

2009 Prior Lake-Spring Lake Watershed District Conservation Practice Payment Docket

The Prior Lake-Spring Lake Watershed District (PLSLWD) Conservation Practice Payment Docket lists practices that have been authorized for PLSLWD cost-share and incentive payments in Scott County. This builds on the current Filter Strip Program authorized by the PLSLWD Board beginning in 1999, the CREP bonus payment program authorized by the PLSLWD Board in 1999, and the EQIP Incentive Funding cost-share authorized by the PLSLWD Board in 2004. The docket lists the payment rates and limits and the program-specific provisions for various practices.

The docket consists of four parts: Administration, Program Provisions, General Provisions and Specific Provisions. The Administration section outlines the administrative practices for the conservation payments. Program Provisions and General Provisions list the requirements that are applicable to all or multiple practices. The Specific Provisions list the component codes, payment rates and limits, practice lifespan and specific provisions for each docket practice.

PLSLWD conservation payments are only authorized for practices listed in the docket. Non-docket practices required for the implementation of a docket practice shall be considered components of and subsidiary to the docket practice, and payments for the components will be included with the docket practice.

Component Codes: These are listed in the docket tables as “Comp. Codes.” They are to be used in contract processing and on the Voucher form when requesting payments.

I. Administration

A. Annual Budget Authorization: Each year, the PLSLWD Board shall establish the annual budget for cost-share/incentive payments during the PLSLWD’s budget and levy development and approval process. The PLSLWD Administrator shall inform the Scott Soil and Water Conservation District (Scott SWCD) of the cost-share/incentive funding available from the PLSLWD during the calendar year, less any commitments from previous years.

B. Conservation Practice Application Methods: The Scott SWCD shall accept applications for conservation practice payments through existing conservation programs such as EQIP, Continuous CRP or the Water Quality Initiative Grant Program. The Scott SWCD staff will inform the PLSLWD Administrator of the applications received, provide application assistance to interested landowners within the PLSLWD, and schedule and complete any necessary field visits. The Scott SWCD staff shall consult with the PLSLWD Administrator to determine if sufficient funds remain in the annual budget to award the conservation payment to a given applicant. If there are more applications than funding available, the Scott SWCD will work with the PLSLWD to rank the applications based on anticipated water quality and volume control benefits and determine which practices to fund. Filter Strip and Wetland Restoration incentives/cost share will be awarded continuously throughout the year provided that funds are available. All other conservation practices incentives/cost-share shall be awarded bi-annually.

C. Conservation Practice Contracts: For Filter Strip incentive payments, the existing Scott SWCD/PLSLWD Filter Strip Contract and Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be used. For all other practices, the PLSLWD Cost-Share Assistance Contract shall be used.

D. Conservation Practice Payment Methods:

1. Cost Share Payments. Cost share payments are based on the actual cost not to exceed a specified maximum cost (AM). Cost share is a percentage of the actual cost of implementing a practice; however the maximum amount that can be cost shared on is listed in the docket as the cost estimate. The maximum cost-share rate is listed as a percentage in the docket. The cost-share payment shall be the cost-share rate applied to either the actual cost or the cost estimate, whichever is less. If the maximum cost for a practice was \$1,000 and the cost-share rate is 75%, then the maximum payment possible would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost Share Rate} \times \text{Maximum Cost} &= \text{Maximum Payment} \\ 0.75 \times \$1,000 &= \$750 \end{aligned}$$

Individuals with the appropriate job approval authority need to be involved in the preparation of cost estimates.

2. Incentive Payments

- a. **One Time Incentive Payment** - Payment is made upon certification of practice implementation. In the case of Filter Strip practices, half of the PLSLWD incentive payment is paid when the filter strip seeding has been completed, and half is paid after the first full growing season after the growing season in which the filter was seeded if the filter is sufficiently established to meet the conditions of the Filter Maintenance Agreement.
- b. **Annual Incentive Payment** – Payment is made annually for a specified number of years (up to a maximum of 3 years) upon certification that the practice is being completed.

E. Use of Funds: PLSLWD funds should be combined with other funds if possible. The total payment to the landowner shall not exceed the maximum cost share rate listed in the PLSLWD Cost Share Docket. Remember to consult other program rules for maximum payment rates and other limitations.

F. Lifespans: Practice lifespans listed in the docket list the minimum number of years that the producer shall maintain the practice.

II. Program Provisions

A. Conservation Practice Payments are authorized for practices where:

1. **Positive environmental benefits from the benchmark condition can be documented. Payments are not authorized for existing, in place practices.**
2. The practice is implemented following the contents of the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.
3. The practice is implemented following the general provisions and specific provisions specified in this docket.
4. The practice is started **after** approval by the PLSLWD and execution of the conservation payment contract. Applicants who start a practice before the contract is approved by the PLSLWD are ineligible for PLSLWD financial assistance for that practice

B. The cost share rate for 2009 PLSLWD contracts is a maximum of 75% of the actual cost or estimated cost (whichever is less) of implementing the practice, unless specified otherwise in the

docket. Total cost share rate maximums shall include other non-PLSLWD programs. Total cost share cannot exceed the rate(s) specified in the cost-share docket.

- C. Applicants for PLSLWD cost share funds will be required to provide earnest money of 10% of the PLSLWD contribution up to \$500.00 per application. These funds will be returned upon certification of the completed practice. Projects cancelled by the applicant will forfeit the earnest money.
- D. Time sensitive projects can be reviewed and approved by the Water Planning Commission/Watershed management organization within the application period (continuous sign-up) to expedite implementation during optimum field conditions. The eligible practice must score 11 or higher on the Scott WMO Ranking Worksheet to be considered under the continuous sign-up system. Eligible practices scoring 10 or less on the Scott WMO Ranking Worksheet must wait for the end of sign-up period and cost share screening committee recommendations in addition to the PLSLWD approval.
- E. The maximum cost share rate for municipalities is 50%.

III. General Provisions

1. Soil testing - Any practice, which includes the application of liming materials, commercial fertilizer, and/or manure shall be prescribed based on a soil test no older than three years old and from a soil testing laboratory shown on Minnesota Department of Agriculture's list of approved Soil Testing Laboratories. Application rates of lime, commercial fertilizer, and manure shall be based on University of Minnesota recommendations, or from North Dakota's or South Dakota's Land Grant University.
2. NRCS Wetland Policy as found in the General Manual 190, Part 410 must be followed. This policy provides direction to the agency for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This policy prohibits NRCS from providing technical or financial assistance to participants that will adversely affect wetlands, unless the lost functions are fully mitigated.
3. The amount to be cost shared will be limited to that required for the practice to be installed. When additional or alternative work or material is performed or used at the landowner's request, any costs greater than the minimum required for the practice will be borne by the producer.
4. As a requirement of eligibility, participants are required to perform upland treatment actions, according to Minnesota Conservation Planning Policy, and adequately address potential adverse impacts to conservation practices. Adverse impacts to conservation practices could include, but are not limited to, increased siltation by water and/or wind borne soils, excessive runoff, degradation of vegetation practice components by pesticides transported in runoff and sediment, and degradation of wildlife habitat.
5. Practices that cost share on seeding will include all associated costs needed to implement the seeding plan.
6. Participants wanting to perform practices on land they do not own, or to install practices that require permits are responsible for obtaining easements, permits, right-of-way, water rights or other permission necessary to perform and maintain the practices. Expenses incurred due to these items

are not cost shared. The permission from the authority must be in writing and a copy must be provided to the Scott SWCD office prior to installation being made on the practice.

7. **Incentive Payment Restrictions:** Each practice listed with an incentive payment has a maximum acreage limit on which the incentive can be earned. This restriction applies regardless of the number of PLSLWD contracts held by a participant. Furthermore, each practice's maximum acreage limit applies to the separate and distinct operation, regardless of the number of participants or entities on each contract. Payments made to an operation may be split among any number of designated participants.
8. **Materials** – New materials must be utilized in the construction of practices, unless approved by the State Conservation Engineer. Authorization by the Authorized Engineer must be granted **prior** to implementation.

IV. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

PRACTICE STANDARD 330 – CONTOUR FARMING

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Contour Farming	330	Ac.	Annual	\$7.00/Ac				1 year

1. An annual incentive payment is authorized on eligible acres at \$7/acre/year, up to 250 acres per year per operation, **not to exceed 3 years**.
2. All land preparation, planting and cultivation will be done following a specified contour grade.
3. End rows shall be established as Field Borders (386) or will have soil erosion rates at “T” or less.

PRACTICE STANDARD 340 – COVER CROP

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Cover & Green Manure Crop	340	Ac.	Annual	\$0.00/Ac				1 year

1. An annual incentive payment is authorized on eligible acres at \$0/acre/year, up to 250 acres per year per operation, not to exceed 0 years.
2. Cover crop seeding will be completed based on an approved cover crop seeding and management plan.

PRACTICE STANDARD 342 – CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Critical Area Planting	340	Ac.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Upland Treatment is required. **See General Provision 4.**
2. Critical Area Planting (342) must be completed following an approved establishment and management plan.

PRACTICE STANDARD 362 – DIVERSION

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Diversion	362	Ft.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Upland Treatment is required. **See General Provision 4.**
2. The use of tile or other underground pipe to drain hillside seeps, low or wet spots in fields is not an eligible single component of this practice.
3. Diversion (362) is allowed as a stand alone practice for feedlots when used as a clean water diversion.
4. If a Diversion (362) is a component of Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784), cost sharing is **NOT** authorized for the Diversion (362) as a stand-alone practice. The cost will be included in the cost of Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784).

PRACTICE STANDARD 393 – FILTER STRIP

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Filter Strip (Non-harvestable)	393	Ac.	Annual	\$250.00				10-15 years
Filter Strip (Harvestable)	393	Ac.	Annual	\$200.00				5 years

1. New Scott WMO Filter Strip Incentives are limited to land to be enrolled in the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP) practice number CP-21 or within the adjacent 120 feet of practice CP-28.
2. The combined annual incentive payment authorized by the Scott WMO on eligible acres and the annual Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) rental payment for new filter strips shall not exceed \$250.00/acre/year.
3. The payment rate for the renewal of existing harvestable filter strip contracts that are not eligible for enrollment in the Continuous Conservation reserve program (CCRP) shall not exceed \$200.00/acre/year.

PRACTICE STANDARD 410 – GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Grade Stabilization	410	Ea.			AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Upland Treatment is required. **See General Provision 4.**
2. Cost is for earthwork and any seed and seeding expenses.

PRACTICE STANDARD 412 – GRASSED WATERWAY

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Grassed Waterway	412	Ac.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Upland Treatment is required. **See General Provision 4.**
2. Cost is for earthwork and any seed and seeding expenses.

PRACTICE STANDARD – INNOVATIVE PRACTICES

	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
		Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Other Innovative Practices *Redevelopment/Community	Each			AM	50% of Cost	50% of cost estimate	10 years
Other Innovative Practices *New Development	Each			AM	50% of Cost	50% of cost estimate	10 years

1. Eligible practices include regenerative dustless street sweepers, porous pavers, porous pavement, green roofs, and other practices determine on a case by case basis.

PRACTICE STANDARD – RAIN GARDENS

	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
		Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Rain Gardens *Redevelopment/Community	Each			AM	50% of Cost	50% of eligible materials	10 years
Other Innovative Practices *New Development	Each			AM	50% of Cost	50% of cost estimate	10 years
Other Innovative Practices *Existing Mult-Family	Each			AM	50% of Cost	50% of cost estimate	10 years

1. Eligible materials include plants, biologs, erosion control blankets, site preparation materials, mulch, stakes and other items critical to the proper function of the rain garden. Materials not eligible for cost share include those items that do not impact practice function, such as ornamental rock or other decorative items.
2. Technical assistance is available for single family residential and small individual rain gardens even though cost share assistance is not available to cover construction costs.

PRACTICE STANDARD 590 – NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Manure Testing	590	Ea..			AM	100% of Cost	Actual Cost	3 years

1. EQIP Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan is required for practice to receive cost share.

PRACTICE STANDARD 338 – PRESCRIBED BURNING

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Prescribed Burning	338	Ac.	1 Time	\$50.00/ac.				5 years

1. A detailed burn plan describing the practice objective, species to control and species to be benefited, timing, weather conditions and management guidelines will be developed.
2. Technical assistance will be provided by a technically qualified and adequately insured individual.
3. All laws and regulations pertaining to burning will be followed.
- 4. The conservation plan must document that the landowner has been notified in writing that they are subject to all liability due to damages caused by fire.**
5. It is the landowner's responsibility to obtain all permits and to notify surrounding landowners that may be affected.
6. Cost share is eligible once every 5 years.
7. Associated costs with obtaining and notification of neighbors, units of government, and agencies are entirely the landowner's expense.

PRACTICE STANDARD 391 – RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFERS

	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
		Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Stream buffers Parcels > 5 acres	Each			AM	75% of Cost	75% of cost estimate	10 years

1. Technical assistance is available for parcels greater than one acre, but smaller than five acres even though cost share assistance is not available to cover construction costs.
2. Adjacent land owners may combine their parcels to reach the 5 acre minimum to qualify for cost share assistance.
3. A potential tax credit exists for parcels greater than 20 acres.
4. Projects can be either new establishment or renovation.

PRACTICE STANDARD 580 – STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Natural Channel Restoration / Stabilization	580	Ft.			AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	10 years
Streambank Protection	580	Ft.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years
Shoreline Protection	580	Ft.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Natural channel restoration refers to work that goes beyond just fixing the bank, but restores geomorphic processes, such as fixing the grade, re-meandering the channel, or reconnecting the channel to its natural floodplain.

PRACTICE STANDARD 600 – TERRACE

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Terrace	600	Ft.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Upland Treatment is required. **See General Provision 4.**
2. The use of Subsurface Drain (606) or Underground Outlet (620) to drain hillside seeps, low or wet spots in fields is not an eligible single component of this practice. The landuser shall identify, in writing the purpose of the larger tile and indicate the area that it will serve. The difference in cost of installing tile larger than that specified by the technician will be borne by the producer.
3. Cost sharing for Underground Outlet (620) is limited to the diameter and length needed to convey water from surface intakes to a safe outlet as determined by the designer.
4. Cost sharing for Subsurface Drain (606) is limited to drains needed in the impounded area of the terrace as determined by the designer.

PRACTICE STANDARD 620 – UNDERGROUND OUTLET

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Rock Tile Inlets	620	Ea.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. Cost sharing is limited replacing existing tile inlets. **See General Provision 3.**

PRACTICE STANDARD 645 – UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Native Grass Planting	645	Ac.			AM	75% of Cost	\$200.00/ac.	10 years

1. Cost sharing is authorized for establishment and management. This practice applies to native grass plantings on sites greater than or equal to 3 acres per contract and are not eligible for either the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
2. Practices will be protected from mowing, grazing, and uncontrolled fire for the duration of the contract unless specifically identified in the management plan.
3. Cost sharing is only authorized when a Wildlife Management Plan has been developed that identifies the species being addressed and needed practices.
4. Unit cost includes seedbed preparation, seeding, seed, fertilizer, lime, and herbicide.

5. Establishment clipping is authorized up to 5 times during the first 24 months. See General Provision 7.

PRACTICE STANDARD 784 – WASTEWATER AND FEEDLOT RUNOFF CONTROL

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control	784	No.			AM			10 years
Level 1- Total Runoff Control	784a							
Waste Storage Pond	784a1				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	
Stacking Slab	784a2				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	
Milkhouse Wastewater Flocculation Treatment	784a3				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	
Level 2 Control								
Level 2 Control	784b							
Veg. Infiltration Area	784b1				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	
Level 3 Control	784c							
Controlled Discharge Veg. Treatment Area	784c1				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	
Level 4 Control	784d							
Veg. treatment Area	784d1				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	
Level 5 Control	784e							
Vegetated Buffer	784e1				AM	90% of Cost	90% of Cost Estimate	

1. Cost share assistance is limited to where the implementation of this practice will correct an existing pollution problem. Any Scott WMO contract that includes an animal waste storage or treatment facility will provide for the development of a CNMP prior to the implementation of the 784. MPCA's definition is used to define a pollution problem. Consult EQIP Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) Requirements (EQIP Docket Pages MN515.P.162-34) for details. Review the requirements with applicants interested in a waste management facility.
2. Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) includes storage and treatment facilities and all appurtenant structures. Waste refers to raw manure and urine; runoff water contaminated through contact with manure and urine; milking center wastewater; and silage leachate as appropriate.
3. Silage storage facilities are not eligible components of Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784). Cost sharing for components addressing silage leachate concerns under Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) start at the edge of the silage storage facility.
4. For livestock operations that are not or will not be permitted under the NPDES system, silage leachate systems or Milkhouse Wastewater Flocculation Treatment (784a7) can be funded as standalone practices if these systems are the only livestock related practices being requested. The development of a CNMP **IS** required with a silage leachate system and/or a Milkhouse Wastewater Flocculation Treatment (784a7), but the CNMP does **NOT** have to be implemented. See Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) for cost sharing and provisions for silage leachate systems and Milkhouse Wastewater Flocculation Treatment (784a7).
5. Components of Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control include, but are not limited to, the following: debris basins, diversions, feedlot special purpose fencing, pond sealing or lining, roof runoff management, storage structures, and

stacking slab. **If required as a component of Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784), these practices will NOT be cost shared separately.**

6. If the natural resource concern relates to groundwater contamination due to the feedlot, Level 1 Total Runoff Control will be required, except for waste storage pond – no liner (784a1).
7. Cost sharing is eligible for operations expanding in conjunction with the implementation of a Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784), but is limited to the cost share for the waste management system required for a 25% increase in the number of animal units at the site.
8. Cost sharing is authorized for Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) components (i.e., tanks) that serve as foundations for buildings.
9. Cost sharing is authorized for feedlot relocation, with the following provisions:
 - a. Cost share for relocation is not to exceed the cost share for the most practical and feasible waste management facility at the existing site.
 - b. Cost sharing at the new site is only authorized for components of Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) and must reach Level 1 Total Runoff Control (784a), Level 2 Control (784b), or Level 3 Control (784c).
 - c. Existing location is to be abandoned in an environmentally safe manner as outlined in MPCA guidelines. MN515.P.162 – 27 (440-V-CPM, Amend. MN-44, December, 2005)
 - d. Operator must agree to permanently remove all livestock from the existing location along with any other designated pollution sources. The following statement shall be included in the EQIP contract: “As a condition of EQIP cost sharing on feedlot relocation, the producer agrees to permanently eliminate all animals and designated pollution sources at this facility. Failure to comply with this provision may result in a recovery of federal cost share funds.”
 - e. In the event of a change in ownership, the abandoned lots will permanently not be eligible for future USDA cost sharing on waste management practices.
 - f. Cost sharing is authorized for the environmentally safe abandonment of the existing site. Removal of manure from storage facilities at the existing site is not authorized for cost sharing.
10. Work performed under the first phase of open lot agreements is not eligible under Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784). Individual practices for clean water diversion are to be used in accordance with NEM policy. Eligible practices are Diversion (362), Roof Runoff Management (558), and Fence – Special Purpose Fencing (382e).
11. Cost sharing is not authorized for production oriented components such as buildings.
12. Cost sharing for Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) on operations with pollution problems less than 5 years old is not authorized.
 - a. Examples:
 - i) Producer A has had a dairy farm operation for 20 years. Producer B purchases the dairy and continues milking cows. This pollution problem is greater than 5 years old and producer B meets this eligibility requirement for cost sharing assistance.
 - ii) A producer has a dairy operation on farm A. He purchases farm B and moves the dairy operation to farm B where there was no previous pollution problem. Farm B would be considered a new facility and would not be eligible for cost sharing assistance.
13. Roof Structures: Cost sharing is **not authorized** for roof structures over feedlots for the purpose of eliminating precipitation on the feedlot.
14. Cost sharing is not authorized for Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) on operations where the system establishment is required as a result of judicial or court action. MPCA Stipulation Agreement and Schedule of Compliance (SOC) are not considered a judicial or court action, and practice implementation is still considered voluntary for EQIP eligibility purposes, even if fines have been levied by the MPCA.
15. The state conservationist must authorize cost sharing for systems involving agricultural waste generated off-site.
16. Eligible concrete on feedlots is limited to that necessary for manure storage alleys and the bottom of settling basins.
17. More than one Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control (784) line item may be included when necessary to solve a resource concern. For instance, a Waste Storage Pond, Membrane Liner (784a3) may be used to store manure and milkhouse wastewater, while a Level 4 Control – Vegetated Treatment Area (784d1) is implemented to control outdoor lot runoff. In this instance, the Animal Unit (A.U.) capacity for payment would be based upon the capacity of the outdoor lot area contributing to the filter.
18. Consult the Manure and Wastewater Storage and Handling Evaluation Checklist ((EQIP Docket Pages MN515.P.162-46) for details. MN515.P.162 – 28 (440-V-CPM, Amend. MN-44, December, 2005)
19. Mechanical solids separators are an eligible treatment component of practice 784. Mechanical solids separators must be a commercially available product designed and manufactured for the intended purpose. A protective structure to house the separator is not eligible for cost share.

PRACTICE STANDARD 638 – WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Water and Sediment Control Basin	638	Ea.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. The use of Subsurface Drain (606) or Underground Outlet (620) to drain hillside seeps, low or wet spots in fields is not an eligible single component of this practice. The landuser shall identify, in writing the purpose of the larger tile and indicate the area that it will serve. The difference in cost of installing tile larger than that specified by the technician will be borne by the producer.

2. Upland Treatment is required. **See General Provision 4.**

3 Cost sharing for Subsurface Drain (606) is limited to drains needed in the impounded area of the basin as determined by the designer.

PRACTICE STANDARD 351– WELL DECOMMISSIONING (Unused Well Sealing)

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Well Decommissioning	351	Ea.			AM	75% of Cost	75% of Cost Estimate	10 years

1. No special provisions.

PRACTICE STANDARD 657– WETLAND RESTORATION

	Code	Unit	Incentive Payment		Cost Share			Lifespan
			Type	Amount \$	Method	Rate	Maximum Cost Share	
Wetland Restoration	657	Ac.	1 Time	\$1,000/Ac.				10 years

1. Wetland Restoration Incentives are eligible for restorations that results in type III, IV, or V wetlands.
2. The producer is responsible for obtaining easements, right of ways, local, state and federal permits and other permission necessary to perform and maintain the practice. Expenses incurred due these items are not cost shared. Incentive payments will not be made until proof of necessary permits has been provided.
3. The restored area shall not be used for irrigation or livestock watering purposes, to produce agricultural commodities, or for grazing livestock.
4. Upland Treatment is required. See General Provision 4.