded channel that is established with suitable vegetation to convey surface water at a non-erosive velocity using a broad and shallow cross section to a stable outlet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding. To prevent gully formation. <p>To protect/improve water quality.</p> | 412 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Field Border A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce erosion from wind and water Soil and water quality protection Manage pest populations Provide wildlife food and cover Increase carbon storage <p>Improve air quality</p> | 386 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Filter Strip A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in runoff. Reduce dissolved contaminant loadings in runoff. <p>Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in irrigation tailwater.</p> | 393 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Streambank Protection- Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent the loss of land or damage to land uses or facilities adjacent to the banks of streams or constructed channels, shoreline of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries including the protection of known historical, archeological, and traditional cultural properties To maintain the flow capacity of streams or channels Reduce the off-site or downstream effects of sediment resulting from bank erosion <p>To improve or enhance the stream corridor for fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, or recreation</p> | 580 | \$5,000 | 70% |

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| <p>Riparian Forest Buffer An area of predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create shade to lower or maintain water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms • Create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris • Reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients, and other chemicals in shallow groundwater flow • Reduce pesticide drift entering the water body • Restore riparian plant communities <p>• To increase carbon storage in plant biomass and soils</p> | 391 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Terrace Restoration</p> | 600r | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Underground Outlet Restoration</p> | 620r | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Grassed Waterway or Outlet Restoration</p> | 412r | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Contour Buffer Strip Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips that are farmed on the contour. This practice is applied to achieve one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce sheet and rill erosion • Reduce transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants downslope <p>• Increase water infiltration</p> | 332 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Critical Area Planting Establishing permanent vegetation on sites that have, or are expected to have, high erosion rates, and on sites that have physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize stream and channel banks, and shorelines • Stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by wind or water • Rehabilitate and revegetate degraded sites that cannot be stabilized using normal establishment techniques <p>• Stabilize coastal areas, such as sand dunes and riparian areas.</p> | 342 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Range Planting Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs, and trees. This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore a plant community similar to its historic climax or the desired plant community. • Provide or improve forages for livestock. • Provide or improve forage, browse, or cover for wildlife. • Reduce erosion by wind and/or water. • Improve water quality and quantity. <p>Increase carbon sequestration.</p> | 550 | \$5,000 | 70% |

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| <p>Sediment Basin A basin constructed with an engineered outlet, formed by an embankment or excavation or a combination of the two. To capture and detain sediment-laden runoff or other debris for a sufficient length of time to allow it to settle out in the basin.</p> | 350 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Water and Sediment Control Basin</p> | 638 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Wetland Restoration The rehabilitation of a degraded wetland or the reestablishment of a wetland so that soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and habitat are a close approximation of the original natural condition that existed prior to modification to the extent practicable. To restore wetland function, value, habitat, diversity, and capacity to a close approximation of the pre-disturbance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoring hydric soil. • Restoring hydrology (depth, duration, and season of inundation, and/or duration, and season of soil saturation). • Restoring native vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding, or planting of desired species). | 657 | \$5,000 | 70% |
| <p>Cover Crop Crops including grasses, legumes and forbs for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce erosion from wind and water • Increase soil organic matter content • Capture and recycle or redistribute nutrients in the soil profile • Promote biological nitrogen fixation • Increase biodiversity • Weed suppression • Provide supplemental forage • Soil moisture management • Reduce particulate emissions into the atmosphere • Minimize and reduce soil compaction | 340 | \$5,000 | 70% |