

# **KANSAS CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

## **Programs Manual**

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# 1. Programs Overview

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## **Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture**

The Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) works to protect and enhance Kansas' natural resources through the development, implementation, and maintenance of policies, guidelines, and programs designed to assist local governments and individuals in conserving the state's renewable resources.

The DOC was established in 2011 by an Executive Reorganization Order (ERO) signed by Governor Brownback. This ERO transitioned the State Conservation Commission into the DOC. The State Conservation Commission was established by the Kansas Legislature in 1937 to promote soil and water conservation. The DOC is governed by nine members consisting of an elected commissioner from each of the five conservation areas; two ex-officio members representing KSU Research and Extension; and one appointed members representing the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) and the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The agency is administered by an executive director appointed by the commissioners.

The DOC has the responsibility to administer the Conservation Districts Law (K.S.A. 2-1901 et seq.), the Watershed District Act (K.S.A. 24-1201 et seq.) and other statutes authorizing various programs. The agency budget is financed from the dedicated funding of the State Water Plan Special Revenue Fund, State General Fund, and fee funds.

The agency is structured as a single program agency, but operates several subprograms that tie to the mission of the DOC and to many stated goals of the Kansas Water Plan. One of the goals of the DOC is to administer efficiently those subprograms that enhance and protect the state's natural resources. The agency pursues this goal by working with the 105 conservation districts and 88 organized watershed districts, other local, state and federal entities.

## Introduction

The DOC, through the programs outlined in this manual, provides funds on a cost-sharing basis to assist landowners in the installation and implementation of soil and water conservation and pollution control practices. These practices are in the public interest and contribute to the protection and enhancement of water resources. Installation costs of these practices could exceed financial benefits accruing to the landowners and generally will create undue financial burden on landowners if no public assistance is provided.

All cost-share practices are required to be built to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. These approved standards and specifications are based primarily on USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Field Office Technical Guide Standards and Specifications. County average cost is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned.

The following programs administered by the DOC are included in this program manual. Other programs administered by the DOC can be found in separate documents and can be obtained by contacting the DOC.

- **Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP)**
- **Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP)**
- **Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP)**
- **Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative (BUF)**

## Objectives of DOC Programs

1. To protect federal reservoirs and other public water supplies from pollutants and siltation.
2. To reduce flood damage in critical flood prone areas.
3. To reduce the discharge of toxic pollutants and dissolved solids into the state waterways.
4. To minimize pollution caused by organic waste from agricultural runoff.
5. To reduce the nutrients reaching streams from agricultural runoff.
6. To achieve the non-point pollution reduction goals set forth by the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) process.
7. To improve the health of stream riparian areas.
8. To reduce soil erosion.
9. To improve habitat for wildlife and aquatic species.
10. To reduce the consumptive use of groundwater supplies in the High Plains Aquifer and other aquifers of the state to sustain and preserve agricultural, industrial and municipal water supplies.

## **Administering Agencies**

1. The Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) is responsible for the administrative rules, regulations, guidelines and procedures for the WRCSP, NPSPCP, RWPP and the Buffer Initiative. The DOC also approves landowner contracts and processes payments.
2. The Conservation Districts are responsible for implementing the program at the local level.
3. The USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical assistance in design, layout, and certification of conservation practices.
4. Permits, as required, must be obtained by the landowner from the Division of Water Resources of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the US Army Corps of Engineers.
5. Local Environmental Protection Program (LEPP) provides local environmental planning, development, administration and enforcement of local sanitary ordinances. LEPP personnel also site, design, and certify completion of on-site wastewater systems.
6. Other state and federal agencies may also provide a technical assistance role in the implementation of the NPSPC program. All practices must meet DOC approved standards and specifications.

## **Targeting and Prioritizing**

There are not enough public funds to address all the significant water resource concerns that exist in Kansas. The concept of targeting assumes that focusing resources to a specific geographic area increases the chances for measurable improvement. In addition to state targeting, the identification of local priority areas will also become more important, as a need exists to focus limited funds to areas of high value and or vulnerability. Locally, the identification of predominant natural resource concerns, prioritizing and targeting first those sources in critical areas that contribute the most to water resource impairment will become increasingly important. When a county does not have enough financial resources to achieve water resource concern objectives in a larger priority area, then targeting of sub-watersheds with practices of a high probability of success should be pursued. In order to maintain, and certainly to increase, State Water Plan Fund appropriations, our most appropriate strategy is to document the judicious means in which we distribute public funds as well as show measurable results.

As administrator of state cost-share programs, the DOC encourages all districts to prioritize and target financial assistance to the practice or area that would provide the highest water quality and/or water conservation benefit. The goal of cost-share administration is the effective and efficient expenditure of limited funds to improve and protect Kansas' water resources. Districts are encouraged NOT to provide financial assistance to landowners based on non-water resource improvement or protection criteria or directing cost-share to the most easily installed practice. A conservation districts system for prioritizing and targeting must be compatible with the Kansas

Legislature, Kansas Water Plan, and DOC's goals.

## **Water Resources Cost-Share Program Overview**

The WRCSP evolved from the Kansas 208 Water Quality Management Plan, adopted and approved by the 1979 Legislature. The plan called for voluntary soil conservation measures and nutrient and pesticide management systems by land users for all agricultural areas of Kansas. These practices supplement resource management systems for sediment and erosion control and help achieve adequate water quality and quantity.

The WRCSP provides financial incentives to landowners for the establishment of conservation practices that reduce soil erosion, improve or protect water quality, and reduce the consumptive use of water supplies. The WRCSP addresses issues contained in the *Kansas Water Plan Policy* and Basin Sections. In addition, the WRCSP may address local concerns as identified by county conservation districts.

The WRCSP focuses on the following issues:

1. Water quality protection and restoration in watersheds designated for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL).
2. Protection of public water supply lakes and groundwater sources.
3. Priority issues identified through the State Water Planning Process.
4. Improving irrigation delivery system efficiencies in targeted areas.
5. Conservation issues identified by county conservation districts.

## **Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program Overview**

The NPSPCP fund evolved from the *Kansas Water Plan*, adopted and approved by the 1985 Legislature. Statewide funding from the NPSPCF was made available in 1990. The plan originally called for voluntary soil conservation measures and nutrient and pesticide management systems by land owners. The Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP) expanded to become a comprehensive voluntary program that provides technical and financial assistance for restoring and protecting surface and groundwater quality through the installation of pollution control measures/structures and through information and educational assistance.

Conservation districts receive funding from the DOC in the form of grants and financial assistance provided to landowners on a cost-share basis to implement a locally developed Non-Point Source Pollution Control Management Plan. The local plan addresses strategically planned and coordinated implementation of practices to protect and restore water quality. Strategic based planning efforts are completed by local citizens to define existing and potential NPS pollution problems, identify pollution control practices, implementation strategies, time lines and budgets. Locally developed NPS Management Plans define and prioritize problems within specific geographic and/or political boundaries.

The NPSPCP focuses on the following issues:

1. Water quality protection and restoration in watersheds designated for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL).
2. Protection of public water supply lakes and groundwater sources.
3. Priority issues identified through the State Water Planning Process.
4. Information and Education activities targeted to youth and adults promoting water quality improvement practices.
5. Water Quality issues identified by county conservation districts.

The *Kansas Water Plan* priority watersheds and river basins, as well as streamways and water bodies identified through Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) establishment receive targeted funding. Primary contaminants addressed by the NPSPC program are fecal bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and urban NPS concerns.

### **Riparian and Wetland Protection Program Overview**

The program was developed through the *Kansas Water Plan* and authorized in 1989 by amending K.S.A 2-1915. A DOC Riparian and Wetland Protection Program Coordinator works with conservation districts and landowners to implement projects and carry out information programs. Several other federal, state, and private entities cooperate in the implementation of the program.

The goal of the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP) is to protect, enhance, and restore riparian areas, wetlands, and associated habitats by providing technical, educational, and financial assistance to landowners and the public in general. Major objectives of the program are the design and installation of projects which demonstrate the effectiveness of riparian and wetland protection in terms of stream functions, water quality and wildlife benefits, and to increase the knowledge and awareness of landowners and the general public on the value and benefits of these natural areas. Annually the RWPP receives approximately \$250,000 in cost-share funds.

### **Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative Overview**

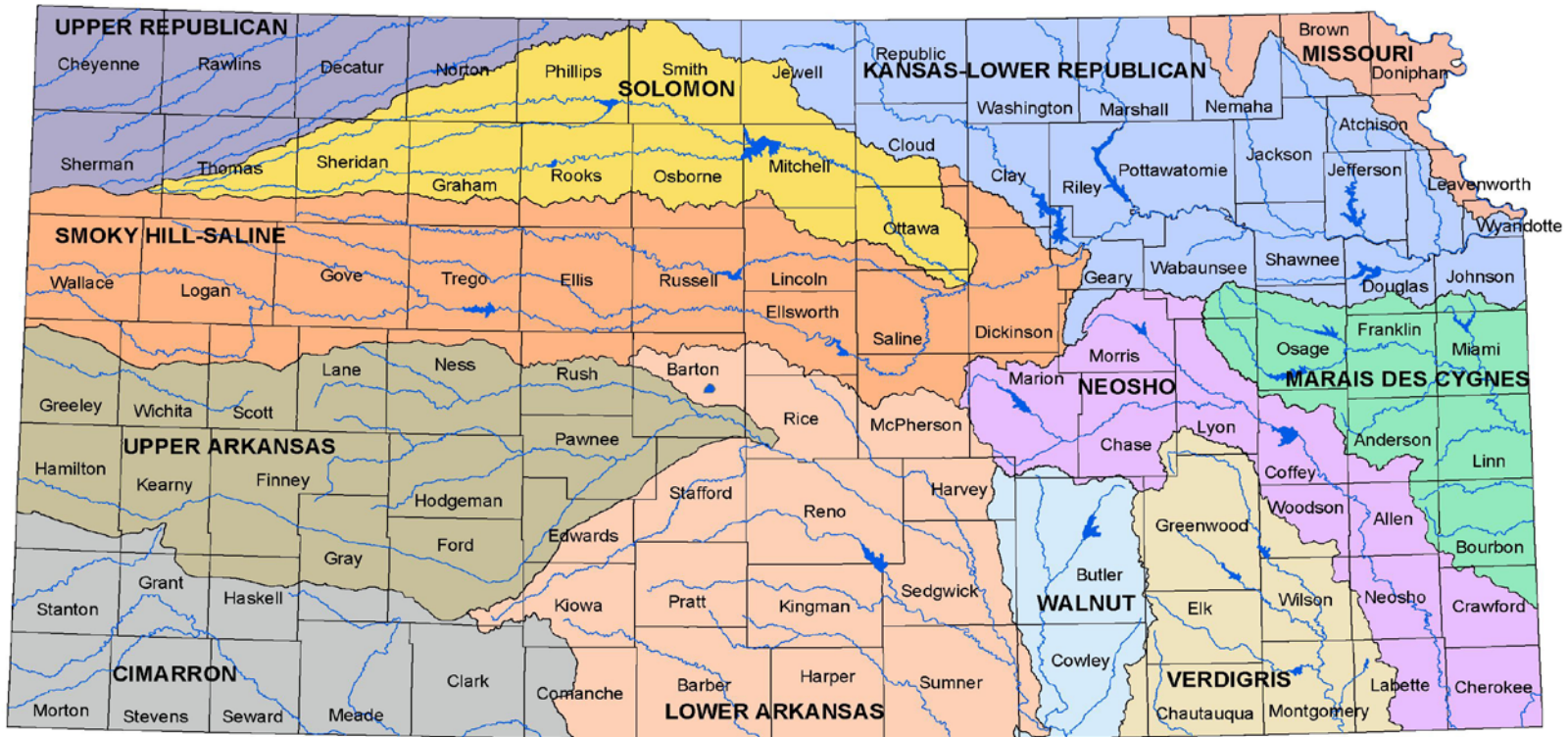
The Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative, enacted by the 1998 Legislature by amending K.S.A. 2-1915, is an incentive program complementing the Federal Conservation Reserve Program. State incentives supplement federal incentives to encourage the establishment of riparian forest buffers and vegetative filter strips. The DOC will enter into 10-15 year contracts, subject to annual appropriation, to compensate landowners for acres enrolled in the initiative. Supplemental payments offered under the Initiative will match 30-50 percent of the federal payment, based on the type of vegetation planted. The incentive portion of the Initiative is

currently eligible on lands located in the high priority Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) areas of all 12 Kansas River Basins, all lands draining into the 20 federal reservoirs utilized for drinking water, and other designated priority areas. The Initiative also provides property tax incentives for landowners statewide that enroll buffers adjacent to streams in the Conservation Reserve Program.

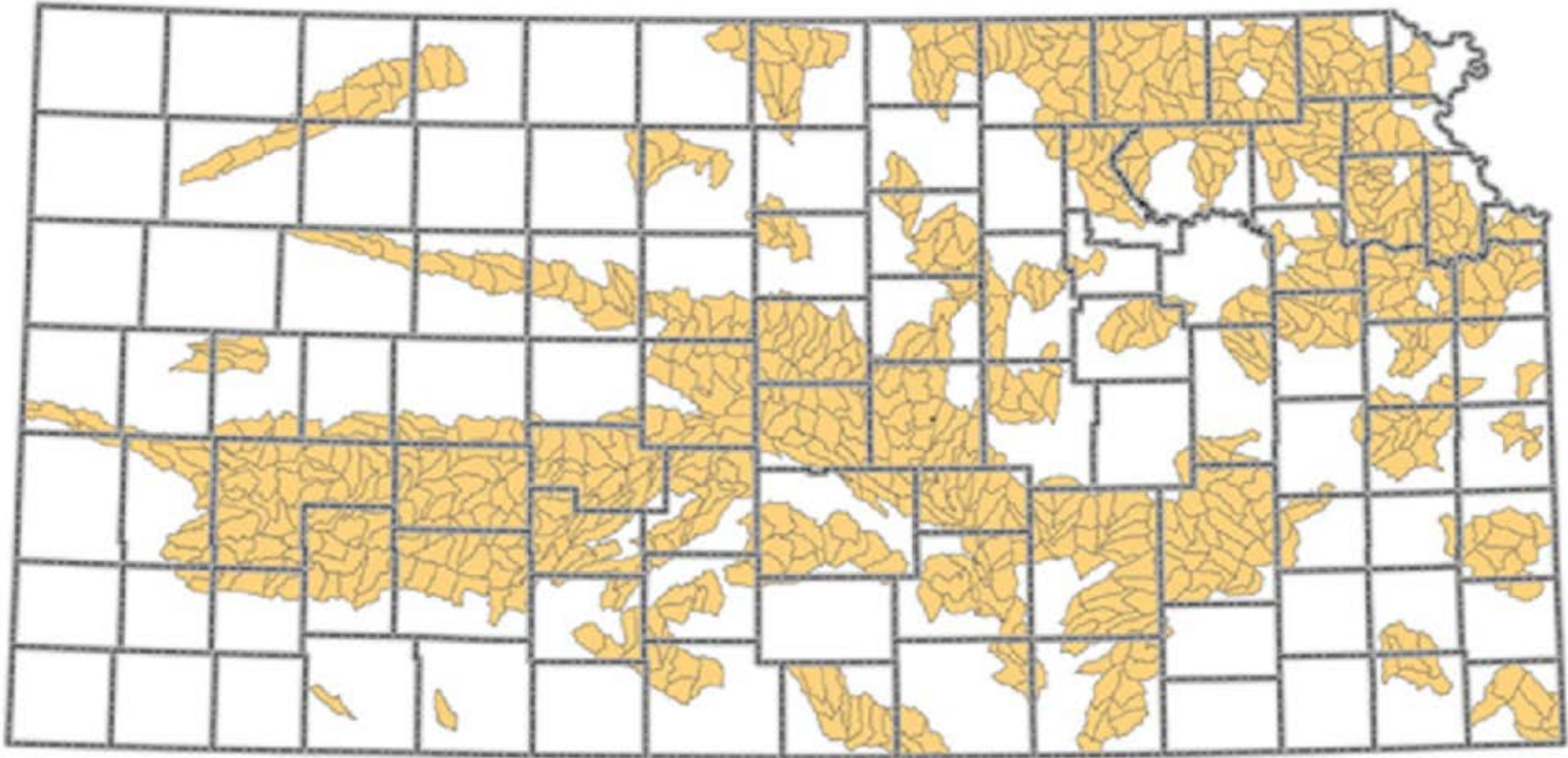
The goal of the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative is to reduce non-point source pollution runoff in the targeted areas by 50 percent. Research at various universities, including Kansas State University, has concluded that riparian buffers and filter strips are capable of reducing the runoff of sediments, nitrogen, phosphorous, and herbicides by 50 to 85 percent.



# Major River Basins



## Kansas High Priority for Implementation TMDLs



Kansas Department of Health and Environment, May, 2013





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## Introduction

This chapter contains general policies and procedures that must be followed, as well as guidelines to assist conservation districts in administering the state cost-share programs locally. This chapter applies to the Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP), Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP), and Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP). However, individual chapters located within this Programs Manual may override and/or modify the guidance in this chapter. See Chapter 9 for the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative policies.

## General Program Policies

### Various Policies

1. The program year runs parallel to the state fiscal year, starting July 1 and ending June 30.
2. Programs shall be implemented in a consistent, equitable manner.
3. State cost-share programs provide financial assistance to eligible landowners for practices adopted by DOC. For soil testing in the NPSPCP, operators are eligible to receive cost-share funds.
4. Landowner is defined as the person(s) or entity who owns the property as it appears on a land deed. The following exceptions may apply:
  - a. For specific irrigation practices, irrigation operators may be deemed as the landowner by virtue of a signed Durable Power of Attorney. (See Chapter 7 for more information on Durable Power of Attorney.)
  - b. In the case of certain government lease agreements it shall be determined at the discretion of the DOC.
  - c. Person(s) purchasing property under a contract for deed. Purchaser(s) must provide the conservation district with a notarized Affidavit of Equitable Interest document showing that the property is being purchased under contract for deed.
5. No landowner or eligible applicant possessing land within the county shall be denied the opportunity for cost-share consideration during a conservation district sign-up period.
6. All public announcements and advertisements relating to the programs shall include a statement similar to the following: ***"Funding provided by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture through appropriation from the Kansas Water Plan Fund."***
7. A conservation district must have at least one sign-up period with a specified beginning and ending date. (See Chapter 3 for more information on sign-up periods.)

8. Following DOC approval of the CS-2 District Program, the County Average Costs, Cost-Share Levels, Landowner Limit, and Project Limits shall remain constant for the implementation of the associated program year. (See Chapter 3 for more information.)
9. A landowner is eligible for the Landowner Limit and Project Limit for each cost-share program per program year.
10. A landowner owning land in multiple counties is eligible for the Landowner Limit and Project Limit for each cost-share program in each conservation district. However, this is not applicable to those following the provisions of the WRCSP Out of County Contracts.
11. On behalf of a landowner, a legal agent can sign the CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance. A legal agent may include trustee, authorized corporation officer, and Power of Attorney including those who have Power of Attorney authorization at the Farm Service Agency. Obtain a copy of the Power of Attorney or other legal documentation.
12. Practices must be installed and implemented according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications before cost-share payment is made. DOC Approved Standards and Specifications include NRCS Standards and Specifications on practices when there is a NRCS practice code and other DOC adopted Standards and Specifications when there is no NRCS practice code such as on-site wastewater systems.
13. County average cost and the cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share funds earned. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost of eligible components for a project. Cost-share funds issued are also based upon availability of funds, Project Type Limit, and Landowner Limit.
14. Practice(s) under contract shall be maintained according to required maintenance procedures for 10 years, effective as of the Project Certification date.
15. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from the maintenance procedures.
16. If a cost-share request is for a practice on land that has previously received state cost-share, but for a different practice and the proposed new practice provides increased environmental benefits, it is eligible. If the previous cost-shared practice is 10 years or less and is destroyed, the landowner shall not be required to reimburse the State of Kansas.
17. When state funds are going to be used on practices which may impact National or State Historic sites or other cultural resource areas, approval must be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office prior to DOC contract approval. Contact the DOC for more information.

## **WRCSP Out of County Contracts**

1. WRCSP contracts for which the legal description is located in an adjacent Kansas county may be submitted to the DOC for approval provided that:
  - a. Conservation district has policy to accept out of county contracts.
  - b. The cost-share applicant participates in USDA programs through the NRCS or FSA office located in the county.
  - c. The landowner applicant/contract has been coordinated with and consent given by the conservation district where the legal description is located.
  - d. The landowner can only receive cost-share assistance from one conservation district.

## **Easement Agreements**

An easement is the right to use the land of another for a specific purpose. An easement is required when a practice must be partially installed (i.e. pipe or pond emergency spillway) on an adjoining landowner's property in order for it to be properly constructed and/or properly function. It is the responsibility of the landowner applicant to obtain a voluntary written easement agreement with the adjoining landowner, have it recorded at the county courthouse, and provide a copy to the conservation district before construction begins. The easement agreement shall allow for access to the construction site for designing, installation, maintenance, inspection (i.e. district, NRCS, DOC), and use of the practice.

## **Program Limitations**

1. The WRCSP, NPSPCP, and RWPP funds will only be used on eligible practices and components as specified in the *DOC Programs Manual* and an approved DOC CS-2 District Program.
2. Maximum cost-share level for installation of most eligible practices shall not exceed 70% of the county average cost. Demonstration projects and management incentive payments may be allowed by DOC up to 100%.
3. The maximum amount of cost-share allowed per project is \$10,000. Exception may be granted by DOC.
4. Funds shall not be used for cost-sharing on practices constructed prior to DOC approval. Exception may be granted by DOC.
5. All state cost-share funds shall be used for eligible practices applied to land within the state of Kansas.

6. Funds shall not be used for cost-sharing on the rebuilding of conservation practices, except WRCSP provides exemptions for terraces, underground outlets, grassed waterways, and ponds. (See Chapter 4 for specific practice criteria.)
7. State cost-share is only authorized once for the same practice on the same land, except for soil testing, pesticide management, and when a grass stand or cover crop has failed. Terrace and pond restoration is allowed when meeting DOC established eligibility criteria. (See Chapter 4 for specific practice criteria.)
8. Funds shall not be used for land treatment practices applied to land known to be entering into a Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contract or under contract except for certain practices. These practices are listed in the "Cost-Sharing on CRP Lands" information appearing later in this chapter.
9. Cost-share funds for a project cannot be split between multiple DOC programs. Exceptions may be granted by the DOC.
10. WRCSP and NPSPCP may be funded in conjunction with other land treatment programs, not to exceed 100% of the landowners actual cost of the project in the following situations:
  - a. State cost-share funds are used in combination with another (Non-DOC cost-share) program for the same or different practices. (Please indicate in the Contract Comments the amount paid by another land treatment program if providing C/S assistance for the same practice(s).) The conservation districts project limit, landowner limit, and cost-share rate would still be applicable
  - b. State cost-share funds may be used to enhance an EQIP contract for the following two EQIP resource concerns: Confined Livestock and Concentrated Non-Confined Livestock. There is up to a 20% enhancement eligibility for a total combined cost-share of up to 90% for the project. Contract payment will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost for DOC eligible practices. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 90% of the EQIP contract total cost.
11. If multiple practices are required for a project, the system is classified as one project. The \$10,000 maximum cost-share per project per program year policy does not allow splitting or segregation of practices into separate program years to bypass the policy. All practices required for a complete functioning system must be contracted in the same program year.

### **Optional Conservation District Policies**

Conservation districts implement the state cost-share programs according to the DOC policies and guidelines. In addition to those, the conservation district may consider the following when setting local district policy.

1. Invoice or Requiring Paid Receipts: A conservation district may process the Certification of Completion/Request for Payment after receiving the invoice/bill for the completed



practice (and project certified complete) or require a paid receipt before processing the Certification of Completion/Request for Payment.

2. Practices on Cropped Land Converted from Grass: The following are example policy options a conservation district may consider for cost-share requests concerning practices to be installed on cropped land that was formally grass.
  - a. Not eligible.
  - b. Not eligible if Highly Erodible Land (HEL) designation.
  - c. Eligible if current landowner did not break it out.
  - d. Eligible if been broke out (*a certain number*) of years or longer.
  - e. Eligible, but receive lower priority on ranking worksheet.
3. Pond: A conservation district may consider the following pond policies:
  - a. Embankment type pond is only eligible when a pit pond would not be adequate.
  - b. Limit the number of ponds to approve each year.
  - c. Eligible, only if funds are available before a cancellation of uncommitted funds.
4. Fencing of Pond: A conservation district may consider the following policies pertaining to limiting livestock access to the pond and/or dam:
  - a. Require pond dam to be fenced.
  - b. Require entire pond to be fenced. (The livestock water would be supplied with pipeline and a watering facility.)
  - c. Fencing of pond and/or dam receives higher priority on ranking worksheet.

## Allocation of Funds

### Overview

1. The State Water Plan Fund is the dedicated source of funding for programs/projects identified in the *Kansas Water Plan*. All WRCSP and NPSPCP funds are derived from the State Water Plan Fund.
2. Appropriations for the WRCSP and NPSPCP may be utilized for cost-share assistance for installing conservation practices and contractual technical expertise. The Governor and Legislature determine specific allocations for each annually.

3. Refer to Chapter 8 for RWPP allocation of funds information.
4. Appropriations become available on July 1, the beginning of the program year. The WRCSP and NPSPCP allocations, cancellations, and reallocations of current program year funds will occur on the dates listed below (additional cancellations/reallocations may be made at the discretion of the DOC).
  - July 1 .....Initial Allocation of funds.
  - December (1<sup>st</sup> Friday) .....Cancellation of uncommitted funds.
  - December 15 .....Reallocation of cancelled funds, if authorized.
  - April 1 .....Cancellation of uncommitted funds, if authorized.
  - April 15 .....Reallocation of cancelled funds, if authorized.
  - June 30 .....End of program year, cancellation of uncommitted funds.
5. If authorized, reserve supplemental funds will be allocated to high priority needs as determined by the State Water Plan and the DOC. These allocations may occur at anytime throughout the program year.
6. Appropriated funds for cost-share assistance shall be allocated to conservation districts under different Fund Sources. Each funding source has specific requirements and restrictions related to its use.

### **WRCSP Fund Sources**

The WRCSP Fund Sources are entitled District Needs Allocation (DNA), and the basin specific Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Allocation: Kansas-Lower Republican (KLR), Missouri (MIS), Marais des Cygnes (MDC), Lower Arkansas (LAR), Upper Arkansas (UAR), Neosho (NEO), Verdigris (VER), Upper Republican (URE), Solomon (SOL), Smoky Hill-Saline (SHS), and Walnut (WAL).

1. District Needs Allocation (DNA)
  - a. The DNA shall represent a portion of the total appropriation and will be allocated to all conservation districts. The total amount of the appropriation dedicated to the DNA will be recommended by the DOC and is subject to approval by the Governor and Legislature.
  - b. The DNA may be utilized for eligible practices as determined by the conservation districts.
  - c. The approved DNA will be initially allocated to conservation districts based upon the following criteria:
    - i. Sixty percent of the DNA allocation will be equally divided among the conservation districts.
    - ii. Forty percent of the DNA allocation will be divided among the conservation districts based upon a point system using the following criteria:

- (1) Non-federal rural acres: One point for each 100,000 acres over 200,000 acres within the district (point range from 1 to 6). Reference: Kansas Resource Inventory, 1982. USDA, NRCS.
- (2) Water Quality: Point range from one for districts in low sedimentation areas up to six for those in high sedimentation areas. Reference: *Sediment Sources Map, 1980*. USDA, SCS.
- (3) Water Quantity: Point range from one for districts in areas of high rainfall and significant surface water storage up to six for those in low rainfall, limited surface water storage, and depleting groundwater supplies. Reference: National Weather Service, Topeka, KS. Thirty-year rainfall average from 1950 to 1980.

## 2. TMDL Allocation

- a. The TMDL allocation shall represent a portion of the balance of the appropriation remaining after the DNA allocation is deducted. The DOC determines the amount available under the TMDL allocation.
- b. The TMDL allocation shall be utilized in high priority HUC12 watersheds identified in Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) 9-element plans for nutrients and sediments.
- c. Special allocations may be appropriated upon authorization by the DOC.

## **NPSPCP Fund Sources**

The NPSPCP Fund Sources are entitled Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS) and the basin specific Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Allocations: Kansas-Lower Republican (KLR), Missouri (MIS), Marais des Cygnes (MDC), Lower Arkansas (LAR), Upper Arkansas (UAR), Neosho (NEO), Verdigris (VER), Upper Republican (URE), Solomon (SOL), Smoky Hill-Saline (SHS), and Walnut (WAL).

### 1. Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS) Allocation

- a. The NPS allocation shall represent a portion of the total appropriation and will be allocated to all conservation districts that have an approved NPS Management Plan and have requested NPS funds. The total amount of the appropriation dedicated to the NPS will be recommended by the DOC and is subject to approval by the Governor and Legislature.
- b. The NPS allocation may be utilized for eligible practices as determined by the conservation districts.
- c. The approved NPS allocation will be initially allocated to conservation districts based upon the following criteria:

- i. Sixty percent of the NPS allocation will be equally divided among the conservation districts.
  
- ii. Forty percent of the NPS allocation will be divided among the conservation districts based upon a point system using the following criteria:
  - (1) Sensitive Groundwater Areas:
    - >50% of county      4 points
    - 25%-50% of county   3 points
    - 10%-25% of county   2 points
    - <10% of county      1 point
  
  - (2) Registered Stream Miles:
    - >300 miles            4 points
    - 200-300 miles        3 points
    - 100-200 miles        2 points
    - <100 miles            1 point
  
  - (3) Sourcewater Assessment Areas & Federal Reservoir Drainage (Wellhead Protection & Public Water Supply Lake Zones):
    - >50% of county      4 points
    - 25%-50% of county   3 points
    - 10%-25% of county   2 points
    - <10% of county      1 point
  
  - (4) Weighting Factor: (Normal Annual Precipitation Curves for Kansas) A district's total points will be multiplied by the following weighting factor:
    - <20 inches annual precipitation      weighting factor of (1)
    - 10-30 inches annual precipitation    weighting factor of (2)
    - >30 inches annual precipitation      weighting factor of (3)
  
- 2. TMDL Allocation
  - a. The TMDL allocation shall represent a portion of the balance of the appropriation remaining after the NPS allocation is deducted. The DOC determines the amount available under the TMDL allocation.
  
  - b. The TMDL allocation shall be utilized in high priority HUC12 watersheds identified in Watershed Restoration and Restoration Strategy (WRAPS) 9-element plans for nutrients and sediments.
  
- 3. Special allocations may be appropriated upon authorization by the DOC.

## **Reallocation of Funds**

1. A reallocation of uncommitted funds may occur during the winter and spring of each program year. Uncommitted conservation district funds will be cancelled December (1<sup>st</sup> Friday) and April 1 to generate the funds to be reallocated.
2. Conservation districts shall be notified on or before December 15 and April 15 of the official amount reallocated, if eligible.
3. Cost-share funds will be reallocated to eligible conservation districts as determined by the DOC.
4. Reallocation eligibility will be determined separately for each program and each fund source.

### **DOC Programs Audit**

Each year the DOC will audit a DOC determined number of completed contracts. Contracts will be reviewed with selected conservation districts at the district office and the practice site. This review is performed to ensure the practices are constructed and being maintained according to the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, and the DOC required documentation is on file. The DOC will contact the conservation district staff to make arrangements for the audit. These audits will consist of some or all of the following:

1. Contract and Supporting Documentation Review.
2. Practice Eligibility Review.
3. Field Review of Practice (i.e. maintenance).

### **Contract Discrepancies Resolution**

## **Landowner Agreement Violations**

If a violation of the Landowner Agreement occurs, the conservation district shall implement the provisions of the Landowner Agreement by following the appropriate steps:

1. Contact landowner to inform him/her of findings.
2. If the violation can be corrected, provide the landowner a reasonable amount of time, as approved by the district board, to correct it. The DOC recommends 60 days.
3. When the landowner can not or does not correct the violation within the time allotted, follow the appropriate steps according to the applicable situation:

- a. If the CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment has not been submitted to DOC, submit contract cancellation to DOC.
- b. If the CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment has been submitted to DOC, but the check (warrant) has not been issued to landowner, contact the DOC.
- c. If check has been issued, contact the DOC to verify if check has or has not been cashed.
  - i. If check has not been cashed, instruct landowner to mail check to conservation district office within 3 days. The conservation district mails check to DOC with a written explanation. If landowner appears to be uncooperative, immediately contact DOC so actions can be taken to cancel check.
  - ii. If check has been cashed provide reimbursement amount (see Reimbursement Schedule on next page), instruct landowner to make check payable to the "State of Kansas," and provide check to conservation district office within 10 days. The conservation district mails check to DOC with a written explanation. The DOC recommends the conservation district provides written correspondence (certain situations may merit certified mail) to the landowner, whenever appropriate, to assist in documenting verbal conversations and/or actions taken.
    - (1) In the event a requested reimbursement is not voluntarily submitted to the state of Kansas, the DOC may place the name of the individual or entity involved into the State's Setoff Program. This program will garnish any state payment or grant issued to that individual or entity for the amount of the refund requested by the DOC. Any dollar amount paid back to the state of Kansas will be credited to the conservation district's current program year.

Furthermore, the DOC may declare the landowner(s) ineligible for future cost-share funds if a practice is not maintained according to the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications.

A landowner/legal agent may appeal the decision of the district in regard to the Landowner Agreement. (See Landowner Appeal Procedure on next page.)

## **Reimbursement Schedule**

The following table shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the state of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of practice(s).

<u>Age of Practice</u>	<u>Reimbursement Rate</u>
Less than 6 years	100%

6 years	80%
7 years	60%
8 years	40%
9 years	20%
10 years	10%

## Payment Errors

The following is guidance when a discrepancy in unit measurements certified for payment and/or an error in payment computation has occurred.

1. If the conservation district finds the error, the conservation district notifies the DOC.
2. If the DOC finds the error, the DOC will notify the conservation district.
3. The DOC shall review the information and inform the conservation district of the conclusion.
4. If a reimbursement is due in the amount of \$100 or more, the conservation district shall instruct landowner to make check payable to the "State of Kansas" and mail check to conservation district office within 10 days. The conservation district mails check to DOC with a written explanation. It is optional for the conservation district to contact the landowner for reimbursement when amount is less than \$100.
5. If an amount is due to the landowner, a supplemental payment may be issued to the landowner, provided funds are available. Further instructions will be provided by DOC.
6. In the event a requested reimbursement is not voluntarily submitted to the State of Kansas, the DOC may place the name of the individual or entity involved into the State's Setoff Program. This program will garnish any State payment or grant issued to that individual or entity for the amount of the refund requested by the DOC.
7. Any dollar amount paid back to the state of Kansas will be credited to the conservation district's current program year.

<b>Landowner Appeal Procedure</b>
-----------------------------------

The purpose of the Landowner Appeal Procedure is to provide landowners the opportunity to appeal a decision or adverse actions by the conservation district affecting the landowner's participation in state cost-share programs. The conservation district shall inform affected landowners of the appeal procedure on an as needed basis. The DOC recommends the conservation district provides written correspondence (certain situations may merit certified mail) to the landowner, whenever appropriate, to assist in documenting verbal conversations and/or actions taken.

1. A landowner or legal agent who is dissatisfied with the actions of the conservation district shall be encouraged to confer with the conservation district staff to discuss the matter

further. If after this discussion the landowner remains dissatisfied, an appeal to the conservation district board may be made.

2. The appeal shall be in writing and submitted to the conservation district board within 21 business days (or as determined by district board) of the date the landowner was first notified of the conservation district's decision. The appeal shall contain a description of the situation and why the decision should be modified or reversed.
3. The conservation district board shall provide an opportunity for the landowner or designated representative to appear in person to present his/her case during the next scheduled board meeting.
4. The conservation district board shall review the appeal and inform the landowner in writing of its decision within 60 days of receiving the written appeal. The response shall contain the DOC address information and include the following:
  - a. If not satisfied with the outcome of the conservation district review, the landowner or legal agent may appeal to the DOC by filing a Petition for Reconsideration.
  - b. The Petition for Reconsideration shall be submitted in writing to the DOC board of commissioners within 30 days after receiving the district's decision on the appeal. The petition shall state why the decision for the district should be reviewed and why the decision should be modified or reversed.
5. The DOC will provide the landowner with information regarding the next DOC board of commissioners meeting.
6. The DOC shall notify the conservation district when a petition for reconsideration has been submitted.
7. The conservation district shall send DOC the reasons for the district board's decision and provide relevant documents.
8. The Petition for Reconsideration shall be reviewed by DOC board of commissioners during the next scheduled commission meeting, which are open to the public. Whether the conservation district decision should be affirmed, modified, or reversed shall be determined by the DOC board of commissioners.
9. The landowner and conservation district shall be notified in writing of the final decision including the reason(s) for the determination within 14 days of the meeting.

<b>Conservation District Request for DOC Exception</b>
--

### **Requesting an Exception**

In this Programs Manual there are specific items that the DOC may grant an exception. The qualified items include the statement, "Exception may be granted by DOC." The following are the steps the conservation district follows when requesting an exception for those qualified items.



1. Conservation district board approves motion to request the exception.
2. Conservation district submits a letter to DOC requesting the exception including justification why the exception should be granted and supporting documents, if any.
3. The DOC will review the exception request and will render the decision.
4. The DOC will inform the conservation district office of its decision.

### **Maximum Amount of Cost-Share**

1. The Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture on a per project basis may grant an exception to the \$10,000 maximum amount of cost-share payment allowed per project or system. Exception evaluation shall be based on the following criteria:
  - a. The project is in a State Water Plan priority area.
  - b. The value and vulnerability of the water resource. Project description should describe the use of the water and potential threats to the resource.
  - c. The other resource issues (wildlife, flooding, erosion, etc.) benefited by the project and to what degree.
  - d. A site evaluation conducted to document benefits.
2. The letter to the DOC shall include a narrative describing the specifics of the project, a copy of the existing contract, site appraisals, and any additional information justifying the request.
3. If multiple practices are required for a project, the system is classified as one project. All practices required for a complete functioning system must be contracted in the same program years. The \$10,000 maximum cost-share per project per program year policy does not allow splitting or segregation of practices into separate program years to bypass the policy.

<b>Cost-Sharing on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Lands</b>
---

### **General Policies**

1. DOC cost-share programs will not be used for practice implementation on land known to be entering into a CRP contract.
2. A conservation district has the option of determining what practices, if any, are cost-share eligible on CRP land that has an expired or terminated contract.

3. A conservation district has the option of offering landowners to request cost-share assistance to develop practices that will enhance the permanent vegetative cover and/or its grazing use by including water supplies and cross-fencing on CRP contracts expiring during the same calendar year in which the cost-share funds are being requested. Expired CRP contracts that have remained in grass are also eligible.

a. The following practices may be offered:

- |                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| i. Fencing                         | Code No. 382 |
| ii. Pipeline                       | Code No. 516 |
| iii. Pond                          | Code No. 378 |
| iv. Pumping Plant for Water Supply | Code No. 533 |
| v. Spring Development              | Code No. 574 |
| vi. Watering Facility              | Code No. 614 |
| vii. Water Well                    | Code No. 642 |

Other practices may be approved by DOC on a case by case basis if they would enhance the permanent cover. See Chapter 4 for specific requirements and information for each practice and component.

- b. If practices such as a pond are implemented prior to the CRP contract expiring, the landowner shall consult the Farm Service Agency and the NRCS concerning changes needed in the CRP contract.
- c. The area must be fenced (perimeter) at time of practice completion.
- d. Conservation districts are to follow the same steps and use the same forms in addressing practices on CRP lands as they do in addressing traditional practices. However, on the contract in CSIMS enter a notation using the "View/Enter Contract Comments" button indicating CRP contract number and CRP contract expiration date.
- e. If the landowner re-enters the CRP or enters a similar federal program within the 10 year period following the receipt of the cost-share, the landowner will be required to reimburse the State of Kansas the cost-share funds received on a pro-rated basis.

## **Disaster Cost-Share Funds**

### **General Policies**

The DOC may authorize a Disaster Cost-Share Program when significant disaster events occur within the state. The purpose of the program is to provide state cost-share assistance to

landowners that need to replace disaster event damaged or destroyed conservation practices.

### **Qualifying Disaster Events**

1. 25 year-24 hour rainfall event.
2. FSA Crop Disaster Declaration
3. Presidential Disaster Declaration.
4. Governor's Disaster Declaration.
5. Other conservation district requests will be considered by the DOC.

### **Eligible Practices**

1. Following a qualifying disaster event a district selects which practices are eligible for disaster cost-share assistance.
2. Eligible practices: All cost-share practices offered by the DOC are eligible at the discretion of the conservation district.

### **Landowner Limits**

1. Not to exceed \$5,000.
2. District may set landowner limit by practice.

### **Cost-Share Rate**

1. Not to exceed 70%.

### **Prioritizing Applications**

1. Districts shall prioritize practices before a sign-up begins.
2. Districts shall prioritize on a first come-first served basis.

### **Funding Source**

**December and April 1 Cancelled Funds:** If available, a portion of the uncommitted statewide cost-share funds that are cancelled on December (1<sup>st</sup> Friday) and April 1 may be utilized.

### **Disaster Cost-Share Assistance Allocations**

The DOC will designate districts eligible for disaster cost-share assistance funds when requested by a district. The DOC will then determine the amount of disaster cost-share funds to be

allocated to the requesting district. When a district allocation is official, a district may then begin the sign-up period.

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## Introduction

Prior to the beginning of each program year, the conservation district designates and publicizes a sign-up period to receive landowner requests for cost-share financial assistance. In May, the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) notifies the conservation districts of the allocation for the upcoming program year via the CSIMS CS-1 District Allocation for the Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP) and Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP). The allocation process is not applicable to the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP).

The conservation district develops the local program based on local conservation needs, completes the CS-2 District Program in CSIMS, and submits for approval to the DOC. Following DOC approval of the CS-2, the conservation district ranks and approves accordingly the CS-3 Contracts for Financial Assistance, and submits electronically via CSIMS to DOC for approval. The two actions, Contract Amendment and Contract Cancellation, are used when needed. After the conservation practice(s) is completed, the CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment is submitted to the DOC.

This chapter contains the state cost-share program policies, procedures, and guidelines for the conservation district program that will be offered locally. See Chapter 2 for additional DOC policies. For instructions on entering the CS-2 District Program, CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, and CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment, see the *Cost-Share and Information Management System (CSIMS) User's Guide*.

**Note: This chapter is not applicable to the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative.**

## Important Dates

Each program year guidelines and policies are established by DOC in April and May. The following are important dates for the WRCSP, NPSPCP, and RWPP.

### **December**

Current program year funds not under contract (uncommitted balances) are cancelled on the first Friday in December. At the discretion of the DOC, funds may be reallocated to priority area/projects. (Not applicable to the RWPP.)

### **April**

Current program year funds not under contract (uncommitted balances) are cancelled on April 1, if authorized. At the discretion of the DOC, funds may be reallocated to priority areas/projects. (Not applicable to the RWPP.)

### **May**

DOC notifies conservation districts that the new program year allocations are posted in CSIMS on the CS-1 District Allocation Report. (Not applicable to the RWPP.) Districts may electronically submit a CS-2 District Program for each cost-share program and submit a ranking worksheet to be used in ranking requests (when required by program).

**June**

End of current program year approaching. The current program year contracts should be completed, cancelled, or encumbered.

**June 30 -- Program Year Ends**

Current program year funds not under contract (uncommitted balances) are cancelled.

**July 1 -- New Program Year Begins**

Following DOC approval of the CS-2 District Program, districts may electronically submit the CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance. DOC begins approving CS-3s for the new program year.

<b>Target Areas for Cost-Sharing</b>
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1. The DOC has designated funds to address targeted areas for irrigation delivery system improvement, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), and enhanced water quality protection. Funds allocated under this system must be utilized for its intended purpose.
2. The *Kansas Water Plan*, through the 12 basin plans, identifies high priority areas for land treatment and recommends state cost-share funds be targeted to those identified areas. These areas generally include the drainage areas above water supply reservoirs, flood control structures, and agricultural water supply developments.

Legislation enacting the State Water Plan Fund states that monies from the Fund may only be expended on water related programs/projects identified in the *Kansas Water Plan*. Therefore, the WRCSP, NPSPCP, and RWPP must recognize and implement the recommendations contained in the plan in order to comply with the mandate set forth in the legislation that enacted the State Water Plan Fund.

3. Conservation districts are directed to utilize, when applicable, the recommendations contained in the *Kansas Water Plan* when prioritizing landowner applications for funding.
4. Failure by conservation districts to utilize the recommendations set forth in the *Kansas Water Plan* and/or in this programs manual when prioritizing and recommending landowner applications for funding, may result in ineligibility for future allocations.

<b>Conservation District Local Program</b>
--

**Introduction**

To participate in the state cost-share programs, the conservation district board of supervisors must annually establish a district program for each program to be offered locally. The conservation district shall implement the programs in accordance to DOC policies and guidelines.



## **Designated Sign-Up**

The conservation district shall accept landowner requests for cost-share assistance during a designated sign-up period. A conservation district must have at least one sign-up period with a specified beginning and ending date, such as January 1 through April 30. DOC recommends a minimum of two weeks. However, having a longer sign-up period not only allows more time for anyone interested to sign up, but provides more time for the proposed practices to be evaluated and necessary paper work to be completed by the conservation district.

The sign-up period(s) and other relevant program information shall be publicized countywide with a statement included similar to the following: "Funding provided by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture through appropriation from the Kansas Water Plan Fund." No landowner possessing land within the county shall be denied the opportunity for financial assistance consideration during a conservation district sign-up period. See Example News Release announcing a cost-share sign-up appearing later in this chapter.

In addition to the mandated one sign-up period, the following are example options a conservation district may consider for receiving cost-share requests.

1. Have two designated sign-up periods with specified allocations. The first sign-up period would be for practices to be completed in summer and fall. The second sign-up period (some time before December 1) would be for practices to be completed in winter, spring and early summer.
2. If cost-share funds are still available after the contracts are approved (following the close of the designated sign-up period), have an additional sign-up period.
3. If cost-share funds are still available after the contracts are approved (following the close of the designated sign-up period), the conservation district board approves cost-share requests based on the ranking worksheet at monthly board meetings until all the funds are under contract.
4. If cost-share funds are still available after the contracts are approved (following the close of the designated sign-up period), designate contract approval authority to a district employee to approve eligible cost-share requests as received.

## **Ranking Worksheet**

1. The purpose of the ranking worksheet is to objectively identify the top ranked conservation projects that have the most impact on improving water quality and/or preventing soil erosion.
2. The conservation district shall develop a ranking worksheet to rank requests for cost-share that fall under the WRCSP and the NPSPCP. The ranking worksheet is required to be developed in CSIMS.

3. The ranking criteria established by the conservation district must improve and protect the quality of water. Focusing on targeted watershed areas above public water source, soil saved, and proximity to receiving water body will achieve improvement and protection. Additionally, ranking by practices may be included along with other criteria. (See the Ranking Worksheet Examples appearing later in this chapter.) Only in circumstances involving multiple applicants with equal priority would a district impose first-come/first-served method of awarding cost-share assistance. In lieu of including criteria that “penalizes” those who failed to complete a cost-share contract in the past, a more equitable solution is to use the CSIMS Project Completion Date feature to assist in assuring contracts are completed in a timely manner. This feature is explained in more detail later in this chapter under CS-3 Guidelines.
4. The conservation district board must approve the ranking worksheet.
5. The district submits the ranking worksheet electronically to the DOC for approval when submitting the CS-2 in CSIMS.
6. As requests for cost-share are made, the conservation district should evaluate the proposed practices and verify eligibility. On-site visits by technical personnel and/or board members are encouraged.
7. A ranking worksheet is completed for each eligible request in CSIMS. A ranking worksheet is not required for Nutrient Management - Soil Testing when contracting with KSU-Extension. Enter “0” for the Ranking Worksheet Total Score under the Project Information when contracting with KSU-Extension.
8. After the close of the designated sign-up period, eligible practices that rank the highest based on the ranking worksheets will be the contracts approved by the district board.

## **CS-2 District Program**

Prior to developing the CS-2, the conservation district should identify and prioritize local conservation needs in order to have a better understanding of the land treatment needs existing in the county. The following are policies and guidelines to assist the conservation district board and staff in establishing the CS-2 District Program.

1. Under DOC policy, the district program including County Average Cost, Cost-Share Rates, Landowner Limit, and Project Limits shall be established for use during the complete program year (July 1 - June 30).
2. The district selects those conservation practices from the list of eligible practices that will best address the land treatment needs that exist in the county. See Chapter 4 for specific information on each practice.
3. The district shall establish a County Average Cost (CAC) for each component to be offered locally for the new program year. The CAC is developed by averaging (recent) actual cost data collected from completed practices in the county. The average county cost includes labor, supplies, and other direct costs required for installation of a practice/component.

In addition, information from county suppliers and KSU Cooperative Extension Service may be considered. If data is not available within the county, it may be obtained from other conservation districts in the area or by using the NRCS practice cost data. The "NRCS Practice Cost Data" is located in the NRCS *Field Office Technical Guide* (eFOTG) Section IB. This information can be accessed through the Resources section of CSIMS.

4. The conservation district shall determine the maximum Cost-Share Rate for each practice component (not to exceed 70%). Grass reseeding can not exceed a 50% maximum Cost-Share Rate. All LWM projects must have a Cost-Share Rate of 70%.
5. The conservation district shall establish a district Landowner Limit not to exceed \$10,000 per program. "Landowner," as the term applies to the state cost-share programs, shall be defined as "a person or group of persons owning property." Under this definition, a person jointly owning land with others could also receive the district landowner limit on another property as an individual landowner.
6. The conservation district must also establish a district Project Limit for each Project Type, which has to be equal to or less than the district Landowner Limit and DOC Project Limit.

Landowner Limit and Project Limit scenario example:

- The district Landowner Limit is \$10,000. The district Project Limit for PRM project type is \$5,000 and district Project Limit for RAP project type is \$3,500.
  - A landowner is approved \$4,000 in cost-share for a pond under the PRM project type.
  - Same landowner is approved for fencing under the PRM project type with the estimated cost-share being \$2,000. However, the district can only approve \$1,000 cost-share for this contract, because the district Project Limit is \$5,000.
  - Same landowner is approved for a riparian forest buffer under the RAP project type for \$2,500.
  - Same landowner may be approved for another practice(s) under RAP up to \$1,000 due to the \$3,500 RAP Project Limit.
  - Same landowner may be approved for additional practice(s) under a different project type (other than PRM and RAP) totaling up to the district Project Limit or Landowner Limit of \$10,000, whichever is less.
7. Project types established that are common in both the WRCSP and NPSPCP are required to have the same project limits, county average costs, and cost-share rates. This will affect Pasture & Rangeland Management and Riparian Area Protection project types.
  8. The conservation district board approves the Practices, Components, County Average Costs, Cost-Share Levels, Landowner Limit, and Project Limits. The final approval should not take place until after the CS-1 District Allocation Report has been posted in CSIMS, and program revisions for the new program year has been received and reviewed.

9. The conservation district board designates authorized district representative(s) (supervisors and/or employees of the district) to process and electronically submit the CS-2 District Program Report and cost-share contracts (CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance) to DOC. Authorization must be made by an official board action.
10. The conservation district completes the CS-2 District Program in CSIMS and electronically submits to the DOC for approval. The ranking worksheet must be completed in CSIMS prior to submitting the CS-2.
11. Following DOC approval of the CS-2 and ranking worksheet, the district will be authorized to begin contract transactions.
12. Once the DOC approves the CS-2 District Program Report, the County Average Costs, Cost-Share Levels, Landowner Limit, and Project Limits shall remain constant for the implementation of the associated program year.

### **CS-2 District Program Amendment Procedures**

Amendments for the CS-2 District Program will only be allowed for adding new practices and new components to the current program year. The procedures are as follows:

1. Conservation district board approves a motion to amend the CS-2 District Program to add the practice(s) and/or component(s). The motion should also include the County Average Cost and Cost-Share Rate.
2. Conservation district submits a letter or email to the DOC requesting the amendment. The letter shall include the reason for requesting the amendment and the requested practice(s) and/or component(s). Also state the applicable Project Type, County Average Cost, and Cost-Share Rate.
3. The DOC makes changes to the CS-2, approves the amendment, and notifies the conservation district.
4. If the amendment is for a new practice that was not previously listed under an approved Project Type, the conservation district must publicize countywide the availability of cost-share financial assistance for the new practice.

**Note: No new practices will be added to the CS-2 after a program year encumbrance takes place. Exception may be granted by the DOC for livestock waste systems.**

## CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance Procedures

### Introduction

The Contract for Financial Assistance will be referred to as either CS-3 or contract. Contract amendments and cancellations are submitted to the DOC for approval as needed and are explained later in this chapter.

The contract is between a landowner and DOC. The contract document signed by the landowner consists of Parts I. - IV. When the DOC approves the contract and is signed by the landowner, the contract obligates the landowner to fulfill all requirements. This includes completing the construction or implementation of the practice in accordance with DOC approved policies. The DOC is obligated to pay the agreed upon cost-share to the landowner after practice completion. The practice must be certified by a qualified representative indicating the practice was completed according to all DOC requirements. The landowner is required to maintain the practice according to DOC required maintenance procedures.

### CS-3 Guidelines

1. After the close of the designated sign-up period, eligible practices that rank the highest based on the ranking worksheets are entered in CSIMS and approved by the district board.
2. Contracts should be approved for the Total Estimated Cost Share amount up to the Project Limit and Landowner Limit.
3. The Project Completion Date is a required field when entering a contract in CSIMS. The contract completion date set by the conservation district shall not exceed **June 1** of the program year, so it is recommended to establish completion dates well in advance of June 1. The conservation district is responsible to monitor the Project Completion Date. If the contract is not completed by the date set, then the contract can be cancelled so another contract can be approved. The conservation district also has the option to extend the Project Completion Date if there is a legitimate reason why the contract has not been completed. The conservation district should take official board action to extend the Project Completion Date followed by notification to the landowner. (No need to inform DOC when extending the Project Completion Date, however it may be noted in the “View/Enter Contract Comments” section of the contract in CSIMS.) The completion date and completion date extensions set by the conservation district should be reasonable and factors such as landowner input, weather conditions, engineer/contractor availability, and seeding dates should be taken into consideration. Furthermore, properly using the Project Completion Date feature will assist in avoiding losing cost-share funds due to contracts not being completed before the DOC cancellation date. The landowner must be provided the Practice and Project Information page of the contract which includes the Project Completion Date and it should be explained thoroughly to the applicant.
4. All practices on a contract must have the same Cost-Share Rate. If the project requires practices with different Cost-Share Rates, a separate contract must be submitted.

5. A project must include all eligible practice units and component units on the contract even if payment amount will exceed project type and/or landowner limit.
6. Multiple practices (having same Project Type) are allowed on a contract when the practices will be completed at the same time. If the practices will not likely be completed at the same time, an additional contract must be submitted for each practice that will be completed separately.
7. Cost-share funds for a project can not be split between multiple DOC programs. Exception may be granted by DOC.
8. Once the CS-2 has been approved by DOC, districts may electronically submit a CS-3 for approval on or after July 1.
9. After the CS-3 is approved by DOC, the conservation district prints and makes arrangements to obtain landowner signature(s). (Three Example Letters, each illustrating a different practice scenario, to request landowner signatures via mail are included later in this chapter.)
10. The landowner agreement provisions are contained in "Part IV. - Landowner Agreement," of the Contract for Financial Assistance.
11. There are several versions of Landowner Agreements and CSIMS selects the appropriate one based on the practice. (Example Landowner Agreements are included later in this chapter.)
12. The landowner(s) should review the entire contract and must sign in the space provided in Part IV.
13. A legal agent may sign the contract on behalf of the landowner. When this occurs, the signature line should be completed with the legal agent signature, and appropriate title i.e., "P.O.A." or "trustee." Power of Attorney through the Farm Service Agency (FSA), NRCS, or other legal P.O.A. qualifies for state cost-share programs.
14. Provide a copy of the CS-3 to the landowner(s).
15. Following DOC approval of the contract and the signing by the landowner(s), the practice may be started.
16. Each CS-3 approved by the DOC must be reported to the supervisors at the next board meeting and be included in the minutes.
17. The contract period for all cost-share contracts is from date of contract approval by DOC until June 30, the end of the state program year, except all AWP and OSW project types shall not exceed **June 1** of the program year. At the discretion of the DOC, contracts may be extended beyond June 30.

## Change in Ownership

When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.

### Request for Contract Amendment Procedures

1. A contract amendment is required to revise an approved contract (CS-3) for the following situations:
  - a. To change land identification information.
  - b. To change the Unit of Measurement for a Practice and/or Component.
  - c. To add and/or delete Component(s).
  - d. To change Project Information.
  - e. To change the approved fund source code to another eligible fund source, (e.g. an irrigation water conveyance practice was approved using DNA funds and now the district wants to use TMDL funds instead).
2. A contract amendment is **not** allowed to revise an approved contract for the following situations:
  - a. To change landowner information and ownership.
  - b. To change to a different practice.
  - c. To add an additional practice (except when practice is in conjunction with an approved livestock waste system).

If these previous situations occur within the current program year, they can be handled by cancelling the contract and submitting a new contract to DOC for approval.

### Request for Contract Cancellation Procedures

1. The DOC shall cancel on June 30 uncompleted current program year contracts, unless a contract extension has been approved by the DOC board.

2. The landowner may request in writing the conservation district to cancel an uncompleted contract.
3. An uncompleted contract may be cancelled before June 30 when the contract completion date set by the conservation district has expired.
4. When the land associated with the contract sells before practice is completed, the contract must be cancelled only for a current year contract. For an encumbered year contract, reference the Certificate of Transfer for Encumbered Contracts located early in the chapter.
5. The recommendation to request cancellation of an approved contract should be the result of official board action duly recorded in the minutes of the board of supervisors' regular meeting.
6. The conservation district electronically submits the contract for cancellation to DOC for approval.
7. The district shall provide a copy of the contract cancellation to the landowner/legal agent and retain one copy for the official Contract File.

#### **CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment Procedures**

1. The cost-share Certification of Completion/Request for Payment will be referred to as either CS-4 or contract payment.
2. After project completion, the landowner submits the invoices, receipts, or other documentation verifying cost of practice(s) to the conservation district.
3. Following verification by qualified representative that the practice(s) meet DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, the conservation district electronically submits a CS-4 to DOC for approval.
4. Partial payments for a contract are not recommended unless absolutely necessary.
5. The CS-4s approved by the DOC must be reported to the supervisors at the next board meeting and be included in the minutes.
6. Upon DOC approval of the CS-4, the check (warrant) will electronically be processed and mailed to the landowner.
7. Conservation district prints the CS-4 and obtains signature of the qualified representative certifying that the practice(s) met DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. For NRCS designed practices, a NRCS employee signs the CS-4. All other CS-4s are signed by a district employee.
8. The district is responsible to mail a copy of the approved CS-4 to the landowner, legal agent, and/or other designated individuals. (An Example Letter notifying landowner of impending payment, along with a copy of the CS-4 is included later in this chapter.)



9. If a check is not received by a landowner/legal agent, contact DOC office immediately.
10. If an individual owes debt to the state of Kansas, the warrant amount will be reduced by the amount owed. The landowner will receive a letter from the DOC indicating the following information:

*This payment was processed through the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports. We subsequently received notice that a \$ value of the voucher was retained by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program as their records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality, or a District Court. This debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A. 75-6201 et seq. The amount indicated above will be applied to your debt. Although the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program retained our payment, your office will need to credit our account for the amount of the payment processed as shown above. A copy of the notice we received is enclosed for your files. The notice does not identify the debt for which the setoff occurred.*

*This letter is not intended to provide official notice of the setoff. Your office should receive a Notice of Intent letter from the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program indicating where the debt is owed and a contact to call or write to obtain detail information concerning the debt. If you do not feel this is a valid debt, you have the right to request an administrative hearing. The Notice of Intent letter explains your rights to appeal. This letter is sent from our office to your company to ensure that our agency's account is properly credited with the payment, notwithstanding the setoff affected by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program.*

*If you have any questions about this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me. If you have questions regarding the offsetting of our payment to the debt, please contact the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program toll free at 1-866-800-8254. If you have questions or concerns about the debt, you need to contact the agency where the debt is owed.*

11. A landowner receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the state of Kansas. All corporations with the exception of medical corporations are exempt from 1099 reporting.

<b>End of Year Procedures for Current Program Year</b>
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1. At the end of business on June 1, cost-share funds not under contract (uncommitted balances) will be cancelled by DOC.
2. A contract cancellation must be electronically submitted to DOC for projects that have not begun construction by June 1, unless DOC has approved an extension.
3. Cost-share funds under contract for projects which construction has not begun by June 1 due to inclement weather or other factors beyond the control of the landowner may be encumbered and continued for one year.

4. Cost-share funds under contract for projects which construction has begun, but not completed by June 1, will be encumbered and continued for one year.

**Note: It is the responsibility of the conservation district to electronically submit a Request for Contract Cancellation to the DOC.**

### **Encumbered Contracts**

1. Contracts that have been approved and “carried over” beyond the program year are referred to as encumbered contracts.
2. Encumbered contracts are not subject to the cancellation/reallocation of funds that occurs with the current program year contracts.
3. New contracts cannot be approved utilizing these funds.
4. If the encumbered contract is not completed within the year after being encumbered, the conservation district must submit a contract cancellation to DOC, unless an extension has been granted by the DOC.
5. An encumbered year contract can’t be amended to increase the total cost-share amount requested.
6. An amendment is not allowed when a change of ownership occurs on an encumbered year contract. When a change of ownership occurs, the encumbered contract must be cancelled and a new contract submitted utilizing current fiscal year funds.

### **Cost-Share Documents Filing Procedures**

Beginning with Fiscal Year 2004, the conservation districts will be responsible for maintaining the original state cost-share contracts and related documents, referred to as "Contract Files." These filing procedures apply to the WRCSP, NPSPCP, and RWPP. (See Chapter 9 for Water Quality Buffer Initiative filing procedures.) It is imperative that these files are complete and well organized. These files are subject to a DOC Programs Audit conducted by DOC field personnel. Do not commingle the Contract Files with NRCS plan folders. Document copies may be placed in NRCS folders if desired. Other relevant documents not covered in these filing procedures may be added at district discretion.

The Contract File must be retained by the conservation district for a minimum of 10 years following the project completion. The following are the mandatory filing procedures for the Contract Files maintained at the conservation district office.

Choose Option 1 or 2 for the storage method for the state cost-share documents that works best in your office.

**Option 1** (DOC preferred)

- Set up three-ring binder(s) for each fiscal year. Multiple state programs may be combined

in the same binder, if space is available. Program dividers are recommended.

- For each contract number, it is recommended to have a divider labeled with the primary landowner name and contract number.
- Place Contract Files in alphabetical order by landowner name.

### **Option 2**

- Set up file folders (two hole fasteners recommended) for each contract number and label with the primary landowner name and contract number.
- File contract folders in alphabetical order grouped separately for each state cost-share program.

In the front of each cost-share program section (in any order) place the:

- CS-1 District Allocation Report.
- C-2 District Program Report.
- Ranking worksheet(s) the conservation district will use to rank cost-share requests.
- County Ledger Report.

Develop each Contract File in the following order (going from back to front). It is recommended to use the Contract Status/File Information Cover Sheet.

### **Applicable**

#### **Practice Code(s)**

#### **Item**

ALL	Copy of aerial photo map of property.
ALL, except RWPP	District's ranking worksheet.
430DD, 430EE	Irrigation Water Right Certification.
442	Durable Power of Attorney, when applicable.
110	Copy of On-Site Wastewater System permit from local county health department, if available.
110	Cost-Share Eligibility Worksheet, Location Criteria for Failing On-Site Wastewater Systems.
314a, 378, 382, 516, 528, 533, 574, 595, 614, 642	State Cost-Share Program Grazing Management Plan.

<b><u>Applicable Practice Code(s)</u></b>	<b><u>Item (Continued)</u></b>
351	Well Plugging Worksheet.
ALL	CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance.
ALL	Copies of any correspondence to or from contract file, i.e. contract cover letters, file in sequence.
ALL	Amended CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, when applicable.
ALL	Cancelled CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, when applicable.
ALL, except 351 & 110	Documentation verifying installed quantities, i.e., copy of NRCS Design Field Sheet or other form of signed checkout documentation.
351	Copy of Water Well Plugging Record, WWC-5P.
110	Final Checkout Worksheet, DOC/NPS-4A (Septic Tank and Absorption Field) or DOC/NPS-4B (Lagoon On-Site Wastewater System), or documentation from the local county health department verifying installed quantities.
ALL	Copy of bill(s).
ALL	CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment.

**In addition, for Livestock Waste System Practices insert the following:**

Insert copies of Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) correspondence to landowner in date sequence with other Contract File documents.

Place these items on top of the copy of aerial photo map of property at the back of the file:

- KDHE Significant Pollution Potential Form.
- Documentation of the professional liability insurance, if designed by private engineer. Landowner must obtain from engineer and provide to the district.
- Copy of LWS design and waste management plan.
- Copy of the design engineer's cost estimate, if available.

- Copy of KDHE approved Kansas Agricultural and Related Waste Control Permit from the landowner.

Place the following items on top of the CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance:

- If private engineer, copy of an inspection plan describing inspection items and qualifications of those performing the inspection; copy of any construction documentation required in the inspection plan.
- Copy of the "as-built" drawing.

<p><b>Water Resources Cost-Share Program</b>  <b>Contract Status/File Information Cover Sheet</b></p>
---

Landowner(s) Name \_\_\_\_\_

Approved Practice(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Date Approved By District Board \_\_\_\_\_

Date Staked Out \_\_\_\_\_

Date Checked Out \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received Contractor's Bill \_\_\_\_\_

Date CS-4 Payment Submitted \_\_\_\_\_

**FILE CHECK-LIST**

	Aerial photo of property
	Ranking Worksheet
	Irrigation Water Right Certification
	Durable Power of Attorney, when applicable
	DOC Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet
	DOC Brush Management Plan
	CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance
	Copies of any correspondence to or from landowner
	Amended CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, when applicable
	Cancelled CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, when applicable
	Copy of check-out field sheet verifying installed quantities
	Copy of bill(s)
	CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment

Note: Items in gray are specific to a project type.

<p><b>Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program Contract Status/File Information Cover Sheet</b></p>
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Landowner(s) Name \_\_\_\_\_

Approved Practice(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Date Approved By District Board \_\_\_\_\_

Date Staked Out \_\_\_\_\_

Date Checked Out \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received Contractor's Bill \_\_\_\_\_

Date CS-4 Payment Submitted \_\_\_\_\_

**FILE CHECK-LIST**

√	Aerial photo of property	√	<b>Additional information for LWS files</b>
	Prioritization worksheet		Insert copies of KDHE correspondence to landowner by date
	Copy of county On-Site Wastewater Permit		Place on top of aerial photo:
	OSW Cost-Share Eligibility Worksheet		KDHE Significant Pollution Potential Form
	DOC Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet		Documentation of professional liability insurance, private eng.
	DOC Brush Management Plan		Copy of LWS design and waste management plan
	Well Plugging Worksheet		Copy of the design engineer's cost estimate, if available
	CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance		<i>Place on top of the CS-3:</i>
	Copies of any correspondence to or from landowners		Copy of an inspection plan, if private engineer used
	Amended CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, when applicable		Copy of any construction documentation in inspection plan
	Cancelled CS-3 Contract for Financial Assistance, when applicable		Copy of the "as-built" drawing
	Copy of check-out field sheet verifying installed quantities		
	Copy of Water Well Plugging Record, WWC-5P		
	DOC/NPS-4A, DOC/NPS-4B or local county health department verification of installed quantities for OSW		
	Copy of bill(s)		
	CS-4 Certification of Completion/Request for Payment		

Note: Items in gray are specific to a project type.

<b>Eligible Conservation Practices</b>
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<u>Practice</u>	<u>Code No.</u>
Access Road	560 (NPS only)
Animal Mortality Facility	316 (NPS only)
Brush Control Management	314a (WR, NPS)
Brush Management	314 (RW only)
Channel Bank Vegetation	322 (NPS, RW)
Closure of Waste Impoundments	360 (NPS only)
Composting Facility	317 (NPS only)
Concentrated Non-Confined Livestock	390 (NPS only)
Constructed Wetland	656 (WR, NPS)
Contour Buffer Strips	332 (WR, NPS)
Contour Buffer Strips Reseeding	332r (WR, NPS)
Critical Area Planting	342 (WR, NPS)
Critical Area Planting Reseeding	342r (WR, NPS)
Dike	356 (NPS only)
Diversions	362 (WR, NPS)
Dry Hydrant	432 (WR only)
Elimination of Abandoned On-Site Wastewater System	110a (NPS only)
Fencing	382 (WR, NPS)
Fertilizer Containment Structure	140 (NPS only)
Field Border	386 (WR, NPS)
Field Border Reseeding	386r (WR, NPS)
Filter Strip	393 (WR, NPS)
Filter Strip Reseeding	393r (WR, NPS)
Forage & Biomass Planting	512 (WR, NPS)
Forage & Biomass Reseeding	512r (WR, NPS)
Forest Stand Improvement	666 (RW only)
Grade Stabilization Structure	410 (WR, NPS)
Grassed Waterway or Outlet	412 (WR, NPS)
Grassed Waterway Restoration	412r (WR only)
Heavy Use Area Protection	561 (NPS only)
Herbaceous Weed Control	315 (WR only)
Improvement of Existing Water Wells	008 (NPS only)
Irrigation System, Trickle	441 (WR, NPS)
Irrigation Water Conveyance Pipeline-High Pressure	430DD (WR only)
Irrigation Water Conveyance Pipeline-Low Pressure	430EE (WR only)
Irrigation Water Management	449 (WR only)
Land Smoothing	466 (NPS only)
Lined Waterway or Outlet	468 (NPS only)
Livestock Waste System	312 (NPS only)
Monitoring Well	353 (NPS only)
Mulching	484 (WR, NPS)
Nutrient Management	590 (NPS only)
On-Site Wastewater System	110 (NPS only)
Pipeline	516 (WR, NPS)
Pond	378 (WR, NPS)



## Eligible Conservation Practices

(cont.)

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Code No.</u>
Pond Restoration	378r (WR only)
Pond Sealing or Lining - Bentonite	521C (WR, NPS)
Pond Sealing or Lining – Flexible Membrane	521A (WR, NPS)
Pond Sealing or Lining – Natural Clay	521D (WR, NPS)
Pond Sealing or Lining – Soda Ash	521B (WR, NPS)
Precision Land Forming	462 (NPS only)
Prescribed Grazing	428 (WR, NPS)
Pumping Plant for Water Supply	533 (WR, NPS)
Range Planting	550 (WR, NPS)
Range Planting Reseeding	550r (WR, NPS)
Residue Management	329A (WR, NPS)
Riparian Forest Buffer	391 (WR, NPS)
Roof Runoff Structure	558 (NPS only)
Sediment Basin	350 (NPS only)
Spring Development	574 (WR, NPS)
Stream Crossing	578 (NPS only)
Streambank Protection	580 (NPS, RW)
Streambank Protection Repair	580r (NPS, RW)
Streambank Signing Incentive Payment	001 (NPS, RW)
Structure for Water Control	587 (WR, NPS)
Subsurface Drain	606 (WR, NPS)
Terrace	600 (WR, NPS)
Terrace Restoration	600r (WR only)
Tree/Shrub Establishment	612 (WR only)
Underground Outlet	620 (WR, NPS)
Underground Outlet Restoration	620r (WR only)
Unpermitted and Permitted Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank	700 (NPS only)
Unpermitted Dump Site Remediation	120 (NPS only)
Vegetated Treatment Area	635 (NPS only)
Waste Storage Facility	313 (NPS only)
Waste Transfer	634 (NPS only)
Waste Treatment Lagoon	359 (NPS only)
Water and Sediment Control Basin	638 (WR, NPS)
Water Well	642 (WR, NPS)
Watering Facility	614 (WR, NPS)
Watering Facility Replacement	614r (WR, NPS)
Well Decommissioning	351 (NPS only)
Wetland Creation	658 (WR, NPS)
Wetland Enhancement	659 (WR, NPS)
Wetland Restoration	657 (WR, NPS)
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	380 (WR, NPS)
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	650 (WR, NPS)

Program eligibility, specific guidelines, procedures and policies for each practice are contained in Chapter 4.

## WRCSP Project Types

### Erosion/Sediment Control (ESC)

CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS	(CODE 332)
CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS RESEEDING	(CODE 332r)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING	(CODE 342)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING	(CODE 342r)
DIVERSION	(CODE 362)
FENCING	(CODE 382)
FIELD BORDER	(CODE 386)
FIELD BORDER RESEEDING	(CODE 386r)
FILTER STRIP	(CODE 393)
FILTER STRIP RESEEDING	(CODE 393r)
FORAGE & BIOMASS PLANTING *	(CODE 512)
FORAGE & BIOMASS PLANTING * RESEEDING	(CODE 512r)
GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE	(CODE 410)
GRASSED WATERWAY OR OUTLET	(CODE 412)
GRASSED WATERWAY RESTORATION	(CODE 412r)
IRRIGATION SYSTEM, TRICKLE	(CODE 441)
LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET	(CODE 468)
MULCHING	(CODE 484)
POND RESTORATION	(CODE 378r)
RANGE PLANTING *	(CODE 550)
RANGE PLANTING RESEEDING *	(CODE 550r)
RESIDUE MANAGEMENT NO TILL	(CODE 329A)
SUBSURFACE DRAIN	(CODE 606)
TERRACE	(CODE 600)
TERRACE RESTORATION	(CODE 600r)
TREE/SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT	(CODE 612)
UNDERGROUND OUTLET	(CODE 620)
UNDERGROUND OUTLET RESTORATION	(CODE 620r)
WATER & SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN	(CODE 638)
WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT	(CODE 380)
WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT RENOVATION	(CODE 650)

### Irrigation and Water Conservation (IWC)

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE PIPELINE (HIGH PRESSURE)	(CODE 430DD)
IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE PIPELINE (LOW PRESSURE)	(CODE 430EE)
IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT- 1 <sup>ST</sup> YEAR	(CODE 449 - 1)
IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT- 2 <sup>ND</sup> YEAR	(CODE 449 - 2)

### Pasture and Rangeland Management (PRM)

BRUSH CONTROL MANAGEMENT	(CODE 314A)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING	(CODE 342)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING	(CODE 342r)
FENCING	(CODE 382)
FORAGE & BIOMASS PLANTING **	(CODE 512)
FORAGE & BIOMASS PLANTING ** RESEEDING	(CODE 512r)
HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION	(CODE 561)
HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL	(CODE 315)

### Pasture and Rangeland Management (PRM) (cont.)

PIPELINE	(CODE 516)
POND	(CODE 378)
POND RESTORATION	(CODE 378r)
POND SEALING OR LINING – BENTONITE	(CODE 521C)
POND SEALING OR LINING – FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE	(CODE 521A)
POND SEALING OR LINING - NATURAL CLAY	(CODE 521D)
POND SEALING OR LINING - SODA ASH	(CODE 521B)
PRESCRIBED GRAZING	(CODE 528)
PUMPING PLANT FOR WATER SUPPLY	(CODE 533)
RANGE PLANTING **	(CODE 550)
RANGE PLANTING RESEEDING **	(CODE 550r)
SPRING DEVELOPMENT	(CODE 574)
WATER WELL	(CODE 642)
WATERING FACILITY	(CODE 614)
WATERING FACILITY REPLACEMENT	(CODE 614R)

### Riparian Area Protection and Enhancement (RAP)

CONCENTRATED NON-CONFINED LIVESTOCK	(CODE 390)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING	(CODE 342)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING	(CODE 342r)
FENCING	(CODE 382)
FILTER STRIP	(CODE 393)
FILTER STRIP RESEEDING	(CODE 393r)
HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION	(CODE 561)
IRRIGATION SYSTEM, TRICKLE	(CODE 441)
MULCHING	(CODE 484)
PIPELINE	(CODE 516)
POND	(CODE 378)
POND SEALING OR LINING – BENTONITE	(CODE 521C)
POND SEALING OR LINING – FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE	(CODE 521A)
POND SEALING OR LINING - NATURAL CLAY	(CODE 521D)
POND SEALING OR LINING - SODA ASH	(CODE 521B)
PUMPING PLANT FOR WATER SUPPLY	(CODE 533)
RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER	(CODE 391)
SPRING DEVELOPMENT	(CODE 574)
TREE/SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT	(CODE 612)
WATER WELL	(CODE 642)
WATERING FACILITY	(CODE 614)
WATERING FACILITY REPLACEMENT	(CODE 614R)
WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT	(CODE 380)

### Rural Fire Protection (RFP)

DRY HYDRANT	(CODE 432)
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### Wetland Development/Restoration (WDR)

WETLAND CREATION	(CODE 658)
WETLAND ENHANCEMENT	(CODE 659)
WETLAND RESTORATION	(CODE 657)

\* CONVERTING CROPLAND TO GRASS

\*\* GRASSLAND RENOVATION

## NPSPCP Project Types

### Abandoned Water Well Plugging (AWP)

WELL DECOMMISSIONING (CODE 351)

### Critical Area Planting (CAP)

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (CODE 342)  
 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING (CODE 342r)  
 FENCING (CODE 382)

### Fertilizer Containment Structure (FCS)

FERTILIZER CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE (CODE 140)

### Improvement of Existing Water Wells (IWW)

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING WATER WELLS (CODE 008)

### Livestock Waste Management (LWM)

ACCESS ROAD (CODE 560)  
 ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY (CODE 316)  
 CLOSURE OF WASTE IMPOUNDMENTS (CODE 360)  
 COMPOSTING FACILITY (CODE 317)  
 CONSTRUCTED WETLAND (CODE 656)  
 CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS (CODE 332)  
 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (CODE 342)  
 DIKE (CODE 356)  
 DIVERSION (CODE 362)  
 FENCING (CODE 382)  
 FIELD BORDER (CODE 386)  
 FILTER STRIP (CODE 393)  
 GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE (CODE 410)  
 GRASSED WATERWAY OR OUTLET (CODE 412)  
 HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION (CODE 561)  
 IRRIGATION SYSTEM, TRICKLE (CODE 441)  
 LAND SMOOTHING (CODE 466)  
 LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET (CODE 468)  
 LIVESTOCK WASTE SYSTEM (CODE 312)  
 MONITORING WELL (CODE 353)  
 MULCHING (CODE 484)  
 PIPELINE (CODE 516)  
 POND (CODE 378)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING - BENTONITE (CODE 521C)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING – FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE (CODE 521A)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING – NATURAL CLAY (CODE 521D)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING - SODA ASH (CODE 521B)  
 PRECISION LAND FORMING (CODE 462)  
 PUMPING PLANT FOR WATER SUPPLY (CODE 533)  
 ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE (CODE 558)  
 SEDIMENT BASIN (CODE 350)  
 SPRING DEVELOPMENT (CODE 574)  
 STREAM CROSSING (CODE 578)  
 STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL (CODE 587)  
 SUBSURFACE DRAIN (CODE 606)  
 TERRACE (CODE 600)

### Livestock Waste Management (LWM) (cont.)

UNDERGROUND OUTLET (CODE 620)  
 VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA (CODE 635)  
 WASTE STORAGE FACILITY (CODE 313)  
 WASTE TRANSFER (CODE 634)  
 WASTE TREATMENT LAGOON (CODE 359)  
 WATER WELL (CODE 642)  
 WATERING FACILITY (CODE 614)  
 WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT (CODE 380)  
 WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT RENOVATION (CODE 650)

### Nutrient Management (NM)

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (CODE 590)

### On-Site Wastewater System (OSW)

ELIMINATION OF ABANDONED ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM (CODE 110a)  
 ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM (CODE 110)

### Pasture and Rangeland Management (PRM)

BRUSH CONTROL MANAGEMENT (CODE 314A)  
 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (CODE 342)  
 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING (CODE 342r)  
 FENCING (CODE 382)  
 FORAGE & BIOMASS PLANTING (CODE 512)  
 FORAGE & BIOMASS PLANTING RESEEDING (CODE 512r)  
 HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION (CODE 561)  
 PIPELINE (CODE 516)  
 POND (CODE 378)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING - BENTONITE (CODE 521C)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING – FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE (CODE 521A)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING – NATURAL CLAY (CODE 521D)  
 POND SEALING OR LINING - SODA ASH (CODE 521B)  
 PRESCRIBED GRAZING (CODE 528)  
 PUMPING PLANT FOR WATER SUPPLY (CODE 533)  
 RANGE PLANTING (CODE 550)  
 RANGE PLANTING RESEEDING (CODE 550r)  
 SPRING DEVELOPMENT (CODE 574)  
 WATER WELL (CODE 642)  
 WATERING FACILITY (CODE 614)  
 WATERING FACILITY REPLACEMENT (CODE 614r)

### Riparian Area Protection and Enhancement (RAP)

CHANNEL BANK VEGETATION (CODE 322)  
 CONCENTRATED NON-CONFINED LIVESTOCK (CODE 390)  
 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (CODE 342)  
 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING (CODE 342r)  
 FENCING (CODE 382)  
 FILTER STRIP (CODE 393)  
 FILTER STRIP RESEEDING (CODE 393r)  
 HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION (CODE 561)  
 IRRIGATION SYSTEM, TRICKLE (CODE 441)

## NPSPCP Project Types (Continued)

### **Riparian Area Protection and Enhancement (RAP) (cont.)**

MULCHING	(CODE 484)
PIPELINE	(CODE 516)
POND	(CODE 378)
POND SEALING OR LINING - BENTONITE	(CODE 521C)
POND SEALING OR LINING – FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE	(CODE 521A)
POND SEALING OR LINING – NATURAL CLAY	(CODE 521D)
POND SEALING OR LINING - SODA ASH	(CODE 521B)
PUMPING PLANT FOR WATER SUPPLY	(CODE 533)
RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER	(CODE 391)
SPRING DEVELOPMENT	(CODE 574)
STREAM CROSSING	(CODE 578)
STREAMBANK PROTECTION	(CODE 580)
STREAMBANK PROTECTION REPAIR	(CODE 580 r)
STREAMBANK RIPARIAN BUFFER INCENTIVE PAYMENT	(CODE 004)
STREAMBANK SIGNING INCENTIVE PAYMENT	(CODE 001)
WATER WELL	(CODE 642)
WATERING FACILITY	(CODE 614)
WATERING FACILITY REPLACEMENT	(CODE 614r)
WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT	(CODE 380)

### **Sediment Control (SC)**

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING	(CODE 342)
DIVERSION	(CODE 362)
GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE	(CODE 410)
LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET	(CODE 468)
RESIDUE MANAGEMENT NO TILL	(CODE 329A)
UNDERGROUND OUTLET	(CODE 620)
WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN	(CODE 638)

### **Unpermitted Dump Site Remediation (UDS)**

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING	(CODE 342)
CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING	(CODE 342r)
FENCING	(CODE 382)
UNPERMITTED DUMP SITE REMEDIATION	(CODE 120)

### **Unpermitted and Permitted Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank (UGS)**

UNPERMITTED AND PERMITTED ABOVE GROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK	(CODE 700)
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### **Wetland Development/Restoration (WDR)**

WETLAND CREATION	(CODE 658)
WETLAND ENHANCEMENT	(CODE 659)
WETLAND RESTORATION	(CODE 657)

## RWPP Project Type

### **Riparian Improvement and Restoration (RIR)**

BRUSH MANAGEMENT (CODE 314)

### **Streambank Stabilization (SS)**

CHANNEL BANK VEGETATION (CODE 322)

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (CODE 342)

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

    RESEEDING (CODE 342r)

FILTER STRIP (CODE 393)

FILTER STRIP RESEEDING (CODE 393r)

FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT (CODE 666)

GRADE STABILIZATION

    STRUCTURE (CODE 410)

MULCHING (CODE 484)

RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER (CODE 391)

SEDIMENT BASIN (CODE 350)

STREAMBANK PROTECTION (CODE 580)

STREAMBANK PROTECTION REPAIR (CODE 580 r)

STREAMBANK RIPARIAN BUFFER

    INCENTIVE PAYMENT (CODE 004)

STREAMBANK SIGNING INCENTIVE

    PAYMENT (CODE 001)

UNDERGROUND OUTLET (CODE 620)

WATER AND SEDIMENT

    CONTROL BASIN (CODE 638)

### **Wetland (WET)**

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (CODE 342)

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

    RESEEDING (CODE 342r)

DIVERSION (CODE 362)

FENCING (CODE 382)

FILTER STRIP (CODE 393)

FILTER STRIP RESEEDING (CODE 393r)

STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL (CODE 587)

WETLAND CREATION (CODE 658)

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT (CODE 659)

WETLAND RESTORATION (CODE 657)

## State Cost-Share Program Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet

For use when cost-sharing on Livestock Water Supply Developments, Cross Fencing, Herbaceous Weed Control, and Brush Management.

Landowner Name: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_

Cost-Sharing assistance requested for:

<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline	<input type="checkbox"/> Embankment Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pumping Plant for Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/> Watering Facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Pit Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pond Restoration	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Watering Facility Replacement
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-Fencing	<input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous Weed Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Brush Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Well

Describe water quality resource concern(s) and how practice(s) will address concern(s):

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Attach map/aerial photo showing pasture size, location of available livestock water, sensitive areas, perennial streams, Key Grass Species, Key Range Site, range condition, etc.

Graze at an intensity that will maintain enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of desirable vegetation. A goal of this worksheet is to provide an estimate of use. No more than 50% of the key grass species should be utilized on any key range site, 60% if grazing during the dormant period. **An exclusion cage is required to be installed in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) to use as a tool to assess utilization of the key grass species. It must be installed in the pasture prior to contract payment. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.**

The following practices are recommended for maintenance and improvement of the grazing land:

<input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous Weed Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Brush Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Burning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Grazing	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross Fencing	<input type="checkbox"/> Riparian Area Fencing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Critical Area Planting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ponds, Springs, Wells		

The following recommendations can change from season to season as range conditions change due to changes in moisture and temperature. This forage balance estimate worksheet does not represent a grazing management plan. Please contact NRCS for an on-site evaluation if a grazing management plan is needed. See attached worksheet for stocking rate recommendations.

Comments:

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Landowner Signature

Date

NRCS Representative

Date

or Conservation District Representative

## Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet Instructions

The Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet shall be completed when receiving state cost-share assistance on a livestock water supply development, cross fencing, herbaceous weed control or brush management. A Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) representative will complete the worksheet and review the information with the landowner or landowner's agent. This worksheet will provide guidance to improve and/or maintain the grazing lands in relation to water quality practices installed under a state cost-share program. The following information is used in calculations for the Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet. Additional instructions for the Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet are on the form.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) is a measure of the forage or feed requirement to maintain one Animal Unit for a period of 30 days:  $AU's \times \text{Grazing Period (in months)} = AUM$

Kinds/Classes of Animals	Animal Unit Equivalent	Lbs./Day	Forage Consumed Lbs./Month	Lbs./Year
Cow, dry	0.92	27.0	839	10,068
Cow, with calf	1.00	30.0	912	10,950
Bull, mature	1.35	40.5	1232	14,784
Cattle, 1 year old	0.60	18.0	547	6,564
Cattle, 2 years old	0.80	24.0	730	8,760
Horse, mature	1.25	37.5	1140	13,680
Sheep, mature	0.20	6.0	182	2,184
Lamb, 1 year old	0.15	4.5	137	1,644
Goat, mature	0.15	4.5	137	1,644
Kid, 1 year old	0.10	3.0	91	1,092
Bison, mature	1.00	30.0	912	10,950

**Note: Table values reflect air dry forage values and consumption of 3% of animals body weight. Cow, with calf above depicts a 1,000 pound cow, and calf weighing less than 400 pounds.**

The NRCS Field Office Technical Guide provides guidance for livestock carrying capacity in AUM's per acre for rangeland and pastureland. The NRCS representative will provide the recommended stocking rate using a Forage Balance Spreadsheet.

The following is a guide for converting supplemental forages to AUM's.

Pasturage	AUM per Acre	Crop Aftermath	AUM per Acre	Harvested Foraged	AUM per Acre
Wheat Pasture	1.0 - 1.5	Cornstalks	1.0 - 3.0	Silage	1.0 - 1.5
Graze-out Wheat	2.0 - 4.0	Milo Stubble	1.0 - 3.0	Alfalfa & Grass Hay	2.0 - 3.0
Forage Sorghum & Sudan	3.0 - 60	Alfalfa	1.0 - 2.0	Sorghum & Sudan Hay	1.5 - 2.5
Sweet Clover	3.0 - 5.0				

For additional information see the KSU Extension Service publication entitled *Stocking Rate and Grazing Management*, MF-1118, *Smooth Brome Production and Utilization*, C402 and *Tall Fescue Production and Utilization*, C729.

YOUR COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**Water Resources Cost-Share Program  
Example Ranking Worksheet**

*Used to rank all applications for state cost-share funds to be expended for the improvement of water quality.*

Landowner(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Hydrologic Unit Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Eligible Funding Codes: DNA \_\_\_\_\_ TMD \_\_\_\_\_ Practices: \_\_\_\_\_

	<u>Points</u>	<u>Score</u>
<b>Priority Areas</b>		
1. Practice within a High Priority TMDL watershed <b>(Must be an eligible TMDL practice)</b>	25	_____
a. Within 1 mile of a KDHE registered stream, add:	10	_____
b. Within a targeted stream reach, add:	15	_____
2. Practice addresses other State Water Plan Priority Areas identified in the Basin Plan, e.g.:	10	_____
a. Source water protection area for a public water supply well (i.e. 2 mile radius or other designated protection area)		
b. Drainage area of a public water supply reservoir		
3. Practice addresses a KDHE approved source water protection plan	10	_____
4. Practice addresses a local priority area identified in an approved NPS Management Plan	10	_____
<b>Project Type Priority</b>		
1. Riparian Area Protection and Enhancement	70	_____
2. Erosion/Sediment Control	40	_____
3. Pasture and Rangeland Management	30	_____
4. Wetland Development/Restoration	20	_____
5. Rural Fire Protection	10	_____

Complete this section for all cost-share requests that are applicable

**Distance to perennial or intermittent Stream**

Practice located $\leq$ 100 ft	10	_____
Practice located $>100$ ft $\leq$ 300 ft	8	_____
Practice located $>300$ ft $\leq$ 500 ft	5	_____

**Distance to Public Water Supply**

Practice located $<1000$ ft	10	_____
Practice located $>1/2$ mile $\leq$ 1 mile	5	_____
Practice located $>1$ mile $\leq$ 2 mile	2	_____

Erosion Index  $> 8$  10 \_\_\_\_\_

Soil Saved Per Acre (one point for each ton saved) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

Grassland Condition (Good – 2 points, Fair – 6 points, Poor – 10 points) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

**Animal Units served by practice**

$> 300 \leq 999$ animal units	20	_____
$>200 \leq 300$ animal units	15	_____
$>100 \leq 200$ animal units	10	_____
$>50 \leq 100$ animal units	5	_____
$\leq 50$ animal units	2	_____

**Practice Addresses Other Water Quality Concerns**

(List and assign points accordingly, 1-5 points):

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

Computed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Score \_\_\_\_\_

(Use the total tons of soil saved per project to prioritize Erosion/Sediment applications with the same score)



YOUR COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program  
Example Ranking Worksheet**

*Used to rank all applications for state cost-share funds to be expended for the improvement of water quality.*

Landowner(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hydrologic Unit Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Eligible Funding Codes: NPS \_\_\_\_\_ TMD \_\_\_\_\_ Practices: \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Points</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>Priority Areas</b>		
Practice within a High Priority TMDL watershed <b>(Must be an eligible TMDL practice)</b>	25	_____
Within 1 mile of a KDHE registered stream, add:	10	_____
Within a targeted stream reach, add:	15	_____
Practice addresses other State Water Plan Priority Areas identified in the Basin Plan, e.g.:	10	_____
Source water protection area for a public water supply well (i.e. 2 mile radius or other designated protection area)		
b. Drainage area of a public water supply reservoir		
Practice addresses a KDHE approved source water protection plan	10	_____
Practice addresses a local priority area identified in an approved NPS Management Plan	10	_____
<b>Project Work Plan Priority</b>		
1. Livestock Waste Management	100	_____
2. Riparian Area Protection and Enhancement	70	_____
3. On-Site Wastewater Systems	40	_____
4. Abandoned Water Well Plugging	30	_____
5. Pasture and Rangeland Management	20	_____

**Complete this section for all cost-share requests** (Complete the sections that are applicable)

Distance to perennial or intermittent Stream		
Practice located ≤ 100 ft	10	_____
Practice located >100 ft ≤300 ft	8	_____
Practice located >300 ft <500 ft	5	_____
Distance to Public Water Supply		
Practice located <1000 ft	10	_____
Practice located >1/2 mile <1 mile	5	_____
Practice located >1 mile <2 mile	2	_____
Distance to domestic water supply		
Practice located <50 ft from well	10	_____
Practice located >50 ft <100 ft from well	8	_____
Practice located >100 ft <400 ft from well	5	_____
Grassland Condition (Good – 2 points, Fair – 6 points, Poor – 10 points)	_____	_____
Animal Units served by practice		
> 300 ≤ 999 animal units	20	_____
>200 ≤ 300 animal units	15	_____
>100 ≤ 200 animal units	10	_____
>50 ≤ 100 animal units	5	_____
≤50 animal units	2	_____
Practice Addresses Other Water Quality Concerns (List and assign points accordingly, 1-5 points):		
_____	_____	_____

Computed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Score \_\_\_\_\_

## Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program Ranking Worksheet Instructions

This Ranking Worksheet is an example of how to rank cost-share applications for funding. Each Conservation District can make additions or modifications to the ranking worksheet to make it fit each counties priorities.

**Priority Areas:** The Conservation District should identify all priority areas in the county and rank the priority areas accordingly.

**Project Work Plan Priority:** The Conservation District should rank all project work plans in the order of their importance in improving water quality in the county.

This Ranking Worksheet should be used to rank all applications. All applications will be ranked against each other.

All livestock waste systems should have a KDHE Significant Pollution Potential Form completed and will also have a score to rank all Livestock Waste Systems against each other.

All on-site wastewater systems should have an On-site Wastewater System Site Assessment Worksheet completed and will also have a score to rank all on-site wastewater systems against each other.

Once all applications are ranked using the Ranking Worksheet, the applications should be funded in the order of their ranking. All livestock waste system applications that are grouped together should be funded using the score from the Livestock Waste System Site Appraisal form and all on-site wastewater systems that are grouped together should be funded using the score from the On-site Wastewater System Site Assessment worksheet. These specific forms provide a more detailed assessment of water quality considerations and should determine final funding priority.

Following is an example of how to rank cost-share applications using the Ranking Worksheet.

Application No.	Practice	Project Work Plan	Evaluation Score	LWS Score	OSW Score
1	LWS	Livestock Waste	125	35	
2	OSW	On Site Waste	68		85
3	Pond	Riparian Area Protection	85		
4	AWP	Abandoned Well Plugging	50		
5	LWS	Livestock Waste	120	45	
6	OSW	On-Site Waste	70		80
7	Pond	Pasture and Rangeland Mgmt	40		
8	OSW	On-Site Waste	60		75
9	OSW	On-Site Waste	90		95

Following is an example of how to rank cost-share applications for funding using the Evaluation Worksheet:

Application No.	Practice	Project Work Plan	Evaluation Score	LWS Score	OSW Score
1	LWS	Livestock Waste	125	35	
5	LWS	Livestock Waste	120	45	
9	OSW	On-Site Waste	90		95
3	Pond	Riparian Area Protection	85		
6	OSW	On-Site Waste	70		80
2	OSW	On Site Waste	68		85
8	OSW	On-Site Waste	60		75
4	AWP	Abandoned Well Plugging	50		
7	Pond	Pasture and Rangeland Mgmt	40		

(continued)



**Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Counties**

**High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants**

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant	County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Atchison	1027010301	10	EU, FCB	Jefferson	1027010404	01,04,05,06	FCB
Atchison	1027010302	01	EU,FCB,PEST	Jefferson	1027010405	01,02,03	FCB
Atchison	1027010302	02,03,04,05	EU, FCB	Jewell	1025001607	02,3,04,05,06,07	EU
Atchison	1027010303	03,07,08	EU, FCB	Johnson	1027010406	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	NUT, FCB
Atchison	1027010304	01,08	EU, FCB	Johnson	1027010405	04,05	FCB
Atchison	1027010304	02,07	EU	Leavenworth	1027010402	05	FCB
Atchison	1027010403	01,02,04,05	FCB	Leavenworth	1027010403	04,05,06,07	FCB
Brown	1027010301	ALL	EU, FCB	Leavenworth	1027010404	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Brown	1027010302	01	EU,FCB,SILT	Leavenworth	1027010405	02,03,05	FCB
Brown	1027010302	02,03,04	EU, FCB	Leavenworth	1027010406	03	FCB
Brown	1027010302	01	PEST	Marshall	1027010202	03	FCB
Clay	1027020506	01,02,03,04	EU,PEST,SILT	Marshall	1027020501	03,04	FCB, PEST
Cloud	1025001703	080,090	DO, FCB	Marshall	1027010502	01,02,03,04	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Douglas	1027010209	06	FCB	Marshall	1027020503	01,02,04,05,06	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Douglas	1027010401	05,06,07,08	EU	Marshall	1027020504	01,02,03,04,05,06	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Douglas	1027010402	01,02,04,05	DO, FCB	Marshall	1027020505	01,02,03,04,05,06	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Douglas	1027010405	01,02,03,04,05	FCB	Marshall	1027020506	05	EU,PEST,SILT
Jackson	1027010202	01,02	FCB	Marshall	1027020706	01,03,05,06	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Jackson	1027010208	01,02,03	NUT	Nemaha	1027010202	01,02,03,04	FCB
Jackson	1027010208	08	FCB	Nemaha	1027010208	01	NUT
Jackson	1027010301	06,07,08,09,10	EU, FCB	Nemaha	1027010301	01,02,04,05,07,08	EU,FCB
Jackson	1027010302	02,03,05	EU, FCB	Nemaha	1027010303	01,02,04	EU,FCB
Jackson	1027010303	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	EU, FCB	Nemaha	1027020503	01,02,03,04,05	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Jackson	1027010304	01,03,04,08	EU, FCB	Osage	1027010401	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	EU,FCB,NUT,SILT
Jackson	1027010305	06	EU	Pottawatomie	1027010202	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09	FCB
Jefferson	1027010209	03,06	FCB	Pottawatomie	1027020503	05	EU,FCB,PEST,SILT
Jefferson	1027010304	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	EU	Pottawatomie	1027020504	04,06	EU,PEST,SILT
Jefferson	1027010305	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10	EU	Pottawatomie	1027020505	04,05,06	EU,PEST,SILT
Jefferson	1027010403	01,04,05,06,07	FCB	Pottawatomie	1027020507	01,03,04	EU,PEST,SILT

Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Counties (Continued)

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Republic	1025001703	06,07,08,09	DO,FCB
Republic	1027020609	05	FCB, PEST
Republic	1027020610	03	FCB, PEST
Republic	1027020702	01,02,03,06	FCB, PEST
Republic	1027020704	01,02,03	FCB, PEST
Republic	1027020704	04	EU,SILT
Riley	1027010102	05,06	FCB, DO
Riley	1027020505	05,06	EU,PEST,SILT
Riley	1027020506	02,03,04,05,06	EU,PEST,SILT
Riley	1027020507	02,03,04	EU,PEST,SILT
Shawnee	1027010207	01,04	FCB
Shawnee	1027010208	08	FCB
Shawnee	1027010209	01,02,03,06	FCB
Shawnee	1027010209	02,06	EU

High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Shawnee	1027010401	01,02,03,04	FCB
Shawnee	1027010401	01,02,03,04,05,06,080	SILT
Smith	1025001607	01,02,03	EU
Wabaunsee	1027010207	01	FCB
Wabaunsee	1027010401	01	EU,FCB,NUT,SILT
Washington	1027020502	02,03	EU, FCB, PEST,SILT
Washington	1027020506	01,02,03,04,05	EU,PEST,SILT
Washington	1027020702	06,07	FCB,PEST
Washington	1027020703	03,04	EU, FCB, PEST,SILT
Washington	1027020704	01,02,03,04,05	FCB
Washington	1027020704	04,05	EU,PEST
Washington	1027020705	01,02,03,04,05	EU, FCB, PEST,SILT
Washington	1027020706	01,02,03,04,05,06	EU, FCB, PEST,SILT
Wyandotte	1027010406	03,06,07	FCB

### Lower Arkansas Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Barber	1106000301	05,06,07,08	FCB
Barber	1106000302	01,02,03,04	FCB
Barton	1103001101	05,06,07	FCB
Barton	1103001101	01,02,03,04	DO,EU
Barton	1103001102	01,02	FCB
Butler	1106000102	01	NUT,SILT
Comanche	1106000301	020,050,080	FCB
Comanche	1106000302	010	FCB
Cowley	1103001303	04,05	FCB
Ellsworth	1103001102	01,02,03,05	FCB
Ellsworth	1103001103	010	FCB, DO,NUT
Ellsworth	1103001201	01,02	FCB,NUT,SILT
Harper	1106000504	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB, DO
Harper	1106000504	05	EU
Harper	1106000505	01,02,04	FCB
Harvey	1103001201	07	FCB,NUT,SILT
Harvey	1103001202	08,09	FCB,NUT,SILT
Harvey	1103001203	01,02,03,05,06,07	FCB,NUT,SILT
Harvey	1103001204	02,03,04,05,06,07,08	FCB,NUT,SILT
Harvey	1103001205	01	FCB,NUT,SILT
Harvey	1103001701	01,02,03	FCB
Harvey	1103001702	01	FCB
Kingman	1103001402	01,02,04,05	EU,SILT
Kingman	1103001403	05	EU,SILT
Kingman	1106000504	01,02	FCB
Kiowa	1103000902	01,02,03,04,07	EU
Kiowa	1106000301	01,02,04,05,06,08	FCB
Marion	1103001204	010,030,050	FCB,NUT,SILT

### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
McPherson	1103001203	01,02	FCB,NUT,SILT
McPherson	1103001204	01,02,03	FCB,NUT,SILT
Pratt	1103000902	02,07	EU
Pratt	1103000903	01,02	EU
Pratt	1103001401	07	EU, SILT
Pratt	1103001402	01,02,03	EU,SILT
Pratt	1103001501	02,03,04,05	EU
Pratt	1106000301	05,06,07,08	FCB
Pratt	1106000302	01	FCB
Reno	1103000904	05	EU
Reno	1103001103	05,06,07,08	FCB
Reno	1103001201	04,06,07	FCB,NUT,SILT
Reno	1103001202	03,09	FCB,NUT,SILT
Reno	1103001203	04,05,06	NUT,SILT
Reno	1103001401	07,08,09	EU, SILT
Reno	1103001402	02,03,04,05	EU, SILT
Reno	1103001403	01,02,03,04,05	EU, SILT
Rice	1103000904	05	EU
Rice	1103001101	06,07	FCB
Rice	1103001102	01,03,04,05,06	FCB
Rice	1103001103	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Rice	1103001201	01,02,03,04,05,06	FCB,NUT,SILT
Rice	1103001203	04	NUT,SILT
Rush	1103001101	01	EU, DO
Sedgwick	1103001002	08	FCB
Sedgwick	1103001204	07,08	FCB,NUT,SILT
Sedgwick	1103001205	01,02	FCB,NUT,SILT
Sedgwick	1103001301	01,02,03,04,05,06	FCB

Marion	1103001204	050	EU
McPherson	1103001201	03,04,05,06,07	FCB,NUT,SILT
McPherson	1103001202	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09	FCB,NUT,SILT
McPherson	1103001202	04,05,06,07,08	DO

Sedgwick	1103001301	02,03,04,05	NUT
Sedgwick	1103001303	01,03,04	FCB
Sedgwick	1103001403	05	EU
Sedgwick	1103001601	02,03,04	FCB

Lower Arkansas Basin Counties (Continued)  
High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Stafford	1103000902	02,07	EU
Stafford	1103000903	01,02,03,08	EU
Stafford	1103000904	01,02,03,04,05	EU
Stafford	1103001401	07,08	EU, SILT
Stafford	1103001402	02,03	EU, SILT
Sumner	1103001303	01,03,04,05	FCB
Sumner	1103001602	03	FCB
Sumner	1106000505	02,03,04,05	FCB

**Cimarron Basin Counties**

High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Clark	1104000802	06	EU
Meade	1104000705	02	DO,EU,PEST

**Missouri Basin Counties**

High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Atchison	1024000512	01,02,03,04	FCB,NUT
Atchison	1024001102	02	SILT
Brown	1024000512	01,02	FCB
Brown	1024000804	04,05,06	FCB
Brown	1024000804	02	EU
Doniphan	1024000512	03,04,05	FCB,NUT
Doniphan	1024001102	02	SILT
Nemaha	1024000702	02,03,04,05	FCB,NUT
Nemaha	1024000703	01	FCB,NUT
Nemaha	1024000804	02	EU
Wyandotte	1024001106	04	EU



## Marais des Cygnes Basin Counties

### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Allen	1029010401	01,02	DO
Anderson	1029010105	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09	DO
Anderson	1029010106	01,02,03	DO
Bourbon	1029010401	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	DO
Bourbon	1029010402	04	EU
Bourbon	1029010403	01,03	DO,NUT
Coffey	1029010105	01,02,03,04	DO
Crawford	1029010401	04,05	DO
Crawford	1029010402	04	EU
Douglas	1029010104	05	FCB
Douglas	1029010107	01,02,03	DO
Douglas	1029010201	01,03	EU
Franklin	1029010102	08	EU,SILT
Franklin	1029010104	05,06,07	FCB
Franklin	1029010105	03,04,05,09	DO
Franklin	1029010106	03,04	DO
Franklin	1029010107	01,02,03	DO
Franklin	1029010201	03	EU
Johnson	1029010201	01,02,03	EU
Johnson	1030010101	02,03	NUT
Linn	1029010106	03	DO
Linn	1029010202	010	DO,EU,SILT
Linn	1029010203	08	DO, EU, SILT
Linn	1029010204	01	DO, EU, SILT
Lyon	1029010101	01,02,03,04,05	DO, FCB
Lyon	1029010102	020	EU, SILT
Miami	1029010106	03,04	DO
Miami	1029010201	01,02,03	EU
Miami	1029010202	06	DO,EU
Osage	1029010101	020,050	FCB
Osage	1029010102	02,03,04,05,06,07,08	EU,SILT
Osage	1029010102	04,07	DO
Wabaunsee	1029010101	01,02,03	FCB
Wabaunsee	1029010102	01,02,03	EU, SILT

## Smoky Hill-Saline Basin Counties

### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Barton	1026000604	01,04,05,06	EU
Barton	1026000605	02,03,05	EU
Dickinson	1026000803	07	SILT
Dickinson	1026000804	01,02,03	DO
Dickinson	1026000807	01	DO, EU
Dickinson	1026000808	01,02,03,04	SILT
Dickinson	1026001507	01,05	
Ellis	1026000703	01,02,03,04,05	EU,NUT
Ellis	1026000704	02,03,04,05	EU
Ellsworth	1026000605	01,03,04,05,06,07	EU
Ellsworth	1026000606	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	EU
Ellsworth	1026000801	01,02	FCB,SILT
Geary	1026000808	04,05	SILT
Gove	1026000701	01,02,03,04	NUT
Lincoln	1026000605	04,06	EU
Lincoln	1026001002	01,02,03,04	DO
Logan	1026000405	08	EU,PEST
Marion	1026000804	01	DO
Marion	1026000807	01	DO, EU
McPherson	1026000801	01,02,03,04,05	FCB,SILT
McPherson	1026000803	01,02,03,04,05	SILT
Mitchell	1026001002	02,03	DO
Mitchell	1026001501	08	DO
Osborne	1026001002	01,03	DO
Rice	1026000606	05,07	EU
Rice	1026000801	01,02,04	FCB,SILT
Russell	1026000604	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	EU
Russell	1026000605	01,02,03	EU
Russell	1026000704	04,05	EU
Russell	1026001002	01	DO
Saline	1026000801	01,02	FCB,SILT
Saline	1026000803	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	SILT
Saline	1026000804	03	DO
Scott	1026000405	05,06,07,08	EU,PEST
Sheridan	1026000701	01,02	NUT
Trego	1026000701	03,04	NUT
Trego	1026000702	01,02,03,04	NUT
Trego	1026000703	01	EU,NUT
Wichita	1026000405	05,06,07,08	EU,PEST

## Neosho Basin Counties

### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Cherokee	1107020506	02,03	DO
Cherokee	1107020705	08	NUT
Cherokee	1107020708	06	NUT
Cherokee	1107020709	02,03,04	NUT
Cherokee	1107020710	02,04	NUT
Coffey	1107010101	06,07	DO,EU,SILT
Coffey	1107020402	02	DO,FCB
Crawford	1107020506	02	DO
Geary	1107020101	03	EU,SILT
Labette	1107020504	01,02,03,04	DO
Labette	1107020506	03	DO
Lyon	11070201040	030,040,050	DO
Marion	1107020201	01,02,03,04,05	EU
Marion	1107020202	01,04	FCB
McPherson	1107020201	01	EU
Morris	1107020101	01,02,03,04,05,06	EU,SILT
Neosho	1107020504	01,02,03	DO
Wabaunsee	1107020101	04	EU,SILT
Woodson	1107020402	01,02	DO,FCB

## Solomon Basin Counties

### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Cloud	1026001503	06,07,08	SILT
Jewell	1026001501	04,05,06,07,08	DO
Mitchell	1026001501	08	DO
Osborne	1026001402	06,07	FCB
Osborne	1026001403	01,02,07	FCB
Osborne	1026001404	01	FCB
Ottawa	1026001503	06,07,08	SILT
Ottawa	1026001506	01,06,07,08	SILT
Ottawa	1026001507	01,02,03,04,05	SILT
Rooks	1026001402	06,07	FCB
Rooks	1026001403	02	FCB
Saline	1026001507	03,04,05	SILT
Smith	1026001403	01	FCB
Smith	1026001501	04	DO

## Upper Arkansas Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Barton	1103000405	01,02,03	FCB
Barton	1103000406	07,08	FCB
Barton	1103000407	01,02,05,06,07,08	FCB
Barton	1103000803	05,06	FCB
Edwards	1103000402	04	FCB
Edwards	1103000403	01,02,03,04,05	FCB
Edwards	1103000404	02,03,04,05,06	FCB
Edwards	1103000406	01,02	FCB
Edwards	1103000407	01	FCB
Edwards	1103000902	01,03,04,05	EU
Edwards	1103000506	01,02,03	FCB
Edwards	1103000902	01,02,03,04,05,07	EU
Edwards	1103000903	01	EU
Finney	1103000106	01,02,003,04,05	FCB
Finney	1103000107	01,02,03,04,05,06	FCB
Finney	1103000108	02,03,04,05,06	FCB
Finney	1103000301	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Finney	1103000302	01,02,03,04,05,07	FCB
Finney	1103000501	01,02,03,04,05	FCB
Finney	1103000502	01,02,03,04,05	FCB
Finney	1103000503	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Finney	1103000504	02,04	FCB
Finney	1103000601	04	FCB
Ford	1103000303	04,05	FCB
Ford	1103000401	06,07	FCB
Ford	1103000402	01,02,03,04	FCB
Ford	1103000403	01,02,04	FCB
Ford	1103000404	01,02,03	FCB
Ford	1103000601	03,04	FCB
Ford	1103000602	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Grant	1103000302	010,020	FCB
Gray	1103000301	02,06,07,08	FCB

## High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Gray	1103000303	01,02,03,04	FCB
Gray	1103000501	01,02,03	FCB
Gray	1103000503	02,03,06	FCB
Gray	1103000601	01,02,03,04	FCB
Gray	1103000602	01	FCB
Greeley	1103000105	01,02,03,04,05	FCB
Hamilton	1103000105	03,04	FCB
Haskell	1103000301	03	FCB
Haskell	1103000302	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000403	01,02,05,06,07	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000504	04,05,06,07,10	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000505	02,03,04	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000506	01	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000507	01	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000601	02,03,04,05	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000602	04,05,06,07,08	FCB
Hodgeman	1103000602	04	DO,EU
Hodgeman	1103000603	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	FCB
Kearny	1103000105	03,04,05,06	FCB
Kearny	1103000106	01,02	FCB
Kearny	1103000107	01,02,03	FCB
Kearny	1103000108	01,02,03,05	FCB
Kearny	1103000301	03	FCB
Kearny	1103000302	01	FCB
Kiowa	1103000404	02,03	FCB
Lane	1103000502	01,02,03,05	FCB
Lane	1103000503	01,04	FCB
Lane	1103000504	01,02,03,04	FCB
Ness	1103000504	02,03,04,05,06,08,09,10	FCB
Ness	1103000505	01,02,03,04	FCB
Ness	1103000507	01	FCB
Pawnee	1103000403	05	FCB

Gray	1103000302	06,07,08,09	FCB
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Pawnee	1103000404	05,06,07	FCB
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Upper Arkansas Basin Counties (Continued)

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Pawnee	1103000405	01,03	FCB
Pawnee	1103000406	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	FCB
Pawnee	1103000407	01,03,05	FCB
Pawnee	1103000505	04	FCB
Pawnee	1103000506	01,02,03,04	FCB
Pawnee	1103000507	01,02,03,04,05	FCB
Pawnee	1103000603	07	FCB
Rice	1103000407	06,07,08	FCB
Rush	1103000405	01,02	FCB

High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Rush	1103000406	05	FCB
Rush	1103000507	01,02,04	FCB
Scott	1103000106	02,03,04,05	FCB
Scott	1103000107	05	FCB
Scott	1103000502	01,02	FCB
Stafford	1103000406	08	FCB
Stafford	1103000407	01,02,03,04,05,07	FCB
Wichita	1103000105	04,05	FCB
Wichita	1103000106	01,02,03	FCB

### Upper Republican Basin Counties

#### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Decatur	1025001501	04,06,07	NUT
Decatur	1025001502	01,02,03,04,05	EU,NUT
Norton	1025001502	04,05,06,07	EU
Rawlins	1025001501	05	NUT
Sheridan	1025001501	03,04,05	NUT
Sheridan	1025001502	01	NUT
Thomas	1025001501	01,02,03,04,05	NUT

### Verdigris Basin Counties

#### High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Butler	1107010201	03,04,06	DO,EU,FCB,SILT
Chase	1107010101	01,02,04	DO, EU, SILT
Chase	1107010201	010	DO, FCB, EU, SILT
Coffey	1107010101	06,07	DO, NUT, SILT
Elk	1107010202	02	DO, EU, SILT
Greenwood	1107010101	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	DO, EU, SILT
Greenwood	1107010102	01,02,03	DO,EU,SILT
Greenwood	1107010103	01,02,03,04,05,06	DO,EU,SILT
Greenwood	1107010201	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	DO,EU,FCB,SILT
Greenwood	1107010202	01,02,03,04,05,06	DO,EU,SILT
Labette	1107010301	06	EU
Lyon	1107010101	01,02,03,05	DO,EU,SILT
Lyon	1107020104	03	DO,EU,SILT
Neosho	1107010301	06	EU
Woodson	1107010101	07,08	DO,EU,SILT
Woodson	1107010103	01,06	DO,EU,SILT

**Walnut Basin Counties**

**High Priority TMDL Impairing Pollutants**

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code	Pollutant
Butler	1103001701	01,02,03,04	FCB
Butler	1103001702	01,02,03,04,05,06	FCB
Butler	1103001703	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	EU,SILT
Butler	1103001704	01,02,03	FCB
Butler	1103001802	01,02,03,04,05,06	FCB
Butler	1103001803	01,04,05,06	FCB
Butler	1103001804	02	EU
Chase	1103001703	01	EU, SILT
Cowley	1103001303	04,05	FCB
Cowley	1103001803	01,04,05,06	FCB
Cowley	1103001804	02,03	EU
Cowley	1106000101	01,02	NUT,SILT
Cowley	1106000102	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	NUT,SILT
Elk	1106000102	01,02	NUT,SILT
Greenwood	1103001802	02,04	FCB
Harvey	1103001701	01,02,03	FCB
Harvey	1103001702	010	FCB
Marion	1103001204	01,03,05	FCB,NUT,SILT
Marion	1103001702	01,02,03	FCB
Sedgwick	1103001701	02,03,04	FCB

## WRCSP High Priority TMDL Practices Eligible for Each Pollutant

Practice	NRCS Code	Eutrophication (EU)	Fecal Coliform (FCB)	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Pesticides (PEST)	Siltation (SILT)	Nutrients (NUT)
Brush Control Management	314a	X**	X**	X**	NA	NA	X**
Concentrated Non-Confined Livestock	390	X	X	X	N/A	N/A	X
Contour Buffer Strips and Reseeding	332/332r	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Critical Area Planting and Reseeding	342/342r	X	NA	X	N/A	X	X
Diversion	362	X	NA	X	N/A	X	X
Fencing	382	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Field Border and Reseeding	386/386r	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Filter Strip and Reseeding	393/393r	X	X	X	X	X	X
Forage & Biomass Planting & Reseeding	512/512r	X	NA	X	N/A	X	X
Grade Stabilization Structure	410	X	NA	X	N/A	X	X
Grassed Waterway or Outlet	412	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Grassed Waterway Restoration	412r	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Irrigation System, Trickle	441	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	NA
Lined Waterway or Outlet	468	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Mulching	484	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Pipeline	516	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Pond	378	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Pond Restoration	378	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Pond Sealing or Lining	521(A,B,C,D)	X	X**	X	N/A	N/A	X
Prescribed Grazing	528	X**	X**	X**	NA	NA	X**
Pumping Plant for Water Supply	533	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Range Planting and Reseeding	550/550r	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	X
Residue Management No Till	329a	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Riparian Forest Buffer	391	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spring Development	574	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Subsurface Drain	606	X	NA	X	N/A	X	X
Terrace	600	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Terrace Restoration	600r	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Tree/Shrub Establishment	612	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	X
Underground Outlet	620	X	NA	X	N/A	X	X
Underground Outlet Restoration	620r	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Water and Sediment Control Basin	638	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	X
Water Well	642	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Watering Facility	614	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Watering Facility Replacement	614r	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Wetland Creation	658	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Wetland Enhancement	659	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Wetland Restoration	657	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	340	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**

X\*\* 1) Practice serves as an alternate livestock water supply resulting in less livestock access to the riparian area and stream or is part of a livestock waste system. 2) Practice is part of a grazing management system resulting in less erosion and enhanced grazing distribution or is part of a riparian area protection plan.



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## NPSPCP High Priority TMDL Practices Eligible for each Pollutant

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Practice	NRCS Code	Eutrophication (EU)	Fecal Coliform (FCB)	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Pesticides (PEST)	Siltation (SILT)	Nutrients (NUT)
Access Road	560	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Animal Mortality Facility	316	X*	X*	X*	NA	NA	X*
Brush Control Management	314a	X**	X**	X**	NA	NA	X**
Closure of Waste Impoundments	360	X*	X*	X*	NA	NA	X*
Composting Facility	317	X*	X*	X*	NA	NA	X*
Concentrated Non-Confined Livestock	390	X	X	X	N/A	N/A	X
Constructed Wetland	656	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*

## NPSPCP High Priority TMDL Practices Eligible for each Pollutant (Continued)

Practice	NRCS Code	Eutrophication (EU)	Fecal Coliform (FCB)	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Pesticides (PEST)	Siltation (SILT)	Nutrients (NUT)
Contour Buffer Strips	332	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Critical Area Planting and Reseeding	342/342r	X	X	X	N/A	N/A	X*
Dike	356	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Diversion	362	X*	X*	X*	N/A	X	X*
Elimination Abandoned OSW System	110a	X	X	X	N/A	N/A	X
Fencing	382	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Fertilizer Containment Structure	140	X	N/A	X	X	N/A	X
Field Border and Reseeding	386/386r	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Filter Strip and Reseeding	393/393r	X**	X**	X**	X**	N/A	X**
Forage & Biomass Planting & Reseeding	512/512r	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	X
Grade Stabilization Structure	410	X*	X*	X*	N/A	X	X*
Grassed Waterway or Outlet	412	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Irrigation System, Trickle	441	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Land Smoothing	466	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Lined Waterway or Outlet	468	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Monitoring Well	353	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Mulching	484	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Nutrient Management	590	X	X	X	N/A	N/A	X
On-Site Wastewater System	110	X	X	X	N/A	N/A	X
Pipeline	516	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Pond	378	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Pond Sealing or Lining	521(A,B,C,D)	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Precision Land Forming	462	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Prescribed Grazing	528	X**	X**	X**	NA	NA	X**
Pumping Plant for Water Supply	533	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Range Planting and Reseeding	550/550r	X	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	X
Residue Management No Till	329a	X	NA	X	X	X	X
Riparian Forest Buffer	391	X	X	X	X	N/A	X
Roof Runoff Structure	558	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Sediment Basin	350	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Spring Development	574	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Stream Crossing	560A	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Structure for Water Control	587	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Subsurface Drain	606	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Terrace	600	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Underground Outlet	620	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Unpermitted Dump Site Remediation	120	X	N/A	X	X	N/A	N/A
Vegetated Treatment Area	635	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Waste Storage Facility	313	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Waste Transfer	634	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Waste Treatment Lagoon	359	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*
Water and Sediment Control Basin	638	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	X
Water Well	642	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Watering Facility	614	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Watering Facility Replacement	614r	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Wetland Creation	658	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Wetland Enhancement	659	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Wetland Restoration	657	X	N/A	X	X	X	X
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	340	X**	X**	X**	N/A	N/A	X**
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	650	X*	X*	X*	N/A	N/A	X*

X\* Practice must be part of a Livestock Waste System or for sediment control under EU and DO using codes 362, 410, 468 and 638.

X\*\* 1) Practice serves as an alternate livestock water supply resulting in less livestock access to the riparian area and stream or is part of a livestock waste system. 2) Practice is part of a grazing management system resulting in enhanced grazing distribution.

## Landowner Agreement Samples

CS-3(1)

Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture  
Water Resources Cost-Share Program  
Contract for Financial Assistance

State Code

WR Generic

### Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature, to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Water Resources Cost-Share Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner(s) as a condition of receiving payment.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%.
5. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
6. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
7. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
8. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

Note: A landowner receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the State of Kansas. All corporations with the exception of medical corporations are exempt from 1099 reporting.

## NPS Generic

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## Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature, to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to repay cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%.
5. All Livestock Waste Systems, which require site relocation, shall follow reclamation policies adopted by the DOC prior to payment of cost-share assistance. All Livestock Waste System relocation policies shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance. Failure to implement all the requirements of the relocation policies may require repayment of cost-share funds received.
6. Failure to install all practices in the Livestock Waste System design may require repayment of cost-share funds received for engineering design reimbursement, and as a partial payment on this contract. Eligible partial payments are for grass seeding and trees for feedlot windbreaks. The owner of the livestock facility is responsible for proper operation and maintenance and, if needed, modification of the facility or other actions to assure continuous satisfactory operation at landowner expense.
7. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
8. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
9. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
10. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.
11. Co-Pay Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) practice component contract payments will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost for DOC eligible practices. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 90% of the EQIP contract total cost. If this contract is in conjunction with an EQIP contract, the preceding provisions apply to the practice(s) approved for DOC co-payment. EQIP Contract Number \_\_\_\_\_.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

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## Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%.
5. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
6. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
7. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
8. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.
9. Co-Pay Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) practice component contract payments will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost for DOC eligible practices. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 90% of the EQIP contract total cost. If this contract is in conjunction with an EQIP contract, the preceding provisions apply to the practice(s) approved for DOC co-payment. EQIP Contract Number \_\_\_\_\_.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

Note: A landowner receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the State of Kansas. All corporations with the exception of medical corporations are exempt from 1099 reporting.

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## Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Water Resources Cost-Share Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%.
5. All irrigation practices (except Trickle Irrigation Systems) shall require a Conservation Plan of Operations (CPO) and Irrigation Development Plan (IDP) prepared for the landowner by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The contents and terms stated in the CPO and IDP shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance. Failure to implement the contents of the CPO and IDP may require re-payment of cost-share funds received.
6. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
7. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
8. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
9. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

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**Abandoned Water Well  
 Plugging**

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Part IV – Landowner Agreement

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment form WWC-5P shall be completed for each well and a copy shall be submitted to the conservation district.
4. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
5. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
6. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

## **SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE**

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## Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. The on-site wastewater system shall be designed, inspected and certified as complete by a local official according to local and state design and permitting standards. The contents and terms stated in practice code 110, On-Site Wastewater Systems, shall be considered part of this agreement.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the on-site wastewater system according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Addendum A, titled *Septic Tank Maintenance*, Cooperative Extension Services publication MF-947 and *Wastewater Pond Operation, Maintenance and Repair*, Cooperative Extension Services publication MF-2290 defines all management practices required for landowners receiving cost-share assistance for an on-site wastewater system. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to repay cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%. In addition, it is understood that approval by the DOC, conservation district, or local health official does not warrant satisfactory operation. The maintenance and, if needed, modification of the on-site wastewater system or other actions to assure continuous satisfactory operation is at the landowner expense.
5. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
6. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
7. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
8. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

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**Multi-Year LWM**

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**Part IV – Landowner Agreement**

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practice shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment. Second year funding of a multi-year Livestock Waste System contract is contingent on sufficient appropriations by the Kansas Legislature for the fiscal year. Unless accepted by the DOC, systems must be complete before any payment is made.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to DOC Approved Standards and Specifications, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%. **The owner of the livestock waste facility is responsible for proper operation and maintenance and, if needed, modification of the facility or other actions to assure continuous satisfactory operation which may occur at landowner expense.**
5. All Livestock Waste Systems which require site relocation shall follow reclamation policies adopted by the DOC prior to payment of cost-share assistance. All Livestock Waste System relocation policies shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance. Failure to implement all the requirements of the relocation policies may require repayment of cost-share funds received. Failure to install all practices in the Livestock Waste System design may require repayment of cost-share funds received as a partial payment on this contract. Eligible partial payments are for grass seeding and trees for feedlot windbreaks. Failure to install all practices in the Livestock Waste System design may require repayment of cost-share funds received for engineering design reimbursement.
6. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
7. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project. **Co-Pay EQIP practice component contract payments will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost for DOC eligible practices. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 90% of the EQIP contract total cost.** EQIP Contract Number \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
9. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

**SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE**

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## Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature to implement the contract and provide certification of completion (i.e. invoices and/or receipts) to the conservation district office. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program to include:

1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not started this practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
4. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
5. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to apply nutrients in compliance with KSU Extension or certified laboratory fertilizer recommendations. Fertilizer application cannot exceed recommended amounts by more than 10%.
6. KSU County Extension Offices that are administering the soil and manure testing cost-share program for the conservation district will provide information to landowners on the proper way to take a soil or manure sample and provide fertilizer recommendations to landowners. The KSU County Extension Office will provide the conservation district with the names of landowners that have participated in the program to receive payment for the contract. The KSU County Extension Office will be required to have landowners sign a Nutrient Management Landuser Agreement provided by the conservation district.
7. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

Note: A landowner receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the State of Kansas. All corporations with the exception of medical corporations are exempt from 1099 reporting.

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## Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. The landowner agrees, as soon as practicable after his/her signature, to implement the contract. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative Program to include:

1. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow CRP maintenance procedures.
2. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. As a condition of accepting state Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative Incentive payments, I agree to maintain the practice according to required CRP maintenance procedures for the designated contract period. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Notwithstanding Items 1 and 3 in the DA-146a, *Contractual Provisions Attachment* (attached), this contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
5. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A. 75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned incentive payment amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I cannot begin implementation of this management practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving incentive payments for management practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a management practice incentive. This contract is a one or two year addition to a current or new EQIP contract for Residue Management No-till/Strip Till/Direct Seed. All requirements of the EQIP contract must be met. EQIP Contract Number \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Payment will be made on the successful completion of the first year of this management practice. Should I fail to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of a two year addition to the above EQIP contract, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received.
4. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
5. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
6. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administrations, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I cannot begin implementation of this management practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving incentive payments for management practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a management practice incentive. This contract is a one or two year addition to a current or new EQIP contract for Residue Management No-till/StripTill/Direct Seed. All requirements of the EQIP contract must be met. EQIP Contract Number \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Payment will be made on the successful completion of the first year of this management practice. Should I fail to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of a two year addition to the above EQIP contract, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received.
4. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
5. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
6. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administrations, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I cannot begin implementation of this management practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving incentive payments for management practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a management practice incentive. This contract is an incentive to provide rest for a grazing unit during the growing season. Incentive #1 provides 30 to 73 percent rest during the growing season and Incentive #2 provides greater than 74 percent rest during the growing season. The practice must be implemented a minimum of three years.
3. Payment will be made on the successful completion of the first year of this management practice. Should I fail to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> year or 3<sup>rd</sup> year of this management practice, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received.
4. The following plans must be followed for duration of this incentive program: NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan, NRCS Grazing Management Plan, NRCS Contingency Plan and NRCS Monitoring Plan.
5. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
6. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
7. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administrations, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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**Prescribed Grazing**

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I cannot begin implementation of this management practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving incentive payments for management practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a management practice incentive. This contract is an incentive to provide rest for a grazing unit during the growing season. Incentive #1 provides 30 to 73 percent rest during the growing season and Incentive #2 provides greater than 74 percent rest during the growing season. The practice must be implemented a minimum of three years.
3. Payment will be made on the successful completion of the first year of this management practice. Should I fail to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> year or 3<sup>rd</sup> year of this management practice, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to pay back to the State of Kansas cost-share funds received.
4. The following plans must be followed for duration of this incentive program: NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan, NRCS Grazing Management Plan, NRCS Contingency Plan and NRCS Monitoring Plan.
5. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
6. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
7. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administrations, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I cannot begin implementation of this management practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving incentive payments for management practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a management practice incentive.
3. A NRCS prescribed burning plan will be followed, if applicable. A NRCS brush management plan shall be designed and certified that it is being followed. A grazing management plan, provided by the DOC will be completed. An exclusion cage shall be installed in warm season pastures to NRCS Standards and Specifications.
4. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
5. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
6. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I cannot begin implementation of this management practice prior to approval by the DOC.
2. All program participants receiving incentive payments for management practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a management practice incentive.
3. A NRCS prescribed burning plan will be followed, if applicable. A NRCS brush management plan shall be designed and certified that it is being followed. A grazing management plan, provided by the DOC will be completed. An exclusion cage shall be installed in warm season pastures to NRCS Standards and Specifications.
4. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
5. County average cost and cost-share rate, not to exceed the landowner actual cost, is used as a basis for determining the amount of cost-share assistance earned. Cost-share is also determined based upon availability of funds, project type limits, and landowner limits. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project.
6. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
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**Streambank Protection**

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC. **Failure to install all practices associated with the streambank stabilization design will require reimbursement to the State of Kansas for the engineering design costs that the DOC has incurred for this project.**
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
4. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
5. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to Standards and Specifications adopted by the DOC, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to repay cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%.
5. All streambank stabilization projects must include a 66 ft. (minimum width) riparian buffer and meet minimum NRCS Standards and Specifications for Practice Code 391 Riparian Forest Buffer or Practice Code 393 Filter Strip (not less than 66 ft.). An exception (see Chapter 2 Requesting an Exception) may be granted by the DOC with prior approval. This area may be enrolled in the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program through USDA, NRCS - FSA.
6. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
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8. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
9. If this contract is in conjunction with an Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Contract, the preceding provisions apply to the practices(s) approved for DOC co-payment, with the total not to exceed 90 percent. EQIP Contract Number \_\_\_\_.
10. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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1. I understand that as a condition of receiving cost-share assistance, I have not begun construction or installation of this practice prior to approval by the DOC. **Failure to install all practices associated with the streambank stabilization design will require reimbursement to the State of Kansas for the engineering design costs that the DOC has incurred for this project.**
2. All program participants receiving payments for structural or management practices are required to follow DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in adopted practices shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the landowner as a condition of receiving payment.
3. As a condition of accepting state cost-share assistance, I agree to maintain the practice according to required maintenance procedures as outlined in DOC Approved Standards and Specifications for a minimum of 10 years. Destruction of a conservation practice(s) by an act beyond the control of the landowner is exempt from this provision. I also agree to permit access to land where the conservation practice was applied for the conservation district or Natural Resources Conservation Service representative(s) to inspect maintenance of the conservation practice(s).
4. Should I fail to maintain the practice according to Standards and Specifications adopted by the DOC, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to repay cost-share funds received on a pro-rata basis. The following shall be used when determining landowner cost-share reimbursement amount to the State of Kansas. The Project Certification date is used to determine the age of the practice(s). If constructed/installed less than 6 years-100%, 6 years-80%, 7 years-60%, 8 years-40%, 9 years-20%, and 10 years-10%.
5. All streambank stabilization projects must include a 66 ft. (minimum width) riparian buffer and meet minimum NRCS Standards and Specifications for Practice Code 391 Riparian Forest Buffer or Practice Code 393 Filter Strip (not less than 66 ft.). An exception (see Chapter 2 Requesting an Exception) may be granted by the DOC with prior approval. This area may be enrolled in the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program through USDA, NRCS - FSA.
6. The project shall be completed by the **PROJECT COMPLETION DATE LISTED IN PART II OF THIS CONTRACT** unless a contract extension has been approved by the conservation district and authorized by the DOC. The contract may also be cancelled before the project completion date listed in Part II of this contract if conservation district recommends to the DOC that a contract be cancelled when a landowner has not made a valid effort to complete the project or by landowner request. The undersigned acknowledges the conservation district has delegated authority to recommend contract cancellation to the DOC. This contract with the DOC may be terminated due to DOC budget constraints, restrictions or rescissions.
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8. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
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10. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the state of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

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**Streambank Riparian Buffer  
 Incentive Payment**

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Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Riparian and Wetland Protection Program to include:

1. All program participants receiving incentive payments for practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in practice code **004 Streambank Riparian Buffer Incentive Payment** shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a practice incentive payment.
2. I agree to be responsible for the total cost of planting stock and installation, unless other sources such as RCPP/EQIP are providing funding.
3. As a condition of accepting the state practice incentive payment, I agree not to destroy the riparian forest buffer or field side boundary markers for 10 years. I agree to maintain 70% planting survival rate during the contract period (replanting expenses are the responsibility of the landowner years 4 through 10, unless cause was due to weather-related events or other acts beyond the landowner's control (e.g. drought or flooding) – cases will need to be evaluated individually).
4. I agree to permit access to the Kansas Forest Service and/or Kansas Forest Service contract personnel or DOC personnel for the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of the 66 foot wide riparian forest buffer for 10 years.
5. Should I destroy the riparian forest buffer or field side boundary markers, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to repay 100% of the incentive payment funds.
6. I will not allow cattle to access the riparian forest buffer area.
7. The practice incentive payment will be made to the landowner once the acres are certified, the permanent markers are installed, and the riparian forest buffer is certified as complete by the Kansas Forest Service.
8. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) soil rental rate for the 66 foot wide riparian forest buffer area will be used as the basis for payment. Payment will be determined by multiplying the FSA soil rental rate by the acres in the 66 foot wide riparian forest buffer by 10 (years).
9. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
10. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the State and Federal debt collections Kansas Treasury Offset Program administered by the State of Kansas, Department of Administration, Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

Note: A landowner receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the State of Kansas. All corporations with the exception of medical corporations are exempt from 1099 reporting.

**Streambank Riparian Buffer  
 Incentive Payment**

--

Part IV – Landowner Agreement

This contract is entered into between the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (referred to as the DOC) and the undersigned landowner(s) on the site identified in PART I. By signing below, the landowner understands and agrees that upon his/her signature this contract will become effective, as evidenced by the conservation district electronic seal on PART II affixed by an authorized conservation district representative and the DOC electronic seal affixed by an authorized DOC representative. Furthermore, the undersigned landowner agrees to the terms set forth herein by the regulations governing the DOC Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program to include:

1. All program participants receiving incentive payments for practices are required to follow the DOC Approved Standards and Specifications. The contents and terms stated in practice code **004 Streambank Riparian Buffer Incentive Payment** shall be considered part of this agreement and shall be carried out by the applicant as a condition of receiving a practice incentive payment.
2. I agree to be responsible for the total cost of planting stock and installation, unless other sources such as RCPP/EQIP are providing funding.
3. As a condition of accepting the state practice incentive payment, I agree not to destroy the riparian forest buffer or field side boundary markers for 10 years. I agree to maintain 70% planting survival rate during the contract period (replanting expenses are the responsibility of the landowner years 4 through 10, unless the cause was due to weather-related events or other acts beyond the landowner's control (e.g. drought or flooding) – cases will need to be evaluated individually).
4. I agree to permit access to the Kansas Forest Service and/or Kansas Forest Service contract personnel or DOC personnel for the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of the 66 foot wide riparian forest buffer for 10 years.
5. Should I destroy the riparian forest buffer or field side boundary markers, it is understood that I may be declared ineligible for future cost-share funds and will be required to repay 100% of the incentive payment funds.
6. I will not allow cattle to access the riparian forest buffer area.
7. The practice incentive payment will be made to the landowner once the acres are certified, the permanent markers are installed, and the riparian forest buffer is certified as complete by the Kansas Forest Service.
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9. When a change of ownership occurs on land before the 10-year expiration of the Landowner Agreement practice maintenance provision, it is the responsibility of the cost-share recipient to obtain in writing a contractual agreement with the new owner to transfer the contract maintenance obligations. This can be accomplished by including the contract maintenance obligations in either the real estate contract or a separate contract. The language should also include the DOC contract number, the practice(s), and the legal description. A copy of the contractual agreement shall be provided to the conservation district. If such an agreement is not made, the contract practice maintenance provision shall remain binding with the original contract signatories.
10. If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the debt must be paid in accordance with K.S.A.75-6201 et seq. The amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the State and Federal debt collections Kansas Treasury Offset Program administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administrations, Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

## SAMPLE ONLY – NOT FOR USE

Note: A landowner receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the State of Kansas. All corporations with the exception of medical corporations are exempt from 1099 reporting.

\_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT  
**NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT – LANDUSER AGREEMENT**

I understand that my soil or manure test(s) is paid for by the Non-point Source Pollution Control Fund through the \_\_\_\_\_ county conservation district and are limited to \$\_\_\_\_\_ per test. Each landowner/operator may submit \_\_\_\_\_ soil samples to be tested each year.

These State Water Plan Funds are provided to improve water quality. Compliance with KSU Extension or certified laboratory fertilizer recommendation is required. Fertilizer application cannot exceed 110% of recommended amounts to maintain cost-share eligibility. I therefore agree to follow the recommendations that I receive from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office for applying nutrients.

By signing this agreement, I also acknowledge the test(s) submitted for cost-share are within \_\_\_\_\_ County.

Printed Landuser Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed Landuser Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner: \_\_\_\_\_ Operator: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tests to be analyzed: \_\_\_\_\_

Test Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

## NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT LEDGER

Date	Test Number	Landuser Name	Operator or Landowner	Address = Lawn Legal Description – Field	Type of Test	Test Cost	Paid

## Example Letters

### *Happy County Conservation District*

P.O. Box 170      123 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Gladville, KS 66600

EXAMPLE NEWS RELEASE  
Cost-Share Sign-Up



January 31, 2011

Contact: Ima Good, District Manager  
620.581.2211

### **For immediate release**

Happy County Conservation District is conducting a sign-up February 1 through March 11, to accept requests for state financial assistance to install enduring conservation practices. The conservation district administers state cost-share programs locally to improve water quality and reduce soil erosion. Funding is provided by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) through appropriation from the Kansas Water Plan Fund.

Landowners with natural resource concerns on their property are encouraged to visit the Happy County Conservation District to discuss the possibility of receiving state financial assistance. Funding is provided through cost-share payments to landowners for eligible practices such as terraces, grassed waterways, field windbreaks, grass plantings, livestock water supplies, cross fencing, and abandoned well plugging. The sign-up does not guarantee approval of cost-share financial assistance. Projects started or completed prior to being approved for funding are not eligible for these funds.

Following the sign-up deadline each request is carefully reviewed to ensure eligibility. The proposed project is ranked according to a system developed by Happy County Conservation District. The ranking system ensures fairness to landowners and ensures cost-share funds are used to meet local conservation priorities. Landowners approved for the program are notified of the practice(s) approved and the estimated amount of cost-share that will be provided. Before the work can begin the contract is approved by the DOC and must be signed by the landowner(s).

The conservation district works closely with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to protect and conserve natural resources, primarily soil and water. Conservation practices funded with state cost-share funds must be installed and maintained according to NRCS and DOC specifications. It is necessary that landowners work closely with NRCS in the planning stage to ensure practices are applied correctly. Technical assistance for these practices is provided free of charge by the USDA.

For more information concerning state cost-programs and other available services, please contact Ima Good, district manager, Happy County Conservation District, 620.581.2211.

###





Happy County Conservation District  
123 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Gladville, KS 65432  
Telephone: 785.432.1234 Fax: 785.432.4321

---

July 7, 2010

Don Milo  
1001 Smile Road  
Pleasant Valley, KS 65432

Dear Mr. Milo:

It is my pleasure to inform you that your request for financial assistance to plug an abandoned water well on your property (NW1/4 NW1/4 of 18-19-20) ranked high enough to qualify for state cost-share through the local program administered by the Happy County Conservation District. You have been **tentatively** approved for \$950, an amount based on the estimated units to plug the well.

Please carefully review the enclosed Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture Contract for Financial Assistance and verify all the owners of the property are listed with correct landowner information. If the landowner information is correct and you concur with the landowner agreement terms on Part IV, sign, date, and promptly return this Contract to the Happy County Conservation District. Please contact this office immediately if any changes are necessary. **The Contract is not valid until it is signed by the landowner(s) (or by their Power of Attorney) and will be void unless returned to this office within 20 days of the date of this letter.** Upon receipt of the signed Contract, I will notify you when you can proceed with the Contract. I will then provide you with a copy of the Contract.

Please note, the Contract is for an estimated amount of work. The payment will be based on the approved components and will be paid at 70% of the county average cost, not to exceed the original amount approved. If the completed practice(s) amount of cost-share exceeds the original approved amount, landowner(s) could receive an additional amount upon availability up to the \$1,000 project limit.

Wells must be plugged by a licensed well driller or by the well owner. The procedure to plug a well is outlined in *Plugging Abandoned Wells*, which is also enclosed with this letter. Landowners planning to hire a well driller/contractor are encouraged to get a quote prior to construction. It is the responsibility of the landowner to contact a licensed well driller/contractor and ensure coordination with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) personnel, 785.432.1234, to complete the Well Plugging Worksheet before the work begins. Please make arrangements to have the work completed as soon as possible, and notify the conservation district when finished so the NRCS can certify that the work has been completed to specifications. All work must be completed and bill(s) along with the Water Well Plugging Record, Form WWC-5P, submitted to our office on or before the **Contract Project Completion Date of September 7, 2010**. Additionally, all plugged water wells shall be registered with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) by the contractor who will provide copies of the Water Well Plugging Record, Form WWC-5P, to KDHE, Bureau of Water. The Water Well Plugging Record forms are available at the Happy County Conservation District office for landowners that are plugging their own well. Be sure to contact this office to communicate any complications related to progress of completing the Contract.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Should you decide at any time that you do not want to proceed with this Contract, please notify this office, so your Contract can be cancelled and another landowner may be provided financial assistance. If you have any further questions, please come by the office or give me call at 785.432.1234, ext. 3.

Sincerely,

Ima Good  
District Manager

Enclosures: Contract for Financial Assistance, State Code NPS-2011-2, with return envelope  
*Plugging Abandoned Wells*



Happy County Conservation District  
123 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Gladville, KS 65432  
Telephone: 785.432.1234 Fax: 785.432.4321

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July 7, 2010

Mr. and Mrs. John Urban  
515 Sunshine Lane  
Everwood, CO 80012

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Urban:

It is my pleasure to inform you that your request for financial assistance for an on-site wastewater system ranked high enough to qualify for state cost-share through the local program administered by the Happy County Conservation District. You have been approved for cost-share assistance not to exceed \$3,000 to assist with the costs associated with upgrading the onsite waste system on your property located at 1212 SW Sunflower Street, Smalltown, KS. Please note, that the cost-share payment will be considered taxable income.

Please carefully review the enclosed Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture Contract for Financial Assistance and verify all the owners of the property are listed with correct landowner information. If the landowner information is correct and you concur with the landowner agreement terms on Part IV, sign, date, and promptly return this Contract to the Happy County Conservation District. Please contact this office immediately if any changes are necessary. **The Contract is not valid until it is signed by the landowner(s) (or by their Power of Attorney) and will be void unless returned to this office within 20 days of the date of this letter.** Upon receipt of the signed Contract, I will notify you when you can proceed with the Contract. I will then provide you with a copy of the Contract.

Before your system can be installed, if you haven't done so already, you must obtain a Wastewater Permit from the Happy County Health Department, 303 Red Oak Street, Gladville, KS. Landowners are encouraged to get a quote from licensed wastewater system installers prior to construction. It is the responsibility of the landowner to contact a contractor and ensure coordination with the Health Department personnel, 785.432.4321, to design and lay out the practice before the contractor begins work. Please make arrangements to have the work completed as soon as possible, and notify the Happy County Health Department when finished so the work can be certified that it has been completed to specifications. All work must be completed and bill(s) submitted to our office on or before the **Contract Project Completion Date of August 9, 2010**. Be sure to contact this office to communicate any complications related to progress of completing the Contract.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Should you decide at any time that you do not want to proceed with this Contract, please notify this office, so your Contract can be cancelled and another landowner may be provided financial assistance. If you have any further questions, please come by the office or give me call at 785.432.1234, ext. 3.

Sincerely,

Ima Good  
District Manager

Enclosure: Contract for Financial Assistance, State Code NPS-2011-1, with return envelope  
cc: Happy County Health Department



Happy County Conservation District  
123 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Gladville, KS 65432  
Telephone: 785.432.1234 Fax: 785.432.4321

---

July 7, 2010

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Farmer  
777 Lucky Road  
Green Field, KS 67890

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Farmer:

It is my pleasure to inform you that your request for financial assistance to install gradient terraces on your property (NE1/4 SW1/4 of 17-18-19) ranked high enough to qualify for state cost-share through the local program administered by the Happy County Conservation District. You have been **tentatively** approved for \$3,808, an amount based on the estimated units to install the terraces.

Please carefully review the enclosed Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture Contract for Financial Assistance and verify all the owners of the property are listed with correct landowner information. If the landowner information is correct and you concur with the landowner agreement terms on Part IV, sign, date, and promptly return this Contract to the Happy County Conservation District. Please contact this office immediately if any changes are necessary. **The Contract is not valid until it is signed by the landowner(s) (or by their Power of Attorney) and will be void unless returned to this office within 20 days of the date of this letter.** Upon receipt of the signed Contract, I will notify you when you can proceed with the Contract. I will then provide you with a copy of the Contract.

Please note, the Contract is for an estimated amount of work. The payment will be based on the eligible actual units constructed and will be paid at 70% of the county average cost, not to exceed the original amount approved. If the completed practice(s) amount of cost-share exceeds the original approved amount, landowner(s) could receive an additional amount upon availability up to the \$5,000 project limit.

Landowners are encouraged to get a quote from contractors prior to construction. It is the responsibility of the landowner to contact a contractor and ensure coordination with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) personnel, 785.432.1234, to design and stake the practice before the contractor begins work. Please make arrangements to have the work completed as soon as possible, and notify the conservation district when finished so the NRCS can certify that the work has been completed to specifications. All work must be completed and bill(s) submitted to our office on or before the **Contract Project Completion Date of September 7, 2010**. Be sure to contact this office to communicate any complications related to progress of completing the Contract.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and interest in conservation. Should you decide at any time that you do not want to proceed with this Contract, please notify this office, so your Contract can be cancelled and another landowner may be provided financial assistance. If you have any further questions, please come by the office or give me call at 785.432.1234, ext. 3.

Sincerely,

Ima Good  
District Manager

Enclosure: Contract for Financial Assistance, State Code WR-2011-1, with return envelope



Happy County Conservation District  
123 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Gladville, KS 65432  
Telephone: 785.432.1234 Fax: 785.432.4321

---

August 1, 2010

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Farmer  
777 Lucky Road  
Green Field, KS 67890

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Farmer:

This letter is regarding the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) Contract for Financial Assistance for the gradient terraces installed on your property (NE1/4 SW1/4 of 17-18-19). I have submitted a request for payment to the DOC in the amount of \$3,778.25. Mr. Farmer should be receiving a check in the mail within the next few weeks from the State of Kansas for \$3,778.25 which is 100% of the cost-share payment as per Contract.

Enclosed, please find a copy of the Certification of Completion/Request for Payment. This document includes the computations arriving at the cost-share amount and the approved amount for payment. A landowner, except corporations, receiving \$600 or more in cost-share assistance will receive Form 1099-G from the State of Kansas in January for tax purposes.

If records indicate you have a debt owed to the State of Kansas, a Kansas municipality or a District Court, the amount owed may be deducted from the earned cost-share amount by the Accounts Receivable Setoff Program in accordance with K.S.A. 75-6201 et seq. This program is administered by the State of Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports.

Please keep in mind that by signing the Contract, you agreed to properly maintain the practice(s) for a minimum of 10 years, July 2020. If for any reason the practice(s) is not properly maintained according to the DOC standard and specifications, you will be required to pay back on a prorated basis, the State of Kansas cost-share funds received in accordance to the Contract provisions. Additionally, it is your responsibility that if the land where the practice(s) was installed sells before 10 years, to obtain in writing a contract with the new owner to transfer the maintenance obligations as stated in the Contract to the new landowner. A copy of the transferred contract must be provided to the Happy County Conservation District. If such contract is not made, the original Contract shall remain binding with the original landowner who received the cost-share assistance.

Thank you for allowing the Happy County Conservation District the opportunity to serve you! If you have any questions, or if we can be of any further service to you, please call me at 785.432.1234, ext. 3.

Sincerely,

Ima Good  
District Manager

Enclosure: Copy of Certification of Completion/Request for Payment, State Code WR-2011-1

**EXAMPLE**  
**Happy County Conservation District**  
**State Cost-Share Financial Assistance**  
**Request Form**

For District Use Only	
Date Received	_____
Eligible Practice?	_____
HUC	_____
C-S Program	_____
Contract #	_____

**Please complete for cost-share financial assistance consideration:**

Cost-share financial assistance requested for the following conservation practice(s):

\_\_\_\_\_

When will the practice(s) be installed/completed? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the current land use? \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_ Tract #: \_\_\_\_\_ Field #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Indicate location of proposed project on aerial map.)

Landowner's Name (as appearing on deed):  
 \_\_\_\_\_

SSN/FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Operator's Name & Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Multiple landowners? Yes No If yes, please add additional landowners' information on next page with percent share.

**NOTE:**

- Completing this form does **not** guarantee cost-share financial assistance.
- Construction/installation/implementation of this practice(s) started prior to contract approval will result in ineligibility for cost-share financial assistance.
- Each proposed project will be evaluated and ranked based on established criteria.
- An on-site evaluation of proposed projects may be conducted by the conservation district/NRCS staff to determine eligibility of the project.
- If approved for cost-share financial assistance, the landowner(s) must sign a contract agreeing to the terms set forth in the contract. Certain projects have additional requirements.  
 (***District inputs optional policies and additional requirements here.***)
- You will be notified of the status of your request for cost-share financial assistance by a letter from the Happy County Conservation District that will be mailed (***insert date***).

***Funding for state cost-share programs is provided by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture through appropriation from the Kansas Water Plan Fund.***

**EXAMPLE**  
**Happy County Conservation District**  
**State Cost-Share Financial Assistance**  
**Request Form (Continued)**

**Multiple Landowner's:**

Landowner's Name (as appearing on deed):

\_\_\_\_\_

SSN/FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Percent Share: \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner's Name (as appearing on deed):

\_\_\_\_\_

SSN/FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Percent Share: \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner's Name (as appearing on deed):

\_\_\_\_\_

SSN/FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Percent Share: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **ACCESS ROAD (Code 560)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

An earthen roadway constructed by ground clearing and shaping for access to a relocated livestock facility.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

A travelway constructed to facilitate access to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

The absence of an established roadway sufficient to provide all weather access to a relocated livestock facility. Must be in conjunction with a relocated livestock facility meeting DOC eligibility requirements. See Chapter 5 for livestock waste provisions.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:

(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)

i. Shaping (acre)

- (1) Shaping required to prevent flooding or washout of the roadway.
- (2) Shaping to allow proper discharge and runoff.
- (3) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.

ii. Earthwork (cubic yard)

- (1) Includes earthwork involved in the structure.
- (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.

iii. Gravel or rock (cubic yard)

- (1) County average cost to be figured by cubic yard.

iv. Culvert (linear foot)

- (1) Culvert 18" – 36"
- (2) Culvert < 18"

- (3) Culvert > 36"
- (4) County average cost to be figured by linear foot.

v. Geotextile (square yard)

- (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed under rock fill and surface material.
- (2) County average cost to be figured by the square yard.

b. Associated Practices

- i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
- ii. Other practices associated with a livestock waste system.

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY (Code 316)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To decrease non-point source pollution of surface and ground water resources.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where animal carcass treatment or disposal must be considered as a component of a waste management system for livestock or poultry operations.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:

- a. Chest type freezer with removable trays for dead animals set on a concrete slab. (each)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured by the unit cost for each freezer installed.
- b. Dual burning incinerator approved for dead animals set on a concrete slab. (each)
  - i. County average cost is figured by the unit cost for each incinerator installed
- c. Concrete block lined disposal pit with a concrete slab cover and two chute openings. (Square Foot)
  - i. County average cost is figured on the square feet of pit area.

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **BRUSH CONTROL MANAGEMENT (Code 314A)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

This practice will be applied to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

- Restore desired vegetative cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and/or enhance stream flow.
- Restore natural plant community balance.
- Reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired and unwanted plants.
- Manage non-herbaceous plants on rangeland, and warm and cool season pasture and haylands.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies on rangeland, and warm and cool season pasture and haylands where removal or reduction of excessive woody (non-herbaceous) plants is desired. Where adjustments in grazing management, prescribed burning, and other conservation practices will not restore the kind of plant cover needed to attain conservation objectives within a reasonable time frame.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. County average cost is to be figured by the acre. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Mechanical Treatment High Infestation Level (acre)
  - ii. Mechanical Treatment Medium Infestation Level (acre)
  - iii. Chemical Ground Broadcast Treatment (acre)
  - iv. Chemical Ground Spot Treatment (acre)
  - v. Chemical Aerial Broadcast Treatment (acre)

- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Prescribed Burning (Code No. 338) (DOC cost-share is not authorized.)

## 5. POLICIES

- a. This practice provides a cost-share incentive for the implementation of a brush management plan for the control of non-herbaceous plants on rangeland, and warm and cool season pasture and haylands.
- b. A NRCS prescribed burning plan will be followed, if applicable.
- c. A NRCS brush management plan shall be designed and certified using form KS-ECS-314.
- d. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3.
- e. An exclusion cage shall be installed in warm season pastures to NRCS Standards and Specifications prior to submitting the CS-4.
- f. Broadcast and aerial treatment will be eligible only where mechanical or spot treatments are not practical. If broadcast or aerial treatment is needed, justification will be documented in the producer's case file.
- g. To be eligible, the canopy cover of the species must be in the High or Medium Infestation Level according to the NRCS practice code for Brush Management.
- h. Grazing lands treated by this practice shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- i. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- j. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

## **BRUSH MANAGEMENT (Code 314)**

### **RW Only**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Removal, reduction, or manipulation of phreatophytes in riparian areas.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

This practice may be applied to reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired plants and phreatophytes in riparian areas. The practice will also be used to restore desired vegetative cover to protect soils, improve water quality and enhance stream flow.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies on rangeland, native or naturalized pasture, and pasture and haylands where removal or reduction of phreatophytes in riparian areas is desired and where removal of phreatophytes will conserve moisture.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. County average cost is to be figured by the acre. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Chemical spray mix (acre)
  - ii. Application cost (acre)
  - iii. Mechanical cost (acre)
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Other phreatophytes management practices involving cultural and biological control may be considered by the DOC at the recommendation of the conservation district.
  - ii. Prescribed Burning (Code No. 338) (DOC cost-share is not authorized.)

#### **5. POLICIES**

- a. This practice provides a cost-share incentive for the implementation of a brush management plan for the control of phreatophytes on rangeland, pasture, and hayland within riparian areas.
- b. A NRCS prescribed burning plan will be followed, if applicable.

- c. A NRCS brush management plan shall be designed and certified using form KS-ECS-314.
- d. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet from, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3.
- e. An exclusion cage shall be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications prior to submitting the CS-4.



## CHANNEL BANK VEGETATION (Code 322)

NPS, RW

### 1. DEFINITION

Establishing and maintaining vegetative cover on channel banks, berms, and associated spoil areas.

### 2. PURPOSE

Stabilize channel banks and adjacent areas and reduce erosion and sedimentation.

### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to establishing vegetation on channel banks, berms, and associated spoil areas. This practice is used in conjunction with Streambank and Shoreline Protection, Code 580.

### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Planting (per tree/shrub)
    - (1) Tree – Bareroot (per tree)
    - (2) Tree – Containerized (per tree)
    - (3) Tree – Other (per tree)
    - (4) Shrub (per shrub)
    - (5) Tree components include planting site preparation, tree, shrubs, and planting costs.
    - (6) County average cost for tree components are to be figured per tree/ shrub
  - ii. Nut planting (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (by acre)
  - iv. Seedbed Preparation – Standing Cover (by acre)
  - v. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (by acre)
  - vi. Cover Crop (by acre)
  - vii. Nurse Crop (by acre)

viii. Seed Mix (by acre)

(1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10

ix. Seeding Cost (by acre)

**5. LIMITATIONS**

a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:

i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.

ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **CLOSURE OF WASTE IMPOUNDMENTS (Code 360)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

The closure of waste impoundments (treatment lagoons and liquid storage facilities) that are no longer used for their intended purpose in an environmentally safe manner.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

Protect the quality of surface water and ground water resources.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Where agricultural waste impoundments are no longer needed as a part of a waste management system and are to be permanently closed.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:

- a. Earthwork (by cubic yard)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of total storage in the structure after the sludge is removed.

#### **5. POLICIES**

The closure shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations including pollutant discharge elimination system requirements.

## **COMPOSTING FACILITY (Code 317)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A facility to process raw manure or other raw organic by-products into a biologically stable organic material.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To reduce the pollution potential of organic agricultural wastes to surface and ground water.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where all of the following are present:

- a. Organic waste material is generated by agricultural production or processing.
- b. A composting facility is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system.
- c. A composting facility can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air and/or water resources.
- d. There is a need to improve air quality by reducing the emissions of odorous gases.
- e. The facility is operated as a component of an agricultural management system.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:

- a. Shaping (acre)
  - i. Includes all earthwork necessary to construct the structure to meet specification.
  - ii. County average cost is to be figured by the acre.
- b. Mechanical Composter set on a concrete slab (each)
  - i. County average cost is figured by the unit cost for each composter installed
- c. Structure Facility (square foot)
  - i. County average cost is figured on the square feet of the structure. Structure consists of concrete slab and walls, but not including the roof structure.

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **CONCENTRATED NON-CONFINED LIVESTOCK (Code 390)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A state cost-share enhancement to the federal Environment Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) for the Concentrated Non-Confined Animal Waste resource concern.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To provide an additional incentive to landowners to increase participation in the EQIP cost-share program for the Concentrated Non-Confined Animal Waste resource concern.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This cost-share enhancement applies to landowners who have an approved EQIP contract under the Concentrated Non-Confined Animal Waste riparian resource concern.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The following component is authorized for cost-share:
  - i. Co-Pay EQIP
- b. Contact DOC when the district is ready to complete a contract under this practice. Include the landowners name and the total cost of the DOC eligible practices in the EQIP contract.

#### **5. POLICIES**

- a. An EQIP contract for Concentrated Non-Confined Animal Waste may be enhanced by up to 20% for a cost-share maximum rate of 90%. Contract payment will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost for DOC eligible practices. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 90%. Only DOC eligible practices that are part of the approved EQIP contract are eligible for the cost-share enhancement.
- b. This practice should be used to stimulate participation in the EQIP cost-share program for the Concentrated Non-Confined Animal Waste resource concern. For this to be effective, conservation districts should promote this practice prior to a landowner signing up for EQIP. A landowner that has already signed up for EQIP for this resource concern does not need this extra incentive to participate in the program.

#### **6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **CONSTRUCTED WETLAND (Code 656)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A wetland constructed to treat wastewaters from confined animal operations.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

This practice treats waste waters from confined animal operations to include milkhouse wastewater and silage leachate by the biological, chemical, and physical activities of a constructed wetland for the primary purpose of water quality improvement.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. This practice applies where:
  - i. An overall waste management system has been planned, and
  - ii. Waste generated by agricultural production or processing needs treatment.
- b. See Chapter 5 for livestock waste provisions.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation by cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure, whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe (per linear foot)
    - (1) Pipe sizes eligible for cost-sharing are determined by the conservation district.
    - (2) County average cost is figured per linear foot.

- ii. Water Level Control Structure (per unit installed)
  - (1) Inline water control structure, inlet and outlet pipe, manually tamped backfill, and other components required to complete this structure.
  - (2) County average cost is figured per unit installed.
- iii. Drop Log Structure (each)
  - (1) Includes structure and all components necessary for installation.
  - (2) County average cost is figured by each structure.
- iv. Hydrophytic vegetation (each)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured per plant.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342).
  - ii. Waste Storage Facility (see Code No. 313)
  - iii. Waste Treatment Lagoon (see Code No. 359)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Wastewater from all confined animal feeding, sewage treatment, or milkhouse operations must be treated in a lagoon or waste storage pond prior to discharge into a constructed wetland.
- b. The landowner shall obtain necessary local, state, and federal permits that apply before wetland construction, including water rights if required.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS (Code 332)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

Strips of perennial vegetation alternated with wider cultivated strips that are farmed on the contour.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To stabilize the soil, reduce erosion, trap nutrients and pesticides, and improve wildlife habitat.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. On cropland where sheet and soil erosion are problems and contouring is practical.
- b. As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, excluding shaping; or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iv. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - v. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)



- vii. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
- viii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)
- ix. Cover Crop (acre)
- x. Nurse Crop (acre)
- xi. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xii. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xiii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years. In the event of a vegetation kill by drifting herbicides, the landowner is responsible for re-establishment of the vegetation or repayment according to the maintenance agreement.

## CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS RESEEDING (Code 332r)

### WR ONLY

#### 1. DEFINITION

Strips of perennial vegetation alternated with wider cultivated strips that are farmed on the contour.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To stabilize the soil, reduce erosion, trap nutrients and pesticides, and improve wildlife habitat.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

A one-time reseeded of a failed grass stand when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner on previously state cost-shared seeding.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10, or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)

- viii. Cover Crop (acre)
- ix. Nurse Crop (acre)
- x. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xi. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand is eligible when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner.
- b. A maximum of 50% cost-share rate is eligible for reseeding.
- c. All eligible components for this practice are eligible for reseeding.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years or the lifespan of the practice. In the event of a vegetation kill by drifting herbicides, the landowner is responsible for re-establishment of the vegetation or repayment according to the maintenance agreement.

## **CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (Code 342)**

### **WR, NPS, and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Establishing permanent vegetation such as grasses or legumes/forbs used as a part of a seed mixture 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.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by water or wind.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

On areas with existing or expected high rates of erosion or degraded sites that usually cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment and/or management, and if left untreated, could be severely damaged by erosion or sedimentation or could cause significant off-site damage. An example of an applicable area is a gullied or denuded area, earthen dam, terrace or waterway where vegetation is difficult to establish by usual planting methods.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, excluding shaping; or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
  - iii. One time reseeding of a failed cover crop as determined by NRCS.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iv. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)

- v. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - viii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)
  - ix. Cover Crop (acre)
  - x. Cover Crop Reseeding (acre) one time only
  - xi. Nurse Crop (acre)
  - xii. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
    - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
  - xiii. Seeding Cost (acre)
  - xiv. Sprigging Cost (acre)
- c. Associated Practices: Many practices may require Critical Area Planting.

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## CRITICAL AREA PLANTING RESEEDING (Code 342r)

### WR, NPS, and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

Establishing permanent vegetation such as grasses or legumes/forbs used as a part of a seed mixture 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.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by water or wind.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

A one-time reseeded of a failed grass stand when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner on previously state cost-shared seeding.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, excluding shaping; or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Clean Tilled (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)

- viii. Cover Crop (acre)
- ix. Nurse Crop (acre)
- x. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xi. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand is eligible when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner.
- b. A maximum of 50% cost-share rate is eligible for reseeding.
- c. All eligible components for this practice are eligible for reseeding.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.
  - iii. Cost-sharing is not authorized in conjunction with a LWM project.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **DIKE (Code 356)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To assist in regulating water for protection of feedlots and to make better use of drainage facilities.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Class III dikes constructed in rural or agricultural areas to prevent floodwater from entering farmsteads and feedlots.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **DIVERSION (Code 362)**

### **WR, NPS\*, and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To divert excess water from one area for use or safe disposal in other areas.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to sites where:

- a. Runoff damages cropland, pastureland, farmsteads, feedlots, or conservation practices such as terraces or stripcropping.
- b. Surface flow and shallow subsurface flow caused by seepage are damaging sloping upland.
- c. Runoff is in excess and available for use on nearby sites.
- d. A diversion is required as part of a livestock waste system.
- e. A diversion is required to control erosion and runoff on urban or developing areas and construction or mining sites.

**\*NPS: When required as part of a livestock waste system or when addressing a head cut coming out of a riparian area into a field under the Sediment Control project type.**

**Note: The location of a diversion and its outlet shall comply with Kansas State law. Diversions shall not outlet on the right-of-way of a public road or utility without written approval from the proper authority.**

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Earthwork – Gradient
    - (2) Earthwork – Level
    - (3) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.

(4) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.

b. Associated Practices

i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

ii. Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620)

**5. POLICIES**

a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **DRY HYDRANT (Code 432)**

### **WR ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

Provide access to water supplies for use in combating wildfire, and prescribed burning.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. Where a dependable source of water (capable of supplying 250 gallons per minute for a continuous 2-hour period), and where it is necessary to draft water for fire protection.
- b. Exceptions are allowed for underground 10,000 gallon tanks where surface water supplies are not available.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The conservation district will develop a county average cost per complete practice - each. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Hydrant head, end cap, suction hose support, riser, elbows, pipe, couplings, connections, pipe support, strainers, strainer cap, screens and labor.
- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

#### **5. POLICIES**

- a. Permits may be required from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources.
- b. Water use agreement shall be secured from the legal property owner. Written permission should be developed in cooperation with the municipal, town or county attorney.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-share is not authorized for:
  - i. Access road
  - ii. Access road improvements
  - iii. Signage
  - iv. Guard rail/post

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ELIMINATION OF ABANDONED ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM (Code 110 A)</b></p>
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**NPS ONLY**

**1. DEFINITION**

The elimination (permanent closure or removal) of abandoned, improperly constructed, or inactive seepage pits (rat holes), cesspools, drainage pits and septic tanks used by a single family residence.

**2. PURPOSE**

Proper closure would eliminate a possible pathway of groundwater contamination, a safety hazard from possible collapse of the top or opening, and future problems with structural integrity for construction at or near the site. The use of seepage pits as an approved method of disposing of wastewater is not authorized. To eliminate contamination and safety hazards abandoned seepage pits, cesspools, drainage pits and septic systems should be permanently closed or removed.

**3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

The abandonment of a failing wastewater system to include seepage pits (rat holes), cesspools, drainage pits and septic systems as a result of system renovation to meet standards or the abandonment of a home site. The county sanitarian, public health officer or other qualified official will determine if the existing onsite wastewater treatment system meets applicable standards (local code or Kansas regulations). A site assessment by the county sanitarian will confirm that a contamination potential exists of the abandoned system.

**4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice or for individual components.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice/closure is to be figured by the each.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard or per system)
    - (1) Removal of existing cesspool and/or septic tank covers.
    - (2) Crushing, removal and/or back fill of cesspool.

- (3) Disconnecting cesspool from house.
  - (4) Restore surface grade.
  - (5) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved or per system.
- ii. Pumping (per gallon)
- (1) To empty the contents (water, semi solid or solid organic material) from the cesspool or septic tank.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured on a per gallon or unit basis.
- iii. Grout (bag)
- (1) Bentonite
  - (2) Cement
  - (3) Neat cement
  - (4) County average cost is to be figured by the bag.
- iv. Subsoil fill (cubic yard)
- (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
- v. Aggregate fill (cubic yard)
- (1) Sand
  - (2) Gravel (less than one inch diameter)
  - (3) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
- vi. Chlorine (gallon)
- (1) County average cost is to be figured by the gallon.
- vii. Labor (hour)
- (1) County average cost is to be figured by the hour.

## 5. POLICIES

- a. The elimination or closure of cesspool procedures should follow rules established by KDHE for dug wells when groundwater is intercepted by the cesspool. The required plugging procedure is outlined in Extension bulletin *Plugging Abandoned Wells*, MF-935 (Revised) dated January 1998 available at local county extension offices. A plugging report is not required by KDHE as plugging cesspools is not addressed in Kansas law. However, if the structure intercepts groundwater, regardless of how it was used, it is a well and all requirements used for well plugging must be met including filing the WWC-5p report with KDHE.
- b. The recommendations contained in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication, *Plugging Cisterns, Cesspools, Septic Tanks and Other Holes*, MF-2246, dated July 1998, shall be followed on all 110A projects.
- c. Lateral lines may be left in place and considered dormant sewer lines.
- d. If assistance is unavailable from the county health department, contact the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture, KDHE State Office or the local Extension Agent.

**Note: Additional information is available in the *Environmental Health Handbook* that can be ordered from the KSU Cooperative Extension Service, 785.532.5813.**

## 5. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## FENCING (Code 382)

### WR, NPS, and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

To exclude livestock from areas that should be protected from grazing, protect new seedlings and plantings from grazing, subdivide grazing land to permit use of grazing systems and utilize grazing management strategies to enhance grass conditions, or to prevent concentration of animals in the riparian zone.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Where practice is utilized:

- a. To exclude livestock from riparian and wetland areas.
- b. Relocate livestock feeding areas as a pollution control practice.
- c. As a cross-fence when implementing a grazing management plan.
- d. In conjunction with another eligible practice requiring fencing such as waste treatment lagoon or windbreak/shelterbelt establishment.
- e. Existing ponds are eligible for fencing if the pond meets NRCS design specifications or meets eligibility requirements using form KS-ENG-4a found in Section IV under Tools in the NRCS eFOTG. Must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger.

**\*See Chapter 8 for project types and practice eligibility.**

**Note: Practices constructed without state cost-share, but meets DOC requirements are eligible for fencing under this practice code.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. County average cost is to be figured per linear foot. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Fencing (per linear foot)
    - (1) Wire – 4 Strand



- (2) Wire – 5 Strand
  - (3) Wire – Woven
  - (4) Permanent Power Fence.  
Includes wire, posts, bracing, fence fasteners, and labor.
- ii. Fencing for pond (per linear foot)
- (1) Wire – 4 Strand (Pond)
  - (2) Wire – 5 Strand (Pond)
  - (3) Wire - Woven (Pond)
  - (4) Permanent Power Fence  
Includes wire, posts, bracing, fence fasteners, and labor.
  - (5) Heavy Use Area (Pond)  
Access lane fence to include posts, cattle panels or constructed steel pipe panels and cement for posts.
- iii. Waste Control Facilities - includes pipe posts, cable, pipe or steel crossbars and cement for posts (see Special Conditions below).

**5. POLICIES**

- a. In order to be eligible for cost-share on cross-fencing, the following conditions shall be met:
- i. A legal perimeter fence such as a barbwire or similar fence shall be in place around the pasture to receive the cross-fence.
  - ii. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528 signed by the landowner and the NRCS shall be implemented.
  - iii. An exclusion cage shall be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications prior to submitting the CS-4 (not required in a cool season pasture).
  - iv. An exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10-year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
  - v. The permanent vegetation and grazing land served by the pond shall be maintained for a minimum of 10 years.
- b. Special Conditions: Fencing specifications for Waste Control Facility pipe and/or cable perimeter fencing are adopted from KSU recommendations and can be found in Chapter 5. Component applies only to site relocation when pipe and/or cable

perimeter fencing was present at abandoned site.

- c. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.
- e. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

## **6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Perimeter fencing except for those conditions stated in item 3 above.
  - ii. Temporary fencing.

## **7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

**FERTILIZER/PESTICIDE CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE  
(SECONDARY CONTAINMENT: BARRIERS, OPERATIONAL  
AREA/LOADING/RINSATE PADS, STORAGE BUILDINGS) (Code 140)**

**NPS ONLY**

**1. DEFINITION**

Structures built around pesticide and fertilizer storage facilities as well as operational areas to include loading/rinsate pads designed to contain products that have escaped due to leaks, spills, equipment rinsing, impacts, vandalism or ruptured tanks.

**2. PURPOSE**

To describe minimum recommended pollution control practices for non-mobile/non-commercial pesticide storage and containment structures and non-mobile/non-commercial fertilizer storage and containment structures not subject to the requirements of Rules and Regulations authorized by K.S.A. 2-1226. (K.S.A. 2-1226 identifies permitting requirement thresholds that delineate point source pollution from non-point source pollution.). This practice will be limited to demonstration purposes only. One Fluid Fertilizer/Pesticide Containment structure is eligible for cost-share in each county participating in the NPS program.

**Guidelines for prioritizing selection of site:**

- a. Utilize a point system to determine a numeric value for surface water impacted on a site by site basis.
  - i. Drinking water supply (10 to 20 points)
  - ii. Agricultural and industrial water supply (5 to 10 points)
  - iii. Aquatic life support (5 to 10 points)
  - iv. Alluvial aquifer (5 to 10 points)
  - v. Recreation (5 to 10 points)
- b. Utilize a point system to determine a numeric value for groundwater impacted on a site by site basis.
  - i. Public water supply well (10 to 20 points)
  - ii. Industrial water supply well (5 to 10 points)
  - iii. Irrigation wells (5 to 10 points)
  - iv. Livestock water supply wells (5 to 10 points)

- v. Domestic water supply wells (10 to 20 points)
- vi. Groundwater discharge to surface water (5 to 10 points)

**3. CONDITIONS FOR PRACTICE ELIGIBILITY**

- a. A fertilizer secondary containment structure for any above ground fertilizer storage facility with less than 2,000 gallons total storage capacity.
- b. A fertilizer loading pad where less than 125 tons of bulk liquid fertilizer are received into or transferred out of one or more storage containers at a facility during any 365 consecutive days.
- c. Locations should be selected and/or barriers constructed to prevent discharge from fertilizer and/or pesticide storage to be in contact (fertilizers and pesticides must be stored separately and barrier in place to prevent mixing).
- d. A pesticide secondary containment structure for above ground pesticide storage facilities.
- e. Pesticide storage buildings.
- f. A pesticide loading/rinsate pad.
- g. All rinsate or spillage within a chemical secondary containment facility shall be disposed of as required by the product's label and labeling. If the chemical is classified as a hazardous waste, the rinsate or spillage shall be disposed of in a permitted hazardous waste facility according to existing state and federal regulations.
- h. Compliance with all state and federal regulations and label directions in the storage and handling of pesticides.
- i. Install all containment structures according to manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines.
- j. Conservation district or designated qualified representative shall witness installation to certify practice implementation.

**4. POLICIES**

**Storage Secondary Containment:**

- a. Location
  - i. Recommend site be located above the 100 year floodplain. If it is not possible to locate the facility above the 100-year floodplain, a dike may be constructed to protect the facility from the 100-year flood.
  - ii. In a geologically stable area.

- iii. Recommend at least 150 horizontal feet away from a groundwater source and horizontal feet from a surface water source. Vertical separation distance should be at least 100 feet above the seasonal high water table. Separation distance of 100 feet is recommended for rural water lines and utilities.
  - iv. Recommend downhill and downwind from occupied areas. If the facility cannot be located downhill from occupied areas, it could be protected from the 25-year, 24 hour storm to prevent the entrance of storm water and subsequent overflow. (“downwind” means prevailing wind; normally facilities subject to wind drift are located south or southeast of occupied areas for odor control).
- b. Design
- i. Each secondary containment facility shall have a minimum capacity of not less than 110% of the capacity of the largest single storage container, or multiple containers if they are connected, enclosed by the secondary containment facility.
  - ii. Water storage tanks used for mixing pesticides for application shall be located outside any secondary containment barrier.
  - iii. Each secondary containment facility shall be constructed of materials that are of a sufficient thickness and density and of an appropriate composition that is sufficient to confine any discharged or spilled liquid or solid material. The materials used in the construction of the secondary containment facility shall be compatible with the pesticide to be stored and the conditions of the storage. (Refer to Midwest Plan Service’s design recommendations titled, *Designing Facilities for Pesticides and Fertilizer Containment*).
  - iv. The walls of each secondary containment facility shall be designed to withstand a full hydrostatic head of any discharged fluid and weight load of material used in construction.
  - v. Provide a separate containment area around valves, pumps and mixing tanks to catch small leaks and spills that inevitably occur in these areas on a regular basis.
- c. Rainwater Disposal
- i. Each outdoor storage and secondary containment facility shall have adequate rinsate storage to accommodate rainfall collecting in the contained storage area.
  - ii. Roof and extraneous drainage must be diverted away from containment areas.
- d. Loading/Rinsate Pads:
- i. Location
    - (1) Same location requirements as secondary containment.

- ii. Design
  - (1) Constructed with curbs and slopes to the sump and drain valve and have a capacity to hold 100 percent of the largest spray tank used.
  - (2) Each pad shall be designed to hold the entire mobile container during loading or unloading. The pad shall be designed to accommodate all reasonably foreseeable loading conditions to which it is exposed. Cracks and seams shall be kept sealed. Control joints should be used to prevent the concrete from cracking randomly.
  - (3) Each pad shall be designed to prevent accumulation and overflow resulting from precipitation.
  - (4) The curbed and paved surface of the loading pad or area shall form or drain into a liquid tight catch basin.
  
- e. Rinsate/Spillage Disposal
  - i. Pumped into a rinsate holding tank and used as a dilutant for a future spray mix that is legal on the crop and compatible with chemicals being applied.
  - ii. Held in an applicator (sprayer) and applied to suitable land (e.g., idle field, same crop, etc.) In a very dilute form.
  - iii. Trucked away by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.

**Fertilizer and Pesticide Storage. Building development is not eligible for cost-share.**

However, design recommendations are as follows:

- f. Design
  - i. The building material and design should be selected with fire resistance in mind.
  - ii. A sealed concrete floor with curbing is required to contain spills.
  - iii. Pesticide storage buildings shall be ventilated to reduce fumes and dust.
  - iv. The building should be insulated to prevent temperature extremes. Temperature control devices are recommended.
  - v. Explosion proof lights, switches and wiring may be required if flammable gasses or vapors are present in sufficient quantities.
  - vi. All storage tanks must be above ground type.

- vii. Storage containers shall be anchored, as necessary to prevent floatation or instability that might occur as a result of liquid accumulations within a secondary containment facility.
  - i. All valves and fittings must be compatible with and resistant to the chemical being stored and should be supported and protected to minimize potential for accidental discharge.
- g. Organization
  - i. Provide steel shelving or shelves sealed with enamel and segregate chemicals by type.
  - ii. Placing pesticide containers in trays or pans may be all the secondary containment that is needed if small amounts are to be stored.
  - iii. Pesticides labeled as flammable or combustible liquids should be stored according to the label and pertinent local, state and federal fire protection codes.
- h. Security/Safety
  - i. Each storage building or container in which pesticides are stored shall be clearly marked with a description of the contents. All descriptions shall be made in letters at least two inches high.
  - ii. Every storage container connection shall be equipped with a shut-off valve located on the storage container as indicated by standard engineering practice except for any safety relief connection.
  - iii. Fencing is required to secure rinsate tanks, pesticide mixing/loading equipment and empty pesticide containers held for disposal, unless the entire facility is enclosed inside a secured building. Place all valves, pipes and pumps inside the fence or building, if possible.

## **5. RECOMMENDED DESIGN STANDARDS**

Design standards and specifications for Fluid Fertilizer/Pesticide Containment adopted as policy by the DOC is available upon request to the DOC. The adopted standards and specifications are Midwest Plan Service's publication entitled *Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment*. Small storage building design specifications are adopted from Kansas State University recommended designs.

## **6. COMPONENTS**

Due to the complex and unique design requirements of this practice, contact the DOC for guidance/approval regarding the following eligible components:

- a. Labor

- b. Concrete
- c. Reinforcing Steel
- d. Rinsate Pump
- e. Rinsate Storage Tank
- f. Security Fence
- g. Excavation
- h. Pipe
- i. Valves and Fittings

**7. DESIGN CERTIFICATION POLICY**

- a. A qualified representative shall be responsible for certification of Fluid Fertilizer/Pesticide Containment facilities. A qualified representative will include the following:
  - i. An employee of local, state or federal government receiving guidance from a licensed professional engineer and having the appropriate authority to approve the design.
  - ii. A licensed professional engineer.
- b. Practice design certification will consist of the following:
  - i. Verification that practices were installed according to minimum design specifications.
  - ii. Calculation of units and quantities of installed pollution control practices in accordance with DOC cost-share guidelines and policies.
  - iii. Required design documentation:
    - (1) Construction drawings
    - (2) Construction specifications
    - (3) Operation and maintenance plan
    - (4) Design approval certification
    - (5) Table of quantities



- c. If no qualified representative can be obtained to perform practice certification, the DOC shall be advised and will assume or assign responsibility for practice certification.

## **8. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES**

- a. All DOC cost-share Fluid Fertilizer/Pesticide Containment Structures require development and use of an Operation and Maintenance Plan. One copy of the plan will be kept on file at the district office and the facility owner will keep and use a copy. The following guidelines will be followed for Operation and Maintenance Plan development:
  - i. Rainwater Elimination
    - (1) When the rinsate pad is in use the discharge valve will remain closed (as normal) and contain all rinsate. At the end of the use period, the pad will be triple rinsed and the rinsate will be pumped into a holding tank and disposed by one of the methods described above. When the pad is clean, the discharge valve from the pad (or sump) can be left open and any rainwater that falls on the clean pad can be allowed to freely discharge into a grassed waterway.
    - (2) Roof and extraneous drainage must be diverted away from rinsate containment areas.
  - ii. Security/Safety
    - (1) The pesticide storage building must be locked when not in use and posted with pesticide warning signs.
    - (2) Lock all discharge valves when facility is not supervised or in use.
  - iii. Inspection and Maintenance
    - (1) Maintenance: The practice shall be maintained for a minimum of ten years or the manufacturers' life expectancy of the structure, whichever is greater.
    - (2) Inspection: At least monthly the operator of a storage facility shall routinely inspect storage facilities, storage containers and appurtenances to minimize the risk of discharge.

## **9. INFORMATION SOURCES**

Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Water  
Kansas Department of Agriculture  
KSU Extension, Agricultural Engineering  
Midwest Plan Service, *Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment*,  
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 515.294.4337.

## **FIELD BORDER (Code 386)**

### **WR and NPS\***

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To control erosion, to reduce competition from adjacent woodland, if present, and to improve wildlife habitat.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Field edges, especially edges of crop fields.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation.**

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, excluding shaping; or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iv. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - v. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)

- viii. Fertilizer – Potash (pound)
- ix. Cover Crop (acre)
- x. Nurse Crop (acre)
- xi. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xii. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xiii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cost-sharing is not authorized for cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years. In the event of a vegetation kill by drifting herbicides, the landowner is responsible for re-establishment of the vegetation or repayment according to the maintenance agreement.

## **FIELD BORDER RESEEDING (Code 386r)**

### **WR ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To control erosion, to reduce competition from adjacent woodland, if present, and to increase production of wildlife by providing food and/or cover.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner on previously state cost-shared seeding.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)

- viii. Cover Crop (acre)
- ix. Nurse Crop (acre)
- x. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xi. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand is eligible when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner.
- b. A maximum of 50% cost-share rate is eligible for reseeding.
- c. All eligible components for this practice are eligible for reseeding.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cost-sharing is not authorized for cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years. In the event of a vegetation kill by drifting herbicides, the landowner is responsible for reestablishment of the vegetation or repayment according to the maintenance agreement.

## **FILTER STRIP (Code 393)**

### **WR, NPS, and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and waste water.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To remove sediment and other pollutants from runoff or waste water by filtration, deposition, infiltration, absorption, decomposition, and volatilization, thereby reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. Along perennial or intermittent streams, ponds, and lakes; at the lower edge of fields; or above conservation practices such as terraces or diversions.
- b. In areas requiring filter strips as part of a waste management system treating runoff or waste water.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, excluding shaping; or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iv. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - v. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)

- vi. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
- vii. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
- viii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)
- ix. Cover Crop (acre)
- x. Nurse Crop (acre)
- xi. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xii. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xiii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cost-sharing is not authorized for cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years. In the event of a vegetation kill by drifting herbicides, the landowner is responsible for re-establishment of the vegetation or repayment according to the maintenance agreement.

## **FILTER STRIP RESEEDING (Code 393r)**

### **WR and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and waste water.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To remove sediment and other pollutants from runoff or waste water by filtration, deposition, infiltration, absorption, decomposition, and volatilization, thereby reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. A one-time reseeded of a failed grass stand when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner on previously state cost-shared seeding.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5, or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)



- viii. Cover Crop (acre)
- ix. Nurse Crop (acre)
- x. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #5
- xi. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand is eligible when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner.
- b. A maximum of 50% cost-share rate is eligible for reseeding.
- c. All eligible components for this practice are eligible for reseeding.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cost-sharing is not authorized for cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years. In the event of a vegetation kill by drifting herbicides, the landowner is responsible for reestablishment of the vegetation or repayment according to the maintenance agreement.

## **FORAGE AND BIOMASS PLANTING (Code 512)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To reduce erosion.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

On existing pasture and hayland or on land that is converted from other uses.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10, excluding shaping; or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
  - iii. One time reseeding of a failed cover crop as determined by NRCS.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iv. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - v. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)

- viii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)
- ix. Cover Crop (acre)
- x. Cover Crop Reseeding (acre) one time only
- xi. Nurse Crop (acre)
- xii. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10
- xiii. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xiv. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## FORAGE AND BIOMASS RESEEDING (Code 512r)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

To reduce erosion.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

A one-time reseeded of a failed grass stand when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner on previously state cost-shared seeding.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10, or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)
  - viii. Cover Crop (acre)

- ix. Nurse Crop (acre)
- x. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10
- xi. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand is eligible when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner.
- b. A maximum of 50% cost-share rate is eligible for reseeding.
- c. All eligible components for this practice are eligible for reseeding.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT (Code 666)**

### **RW ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

The manipulation of species composition, stand structure, and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To improve the forest stand in riparian areas to increase the quality of a riparian forest buffer.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Forest areas within a riparian zone where forest stand regeneration and understory reestablishment increase the stabilization of stream banks and improve the water quality buffering capacity of the riparian zone.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

a. The following components are authorized for cost share:

i. Tree thinning - Consisting of cutting and/or treating with herbicide (by tree).

(1) County average cost is to be figured by the tree.

ii. Weed and underbrush treatment (by acre).

(1) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.

b. Associated Practice: Fencing (see Code No. 382)

#### **5. POLICIES**

Spacing, density, size class, number and amounts of trees and understory species to be retained will follow established guidelines for the intended purposes.

#### **6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE (Code 410)

### WR, NPS\* and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent formation or advance of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. In areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.
- b. In areas where acceptable, grade stabilization structures may be used as a form of terrace outlet.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation or when addressing a head cut coming out of a riparian area into a field under the Sediment Control project type.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation - per cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure, whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured per cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation.  
The conservation district shall determine the method of computing county average costs. Either of the following methods or a combination of the two are available:
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The numbers below refer to grouped components.

- (a) 4/ - Complete with trash rack, canopy inlet, plastic PVC barrel, anti-seep collars, pipe support, and manually tamped backfill of the barrel.
  - (b) 5/ - Complete with trash rack, canopy inlet, CMP barrel, connecting bands, anti-seep collars, pipe support, and manually tamped backfill of the barrel.
  - (c) 6/ - Complete with trash rack, riser (base and 4' barrel), CMP barrel, connecting bands, anti-seep collars, pipe support, and manually tamped backfill of both the riser and barrel.
- (2) Develop individual average costs for selected pipe sizes and each associated component. County average cost for pipe and individual components is to be figured on a per unit basis.
- iii. Concrete (per block or cubic yard)
  - (1) Concrete – Cubic Yard
  - (2) Concrete – Block #1
  - (3) Concrete – Block #2
  - (4) Concrete – Block #3
  - (5) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
  - (6) County average cost is to be figured per block or cubic yard of concrete.
- iv. Complex formed structure (cubic yard)
  - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured per cubic yard of concrete.
- v. Rip Rap (ton)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the ton.
- vi. Reinforced steel (pound)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the pound.
- vii. Timber wall (per constructed wall/each)
  - (1) Includes materials and labor
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured per constructed wall.



- viii. Gabion (cubic yard)
  - (1) Includes excavation, baskets, lids, rock, gravel, fabric, labor, and other necessary components.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured per cubic yard of rock.
- ix. Geotextile (square yard)
  - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed under rock fill and surface material.
  - (2) County average costs to be figured by the square yard.
- x. Turf Reinforcement Mat (square yard)
  - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed to provide added soil erosion protection to areas being seeded.
  - (2) County average costs to be figured by the square yard.
- b. Cost-sharing is not authorized for single components of this practice, except when practice is designed as a form of terrace outlet.
- c. Associated Practices
  - i. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
  - ii. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6 MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## GRASSED WATERWAY OR OUTLET (Code 412)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

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.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To provide for the disposal of excess surface water from terraces, diversions, or from natural concentrations without damage by erosion or flooding.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

The grassed waterway practice applies where added capacity or vegetative protection, or both, are required and designed for the shaping of natural waterways or side field outlets to control erosion resulting from concentrated runoff where such control can be achieved by grassed waterways alone or in combination with other practices.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Shaping (acre)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork necessary to construct the structure to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. Shaping - berm (acre)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork necessary to construct the structure to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.
  - iii. Shaping – bermless (acre)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork necessary to construct the structure to meet specification.

- (2) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.
- iv. Topsoiling (acre)
  - (1) Includes the added cost to remove and stockpile or haul in topsoil for the waterway.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.
- v. Turf Reinforcement Mat (square yard)
  - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed to provide added soil erosion protection to areas being seeded.
  - (2) County average cost to be figured by the square yard.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
  - ii. Subsurface Drain (see Code No. 606)
  - iii. Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## GRASSED WATERWAY RESTORATION (Code 412r)

### WR ONLY

#### 1. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

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

- a. The waterway must be 20 or more years old.
- b. Capacity is diminished such that runoff frequently flows along the outside edge(s) of waterway. Indicators of this condition include gully formation along the outside edges of the waterway, or a waterway bottom elevation that is approximately equal to or greater than the adjacent field elevation.
- c. Erosion of the waterway bottom or sides is such that gullying is occurring to the extent that vegetation cannot be effectively established.
- d. An adequate, stable outlet is available for the waterway.
- e. Reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the waterway.

#### 2. RESTORATION

Restoration may include any or all of the following:

- a. Reshaping the waterway cross section.
- b. Revegetating the waterway, including any berm and inter-terrace strip areas. (Critical Area Planting - see Code No. 342)
- c. Respreading topsoil over part or the entire waterway.
- d. Installing subsurface drains where necessary to stabilize the waterway and promote the establishment and maintenance of vegetation. (Subsurface Drain - see Code No. 606)
- e. Conversion of gradient terraces to underground tile outlet terraces is not eligible for Terrace Restoration assistance if a suitable or restorable grassed waterway outlet is available.

**3. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

Refer to Grassed Waterway or Outlet – Code No. 412.

**4. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION (Code 561)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

The stabilization of livestock feeding areas and watering areas frequently and intensively used by animals, by surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures.

#### 2. PURPOSE

This practice may be used as part of a livestock waste management system or livestock feeding or watering area to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

A livestock feeding area where a water quality concern exists, an area around a livestock watering facility, or a pond watering access point.

**\*NPS: When relocating a confined animal feeding operation and concrete bunk pads are present at the existing site.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Concrete Bunk Pad (cubic yard)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
  - ii. Gravel, Rock (cubic yard)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
  - iii. Other Cementitious Materials (cubic yard)
  - iv. Geotextile (square yard)
    - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed under rock fill and surface material.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the square yard.

## 5. POLICIES

- a. A livestock feeding area is defined as an area where livestock are continuously feed using bale rings or other similar types of equipment and does not meet the definition of a confined feeding operation. Definition of a confined feeding operation can be found in Chapter 5, Livestock Waste System Definitions.
- b. Concrete bunk pad is only eligible when relocating a confined feeding operation. Only the amount of feet of concrete bunk pad at the existing confined animal feeding site is eligible for cost-share assistance at the new relocated confined animal feeding site.
- c. When there is a need to relocate a livestock feeding area to a more suitable location, the landowner is required to clean and properly dispose of the waste from the existing feeding area and plant vegetation at the site as recommended by the conservation district to maximize nutrient uptake.
- d. A grass buffer area of good quality and dense cover of grass with a minimum area of 3 times the area of the feeding area must be maintained down gradient from the livestock feeding area for the full width of the livestock feeding area.
- e. An operation and maintenance (O&M) plan shall be prepared by NRCS and followed by the landowner. The plan will address the following items:
  - i. Site is to be inspected annually and after significant storm events to identify any repair and maintenance needs.
  - ii. Plan will detail the level of repairs needed to maintain the effectiveness and useful life of the practice.
  - iii. The plan will address periodic removal and management of manure accumulation.

## 6. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL (Code 315)

### WR ONLY

#### 1. DEFINITION

Utilizing environmentally sensitive prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression strategies, to manage invasive perennial sericea lespedeza that directly or indirectly causes damage or annoyance.

#### 2. PURPOSE

This practice is applied as part of an action plan (Conservation Plan or Resource Management System) to minimize negative impacts of sericea lespedeza on soil resources, water resources, plant resources, or animal resources in a rangeland environment.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies in counties that have been declared a sericea lespedeza disaster area by the Kansas Secretary of Agriculture according to K.A.R. 4-8-43 for the control of sericea lespedeza on rangeland using chemical pest control methods.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. County average cost is to be figured by the acre. The incentive includes the following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Chemical spray mix (acre)
  - ii. Application cost (acre)
- b. Other sericea lespedeza management practices involving cultural and mechanical control may be considered by the DOC at the recommendation of the district.

#### 5. POLICIES

- a. Only District Needs Allocation (DNA) funds may be used for this practice.
- f. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3.
- g. An exclusion cage shall be installed according to NRCS Standards and Specifications prior to submitting the CS-4 (not required in a cool season pasture).
- h. An exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10-year duration of the contract.
- i. Incentive payments are eligible on this practice as required under the Conservation Plan, which may require multiple applications.



- j. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- k. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

## **IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING WATER WELLS (Code 008)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A reconditioning of an existing domestic (not irrigation) water well that is currently in use or landowner has intentions of future use, to prevent groundwater contamination in a priority NPS pollution protection area.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To protect public and private water supplies by implementing pollution control practices to prevent and reduce pollution of surface and groundwater entering the aquifers.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

To be eligible for cost-share assistance, a system must be designated failing, and in non-compliance with K.A.R. 28-30-6. All reconstructed wells shall follow administrative regulations set forth by Kansas Department of Health and Environment in K.A.R. 28-30-6. These wells shall be inspected by Groundwater Management District or Local Health Department Official to determine if the existing well is in need of repair.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. All improvement to existing wells shall be completed by a licensed water well contractor. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Sanitary Well Seal (each)
    - (1) Includes a manufactured seal installed at the top of the well casing which, when installed, creates an airtight and watertight seal to prevent contaminated or polluted water from gaining access to the groundwater supply.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured per individual unit.
  - ii. Pitless Well Adaptor or Unit (each)
    - (1) Includes an assembly of parts installed below the frost line which will permit pumped groundwater to pass through the wall of the casing or extension thereof and prevent entrance of contaminants.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured per individual unit.
  - iii. Casing
    - (1) Includes approved, durable, watertight well casing which shall be set from a minimum of three feet below the ground surface to at least one foot above the ground surface.

**Note: The casing shall be sealed between the casing, and the pilot hole with approved grouting material from the bottom of the casing to ground surface. The drive pipe shall be considered the pump drop pipe. For underground discharge completions, a “T” joint shall be used. The drive pipe shall be capped with a solid cap at the “T” joint when the casing method is used. An approved sanitary well seal and a well vent shall be installed on the top of the well casing in accordance with K.A.R. 28-30-6 (f) and (k).**

- (2) Includes labor and equipment use for installation purposes.
- (3) County average cost is to be figured with a combination of components using a per foot, per well diameter, per linear foot unit basis.

iv. Grout (bag)

- (1) Bentonite
- (2) Cement grout
- (3) Neat cement

Includes cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite clay grout or other material approved by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment used to create a permanent impervious watertight bond between the casing and the undisturbed formation surrounding the casing or between two or more strings of casing.

- (4) County average cost is to be figured by the bag.

v. Concrete Structure (cubic yard)

- (1) Includes construction of cement slab, if recommended minimum pollution control practice, for reconstruction of existing water well.
- (2) County average cost is to be figured per finished cubic yard.

vi. Chlorine (gallon)

- (1) To shock treat the well.
- (2) County average cost is to be figured per gallon.

vii. Pit Extension (cubic yard)

- (1) Includes labor and excavation necessary to comply with K.A.R. 28-30-6 requirements.
- (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **IRRIGATION SYSTEM, TRICKLE (Code 441)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

An irrigation system for distribution of water directly to the plant root by means of surface or subsurface applicators.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To efficiently apply water and maintain soil moisture for trees and shrubs.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where supplemental water is required to establish trees and shrubs in conjunction with or meeting criteria for DOC Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishments, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation, or Tree/Shrub Establishments.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

a. County average cost is figured per tree/shrub. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)

- i. Pipe, emitters, and other associated components (tree/shrub)
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Tree/Shrub Establishment (see Code No. 612)
  - ii. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (see Code No. 380)

#### **5. POLICIES**

a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

#### **6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE PIPELINE (Code 430DD)**

FOR CONVERSION OF FLOOD TO SPRINKLER IRRIGATION (HIGH PRESSURE UNDERGROUND PLASTIC PIPE)

WR ONLY

### **1. DEFINITION**

A pipeline and components installed in an irrigation system to accommodate the installation of a sprinkler irrigation system.

### **2. PURPOSE**

To convert flood irrigation systems to sprinkler irrigation systems. The conservation objective of this pipeline practice is to utilize low drift nozzles or low pressure, below canopy application systems which will yield a reduction in water usage while maintaining tolerable soil erosion levels.

### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. All pipelines shall be planned and located to serve as integral parts of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system that has been designed to facilitate the conservation use and management of the soil and water resources on a farm or group of farms.
- b. Water supplies and rates of irrigation delivery for the area served by the pipeline shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application methods to be used. Areas served by the practice shall have appropriate water rights issued by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources.
- c. Plastic pipeline installed under this standard shall be placed only in suitable soils where the bedding and backfill requirements can be fully met.

### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing. (For each pipe component, a non-metered component is available and must be assigned.) (When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The number below refers to grouped components.
    - (1) 12/ - Complete with valves and risers, dogleg (z-pipe), excavation, testing, and backfill (pump stand and flow meter not included in the cost)

- ii. For each pipe component, a non-metered component is available and must be assigned.

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Non-(flow) metered systems will incur a state cost-share limit of 50% or less up to a landowner limit of \$1,500 per system.
- b. Systems must have a total cost per acre-foot saved equal to or less than \$300 (based on Ranking Worksheet for Irrigation Cost-Share).
- c. Refer to Chapter 7 for additional policies.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Systems that maintain an end gun.
  - ii. Surface pipe and any components installed solely on ground surface. All pipe must be buried.
  - iii. Conversion of non-irrigated land, unless an equal amount of previously irrigated land is taken out of irrigated production.
  - iv. The above-ground sprinkler system and any component thereof.
  - v. Pipeline installed to sprinkler system that is not equipped with low drift nozzles or low pressure in low pressure spray nozzle system, nor will yield a reduction in water usage.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE PIPELINE (Code 430EE)**

FOR SURGE VALVE INSTALLATION ON A FLOOD IRRIGATION SYSTEM OR  
CONVERSION OF FLOOD TO DRIP OR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION (LOW-PRESSURE,  
UNDERGROUND, PLASTIC PIPELINE)

### **WR ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A pipeline and components installed in an irrigation system to accommodate the installation of a surge valve or conversion to a drip or sprinkler irrigation system.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

- a. The conservation objectives of this pipeline practice are to prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible the proper management of irrigation water, and to reduce water conveyance losses.
- b. To provide the underground pipeline for a surge valve being installed on a flood irrigation system.
- c. To convert flood irrigation systems to drip or sprinkler irrigation systems. The conservation objective of this pipeline practice is to utilize drip or low drift nozzles, or low pressure, in or above canopy application systems which will yield a reduction in water usage while maintaining tolerable soil erosion levels.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. All pipelines shall be planned and located to serve as integral parts of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system that has been designed to facilitate the conservation use and management of the soil and water resources on a farm or group of farms.
- b. Water supplies and rates of irrigation delivery for the area served by the pipeline shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application methods to be used. Areas served by the practice shall have appropriate water rights issued by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources.
- c. Plastic pipelines installed under this standard shall be placed only in suitable soils where the bedding and backfill requirements can be fully met.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing.  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)

- i. Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. The number below refers to grouped components.
  - (1) 12/ - Complete with valves and risers, dogleg (z-pipe), excavation, testing, and backfill (pump stand and flow meter not included in the cost)
- ii. For each pipe component, a non-metered component is available and must be assigned.

## 5. POLICIES

- a. Non-(flow) metered systems will incur a state cost-share limit of 50% or less up to a landowner limit of \$1,500 per system.
- b. Refer to Chapter 7 for additional policies.

## 6. LIMITATIONS

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Systems that maintain an end gun.
  - ii. Surface pipe and any components installed solely on ground surface. All pipe must be buried.
  - iii. Installation of any pipe or components other than the pipe leading from the main or return line to the location in which the surge valve is to be installed.
  - iv. The surge valve.
  - v. Conversion of dryland to irrigated land, unless an equal amount of previously irrigated land is taken out of irrigated production.
  - vi. The above-ground sprinkler system and any component thereof.
  - vii. Pipeline installed to sprinkler system which is not equipped with low drift nozzles or low pressure spray nozzle system, nor will yield a reduction in water usage.

## 7. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



# IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT (Code 449)

## WR ONLY

### 1. DEFINITION

Determining and controlling the rate, amount, and timing of irrigation water application in a planned and efficient manner. Evapotranspiration (ET) data entered into a computer spreadsheet program used to monitor water balance and schedule irrigation events.

### 2. PURPOSE

To provide irrigation water management (IWM) awareness and education to irrigators to encourage adoption of irrigation scheduling technologies. To effectively use available irrigation water supply in managing and controlling the moisture environment of crops and to promote less consumptive use. This is accomplished by avoiding unnecessary over-pumping and controlling undesirable water loss. Also, to minimize soil erosion and loss of plant nutrients, and to protect water quality.

### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. This practice is applicable to all lands that are suitable for irrigation and that have a water supply of suitable quality and quantity.
- b. An adapted conservation irrigation system must be available either as a portable system or a system that has been established on the land to be irrigated.
- c. The irrigator shall have the training and ability to gather, enter and process data required to implement irrigation events on a daily basis using an irrigation scheduling computer program based on (ET) data.
- d. The irrigator shall have the necessary computer knowledge, capability and computer technology necessary to apply and manage irrigation water in such a manner to meet the goals outlined under "Purpose".

### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. County average cost (incentive) is to be figured by the acre for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Year.

### 5. POLICIES

This practice will be used as reimbursement for satisfactory completion of an ET based scheduling program achieving the following criteria:

- a. Be trained in the use of and implement a Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture approved ET based irrigation scheduling program such as KanSched for the three (3) year life of the contract AND

- b. Apply irrigation water according to the approved ET based scheduling program not to exceed the net water requirements of the crop by more than 10% the first year of the contract and not more than 5% the second and third year of the contract (water requirements for flushing due to salinity or for maintenance of SDI systems will be included in the water budget but will not be used for the calculation of crop needs – NRCS will determine the adjustment necessary) (Exceptions may be granted by the DOC regarding the net irrigation requirement) AND
- c. Provide the conservation district (where incentive application was made) with the required documentation from the ET based scheduling program at the end of each growing season (the annual cost-share payment will not be provided until the required documentation is received by the conservation district and the NRCS has verified that the criteria in item b. above has been met) AND
- d. Allow posting of a sign (if required by the DOC) provided by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture and installed by the conservation district in a highly visible and high traffic area at the project site as determined by the conservation district. Sign must remain at the site for the life of the contract.
- e. Applicants shall not be eligible for the Irrigation Water Management (IWM) incentive if the applicant applies the program to a pivot system(s) with an end gun.
- f. A working and accurate flow meter is required on all systems where the IWM incentive is applied. Meter readings are required before and after each irrigation event when multiple systems use the same well. Flow meters shall be read a minimum of once per week to ensure operability. Systems with hour meters and appropriate regulators may be used for flow rate determination when a certified rate test is completed and documentation is provided to the conservation district.

**Note: It is the applicant’s responsibility to ensure the meter is calibrated and operating properly at the beginning of the irrigation season and is accurate and fully functional. Recorded data at the beginning and end of the crop season will be used as determination of compliance with criteria stated in the practice code.**

- g. All systems where IWM is applied shall meet minimum Irrigation Farm Efficiency of 85% (Refer to table KS6-1 from the Kansas Irrigation Guide. This information is also provided in Chapter 7 of this manual).
- h. An assessment of the irrigation water source based on the determination of crop needs shall be completed using Form KS-ENG 394 “Irrigation Water Management Crop and Water Requirement” and ensure the water source is sufficient to meet the planned crop needs. The Net Irrigation Requirement (NIR) used will be 40%.
- i. The National Engineering Handbook, Part 652 “Irrigation Guide” shall be used as a basis for irrigation water management practice application. System evaluations should likewise be governed by the principles set forth in the guide.
- j. Each applicant shall complete a Conservation Plan of Operations and an Irrigation Development Plan with NRCS.

- k. A soil moisture profile test must be completed according to NRCS accepted methods before the crop season and results used in the water budget developed in the scheduling program.
- l. Prior to project approval, the allowable pump rate, land authorized for irrigation, and a valid water right (in good standing) must be verified to the conservation district by the applicant.
- m. Applicants may be allowed to change the site where IWM is applied within the contract period providing the conservation district approves the change. Changing crops in the same crop season may be allowed for only cogent reasons and as approved by the conservation district.
- n. An accurate rainfall gauge must be maintained at the site where IWM is applied.
- o. Irrigation systems eligible are pivot, sub-surface drip and flood.

## **6. COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE**

- a. Irrigation Water Management Incentive:
  - i. Upon completion of the above listed IWM requirements, program participants are eligible for an incentive payment of:
    - (1) \$10.00 per acre.
    - (2) Maximum incentive payment allowed is \$1,250 per applicant per year for the first two years of the contract provided all the program requirements are met as determined by the conservation district and NRCS.
    - (3) Contract shall be for three years with payments made at a maximum of \$1,250 for the first two years and none the third year.
- b. Applicants are eligible for a maximum of one (1) IWM incentive contract.
- c. Applicants must attend a required IWM ET based scheduling program-training event prior to the beginning of the irrigation season. The conservation district may require proof of attendance.
- d. Priority criteria for application approval:
  - i. Project site is in the Rattlesnake sub-basin or an IGUCA
  - ii. Project bid (see Irrigation Water Management Bid Sheet in Chapter 7)
  - iii. Estimated water savings
  - iv. Current or previous users may be eligible at the conservation districts discretion and will be ranked lower in the prioritization process.

- e. Applicants for IWM must sign the DOC form entitled “DOC Durable Power of Attorney for Participation in the Kansas Water Resources Cost-Share Program” if applicants is an operator and not the landowner.
- f. Applicants must complete the required ET based scheduling training no later than two weeks prior to the beginning of the crop season (as determined by the conservation district). The DOC will announce training events to conservation districts who will inform applicants. It will be the applicant’s responsibility to attend the required training even if a training event is not conveniently scheduled in the applicant’s area of residence.
- g. Applicants determined to be in non-compliance with Code 449 may be required to re-pay all or part of the state incentive payment received.
- h. Conservation district shall enter Code 449 Irrigation Water Management on their CS-2 at \$10.00 under county average cost and 100% under the cost-share rate.

## **LAND SMOOTHING (Code 446)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Removing irregularities on the land surface by use of special equipment.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

Leveling small areas that are used to buffer pollution potential from small feedlots.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies on areas where depressions, mounds, old terraces, turn rows, and other surface irregularities interfere with the application of needed water quality management practices. Land smoothing is used for leveling small buffer areas that are used to limit pollution potential from small feedlots.

It is limited to areas having adequate soil depth or where topsoil can be salvaged and replaced.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Include all earthwork required to meet specifications to include plowing and disking.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET (Code 468)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, synthetic turf reinforcement fabrics, or other permanent material.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

Provide for safe conveyance of runoff from conservation structures or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding and protect and improve water quality.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Concentrated runoff, steep grades, wetness, prolonged base flow, seepage, or piping is such that a lining is needed to control erosion. Limited space is available for design width, which requires higher velocities and lining. Soils are highly erosive or other soil or climatic conditions preclude using vegetation only.

**NPS Only:** Practice is part of an overall livestock waste management system.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Concrete (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
    - (2) County Average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.
  - ii. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - iii. Rip Rap (ton)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the ton.

- iv. Geotextile (square yard)
  - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed under rock fill and surface material.
  - (2) County average cost to be figured by the square yard.
- v. Turf Reinforcement Mat (square yard)
  - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed to provide added soil erosion protection to areas being seeded.
  - (2) County average cost to be figured by the square yard.

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **LIVESTOCK WASTE SYSTEM (Code 312)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To manage livestock waste in a manner which prevents or minimizes degradation of air, soil and water resources and protects public health and safety. Such systems are planned to preclude discharge of pollutants to surface or groundwater and, to the fullest practicable extent, utilize waste products through soil and plants.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where:

- a. Wastes are generated by agricultural production or processing;
- b. Wastes from municipal and industrial treatment plants are utilized in agricultural production;
- c. Soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources are managed properly in waste utilization.
- d. All Livestock Waste System structural practices are cost-shared under their own practice code.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Engineering design assistance. The CS-2 should contain one component for engineering design assistance as follows:
    - (1) Engineering – 100% with a county average cost of \$10,000
- b. Livestock Waste System Co-Pay. This component is used for enhancement of a federal Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) Confined Livestock Animal Waste contract. There is up to a 20% enhancement eligibility under this component. Contract payment will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost for DOC eligible practices. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 90%. Only DOC eligible Livestock Waste System practices are eligible for the enhancement. Districts that offer this incentive are encouraged to use this incentive to enhance participation in the EQIP cost-share program.



## MONITORING WELL (Code 353)

### NPS ONLY

#### 1. DEFINITION

A well constructed to monitor groundwater quality as required by the KDHE permit for a confined animal feeding operation.

#### 2. PURPOSE

A monitoring well installed as part of a groundwater monitoring system to be used along with a Groundwater Monitoring Plan to provide for characterization of the groundwater quality at a confined animal feeding operation.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to a confined animal feeding operation where the distance to groundwater and the soils are such that the quality of the groundwater under the facility needs to be monitored for possible contamination.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Casing (linear foot)
    - (1) Includes casing, impervious grout, gravel pack, screening, etc. needed to complete the practice to specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot of casing.
  - ii. Concrete (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
  - iii. Well Head Protector (each)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the each.

**5. POLICIES**

- a. The design and placement of monitoring wells must be approved in writing by KDHE prior to well installation.
- b. A Groundwater Monitoring Plan must be approved by KDHE and followed by the landowner.
- c. Installation of the well must be by a firm licensed in Kansas under K.A.R. 28-18a-18(d) to install groundwater monitoring wells.
- d. A confined feeding operation must meet the DOC eligibility requirements for cost-share assistance for a livestock waste system to be eligible for this practice.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## MULCHING (Code 484)

### WR, NPS and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

Applying weed/moisture barrier fabric to the soil surface.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To conserve soil moisture, provide erosion control, and suppress weed growth for establishing trees and shrubs.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where weed control and moisture conservation is necessary to establish trees and shrubs in conjunction with or meeting criteria for DOC Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishments, Tree/Shrub Establishments, or Riparian Forest Buffer.

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Fabric weed/moisture barrier (linear foot)
    - (1) Fabric widths eligible for cost-sharing are determined by the conservation district.
    - (2) Included in the cost of fabric are all components necessary to complete installation of the practice according to specification.
    - (3) While fabric may be purchased by the square or the roll, the county average cost is figured by linear foot of fabric.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Tree/Shrub Establishment (see Code No. 612)
  - ii. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (see Code No. 380)
  - iii. Riparian Forest Buffer (see Code No. 391)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (Code 590)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To supply adequate plant nutrients for optimum forage and crop yields, lawn maintenance and garden production; minimize entry of nutrients to surface and ground water; and to maintain or improve chemical, physical, and biological condition of the soil. The assistance provided is targeted toward educating producers to change management practices that will improve water quality and impact favorably on future landowner environmental stewardship.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where plant nutrients (commercial fertilizer and animal waste) are applied. This practice shall be compatible with applicable water quality standards, and shall consider the combined effects of the nutrient source, nutrient transport and resource management systems.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND POLICIES**

This practice will be used as reimbursement for satisfactory completion of a Nutrient Management System consisting of:

- a. Soil test (per test)
  - i. Organic Matter
  - ii. Profile Nitrogen
  - iii. Routine Fertility (Ph, P, K)
- b. Establishment of a realistic yield goal
- c. Compliance with KSU or certified laboratory fertilizer recommendations is required (Applications cannot exceed 10% over recommendations to maintain cost-share eligibility.) KSU Cooperative Extension Bulletin MF-734 (Revised), dated October 2004 outlines procedures for soil sample collection and submittal can be found at the following KSU Extension website.  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF734.pdf>

d. Manure sample analysis (per test)

i. Test for N, P, K

- (1) Follow recommended and/or required application rates, timing and placement as established in the Nutrient or Waste Utilization Management Plan.

ii. Collection method:

Samples and analysis should be obtained as close as possible to application. Dry manure can be collected in a zip-lock freezer bag (approx. 2 lbs.) Liquid manure should be collected in a clean non-glass container (1 pint). Do not use soaps or disinfectants to clean containers. Take representative samples from the stack at several locations and mix. Pack the samples in ice or freeze and deliver to the lab as soon as possible. Provide the lab with species, size, facility type and type of waste. Check with the laboratory for specific instructions/ requirements

**The following practices and incentives may be offered only in pilot counties to address high priority TMDL impairments for fecal coliform bacteria, eutrophication, nutrients or dissolved oxygen. Prior approval from the DOC is required.**

e. Nutrient Incorporation:

i. This practice will be used as reimbursement for properly incorporating, commercial fertilizer or animal waste using appropriate banding, knifing or tillage equipment consisting of:

- (1) Rental of specialized commercial fertilizer application equipment that directly bands the product into the soil.
- (2) Reimbursement for using tillage equipment to incorporate broadcast products.

## **5. COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE**

a. Soil Testing and Manure Analysis:

- i. Upon completion of the above listed soil and manure testing requirements, program participants are eligible for up to 100% reimbursement of soil test and manure analysis costs.
- ii. Program participants may include landowners, operators, and others that are interested in utilizing soil testing as a management tool.

**Note: Local County Extension Offices may coordinate applications on behalf of the district. Districts will want to submit a separate contract for each quarter with the County Extension Office listed as the applicant. County Extension Offices request**

**payment for soil tests completed each quarter. To provide additional assurance that soil tests contribute to water quality improvement and the cost-share recipient follows DOC and Conservation District guidelines and KSU application recommendations, an additional soil testing landowner agreement is recommended. An example is located at the end of the Chapter 3.**

When a conservation district contracts with a County Extension Office for nutrient testing, a ledger containing the information in the Nutrient Management Ledger found at the end of Chapter 4 is required. Extension personnel shall complete the ledger as applications are received and provide completed ledgers to the conservation district at the end of the contract for filing at the district office. This ledger will assist the County Extension Office in fulfilling the state requirements for documentation of soil tests.

b. Nutrient Incorporation:

- i. Cost-share incentive payments for the above listed practices are eligible with the following restrictions:
  - (1) Anhydrous ammonia applicator rental costs are excluded from eligibility.
  - (2) Cost-share will be available at a maximum of 70% of the county average cost of the per acre equipment rental cost.
  - (3) Incentive payments up to \$5.00 per acre in lieu of cost-share is eligible. Soil testing is required on cropland receiving fertilizer and animal waste prior to application.

**Note: Test results must be received by the applicant and a Nutrient Management Landowner Agreement signed by the landowner before eligibility for this practice can be determined.**

## **ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM, Code 110**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To dispose of domestic wastewater on-site in a manner that provides adequate treatment and prevents entry of untreated sewage into surface or ground waters.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

A failing on-site wastewater system may be indicated by ponding of untreated wastewater on the ground surface above lateral fields, a leaking or overflowing wastewater pond, and direct discharge of effluent from a septic tank to the surface or a ditch, or other conditions that indicate inadequate treatment of domestic wastewater. An initial site assessment by the county sanitarian will confirm the failure and need for replacement or alteration of the system. The sanitarian will provide technical data and design standards to bring the system up to code requirements. When partial system repair is determined by the sanitarian to be sufficient, he/she must certify to the conservation districts the existing components proposed to continue in use are usable and have an estimated life of at least 10 years. A file containing supporting documentation is maintained in the health department and should be copied and kept at the conservation district office along with application information in the landowners file.

- a. The failing system must meet one of the following location criteria to be eligible for state cost-share:
  - i. Located 500 feet or less from a perennial or intermittent stream.
  - ii. Located within a shallow aquifer area where depth to water is generally 50 feet or less (e.g. Equus Beds Aquifer, Big Bend Prairie Aquifer, Sand Springs Aquifer, alluvial aquifers).
  - iii. Located within a wellhead protection area of a public water supply (i.e. 2 mile radius of a public water supply well or other approved source water protection zone).



- iv. Located at a home site where a domestic water well is the primary source of drinking water supply for human consumption and one or more of the following criteria is met:
  - (1) Current failing system is a rat hole, cesspool or seepage pit.
  - (2) Current failing system is within 100 ft. of the domestic well.
  - (3) Current failing system is up gradient of the domestic well and is within 400 ft. of the domestic well.
  - (4) The domestic water well has tested positive for fecal coliform bacteria or has elevated nitrate levels (over 10 ppm) and the failing system is determined by the local sanitarian to be a possible source of the contamination.

**Note: The Onsite Wastewater System Eligibility Form found in Chapter 6 is to be used to determine eligibility for cost-share and a copy must be kept in the landowner file.**

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

Districts can cost-share by the following two methods:

- a. Complete System (each) – Includes all components needed to install a new complete system. Following are the eligible types of complete systems:
  - i. Drip Dosing
  - ii. Ezflow
  - iii. Infiltration Chambers
  - iv. Quick4 Standard Chamber
  - v. Lagoon
    - (1) M-35 lagoon
    - (2) M-40 lagoon
    - (3) M-45 lagoon
    - (4) M-50 lagoon
    - (5) M-55 lagoon
    - (6) M-60 lagoon

- (7) Twin cell lagoon
  - vi. Conventional Absorption Field
  - vii. Mound
  - viii. Rock, Plant Filter
  - ix. Sand Filter
  - x. County average cost is to be figured by each complete system.
- b. By individual components. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
- i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) To complete necessary modifications to existing systems for structural changes. This would include trenching to add additional feet of lateral field, replace the existing lateral field, or excavation of a hole for septic tank installation or replacement. Also includes excavation for the purpose of enlarging or installing a wastewater lagoon.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved or by lagoon size, M-35, M-40, M-45, M-50, M-55, M-60 and Twin Cell. When using the lagoon size, the county average cost will be figured by the each.
  - ii. Pipe (linear foot)
    - (1) Includes delivery line from exterior of residence to the wastewater pond or lateral field and perforated lateral field line.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured on a linear foot basis.
    - (3) Minimum of SDR Schedule 40 pipe shall be used for house to tank and tank to lateral conduits.(solid pipe applications - not perforated). If there is already an existing SDR-35 pipe or cast iron pipe in place in good working order and meets county code, the Schedule 40 requirement does not apply (orangeburg pipe or clay tile must be replaced). Schedule 40 pipe is recommended for lagoon conduits but SDR-35 pipe is acceptable if it meets the local county code.

iii. Tank (each)

- (1) Aeration tank
- (2) Concrete tank – 500 gallon
- (3) Concrete tank – 750 gallon
- (4) Concrete tank – 1000 gallon
- (5) Concrete tank – 1250 gallon
- (6) Concrete tank – 1500 gallon
- (7) Plastic tank – 500 gallon
- (8) Plastic tank – 750 gallon
- (9) Plastic tank – 1000 gallon
- (10) Plastic tank – 1250 gallon
- (11) Plastic tank – 1500 gallon
- (12) Includes inadequately sized tanks, leaking tanks, non-functional tanks, and systems with no tanks. If the required inspection reveals any of these conditions, a replacement tank is eligible.
- (13) County average cost is to be figured per single unit cost.

**Note: DOC will not pay to pump tanks.**

iv. Lift Station with Pump (each)

- (1) Includes pumping device and installation only.
- (2) Only applicable when a modified conventional on-site wastewater system is the least cost system for a given site.
- (3) County average costs shall be computed on a per unit basis.

v. Conventional Absorption Field (linear foot)

- (1) Conventional absorption field – 18”
- (2) Conventional absorption field – 24”
- (3) Conventional absorption field – 36”

- (4) Excavation: Includes trench construction, site preparation.
  - (5) Gravel/Sand/Rock: Includes purchase of material, hauling and delivery costs.
  - (6) Pipe: Includes necessary pipe and components required within the approved absorption field design.
  - (7) Distribution box.
  - (8) Straw or filter fabric: Includes cost of material needed to provide for separation of rock or gravel from soil fill.
  - (9) County average cost, a sum of excavation, rock, pipe, and labor is to be figured by the linear foot for absorption field.
- vi. Infiltration Chambers (linear foot)
- (1) Infiltration chamber – 18” – 24”
  - (2) Infiltration chamber – 36”
  - (3) Includes chamber units, distribution box, end caps and fittings.
  - (4) Excavation: Includes trench construction, site preparation.
  - (5) County average cost, a sum of excavation, infiltration chambers and labor, is to be figured on a linear foot basis.
- vii. Quick4 Standard Chamber (linear foot)
- (1) Includes chamber units, distribution box, end caps and fittings.
  - (2) Excavation: Includes trench construction, site preparation.
  - (3) County average cost, a sum of excavation, infiltration chambers and labor, is to be figured on a linear foot basis.
- viii. Ezflow system (linear foot)
- (1) County average cost is to be figured on a linear foot basis.
- ix. Risers (each)
- (1) Includes installation of risers to surface grade or to 12” below surface grade if required by county code.
  - (2) County average costs shall be computed on a per unit basis.

- x. Labor (hour)
  - (1) Eligible as required to install or modify on-site wastewater systems can be included with linear foot costs of many other components of this practice.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the hour.
  
- xi. Seeding (acre)
  - (1) Seeding – cool season
  - (2) Seeding – warm season
  - (3) Includes seedbed preparation, seed, seeding costs, fertilizer and mulching as required to complete the installation or modification.
  - (4) County average cost is to be figured by the acre.
  
- xii. Fencing (linear foot)
  - (1) Fencing – 2x4 wire
  - (2) Fencing – chain link
  - (3) Applicable on lagoon only.
  - (4) Shall meet minimum specifications according to KDHE Environmental Health Handbook. May also include galvanized wire livestock combination panels a minimum of four feet high with openings of 8 square inches maximum.
  - (5) Includes wire, posts, bracing, etc. to restrict access to a wastewater lagoon.
  - (6) County average cost is to be figured on a linear foot basis.
  
- xiii. Wastewater Lagoon Anti-Seep Lining (square foot)
  - (1) Anti-Seep Lining – Bentonite
  - (2) Anti-Seep Lining – Salt
  - (3) Includes use of bentonite, as recommended, to prevent seepage from storage/treatment structure.
  - (4) County average cost is to be figured by the square foot.

- xiv. Tank Lid with Riser (each)
  - (1) County average costs shall be computed on a per unit basis
- xv. Backflow Protection Device (each)
  - (1) County average costs shall be computed on a per unit basis
- xvi. Topsoiling (cubic yard)
  - (1) Applicable to absorption fields and mound system.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
- xvii. Effluent Filter (each)
  - (1) County average costs shall be computed on a per unit basis
- xviii. Subsurface drain – 4” (linear foot)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured on a linear foot basis.

## **5. POLICIES**

- a. State cost-share assistance shall be available only in counties where a sanitary/ environmental code has been adopted or is actively being developed.
- b. An on-site wastewater system shall be designed, inspected, and certified as complete by a local official according to local and state design and permitting standards before any state financial assistance payment is made.
- c. Minimum design and construction standards for infiltration and alternative systems are outlined in KDHE Bulletin 4-2, Minimum Standards For Design and Construction of On-site Wastewater Systems, dated March 1997. Minimum design and construction recommendations for wastewater lagoons are outlined in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication, Wastewater Pond Design and Construction, MF-1044 dated November 1997, and the Environmental Health Handbook available from K-State Research and Extension. These minimum standards shall be followed for state cost-shared projects unless superseded by local codes requiring more stringent standards of design and construction.
- d. On-site wastewater system applicants are not eligible for cost-share assistance when the local health official has reported the applicant to the county attorney for enforcement action under local ordinances.
- e. Maintenance guidelines for wastewater ponds outlined in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication, MF-2290, Wastewater Pond Operation, Maintenance, Repair will be followed for all state cost-shared on-site waste lagoon systems.

- f. Cost-share for on-site wastewater systems is not available for homeowners with new home construction that requires a new on-site wastewater system. New homes requiring new on-site waste systems on new home sites are not eligible. Only existing home sites with failing systems determined to be failing by a county official are eligible. A landowner may be eligible when a new home is built alongside a currently inhabited old home and can be served by the existing failing system provided the system was determined as failing by a county official prior to new home construction. An abandoned home site or home is not considered an old home. An abandoned home site or home is defined as either a site where a home once existed or a site that has a home that is not being currently inhabited. Local city ordinances that require home site connection to a collective sewage system excludes a homeowner from cost-share eligibility.
- g. Effective July 1, 1998 tax on labor for installation of an on-site wastewater system is no longer required.
- h. Districts shall establish and apply applicant prioritization based on water quality benefit criteria for all state cost-shared on-site wastewater systems. A ranking worksheet shall be completed for each system receiving cost-share and shall be included in the landowner file at the conservation district office. Copies of completed worksheets shall be provided to the DOC upon request. An Example Ranking Worksheet can be found in Chapter 6.
- i. On-Site Wastewater System cost-share assistance provided to landowners for system upgrade shall not exceed 70% of the computed cost, and shall be calculated from the least-cost alternative pollution control practice (PCP) when multiple PCP's exist. Churches may be considered private dwellings and cost-shared at the 70% rate at the discretion of the district. All public schools and government entities can be cost-shared at the public rate not to exceed 70%.
- j. Alternative systems are eligible if approved by KDHE and the local health agency. If multiple PCP options exist the cost-share calculations will be figured on the least cost option.
- k. All renovations and or abandonment of septic systems require pumping of the tank and examination of structural integrity **prior** to the upgrade on any NPS cost-shared system.
- l. If the mapped soil type for a proposed system has a severe limitation to septic tank absorption field, it is recommended that an on-site profile should be completed to determine feasibility of the site for soil absorption system or lagoon.
- m. On-site waste lagoons must have the required fence installed before the system is certified as complete and application for payment is made.
- n. Each district shall provide education/training on the proper maintenance of on-site wastewater systems to all cost-share recipients.

- o. Cost-share may be provided to connect to a collective sewage system if local city ordinances allow the connection and the connection is not being required by the city. Local city ordinances that require home site connection to a collective sewage system excludes a homeowner from cost-share eligibility.
- p. The project shall be completed by **June 1** of the state fiscal year the contract was approved.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **PIPELINE (Code 516)**

### **WR\* and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

The primary purpose of all water supply practices is to provide water for livestock to facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland or pasture and/or reduce livestock impacts on streams or riparian areas with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality. All alternative grazing management practices must be exhausted before additional water supply is implemented.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. There is a need for initial or additional watering places to permit the desired level of grassland management by improving distribution of grazing over all parts of the range.
- b. To reduce livestock waste in streams.
- c. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation.
- d. Existing ponds are eligible for a pipeline if the ponds meet NRCS criteria found in form KS-ENG-4a.

**\*WR: In addition to the above, this also applies when there is a need for a replacement of an existing watering place.**

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation. The conservation district shall determine the method of computing average costs. Either of the following methods or a combination of both may be used.
  - ii. Hydrant (each)

- iii. Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The numbers below refer to grouped components.
    - (1) 9/ - Complete with intake, valves, operating rod, valve box and lid, anti-seep collars, testing, and manually tamped backfill.
    - (2) 10/ - Complete with intake, valves, valve box and lid, filler pipe assembly, excavation, testing, and manually tamped backfill.
    - (3) 11/ - Complete with valves and hydrants, excavation, testing, and backfill.
  - iv. Develop individual average costs for selected pipe sizes and each associated component. County average cost for pipe and individual components is to be figured on a per unit basis.
- b. Associated Practices
- i. Pond (see Code No. 378)
  - ii. Spring Development (see Code No. 574)
  - iii. Watering Facility (see Code No. 614)
  - iv. Water Well (see Code No. 642)

## 5. POLICIES

- a. Grazing planning requirements are:
  - i. This practice must facilitate proper grazing use by improving distribution of grazing and/or reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas.
  - ii. The water quality in each stock watering facility within a pasture should be nearly equal to encourage livestock distribution.
- b. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- c. An exclusion cage is required to be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- d. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.

- e. Grazing lands served by this pipeline shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- f. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practices may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream (except livestock waste systems).
- g. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.
- h. Water for distribution needs can be from wells, springs, flowing streams, ponds, or rural water districts. If connecting to rural water district line, cost-share will be provided from meter on landowner's property to tank.
- i. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- j. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use.**

**The DOC may also grant exceptions to the 40 acre pasture minimum on a case-by-case basis if significant water quality gains will be achieved.**

## **6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## POND (Code 378)

### WR\* and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

A water impoundment made by constructing a dam, embankment, or by excavating a pit or dugout.

#### 2. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of all water supply practices is to provide water for livestock to facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland or pasture and/or reduce livestock impacts on streams or riparian areas with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality. All alternative grazing management practices must be exhausted before additional water supply is implemented.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. There is a need for initial or additional watering places to permit the desired level of grassland management by improving distribution of grazing over all parts of the range.
- b. To reduce livestock waste in streams.
- c. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation.

**\*WR: In addition to the above, this also applies when there is a need for a replacement of an existing watering place.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation - cubic yard)
    - (1) Earthwork – cubic yard
    - (2) Earthwork – dry pit pond
    - (3) Earthwork – wet pit pond
    - (4) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (5) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.

- ii. Pipe for use in earth dams and other components associated with pipe installation.
  - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The numbers below refer to grouped components.
    - (a) 4/ - Complete with trash rack, canopy inlet, plastic PVC barrel, anti-seep collars, pipe support, and manually tamped backfill of the barrel.
    - (b) 5/ - Complete with trash rack, canopy inlet, CMP barrel, connecting bands, anti-seep collars, pipe support, and manually tamped backfill of the barrel.
    - (c) 6/ - Complete with trash rack, riser (base and 4' barrel), CMP barrel, connecting bands, anti-seep collars, pipe support, and manually tamped backfill of both the riser and barrel.
- iii. Concrete (cubic yard)
  - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
  - ii. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
  - iii. Pipeline (see Code No. 515)
  - iv. Pond Sealing or Lining (see Code No. 521A, 521B, 521C, 521D)
  - v. Watering Facility (see Code No. 614)

## **5. POLICIES**

- a. Grazing planning requirements are:
  - i. This practice must facilitate proper grazing use by improving distribution of grazing and/or reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas.
  - ii. The water quality in each stock watering facility within a pasture should be nearly equal to encourage livestock distribution.

- b. DOC encourages the use of a fence around the pond and dam to exclude livestock on earth embankment type ponds. Livestock water can be supplied by a tank or trough and pipeline through the dam. Fencing is not required but recommended where applicable.
- c. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- d. An exclusion cage is required to be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- e. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
- f. Grazing lands served by this pond shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- g. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practices may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream.
- h. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.
- i. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- j. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use. The DOC may also grant exceptions to the 40 acre pasture minimum on a case-by-case basis if significant water quality gains will be achieved.**

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## POND RESTORATION (Code 378r)

### WR ONLY

#### 1. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

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

- a. The condition of dam is satisfactory other than the condition of the principal spillway pipe.
  - i. The dam has been properly maintained.
  - ii. The embankment slopes are stable and have not been subjected to significant erosion.
  - iii. The emergency spillway is stable and has not been subjected to severe wave erosion.
  - iv. The vegetative cover on the dam is satisfactory and does not pose any hazards to the dam (this relates mainly to trees).
  - v. No other conditions exist which pose a hazard to the dam.
- b. The principal spillway pipe has served its anticipated service life. Most pipes that will be replaced are corrugated metal. NRCS generally assumes about a 25 year life for the quality of pipe typically installed in farm ponds. Some have rusted out in as little as 15 years due to corrosive soil conditions while some others are now 40 years old. A service life of 20 to 25 years is suggested.
- c. The pond is still capable of serving a conservation use (stockwater, water for fire control, erosion control, etc.).
- d. The replacement pipe and installation will meet NRCS standards and specifications and will be of a type and quality of material that is anticipated to provide a 25 year service life.
- e. Exception: Ponds not meeting criteria a. could be eligible if the owner agreed to bring the dam up to existing NRCS standards and specifications. No cost-share funds would be eligible for this additional work and no cost-share funds would be paid for the pipe replacement if the additional work was not completed concurrently.

#### 2. RESTORATION

Restoration should include the following:

- a. Removal and disposal of the old pipe and any associated de-watering and pumping;



- b. Installation of the new pipe, inlet section, trash rack, anti-seep collars and pipe support as shown in the plans;
- c. Hand-compacted back fill around the pipe and appurtenances;
- d. Machine-placed back fill back to the original line and grade of the dam; and
- e. Seeding all disturbed areas.

### **3. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation per cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure, whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured per cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation.
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe.
  - iii. Concrete (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.
- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

### **4. POLICIES**

- a. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet from, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3.
- b. An exclusion cage shall be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications prior to submitting the CS-4.
- c. Grazing lands served by this pond shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- d. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practices may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream.

- e. Pond pipe replacement is authorized for ponds that do not serve livestock, when there is a significant erosion and sediment control issue. (Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet not required.)
- f. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- g. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

## **5. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Ponds that are completely silted up.
  - ii. Ponds that are used or are planned for use in a residential or commercial development.

## **6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

**POND SEALING OR LINING (FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE, SOIL  
DISPERSANT, BENTONITE, NATURAL CLAY)(Code  
521A,521B,521C,521D)**

**WR and NPS**

**1. DEFINITION**

Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.

**2. PURPOSE**

To reduce seepage losses in ponds, waste storage ponds, waste lagoons or on-site waste lagoons to an acceptable level.

**3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where water loss from a pond through leakage will be of such proportion as to prevent the pond from fulfilling its planned purpose. Or, where leakage will damage land and crops or cause waste of water or environmental problems. Applies to new construction only.

**4. COMPONENTS**

a. The following components are authorized for cost share:

i. Flexible Membrane (square foot)

(1) Earthwork – cubic yard

ii. Soda Ash (ton)

(1) Earthwork – cubic yard

iii. Bentonite (ton)

(1) Earthwork – cubic yard

iv. Natural Clay (cubic yard)

(1) Earthwork – cubic yard

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **PRECISION LAND FORMING (Code 462)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To improve surface drainage, provide more effective use of rainfall, facilitate installation of more workable drainage systems, and improve water quality. Only used in livestock waste systems such as the installation of earthen mounds.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

On land that is suitable for the purpose required and where precision land forming is practical. Soils shall be of sufficient depth and of suitable textures so that, after precision land forming is completed, an adequate root zone remains to permit the planned use of the land and application of proper conservation measures, soil amendments, and fertilizer.

All precision land forming shall **ONLY** be planned as an integral part of an overall livestock waste management system.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved. The following components are authorized for cost sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **PRESCRIBED GRAZING (Code 528)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Managing the controlled harvest of vegetation with grazing animals.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To improve or maintain the health and vigor of plant communities; improve or maintain water quality and quantity; reduce accelerated soil erosion, and maintain or improve soil condition.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to all lands where grazing animals are managed.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:

- a. Incentive payment #1 – Prescribed Grazing implemented with 30 to 73 percent rest during growing season. Practice will be implemented a minimum of three years. Onetime payment will be made upon initial implementation of the practice. Maximum per acre incentive is the annual payment amount in the existing EQIP contract.
- b. Incentive payment #2 – Prescribed Grazing implemented with greater than or equal to 74 percent rest during growing season. Practice will be implemented a minimum of three years. Onetime payment will be made upon initial implementation of the practice. Maximum per acre incentive is the annual payment amount in the existing EQIP contract.

#### **5. POLICIES**

- a. The grazing land must meet the NRCS eligibility for the EQIP Prescribed Grazing Management Incentive.
- b. A NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan must be developed for management units where grazing will occur according to state standards and specifications.
- c. A NRCS Grazing Management Plan must be developed for livestock that identifies periods of grazing, rest, and other treatment activities for each management unit.
- d. A NRCS Contingency Plan developed that details potential problems,(i.e., severe drought and flooding) and serves as a guide for adjusting the grazing prescription to ensure management without resource degradation.
- e. A NRCS Monitoring Plan developed with appropriate records to assess whether the grazing strategy is meeting objectives.

## **PUMPING PLANT FOR WATER SUPPLY (Code 533)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To provide a power source for a dependable alternative water source for livestock that has typically watered from a natural stream or for existing or newly developed water well that provides grazing distribution.

The primary purpose of this water supply practice is to provide water for livestock with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. This practice applies when a landowner is excluding livestock from a riparian area and needs to develop an alternative water source for the livestock.
- b. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation when excluding livestock from a riparian area.
- c. This practice applies when a landowner is installing a new water well or using an existing water well that provides grazing distribution or replacement of a properly located but damaged/nonfunctional watering system.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Pumpjack (each)
  - ii. Solar Panels (each)
    - (1) Includes wiring associated with the solar panel installation. County average cost is to be figured based on the cost of the complete power unit. (Panel and miscellaneous all together.)
  - iii. Solar Pumps (each)
    - (1) Includes wiring associated with the solar pump installation. County average cost is to be figured based on the cost of the complete power unit. (Pump and miscellaneous all together.)

- iv. Solar System (each) Solar System #1 thru Solar System #4
  - (1) Includes wiring associated with the solar panel and pump installation. County average cost is to be figured based on the cost of the complete power unit. (Pump, panel and miscellaneous all together.)
- v. Submersible Pump (each)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured based on the cost of the complete unit. (Pump, pipe, wiring from pressure switch to pump, pressure switch, pressure tank, and miscellaneous fittings all together.)
- vi. Windmill New (each)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured based on the cost of the complete power unit.
- vii. Windmill Rebuild (each) *from farm sale etc. and moved to new well*
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured based on the cost of the complete power unit.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
  - ii. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - iii. Watering Facility (see Code No. 614)
  - iv. Water Well (see Code No. 642)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. For livestock water, this practice must reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas or enhance grazing distribution in the pasture.
- b. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- c. An exclusion cage shall be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- d. An exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
- e. Grazing lands served by this pumping plant shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.

- f. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practice may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream (except livestock waste systems).
- g. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.
- h. Water for distribution needs can be from wells, springs, flowing streams, ponds, or rural water districts.
- i. Exclusion is not required to be year round but a fence should be in place to manage livestock access to the stream.
- j. Solar panels shall be fenced to eliminate livestock abuse.
- k. Electrical wiring for submersible pumps is only eligible in the well casing.
- l. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- m. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use.**

## 6. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **RANGE PLANTING (Code 550)**

### **WR AND NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To reduce soil and water loss.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. On land where the planned use is rangeland, or native or naturalized pasture.
- b. Land to be seeded must have soil and climate that can support a satisfactory cover of adapted range forage plants.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10, or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
  - iii. One time reseeding of a failed cover crop as determined by NRCS.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (by acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (by acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (by acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (by ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (by pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (by pound)

- vii. Fertilizer - Potash (by pound)
- viii. Cover Crop (by acre)
- ix. Cover Crop Reseeding (acre) one time only
- x. Nurse Crop (by acre)
- xi. Seed Mix/Sprig (by acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10
- xii. Seeding Cost (by acre)
- xiii. Sprigging Cost (by acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.
- b. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **RANGE PLANTING RESEEDING (Code 550r)**

### **WR AND NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To reduce soil and water loss, and to improve water quality.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

A one-time reseeded of a failed grass stand when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner on previously state cost-shared seeding

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The conservation district may select components to develop a county average cost as a complete practice using components Complete Practice – Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10, or for individual components. Seed mix refers to either single species or multiple grass species.
  - i. County average cost for a complete practice is to be figured by the acre.
  - ii. County average cost for individual components is to be figured by the unit of measure as indicated below in parenthesis.
- b. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(when applicable, include the labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Seedbed Preparation – Tillage/Clean Tilled (acre)
  - ii. Seedbed Preparation - Standing Cover (acre)
  - iii. Seedbed Preparation – Chemical/No-Till (acre)
  - iv. Fertilizer - Lime (ton)
  - v. Fertilizer - Nitrogen (pound)
  - vi. Fertilizer - Phosphorus (pound)
  - vii. Fertilizer - Potash (pound)
  - viii. Cover Crop (acre)

- ix. Nurse Crop (acre)
- x. Seed Mix/Sprig (acre)
  - (1) Seed Mix #1 thru Seed Mix #10
- xi. Seeding Cost (acre)
- xii. Sprigging Cost (acre)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. A one-time reseeding of a failed grass stand is eligible when the failure is due to conditions beyond the control of the landowner.
- b. A maximum of 50% cost-share rate is eligible for reseeding.
- c. All eligible components for this practice are eligible for reseeding.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Cover crops which are harvested for resale or consumption.
  - ii. Pure stands of legumes or interseeding of legumes.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

<b>RESIDUE MANAGEMENT NO TILL/STRIP TILL/DIRECT SEED (Code 329A)</b>
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**WR and NPS**

**1. DEFINITION**

Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while limiting soil-disturbing activities to only those necessary to place nutrient, condition residue, and plant crops.

**2. PURPOSE**

To reduce sheet and rill erosion; reduce wind erosion; improve soil organic matter content; reduce carbon dioxide losses from the soil; increase plant-available moisture; and reduce sediment export from fields therefore improving water quality.

**3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted.

This practice includes planting methods commonly referred to as no-till, strip till, direct seed, zero till, slot till, or zone till. Approved implements are: No-till and strip-till planters, certain drills and air seeders, strip-type fertilizer and manure injectors and applicators, in-row chisels, and similar implements that only disturb strips and slots.

**4. COMPONENTS**

The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:

- a. Incentive Payment – One Year and/or Incentive Payment – Two Year  
An additional one or two year incentive payment for a current or new EQIP contract for No-till/Strip Till/Direct Seed. All requirements of the EQIP contract must be followed. A onetime payment for period of adoption. Payment will be made upon initial implementation of the practice. Maximum per year incentive payment is the annual payment amount in the existing EQIP contract.

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Residue shall not be burned.
- b. All residues shall be uniformly distributed over the entire field.
- c. No full-width tillage shall be performed regardless of the depth of the tillage operation.
- d. The annual Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) value for all soil-disturbing activities shall be no greater than 10 for no-till seeding, 15 for strip-till seeding, and 30 for direct seed.
- e. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

## **RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER (Code 391)**

### **WR, NPS, and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To improve streambank stability; reduce excessive amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff; and improve wildlife habitat.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Along perennial or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Planting (per tree/shrub)
    - (1) Tree - Bareroot (per tree)
    - (2) Tree – Containerized (per tree)
    - (3) Tree – Other (per tree)
    - (4) Shrub (per shrub)
    - (5) Tree components include planting site preparation, trees, shrub, and planting costs.
    - (6) County average cost for tree components are to be figured per tree/shrub.
  - e. Nut planting (acre)
  - iii. Nut #1 thru Nut #3 (pound)
  - iv. Tree Shelters (per tree) – Plastic mesh is not eligible.
    - (1) County average cost should include the cost of the tree shelter, stake, if needed, and installation.

- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Fencing (See Code No. 382)
  - ii. Mulching (See Code No. 484)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Livestock shall be controlled or excluded if necessary to achieve and maintain the intended purpose.
- b. Cost-sharing is not authorized for planting of trees for resale.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE (Code 558)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Structures that collect, control, and transport precipitation from roofs.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

Part of a livestock waste management system to improve water quality and protect structures.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Roof runoff structures are a component of a livestock waste management system and roof runoff needs to be diverted away from structures or contaminated areas.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Gutter (linear foot)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot.
  - ii. Downspout (linear foot)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot.
  - iii. Concrete (cubic yard)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **SEDIMENT BASIN (Code 350)**

### **WR, NPS, and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A basin constructed to collect and store debris or sediment.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To abate pollution by providing basins for deposition and storage of sediment and agricultural wastes as part of a livestock waste management system.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to livestock waste management systems.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
  - ii. Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620)

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **SPRING DEVELOPMENT (Code 574)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

The primary purpose of all water supply practices is to provide water for livestock to facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland or pasture and/or reduce livestock impacts on streams or riparian areas with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality. All alternative grazing management practices must be exhausted before additional water supply is implemented.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. There is a need for initial or additional watering places to permit the desired level of grassland management by improving distribution of grazing over all parts of the range.
- b. To reduce livestock waste in streams.
- c. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation.
- d. Developments shall be confined to springs or seepage areas that can furnish dependable supply of suitable water during the planned period or periods of use.

**\*WR: In addition to the above, this also applies when there is a need for a replacement of an existing watering place.**

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Collection and Delivery (including installation per development)
    - (1) Includes collection pipe, gravel, equipment, labor, spring box, etc. to develop the spring. County average cost is to be figured per development.
  - ii. Collection and Delivery – Other (including installation per development)
    - (1) Includes collection pipe, gravel, equipment, labor, spring box, etc. to develop the spring. County average cost is to be figured per development.

- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - ii. Watering Facility (see Code No. 614)

## 5. POLICIES

- a. Grazing planning requirements are:
  - i. This practice must facilitate proper grazing use by improving distribution of grazing and/or reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas.
  - ii. The water quality in each stock watering facility within a pasture should be nearly equal to encourage livestock distribution.
- b. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- c. An exclusion cage is required to be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- d. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
- e. Grazing lands served by this spring development shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- f. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practices may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream (except livestock waste systems).
- g. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.
- h. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- i. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use.**

**The DOC may also grant exceptions to the 40 acre pasture minimum on a case-by-case basis if significant water quality gains will be achieved.**

## **6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## STREAM CROSSING (Code 578)

### NPS ONLY

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

Provide a means of moving cattle across a creek or stream with minimal disruption to the bed and banks from erosion and sedimentation.

#### 2. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. In conjunction with an access road that is constructed to facilitate access to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
- b. In situations where animals must cross a stream to access a livestock feeding or holding area and the practice is installed as part of a management system to enhance or protect riparian areas from degradation.

**\* See Chapter 8 for project types and practice eligibility.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes earthwork involved in the excavation of a site in preparation for installation of the structure.
    - (2) County average cost to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Gravel or rock (cubic yard)
    - (1) Rock delivery
    - (2) Rock placed
    - (3) County average cost to be figured by cubic yard.

- iii. Geotextile (square yard)
  - (1) Woven fabric of synthetic fibers placed under rock fill and surface material.
  - (2) County average cost to be figure by the square yard.
- iv. Concrete (cubic yard)
  - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
  - (2) County average cost to be figured by cubic yard.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
  - ii. Other practices associated with a livestock waste system (when applicable).

**Note: All applicable rules and regulations of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources (Stream Obstruction Program, K.S.A. 82a-301 et. seq.), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (Regulatory Program, Section 404 of Clean Water Act) must be followed and necessary permits obtained.**

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## STREAMBANK PROTECTION (Code 580)

### NPS\* and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect streambanks.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To stabilize the eroding streambanks, reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas, and improve wildlife habitat.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On highly erodible or critically eroding streambanks. These areas usually cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment and management, and if left untreated can cause severe erosion or sediment damage.

**\* Only eligible for Watershed Restoration and Protection (WRAPS) projects or NPS priority projects. Contact DOC for instructions on use of NPS funds for this practice.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. A bid process for determining the county average cost for each project will be used. Following is the DOC process:
  - i. DOC staff will meet with the landowner, conservation district and NRCS staff once a design for the project is completed to go over the bid process.
  - ii. The landowner will review and sign a Streambank Protection Project Bid Procedure form. Contact the DOC for the specific bid procedure form for each approved project.
  - iii. Contractors will submit bids to landowners using the Streambank Protection Project Bid form. Contact the DOC for the specific bid form for each approved project.
  - iv. The landowner will submit all bids to the DOC for review.
  - v. DOC will determine which bid will be accepted. The bid selected will become the county average cost for the contract.
- i. Co-Pay EQIP. This component is used for enhancement of a federal Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) Streambank Protection contract.
  - i. Contract payment will be figured at the EQIP contract total cost.
  - ii. The combination of the EQIP payment and the DOC contract payment cannot exceed 100% of the landowner actual cost.
  - iii. Co-Pay is eligible in priority project areas approved by the DOC.



**5. POLICIES**

All streambank stabilization projects must include a 66 ft. (minimum width) Filter Strip or Riparian Forest Buffer and must meet the NRCS Standards and Specifications for these practices. An exception (see Chapter 2, Requesting an Exception) may be granted by the DOC with prior approval. This area may be enrolled in the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program through USDA, NRCS – FSA.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## STREAMBANK PROTECTION REPAIR (Code 580R)

### NPS and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

Repair a previously stabilized streambank project.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To repair a previously stabilized streambank project where repairs of shaping and/or additional rock is required for the project due to high flow events.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On a previously stabilized streambank project where repairs of shaping and/or additional rock is required for the project due to high flow events. If left unrepaired, the project will not function properly causing severe erosion or sediment damage.

**\* Only eligible for Watershed Restoration and Protection (WRAPS) projects or NPS priority projects. Contact DOC for instructions on use of NPS funds for this practice.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS

A bid process for determining the county average cost for each project will be used. Contact DOC for details of the bid process. The bid may include the following:

- a. Earthwork (cubic yard)
- b. Rock (ton)
  - i. The rock cost should include the cost of the rock, delivery of the rock, and placement of the rock.

#### 5. POLICIES

A determination must be made by the design engineering firm that originally designed the project that repairs of shaping and/or additional rock is required for the project for it to function properly.

#### 6. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **STREAMBANK RIPARIAN BUFFER INCENTIVE PAYMENT (Code 004)**

### **NPS and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A one-time payment to a landowner who provides land and access for the installation of a 66-foot wide riparian forest buffer in association with a streambank protection project.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To establish a riparian forest buffer in association with an eligible streambank protection project.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Where practice Code 580 Streambank Protection is required to stabilize highly erodible or critically eroding streambanks. If practice code 004, Streambank Riparian Buffer Incentive Payment, is selected by the landowner in combination with practice code 580, Streambank Protection, a riparian forest buffer shall be part of the design of the streambank protection project and is an important component of the overall success of the project.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

The following component is authorized for cost-share:

a. Streambank Riparian Buffer Incentive Payment (Each)

i. The one-time payment to allow the installation of a riparian forest buffer will be computed by using the following calculations:

- (1) The acres eligible for the incentive payment will be determined upon completion of the streambank protection project. The acres will be calculated by multiplying the total length of the project by 66-feet and divide by 43,560. (project length (in feet)) x (66 feet) / 43,560 square feet = (# acres)
- (2) The Farm Service Agency (FSA) soil rental rate (SRR) for the soil type associated with the riparian forest buffer is used to determine the per acre payment.
- (3) Payment will be calculated by multiplying the acres in the 66-foot wide riparian forest buffer by the FSA soil rental rate by 10 years. (#acres) x (SRR) x 10 (years) = Incentive Payment

Example: 1 (# of acres) x \$100 (SRR) x 10 (years) - \$1,000.00

- (4) The practice incentive payment will be made to the landowner once the acres are certified, the permanent markers are installed, and the riparian forest buffer is certified as complete by the Kansas Forest Service.

## **5. POLICIES**

- a. Project Eligibility: Streambank Projects funded by the DOC are eligible for the incentive payment.
- b. The landowner will be responsible for the total cost of the planting stock and installation of the buffer, unless other sources such as RCPP/EQIP are providing funding.
- c. Kansas Forest Service (KFS) and/or Kansas Forest Service contract personnel will be installing and maintaining the riparian forest buffer. The KFS is responsible for developing the tree planting and maintenance plans.
- d. The landowner agrees to permit access to the Kansas Forest Service and/or Kansas Forest Service contract personnel or DOC personnel for the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of the 66-foot wide riparian forest buffer for 10 years.
- e. The field side boundary of the 66-foot riparian forest buffer will be marked with permanent six and one half foot steel t-posts with a white PVC pipe sleeve every one hundred feet for the total length of the project. This boundary will be installed by Kansas Forest Service and/or Kansas Forest Service contract personnel and must remain in place for 10 years.
- f. It is the landowner's responsibility to ensure that the riparian forest buffer or the buffer field side boundary markers are not disturbed or destroyed for 10 years. The landowner maintains the responsibility for the control of noxious weeds after the 3-year tree establishment period. The landowner must maintain 70% planting survival rate during the contract period (replanting expenses are the responsibility of the landowner years 4 through 10, unless the cause was due to weather-related events or other acts beyond the landowner's control (e.g. drought or flooding) – cases will need to be evaluated individually).
- g. Livestock must be excluded from accessing or grazing the buffer area during the contract period.

## **STREAMBANK SIGNING INCENTIVE PAYMENT (Code 001)**

### **NPS and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

An incentive payment to landowners that sign-up for practice Code 580 Streambank Protection, Code 322 Channel Bank Vegetation, and Code 484 Mulching.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To provide an incentive for landowners to sign-up for practice Code 580 Streambank Protection, Code 322 Channel Bank Vegetation, and Code 484 Mulching.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Where practice Code 580 Streambank Protection is required to stabilize highly erodible or critically eroding streambanks.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

The following components are authorized for cost-share:

- a. SSIP-Streambank Protection-Bid (Each)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured on the bid amount for the project.
- b. SSIP-Channel Bank Vegetation-Bare Root (Each)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured using the current NRCS EQIP state average cost by the each.
- c. SSIP-Channel Bank Vegetation-Live Stake (Each)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured using the current NRCS EQIP state average cost by the each.
- d. SSIP-Channel Bank Vegetation-Grass Seeding (Acre)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured using the current NRCS EQIP state average cost by the acre.
- e. SSIP-Mulching (Ton)
  - i. County average cost is to be figured using the current NRCS EQIP state average cost by the ton.

#### **5. POLICIES**

The cost-share rate is 10% of the county average cost for each eligible component.

## STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL (Code 587)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

A structure in a water management system that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, or maintains a desired water surface elevation for livestock waste management projects only.

#### 2. PURPOSE

The practice may be applied as a management component of a water management system to control the stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of water flow.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

A permanent structure is needed as an integral part of a wetland or confined livestock waste management system to convey water from one elevation to a lower elevation within, to, or from a water conveyance system such as a ditch, channel, canal, or pipeline designed to operate under open channel conditions.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Concrete (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.
  - ii. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - iii. Pre-constructed PVC (each)
    - (1) Includes structure and installation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the each.

iv. Pre-constructed metal structure (each)

(1) Includes structure and installation.

(2) County average cost is to be figured by the each.

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## SUBSURFACE DRAIN (Code 606)

### WR and NPS\*

#### 1. DEFINITION

A conduit, such as tile, pipe, or tubing, installed beneath the ground surface which collects and/or conveys drainage water.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To improve the soil environment for vegetative growth by regulating the water table and groundwater, alleviating seepage problems; and to remove surface runoff.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

When included in the design of a Grassed Waterway (Code No. 412), to be constructed in areas having prolonged flows, a high water table, or seepage problems.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation. The conservation district shall determine the methods of computing county average costs. Either of the following methods or a combination of both may be used.
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe.
    - (2) Develop individual average costs for selected pipe sizes and each associated component. County average cost for pipe and individual components is to be figured on a per unit basis.
  - ii. Sand/Gravel (cubic yard)
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Grassed Waterway or Outlet (see Code No. 412)
  - ii. Livestock Waste System practices



**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## TERRACE (Code 600)

### WR and NPS\*

#### 1. DEFINITION

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.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To reduce slope length, reduce erosion, reduce sediment content in runoff water, improve water quality, intercept and conduct surface runoff at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet, retain runoff for moisture conservation, or prevent gully development.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- a. Water erosion is a problem.
- b. There is a need to conserve water.
- c. The soils and topography are such that terraces can be constructed and farmed with reasonable effort.
- d. A suitable outlet can be provided.
- e. Runoff and sediment can damage land or improvements downstream or impair water quality.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing for each terrace type: flat channel, gradient, grass back, level, parallel, and tile (underground outlet terraces). (When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (construction of ridge by linear foot; grass back sloped terraces by linear foot or cubic yard)
    1. Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost for quantity of complete terraces is to be figured by the linear foot of ridge. County average cost for grass back sloped terraces may be figured by linear foot or cubic yard.

- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
  - ii. Grade Stabilization Structure (see Code No. 410)
  - iii. Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## TERRACE RESTORATION (Code 600r)

### WR ONLY

#### 1. DEFINITION

Restoring a terrace. A terrace is an earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope on cropland only.

#### 2. PURPOSE

Restoring a terrace to reduce slope length, reduce erosion, reduce sediment content in runoff water, improve water quality, intercept and conduct surface runoff at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet, retain runoff for moisture conservation, or prevent gully development.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

The existing terrace system must meet all the requirements listed below to be eligible to receive state cost-share assistance:

- a. The terrace system must be 20 or more years old and on cropland only.
- b. The system must have less than 50 percent of the terrace capacity remaining, based upon cross sectional area.
- c. Adequate, stable outlets must be available for each terrace.
- d. Reasonable efforts must have been made to maintain the terrace system.
- e. A terrace system is defined as a single complete terrace or a group of terraces treating a field or portion of a field.
- f. The existing cross sectional area for gradient terraces has the capacity to carry less than 50 percent of the design discharge without overtopping or a minimum of 0.5 foot of height.

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing for each terrace restoration type: flat channel, gradient, grass back, level, parallel, and tile (underground outlet terraces).  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (construction of ridge by linear foot; grass back sloped terraces by linear foot or cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.

- (2) County average cost for quantity of complete terraces is to be figured by the linear foot of ridge. County average cost for grass back sloped terraces may be figured by linear foot or cubic yard.

b. Associated Practice: Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620)

## **5. POLICIES**

a. Restoration may include any or all of the following:

i. Restoration of the terrace height.

ii. Reconstruction of terrace cross section within the following guidelines:

(1) Broadbase cross section on land slopes of eight percent or less.

(2) Grass back sloped cross section on land slopes of six percent or greater.

(3) Narrow base cross section on any land slope.

(4) Exceptions to these guidelines will be allowed when the soil depth will not permit reconstruction of the terrace types indicated above.

b. Terraces that are under-spaced, over-spaced, or so poorly aligned that the terrace system cannot be farmed with modern equipment should be eliminated and be replaced with a new terrace system. In this situation, the terraces should be funded under practice Code 600 Terrace. The elimination of existing terraces is not eligible for cost-share assistance.

c. Documentation of terrace eligibility should be maintained in the landowner cost-share file.

d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

## **6. LIMITATIONS**

a. Conversion of gradient terraces to underground tile outlet terraces is not eligible for Terrace Restoration assistance if a suitable or restorable grassed waterway outlet is available.

b. General maintenance of a terrace system is not eligible such as repair of washed out portions or other small structural failures.

## **7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **TREE/SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT (Code 612)**

### **WR ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

To set tree seedlings or cuttings in the soil.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To reinforce a stand of trees and to conserve soil and moisture.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. Tree/shrub replacement in field windbreaks.
- b. Where erosion control is needed.
- c. Interplanting in woodland.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Tree/Shrub (per tree/shrub)
    - (1) Tree - Bareroot (per tree)
    - (2) Tree – Containerized (per tree)
    - (3) Tree – Other (per tree)
    - (4) Shrub (per shrub)
    - (5) Tree components include planting site preparation, trees, shrub, and planting costs.
    - (6) County average cost for tree components are to be figured per tree/shrub.
  - ii. Tree Shelters (per tree) – Plastic mesh is not eligible.
    - (1) County average cost should include the cost of the tree shelter, stake, if needed, and installation.

- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
  - ii. Mulching (see Code No. 484)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for planting of trees for resale.
- b. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **UNDERGROUND OUTLET (Code 620)**

### **WR, NPS\*, AND RW\*\***

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To dispose of excess water from terraces, diversions, sub-surface drains, surface drains, trickle tubes, principal spillways from dams (outside the dam area only) or other concentrations without causing damage by erosion or flooding.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. Excess surface water needs to be disposed of.
- b. A buried outlet is needed for diversions, terraces, or similar practices.
- c. An underground outlet can be installed that will safely dispose of excess water.
- d. Surface outlets are impractical because of stability problems, climatic conditions, land use, or equipment traffic.

**\*NPS: As part of a livestock waste system for a confined animal feeding operation, diversion, or a water and sediment control basin.**

**\*\*RW: See Chapter 7 for project types and practice eligibility.**

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing.  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation. The conservation district shall determine the methods of computing county average costs. Either of the following methods or a combination of both may be used.
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The number below refers to grouped components.
      - (a) 2/ - Complete with riser and tee or canopy, main conduit, manually tamped backfill under the ridge, and CMP outlet with rodent guard or bubble-up riser.



- (2) Develop individual average costs for selected pipe sizes and each associated component. County average cost for pipe and individual components is to be figured on a per unit basis.

b. Associated Practices

- i. Diversion (see Code No. 362)
- ii. Grassed Waterway or Outlet (see Code No. 412)
- iii. Terrace (see Code No. 600)
- iv. Water and Sediment Control Basin (see Code No. 638)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. LIMITATIONS**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for:
  - i. Trickle tubes.
  - ii. Principal spillways from dams.
  - iii. Sub-surface drains.

**7. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **UNDERGROUND OUTLET RESTORATION (Code 620r)**

### **WR ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

Restoring an underground outlet. An underground outlet is a conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey to a suitable outlet.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To replace pipe (tile) and associated components in need of restoration.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. The existing tile outlet terrace system must meet all the requirements listed below to be eligible to receive state cost-share assistance:
- b. The terrace system must be 20 or more years old.
- c. The terrace system must meet NRCS standards and specifications.
- d. Reasonable efforts must have been made to maintain the underground outlet pipe, risers and associated components.
- e. The underground outlet pipe has served its anticipated service life. (Verification by NRCS that pipe failure has occurred due to pipe exceeding its useful life)
- f. An adequate stable outlet is available for the tile outlet system.
- g. Exception: Tile terrace systems not meeting criteria b. could be eligible if the owner agreed to bring the terrace system up to existing NRCS standards and specifications. No cost-share funds would be eligible for this additional work and no cost-share would be paid for the underground outlet pipe replacement if the additional work was not completed concurrently.

**4. POLICIES**

Restoration may include any or all of the following:

- a. Removal and disposal of the old underground outlet pipe and risers.
- b. Installation of the new underground outlet pipe, risers and associated components.
- c. Hand-compacted backfill around the pipe where required.
- d. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

# UNPERMITTED AND PERMITTED ABOVE GROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK (Code 700)

## NPS ONLY

Prepared by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment - Nonpoint Source Section of the Bureau of Water.

### 1. DEFINITION

A device for storing fuel above ground in a manner which minimizes environmental and safety hazards associated with this activity.

### 2. PURPOSE

To describe minimum recommended pollution control practices for all fuel storage tanks not subject to or subject to the requirements of the Kansas State Storage Tank Act (K.S.A. 65-34, 105)

### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. Above ground fuel storage facilities of less than 10,000 gallons for commercial or private use are present, and in conjunction with irrigation engines and farmstead fuel centers.
- b. The facility must meet one of the following location criteria to be eligible for state cost-share:
  - i. Located 500 feet or less from a perennial or intermittent stream.
  - ii. Located within a shallow aquifer area where depth to water is generally 50 feet or less (e.g. Equus Beds Aquifer, Big Bend Prairie Aquifer, Sand Springs Aquifer, alluvial aquifers).
  - iii. Located within a wellhead protection area of a public water supply (i.e. 2 mile radius of a public water supply well or other approved source water protection zone).
  - iv. Located in a Sensitive Groundwater Area as found on the Kansas Corporation Commission Sensitive Groundwater Area map. The map can be found at the following website: <http://kcc.ks.gov/maps/groundwater.htm>
  - v. Located at a home site where a domestic water well is the primary source of drinking water supply for human consumption and one or more of the following criteria are met:
    - (1) Facility is within 100 ft. of the domestic well.

- (2) Facility is up gradient of the domestic well and is within 400 ft. of the domestic well.

#### 4. COMPONENTS

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(Contact the DOC for component unit of measure.)
  - i. Secondary containment (location)
    - (1) In a manner that allows fire officials to safely access the tank unit.
    - (2) In a geologically stable area.
    - (3) At least 100 feet away from a surface water source.
    - (4) At least 10 feet from the adjacent landowners property line.
  - ii. Use only for secondary containment of spilled or leaking fuels from storage tank. (No disposal of any other waste fluid.)
  - iii. Recommended Design Standard
    - (1) Single walled tank or tank on frame is located inside a concrete or steel “dike” that is liquid tight and contains at the minimum 10% more volume than the tank or tanks in the barrier. For example, if the tank is 300 gallons, the containment capacity should be 330 gallons.
    - (2) Double Walled Tank: Tank is wrapped with a tank; minimum space between layers. This can be filled with inert material or left open for leak detection.
- Note: Concrete unit may be impractical and less acceptable due to the need for a specific designed installation.**
- iv. Concrete dike containment system requirements are:
  - (1) Poured at one time (monolith pour)
  - (2) Sufficient foundation to support the weight of the tank.
  - (3) Poured slab of concrete at least 6" thick.
  - (4) A design to allow fluid to drain to a low point, where drain hole and plug can be installed.
  - (5) Sidewalls must be high enough to provide for the necessary containment volume.

- (6) Sidewalls for containment structures shall be 6" poured concrete or 8" concrete blocks with rebar and poured concrete inside the blocks.
  - (7) All seams and joints in the concrete must be sealed with a compound that is impervious to the material in the tank.
  - (8) Placed on two side-by-side concrete walls high enough to facilitate gravity flow.
- v. Steel containment: "tank in an open tank or box"
- (1) A prefab steel "dike system" is endorsed to be the best dike for NPS application (KSU Extension).
  - (2) Steel thickness for dike should be as thick or thicker than the tank. Minimum dike thicknesses' are:
    - (a) 300 gallons would need 12 gauge
    - (b) 550 gallons would need 10 gauge
    - (c) 1,000 to 2,000 gallons would need 7 gauge
  - (3) Reduce corrosion potential and fume accumulations by assuring rainfall or product does not remain in tank by using a roof and drain/plug.
  - (4) Steel dike should have a six inch space between the ground and steel.
    - (a) Channel iron or I beam skids would allow for clearance for lifting as deemed necessary.
    - (b) Placed on crushed rock or other material which does not allow moisture to evaporate (not on concrete or ground encouraging condensation).
  - (5) Bonding sealant requirements
    - (a) If not galvanized, must be sealed with epoxy, polyurethane or other sealant.
  - (6) The formula for required secondary containment where 7.48 gallons=1 cubic foot is:
    - (a) Tank volume times 1.10 equals tank volume with containment in gallons. Minimum containment volume (cubic feet).

- (b) Capacity of the tank in gallons divided by 7.48 equals tank volume.

**Example:** 1,100 gallons (tank plus containment of 10%) of tank by 7.48 equals 147 cubic feet of containment needed.

- (c) Then figure the length times width times height of containment which will accommodate the specific site to design containment structure (volume is in cubic feet).

- (d) **Examples:**

\* Tank Capacity: 560 gallons. Dike Capacity 616 gallons  
Dimension 94" x 72" x 21".

\*\* Tank Capacity: 1,000 gallons. Dike Capacity 1,100 gallons  
Dimension 108" x 40" x 30".

\*\*\* The containment volume must be at least as large as the minimum containment volume.

- vi. Pre-fabricated double walled tanks

- (1) UL-142 secondary tank within a primary tank
- (2) Test well, drain plug and venting mechanisms for both tanks.
- (3) No need for dike system, however, it would provide for additional protection.

- vii. Frame supported fuel storage tank

- (1) Form concrete insert or attach frame legs to ensure stability.
- (2) Affix frame to dike system (open box) in a way that no structural integrity is lost. (i.e. spot welding, etc.)
- (3) Saddle tank would require a concrete pillar configuration.

- viii. Other components or hardware for installation

- ix. Visual enhancement for safety factors

- (1) Bright colored flag
  - (a) Makes the tank easier to see to prevent backing accidents.
  - (b) Tall enough to see clearly from all angles.
  - (c) Other components or hardware for installation.

- (2) Brightly marked barriers
  - (a) Pier structure
  - (b) Parking posts
- (3) Painted tanks and barriers
  - (a) Bright colored
  - (b) Non-toxic, non CFC paint
- x. Cover
  - (1) Roof material
    - (a) Galvanized steel
    - (b) Tarp (some tanks or steel dikes come with this feature)
  - (2) Support material
    - (a) Metal frame
    - (b) Wood frame
    - (c) Chainlink fence poles
    - (d) Other components or hardware for installation
- xi. Sign
  - (1) Contact information in case of a leak or a significant spill.
    - (a) Emergency spill response coordinator/Fire Department
    - (b) KDHE District Office
    - (c) KDHE registration number
    - (d) Owner/operator
  - (2) Metal or wood with painted lettering
    - (a) Location to be seen from road
    - (b) Other components or hardware for installation



## 5. POLICIES

- a. Install all containment structures according to manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines.
- b. Conservation district or designated qualified representative shall witness installation to certify practice implementation.
- c. Facilities that store more than 1,320 gallons in aboveground containers must complete an Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For more information on the SPCC plan go to [www.epa.gov/emergencies/spcc](http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/spcc).

## 6. MONITORING

- a. Measuring level gauge or stick.
- b. Check for leaks or signs of tank or containment failure on every field visit. Check concrete or steel for evaporation spots.
- c. Record usage from time of fill to time of fill.

## 7. KDHE REGISTRATION (FREE)

- a. Enhances registrants potential to have access to the Storage Tank Release Trust Fund.
- b. Proof of minimum pollution control for land transactions etc.
- c. Conservation district shall maintain records of tanks registered.
- d. Contact local KDHE District Office for applications (see 8-5-45) or contact Mr. Brad Roberts (785)296-6242 or write to: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Environmental Remediation, Storage Tank Section, Forbes Field, Building 740, Topeka, Kansas 66620-0001.

## 8. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for a minimum of 10 years or the manufactures life expectancy of the structure, whichever is greater.

## 9. INFORMATION SOURCES

- a. Kansas Department of Health and Environment Storage Tank Section of the Bureau of Environmental Remediation
- b. Kansas Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank Regulations
- c. American Petroleum Institute - Recommended Practices for Installation of Above

Ground Storage Systems for Motor Vehicle Fueling. PEI/RP200-92

- d. K-State Extension (Agricultural Engineering)
- e. Farm Journal - December 1993
- f. Robert Grisso - University of Nebraska, Extension (402)472-6714 and De Lynn Hay - (402)472-1625
- g. Midwest Plan Service - Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment. First Edition, 1991. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa (515)294-4337
- h. Fabricator: McDonald Tank - Great Bend, Kansas (316)793-3555

**UNPERMITTED DUMP SITE REMEDIATION (Code 120)**

**NPS ONLY**

**1. DEFINITION**

A planned reclamation of an illegal dump site to remove litter and debris, to allow shaping and revegetation of impacted areas.

**2. PURPOSE**

Unpermitted dump site remediation involves removal of debris before runoff or wind moves these materials to surface or groundwater.

**3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Illegal dumping has occurred in a priority protection area as designated in the conservation district's approved NPS Pollution Management Plan.

**4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Dump Fees (ton)
    - (1) Includes costs associated with landfill dumping fees.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the ton.
  - ii. Tire Fees (each)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the each.
  - iii. Site Reclamation (hour)
    - (1) Site Reclamation – Backhoe
    - (2) Site Reclamation – Bulldozer
    - (3) Site Reclamation – Trackhoe
    - (4) Includes costs incurred from gathering/collecting, loading of waste and debris.
    - (5) Includes excavation necessary to shape site for permanent vegetation planting.
    - (6) County average cost is to be figured per machine type, by the hour.

iv. Transportation (hour)

(1) Includes costs associated with moving waste and debris from site to landfill.

(2) County average cost is to be figured by the hour.

b. Associated Practices

i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

ii. Fencing (see Code No. 382)

**5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA (Code 635)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A treatment component of an agricultural waste management system consisting of a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this practice is to improve water quality by reducing loading of nutrients, organics, pathogens, and other contaminants associated with animal manure and other wastes and wastewater by treating runoff from livestock holding areas with infiltration or treating wastewater with overland flow.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies:

- a. Where a treatment strip is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system with less than 500 animal units.
- b. Where a treatment strip can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air or water resources.
- c. To the treatment of contaminated runoff from such areas as feedlots, barnyards, and other livestock holding areas.
- d. To the treatment of dilute wastewater such as milkhouse effluent and silage leachate.
- e. Where the waste treatment strip must have a stable outlet.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork necessary to construct the structure to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.

- ii. Gated Irrigation Pipe (linear foot)
  - (1) 6” Gated Irrigation Pipe
  - (2) 8” Gated Irrigation Pipe
  - (3) 10” Gated Irrigation Pipe
  - (4) Other components associated with pipe installation.
  - (5) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot.
- iii. Concrete (cubic yard)
  - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured per cubic yard of concrete.
- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

**5. POLICIES**

See Chapter 5, “Livestock Waste Management Provisions.”

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **WASTE STORAGE FACILITY (Code 313)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To temporarily store wastes such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as a storage function component of an agricultural waste management system.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. This practice applies where:
  - i. The storage facility is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system.
  - ii. Temporary storage is needed for organic wastes generated by agricultural production or processing.
  - iii. The storage facility can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting water resources.
  - iv. Site conditions are suitable for construction of the facility.
- b. This practice applies to:
  - i. Facilities utilizing embankments with an effective height of 35 feet or less where damage resulting from failure would be limited to farm buildings, agricultural land, or township and county roads.
  - ii. Fabricated structure facilities, which include tanks, stacking facilities, and pond appurtenances.
  - iii. An in-field temporary poultry litter storage facility.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation - cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure whether it be fill or excavation.

- (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
- ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation (unit)
  - (1) Develop individual average costs for selected pipe sizes and each associated component. County average cost for pipe and individual components is to be figured on a per unit basis.
- iii. Concrete (cubic yard)
  - (1) Concrete – installation of pipe fence posts.
  - (2) Concrete - Formed - includes concrete pads for poultry litter/bird composting and storage.
  - (3) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.
- iv. Reinforcing steel (pound)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the pound.
- v. Timber picket fence (square foot)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the square foot.
- vi. Lumber (linear foot)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot.
- vii. Other Cementitious Materials (cubic yard)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Pond Sealing or Lining – Flexible Membrane, Soda Ash, Bentonite Sealant or Natural Clay (see Code No. 521A, 521B, 521C, 521D)
  - ii. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

**5. POLICIES**

See Chapter 5, “Livestock Waste Management Provisions.”

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **WASTE TRANSFER (Code 634)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A waste conveyance system using structures or conduits.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To transfer animal waste (bedding material, spilled feed, process and wash water, and other residues associated with animal production may be included) through a hopper or reception pit and a conduit to a waste storage/treatment facility or loading area.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

The waste transfer component is part of a livestock waste management system. Where waste is generated by livestock production and a conveyance system is necessary to transfer waste from the source to a storage/treatment facility and/or a loading area.

#### **4. COMPONENTS**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Concrete (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specification.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.
  - ii. Earthwork (cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
- b. Pumps or any equipment used for waste transfer is not eligible for cost-share assistance.

#### **5. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## **WASTE TREATMENT LAGOON (Code 359)**

### **NPS ONLY**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To biologically treat organic waste, reduce pollution, and protect the environment.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where:

- a. An overall waste management system has been planned,
- b. Waste generated by agricultural production or processing needs treatment,
- c. Lagoon can be located near the source of waste and a minimum of 1,320 feet from a neighboring residence or public area,
- d. Soils are suitable for retaining the waste or can be sealed,
- e. Water supply is adequate to fill the lagoon about half full before operation and to maintain the design depth when the lagoon becomes fully operational.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-share:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation - by cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation. The conservation district shall determine the method of computing average costs. Either of the following methods or a combination of both may be used.
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe.

- (2) Develop individual average costs for selected pipe sizes and each associated component. County average cost for pipe and individual components is to be figured on a per unit basis.

iii. Concrete (cubic yard)

- (1) Includes concrete and any necessary reinforcing to meet specifications.
- (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of concrete.

b. Associated Practices

- i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
- ii. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
- iii. Pond Sealing or Lining – Flexible Membrane, Soda Ash, Bentonite Sealant or Natural Clay (see Code No. 521A, 521B, 521C, 521D)

**5. POLICIES**

See Chapter 5, “Livestock Waste Management Provisions.”

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN (Code 638)

### WR, NPS\* and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

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.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To trap and collect sediment, reduce on-site erosion, reduce the content of sediment in water, reduce peak rate of flow at downslope locations, reduce flooding, reduce gully erosion, re-form land surface, and improve the potential of areas for farming.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. The topography precludes installing and farming terraces with reasonable effort.
- b. Runoff and sediment from high areas can damage downstream land or improvements.
- c. Water erosion is a problem.
- d. Site conditions are suitable for installation.
- e. Adequate outlets can be provided.
- f. Basins are installed in conjunction with the establishment of a workable terrace system to stabilize outlets and/or odd areas or where land treatment practices reduce soil loss to tolerable limits for the soil involved.

**\*NPS: When addressing a head cut coming out of a riparian area into a field under the Sediment Control project type.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (by cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.

- ii. Pipe for use in earth dams and other components associated with pipe installation.
  - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)
  - ii. Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## WATER WELL (Code 642)

### WR\* and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

A well constructed or improved to provide water for livestock.

#### 2. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of all water supply practices is to provide water for livestock to facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland or pasture and/or reduce livestock impacts on streams or riparian areas with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality. All alternative grazing management practices must be exhausted before additional water supply is implemented.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. This practice applies to drilled, driven, and dug vertical or horizontal wells constructed to supply water from an underground source.
- b. There is a need for initial or additional watering places to permit the desired level of grassland management by improving distribution of grazing over all parts of the range.
- c. To reduce livestock waste in streams.
- d. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation.

**\*WR: In addition to the above, this also applies when there is a need for a replacement of an existing watering place.**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Casing (by linear foot)
    - (1) Casing – 5”
    - (2) Casing – 6”
    - (3) Casing – Other
    - (4) Includes drilling, casing, gravel pack, screening, etc. needed to complete the practice to specification.

- (5) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot of casing.
- i. Equipment Mobilization Cost (by each)
  - (1) Includes cost incurred in moving necessary equipment to the project construction site.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - ii. Watering Facility (see Code No. 614)

## **5. POLICIES**

- a. Grazing planning requirements are:
  - i. This practice must facilitate proper grazing use by improving distribution of grazing and/or reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas.
  - ii. The water quality in each stock watering facility within a pasture should be nearly equal to encourage livestock distribution.
- b. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- c. An exclusion cage is required to be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- d. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
- e. Grazing lands served by this practice shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- f. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practice may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream (except livestock waste systems).
- g. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.

- h. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- i. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use.**

**The DOC may also grant exceptions to the 40 acre pasture minimum on a case-by-case basis if significant water quality gains will be achieved.**

## 6. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **WATERING FACILITY (Code 614)**

### **WR and NPS**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

#### **2. PURPOSE**

The primary purpose of all water supply practices is to provide water for livestock to facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland or pasture and/or reduce livestock impacts on streams or riparian areas with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality. All alternative grazing management practices must be exhausted before an additional water supply is implemented.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- c. There is a need for initial or additional watering places to permit the desired level of grassland management by improving distribution of grazing over all parts of the range.
- d. To reduce livestock waste in streams.
- c. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Trough, Tank or Waterer (per tank or by gallon of capacity)
    - (1) Automatic Waterer (each )
      - a. Automatic Waterer # 1
      - b. Automatic Waterer #2
    - (2) Concrete (each/gallon)

- (3) Energy Free (each)
  - (b) Energy Free - 1 Hole
  - (c) Energy Free - 2 Hole
  - (d) Energy Free - 4 Hole
  - (e) Energy Free - 6 Hole
- (4) Fiberglass (each/gallon)
- (5) Steel Rimmed (each/gallon)
- (6) Tank (each/gallon)
  - (a) Tank # 1 thru Tank #5
- (7) Tire Tank (each/gallon)
- (8) Wildlife Ramp (each)
- ii. Includes permanent installation of trough, waterer or tank constructed of concrete, fiberglass, steel rim or tire tanks. Also concrete pad, riser, rock/gravel and miscellaneous pipe and fittings.
- iii. County average cost is to be figured either per tank or by gallon of capacity.
- iv. Cost-share is not authorized for electrical components.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - ii. Pond (see Code No. 378)
  - iii. Spring Development (see Code No. 574)
  - iv. Water Well (see Code No. 642)

## 5. **POLICIES**

- a. Replacement of trough, tank or waterer is not eligible.
- b. Grazing planning requirements are:
  - i. This practice must facilitate proper grazing use by improving distribution of grazing and/or reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas.

- ii. The water quality in each stock watering facility within a pasture should be nearly equal to encourage livestock distribution
- c. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- d. An exclusion cage is required to be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- e. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
- f. Grazing lands served by this trough or tank shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- g. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practices may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream (except livestock waste systems).
- h. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.
- i. Water for distribution needs can be from wells, springs, flowing streams, ponds, or rural water districts.
- j. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- k. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use.**

**The DOC may also grant exceptions to the 40 acre pasture minimum on a case-by-case basis if significant water quality gains will be achieved.**

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years

## WATERING FACILITY REPLACEMENT (Code 614r)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of all water supply practices is to provide water for livestock to facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland or pasture and/or reduce livestock impacts on streams or riparian areas with the stated or implied intent of improving water quality. All alternative grazing management practices must be exhausted before an additional water supply is implemented.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. There is a need for the replacement of a failed trough, tank, or waterer to permit the desired level of grassland management by improving distribution of grazing over all parts of the range.
- b. To reduce livestock waste in streams.

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Trough, Tank or Waterer (per tank or by gallon of capacity)
    - (1) Automatic Waterer (each)
      - a. Automatic Waterer # 1
      - b. Automatic Waterer #2
    - (2) Concrete (each/gallon)

- (3) Energy Free (each)
  - (a) Energy Free - 1 Hole
  - (b) Energy Free - 2 Hole
  - (c) Energy Free - 4 Hole
  - (d) Energy Free - 6 Hole
- (4) Fiberglass (each/gallon)
- (5) Steel Rimmed (each/gallon)
- (6) Tank (each/gallon)
  - (a) Tank # 1 thru Tank #5
- (7) Tire Tank (each/gallon)
- (8) Wildlife Ramp (each)
- ii. Includes permanent installation of trough, waterer or tank constructed of concrete, fiberglass, steel rim or tire tanks. Also concrete pad, riser, rock/gravel and miscellaneous pipe and fittings.
- iii. County average cost is to be figured either per tank or by gallon of capacity.
- iv. Cost-share is not authorized for electrical components.
- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - iv. Pond (see Code No. 378)
  - v. Spring Development (see Code No. 574)
  - iv. Water Well (see Code No. 642)

## 5. **POLICIES**

- a. Replacement of a permanent trough, tank or waterer that has failed and no longer holds water is eligible.

- b. Grazing planning requirements are:
  - i. This practice must facilitate proper grazing use by improving distribution of grazing and/or reduce impacts of livestock on streams or riparian areas.
  - ii. The water quality in each stock watering facility within a pasture should be nearly equal to encourage livestock distribution
- c. A Forage Balance Estimate Worksheet form, provided by the DOC or a NRCS Prescribed Grazing Plan Code 528, shall be completed prior to submitting the CS-3. (Not required for livestock waste systems.)
- d. An exclusion cage is required to be installed to NRCS Standards and Specifications in a warm season pasture (not required in a cool season pasture) prior to submitting the CS-4.
- e. The exclusion cage must remain in the pasture for the 10 year duration of the contract maintenance agreement.
- f. Grazing lands served by this trough or tank shall be maintained in permanent vegetation for a minimum of 10 years.
- g. All livestock water supply practices must be constructed or installed to serve pastures 40 acres or larger. Practices may be installed in pastures less than 40 acres when livestock are excluded from a stream (except livestock waste systems).
- h. The livestock area must be fenced at time of practice completion.
- i. Water for distribution needs can be from wells, springs, flowing streams, ponds, or rural water districts.
- j. The conservation district shall provide a KSU Extension publication on grazing management to each landowner under contract. Following are extension publications to consider:

MF1118 – Stocking Rate and Grazing Management,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf1118.pdf>;

C402 - Smooth Brome Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/C402.pdf>;

C729 – Tall Fescue Production and Utilization,  
<http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c729.pdf>.

Districts should consult with their county extension agent on publications that would be applicable for their county.

- k. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a grazing workshop in the previous year.

**Note: The DOC may grant exceptions to established restrictions of a water supply development when limited water sources are available. The purpose of this exception is to allow for domestic and non-grazing livestock use.**

**The DOC may also grant exceptions to the 40 acre pasture minimum on a case-by-case basis if significant water quality gains will be achieved.**

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years



## WELL DECOMMISSIONING (Code 351)

### NPS ONLY

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

Prevent entry of contaminated surface water into well and migration of contaminants into the unsaturated zone or saturated zone.

Prevent the commingling of chemically or physically different ground waters between separate water bearing zones.

Restore, as far as feasible, hydrogeologic conditions that existed before the well was constructed.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to any drilled, dug, driven, bored, or otherwise constructed vertical water well determined to have no further beneficial use.

#### 4. POLICIES

- a. A landowner is eligible to receive a maximum cost-share assistance of \$1,000 per well and may plug multiple wells.
- b. Personnel eligible to plug abandoned wells are either licensed well drillers or the well owner, except on irrigation wells a licensed well driller must plug the well.
- c. To cost-share on multiple wells for one landowner, select additional project types when developing the county CS-2 (i.e. AWP, AWP #1, AWP#2).
- d. The project shall be completed by **June 1** of the state fiscal year the contract was approved.

#### 5. COMPONENTS

- a. The conservation district shall determine the method of computing average costs either by the complete practice (well depth and diameter of well), or by individual components. The following components are eligible for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Site Preparation (each)
  - ii. Pump, Pipeline Removal (each)

- iii. Excavation, Shaping (cubic yard)
- iv. Subsoil Fill (cubic yard)
- v. Grout (bag)
  - (1) Grout – Bentonite  
(only chip bentonite is authorized unless documentation of a KDHE exemption is provided to the DOC with the cost-share application)
  - (2) Grout – Cement
  - (3) Grout - Neat cement
- vi. Aggregate Fill (cubic yard)
  - (1) Sand
  - (2) Gravel (less than one inch diameter)
  - (3) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard.
- vii. Chlorine (gallon)
  - (1) To shock treat the well.
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured per gallon.
- viii. Labor (hour)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the hour.
- ix. Complete Practice (each)
  - (1) Complete Practice – Capping
  - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the each.
- x. Complete Practice (linear foot)
  - (1) Complete Practice – Casing 10” – 24”
  - (2) Complete Practice – Casing 30” – 36”
  - (3) Complete Practice – Casing 38” – 48”
  - (4) Complete Practice – Casing < 10”

- (5) Complete Practice – Casing > 48”
- (6) Complete Practice – Handdug 36” – 48”
- (7) Complete Practice – Handdug 49” – 72”
- (8) Complete Practice – Handdug < 36”
- (9) Complete Practice – Handdug > 72”

## 6. LIMITATIONS

- a. The maximum cost-share for abandoned water well plugging is \$1,000 per well.
- b. Gas and oil wells are not eligible for cost-share.
- c. A county can elect to conduct or participate in up to two (2) abandoned water well plugging demonstrations per year. The landowner is eligible for 100% cost-share of the landowner actual cost to plug the demonstration well.
- d. Plugging certification. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) Form WWC-5P shall be completed for each well. One copy shall be kept in the landowner file, and appropriate copies of the WWC-5P as indicated will be forwarded to KDHE. The conservation district or the landowner shall request the WWC-5P forms from KDHE.
- e. Plugging procedures and computation of plugging materials are outlined in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication MF-935, dated January 1998 and shall be followed when plugging all state cost-shared wells. KSU Extension publication MF-935 can be found at <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF935.pdf>

## 7. MAINTENANCE

This practice is permanent however a landowner agreement must be signed by the well owner.

- a. **PLUGGING of CISTERNS:** The plugging of cisterns is eligible for cost-share providing the cistern is determined by the conservation district to be a water quality threat. All procedures and recommendations for plugging cisterns shall be followed in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication MF-2246, dated July, 1998. Extension Publication MF-2246 can be found at <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF2246.pdf>. The components eligible for well decommissioning shall be used. The cistern must intercept groundwater or have potential to threaten nearby water supplies. County average costs for plugging hand dug wells may be used. A KDHE well plugging certification must be completed and kept in the landowner file if the cistern intercepts groundwater.

- b. **CAPPING WELLS:** Inactive drilled water wells (hand dug not eligible) which are not presently operating but are maintained in such a way they can be returned to operation with a minimum of service. Eligible wells must follow the requirements of K.A.R. 28-30-7 (f). The landowner must send a completed Form WWC6 to KDHE requesting a well be placed on inactive status. An approval letter is sent to the landowner by KDHE, which places the well on inactive status at which time the well may be capped. Form WWC5 must be completed and sent to KDHE if any reconstruction of the well is required. Conservation districts shall contact the DOC for capping instructions and limitations. The components for abandoned well plugging shall be used.

\*\* Artesian wells shall be plugged using procedures for wells with confined aquifers.

## **WETLAND CREATION (Code 658)**

### **WR, NPS and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A wetland that has been created on a site location which historically was not a wetland or is a wetland but the site will be converted to a wetland with a different hydrology, vegetation type, or function than naturally occurred on the site.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To create wetlands that has wetland hydrology, hydrophytic plant communities, hydric soil conditions, and wetland functions and/or values.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to sites where no natural wetland occurred or where a wetland exists, or existed, and the wetland characteristics (hydrology, vegetation, and functions) will be different from what historically occurred.

This practice is applicable only if modifying drainage and/or artificial flooding of duration and frequency to create and maintain wetland conditions during an average annual precipitation event can approximate hydrologic conditions. The wetland class/subclass will be specified.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation by cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure, whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation (per linear foot)
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The numbers below refer to grouped components.
      - (a) 2/ - Complete with riser and tee or canopy, main conduit, manually tamped backfill under the ridge, and CMP outlet with rodent guard or bubble-up riser.

- (b) 7/ - Complete with inline water control structure, inlet and outlet pipe, manually tamped backfill of structure and pipe, bar guard, rodent guard, and back flap.

- iii. Other Components Associated with Pipe (per unit installed)

- (1) Other components required to complete installation of the practice according to specification shall be listed individually from the pipe component. Average costs for each shall be established.
- (2) County average cost is figured per unit installed.

- iv. Drop Log Structure (each)

- (1) Includes structure and all components necessary for installation.
- (2) County average cost is figured per structure.

- v. Hydrophytic Vegetation (each)

- (1) County average cost is to be figured based on each plant.

- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

## 5. LIMITATIONS

- a. The landowner shall obtain necessary local, state, and federal permits that apply before wetland construction, including water rights if required.
- b. The design will comply with local, state, and federal permit requirements.
- c. Documentation of the soil, hydrology, and vegetative characteristics of the site and its contributing watershed shall be made before construction

## 6. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## WETLAND ENHANCEMENT (Code 659)

### WR, NPS and RW

#### 1. DEFINITION

The modification or rehabilitation of an existing or degraded wetland, where specific functions and/or values are modified for the purpose of meeting specific project objectives.

#### 2. PURPOSE

To modify the hydrologic condition, hydrophytic plant communities, and/or other biological habitat components of a wetland for the purpose of favoring specific wetland functions or values.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies on any degraded or existing wetland where the objective is to specifically enhance a selected wetland function(s) and/or value(s).

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation by cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure, whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation (per linear foot)
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The numbers below refer to grouped components.
      - (a) 2/ - Complete with riser and tee or canopy, main conduit, manually tamped backfill under the ridge, and CMP outlet with rodent guard or bubble-up riser.
      - (b) 7/ - Complete with inline water control structure, inlet and outlet pipe, manually tamped backfill of structure and pipe, bar guard, rodent guard, and back flap.

- iii. Other Components Associated with Pipe (per unit installed)
  - (1) Other components required to complete installation of the practice according to specification shall be listed individually from the pipe component. Average costs for each shall be established.
  - (2) County average cost is figured per unit installed.
- iv. Drop Log Structure (each)
  - (1) Includes structure and all components necessary for installation.
  - (2) County average cost is figured per structure.
- v. Hydrophytic Vegetation (each)
  - (1) County average cost is to be figured based on each plant.
- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

**5. LIMITATIONS**

- a. The landowner shall obtain necessary local, state, and federal permits that apply before wetland construction, including water rights if required.
- b. The design will comply with local, state, and federal permit requirements.
- c. Documentation of the soil, hydrology, and vegetative characteristics of the site and its contributing watershed shall be made before construction

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.



## **WETLAND RESTORATION (Code 657)**

### **WR, NPS, and RW**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

To restore hydric soil conditions, hydrologic conditions, hydrophytic plant communities and wetland functions that occurred on the disturbed wetland site prior to modification to the extent practicable.

#### **3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

- a. This practice applies only to sites with hydric soil which were natural wetlands that have been previously degraded hydrologically and/or vegetatively.
- b. This practice is applicable only if natural hydrologic conditions can be approximated by modifying drainage and/or artificial flooding of a duration and frequency similar to natural conditions.

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Earthwork (fill or excavation by cubic yard)
    - (1) Includes all earthwork involved in the structure, whether it be fill or excavation.
    - (2) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - ii. Pipe and other components associated with pipe installation (per linear foot)
    - (1) Develop average costs for selected pipe sizes including all components associated with pipe. County average cost for pipe, including all components is to be figured per linear foot of pipe. The numbers below refer to grouped components.
      - (a) 2/ - Complete with riser and tee or canopy, main conduit, manually tamped backfill under the ridge, and CMP outlet with rodent guard or bubble-up riser.

- (b) 7/ - Complete with inline water control structure, inlet and outlet pipe, manually tamped backfill of structure and pipe, bar guard, rodent guard, and back flap.

- iii. Other Components Associated with Pipe (per unit installed)

- (1) Other components required to complete installation of the practice according to specification shall be listed individually from the pipe component. Average costs for each shall be established.
- (2) County average cost is figured per unit installed.

- iv. Drop Log Structure (each)

- (1) Includes structure and all components necessary for installation.
- (2) County average cost is figured per structure.

- v. Hydrophytic Vegetation (each)

- (1) County average cost is to be figured based on each plant.

- b. Associated Practice: Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342)

## 5. LIMITATIONS

- a. The landowner shall obtain necessary local, state, and federal permits that apply before wetland construction, including water rights if required.
- b. The design will comply with local, state, and federal permit requirements.
- c. Documentation of the soil, hydrology, and vegetative characteristics of the site and its contributing watershed shall be made before construction.

## 6. MAINTENANCE

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT (Code 380)

### WR\* and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

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

#### 2. PURPOSE

To protect soil resources, control snow deposition, moisture conservation, protect crops and provide shelter for livestock.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. Land next to feedlots where wind damage is likely and rows of trees and/or shrubs, or other eligible structures can provide the needed protection. Practice only applies to:
  - i. Livestock facility or feeding area relocation.
  - ii. Riparian area livestock exclusion or significant reduction of use of the riparian area.
  - iii. Existing livestock facility or feeding area.
- b. Land next to a farmstead, field, or any area that addresses a resource concern. (**\*WR Only**)

#### **4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES**

- a. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Tree/Shrub (per tree/shrub)
    - (1) Tree - Bareroot (per tree)
    - (2) Tree – Containerized (per tree)
    - (3) Tree – Other (per tree)
    - (4) Shrub (per shrub)
    - (5) Tree components include planting site preparation, trees, shrub, and planting costs.
    - (6) County average cost for tree components are to be figured per tree/shrub.
  - ii. Tree Shelters (per tree) – Plastic mesh is not eligible.
    - (1) County average cost should include the cost of the tree shelter, stake, if needed, and installation.
  - iii. Earthwork (fill or excavation – cubic yard) (not applicable for ESC project types)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard of earth moved.
  - iv. Corrugated Metal (linear foot) (not applicable for ESC project types)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot.
  - v. Posts (wood or metal – each) (not applicable for ESC project types)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the each.
  - vi. Stringers (wood or metal – linear foot) (not applicable for ESC project types)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the linear foot.
  - vii. Concrete (post anchoring only – cubic yard, bag or ready mix) (not applicable for ESC project types)
    - (1) County average cost is to be figured by the cubic yard or bag.

- b. Associated Practices
  - i. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
  - ii. Irrigation system, Trickle (see Code No. 441)
  - iii. Mulching (see Code No. 484)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Cost-share is not authorized for planting trees for resale.
- b. Design specifications for living barns, earthen berms and constructed windbreaks can be found in Chapter 5.
- c. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT RENOVATION (Code 650)

### WR and NPS

#### 1. DEFINITION

Replacing selected trees and shrubs or rows, or adding rows to the windbreak or shelterbelt.

#### 2. PURPOSE

Restoring or enhancing the function of existing windbreaks or shelterbelts used for livestock, farmsteads, or erosion control.

#### 3. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

In any windbreak or shelterbelt that is no longer functioning properly, where wind damage is likely and/or additional rows of trees and/or shrubs can provide the needed protection. Practice only applies for:

- a. Livestock facility.
- b. Riparian area livestock exclusion or significant reduction of use of the riparian area.
- c. Field windbreak.
- d. Farmstead windbreak. **(WR Only)**

#### 4. COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

- a. County average cost for tree components are to be figured per tree/shrub. The following components are authorized for cost-sharing:  
(When applicable, include labor when calculating county average cost.)
  - i. Tree/Shrub (per tree/shrub)
    - (1) Tree - Bareroot (per tree)
    - (2) Tree – Containerized (per tree)
    - (3) Tree – Other (per tree)
    - (4) Shrub (per shrub)
    - (5) Tree components include planting site preparation, trees, shrub, and planting costs.

- ii. Tree Shelters (per tree) – Plastic mesh is not eligible.
  - (1) County average cost should include the cost of the tree shelter, stake, if needed, and installation.
- e. Associated Practices
- v. Fencing (See Code No. 382)
- vi. Irrigation System, Trickle (See Code No. 441)
- iii. Mulching (See Code No. 484)

**5. POLICIES**

- a. Cost-sharing is not authorized for planting trees for resale.
- b. Conservation districts may give extra points on the ranking worksheet for applicants that have attended a conservation district approved No-till or Cover Crop workshop in the previous year.

**6. MAINTENANCE**

The practice shall be maintained for ten (10) years.

## 5. **Livestock Waste Management Provisions**

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## Introduction

A livestock waste management system is a planned system to manage liquid and solid wastes from a confined animal feeding operation (CAFO). It includes runoff from non-concentrated waste areas, with ultimate disposal in a manner that prevents or minimizes degradation of air, soil and water resources and protects public health and safety. Such systems are planned to preclude discharge of pollutants to surface or ground water and, to the fullest practicable extent, utilize waste products through soil and plants. Through proper collection, storage, transportation, and utilization of wastes, pollution may be greatly reduced or eliminated.

**For further information on livestock waste system design, regulation and management of animal wastes, refer to:**

*NPS Livestock Waste Management Handbook*, Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture, 1995.

*Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook*, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1992.

## Livestock Waste System Definitions

1. **Confined Animal Feeding Operation:** A lot, yard, corral, building, or other area without permanent vegetation where animals are confined greater than 45 days within a 12 month period.
2. **Existing Confined Animal Feeding Operation:** A confined animal feeding operation over one year old currently in operation, or a confined animal feeding operation having been in production within the last five (5) years.
3. **New Confined Animal Feeding Operation:** A confined animal feeding operation that has been in operation less than one year or has not begun feeding at the proposed site.
4. **Animals or Livestock:** Cattle, swine, horses, sheep or lambs, laying hens or broilers, turkeys, and ducks.

## Livestock Waste System Eligibility

1. An existing confined animal feeding operation with less than 1,000 animal units that has been determined by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to have a significant pollution potential and is required to obtain a permit and install the appropriate pollution control practice(s).
2. An existing confined animal feeding operation with less than 300 animal units that has been determined by KDHE to have a significant pollution potential and is required to install pollution control practices to bring the facility into compliance for a certification.

3. The relocation of an existing confined animal feeding operation with less than 1,000 animal units that is required by KDHE to relocate to either obtain a permit or receive a certification.
4. Confined animal feeding operations are not eligible for cost-share assistance in the following circumstances:
  - a. Facilities over 999 animal units. An exception may be granted by DOC. Request for an exception will be reviewed by the DOC on a case by case basis. (See the Livestock Waste System Cost-Share Eligibility Worksheet for Facilities over 999 Animal-Units found under Forms and Examples at the end of the chapter.)
  - b. New confined animal feeding operations.
  - c. Livestock Waste Systems that do not replace or modify an existing livestock waste control facility or confined animal feeding operation.
  - d. Confined animal feeding operators who incur court action for non-compliance with KDHE confined animal feeding operation regulations.

### **General Policies**

1. The DOC recommends the engineering design assistance cost-share be placed in one contract and the Livestock Waste System practices be placed in a second contract. It is also recommended the contract for the Livestock Waste System practices not be submitted for DOC approval until the system design is complete. This will provide the correct practices/components and units with current County Average Cost.
2. All Livestock Waste Management Systems must be designed and constructed to meet NRCS standards and specifications. Exception may be granted by DOC on a case-by-case basis.
3. All livestock waste control and management system plans shall be submitted to KDHE for review and approval before construction begins.
4. All eligible DOC practices for Livestock Waste Systems (LWS) will be offered locally including design fee reimbursement and practices required for relocation. Districts shall establish County Average Cost for practices.
5. Standard 70% Cost-Share Rate is required for all livestock waste systems.
6. Districts will set the local Landowner Limit and Project Limit up to \$10,000.
7. All projects exceeding annual district Landowner Limit will be funded as a multi-year contract and/or submitted to DOC for supplemental funding consideration.
8. Livestock Waste Systems have a DOC Project Limit of \$20,000 for cost-share assistance and \$10,000 for engineering design assistance for a total project limit of \$30,000.

9. Expansion costs of a livestock waste system requiring a design that accommodates more animal units than currently exists is not eligible for financial assistance. Exception may be granted by the DOC.
10. Sewage discharge from a home site is not authorized to be deposited in a livestock waste facility of any type.
11. All livestock waste system designs must be certified by a Kansas registered professional engineer as properly constructed, complete, and approved by KDHE. Exceptions may be granted by the DOC for K-State Research and Extension designs approved by KDHE for demonstration purposes.
12. Livestock Waste Systems designed for previously unpermitted facilities: minimum pollution control measures are to be determined by the design engineer as needed to comply with KDHE pollution control requirements, which follow applicable NRCS standards for design, construction, and operation.
13. Permitted facilities: Cost-share will be available only for pollution control practices necessary to comply with new or modified KDHE requirements, and that are not a result of changes in the operation of the facility.
14. Partial payments are not authorized for livestock waste control systems except for grass seeding, trees for feedlot windbreaks, and engineering design reimbursement. Exception may be granted by DOC.
15. Only NRCS, conservation district or KDHE representatives, or private or public engineers shall conduct permeability tests for waste storage structures. The KDHE Standpipe Test is allowable if KDHE approves of this test for a particular site, however, a more thorough lab or compaction test is recommended.
16. The KDHE guidelines for calculating animal units shall be used to determine size eligibility for cost-share assistance for livestock waste systems. Determining total animal units for a producer with multiple sites shall be based on KDHE's permitting (aggregate total of many sites may exceed 1,000 animal units; however the producer may be eligible if KDHE has recognized and permitted each site separately).

### **Livestock Waste System Cost-Share Account**

1. The DOC maintains a central Livestock Waste System (LWS) Cost-Share Account for districts to request funding for Livestock Waste Management System implementation. This is applicable only to NPSPCP.
2. All LWS practices for either permitted or certified facilities, along with practices for relocation, are eligible for funding from the LWS Cost-Share Account. The following practices under the NPS Riparian Area Protection Project Type are also eligible for funding from this account.
  - a. Concentrated Non-Confined Livestock (see Code 390)

- b. Fencing (see Code No. 382)
  - c. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - d. Pond (see Code No. 378)
  - e. Pumping Plant for Water Supply (see Code No. 533)
  - f. Spring Development (see Code No. 574)
  - g. Watering Facility (see Code No 614)
  - h. Water Well (see Code No. 642)
  - i. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (see Code No. 380)
  - j. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (see Code 650)
3. Districts must request funding from the LWS Cost-Share Account when the LWS project cost exceeds the district project limit.
  4. Design fee reimbursement is eligible for funding from the LWS Cost-Share Account.
  5. The current program year application form for LWS Cost-Share Account funds will be sent to districts in June of each year. An example application form can be found under Forms and Examples at the end of the chapter.
  6. Applications for LWS Cost-Share Account funds will be ranked and funded quarterly by the DOC.
  7. Districts will be notified by DOC when an application for LWS Cost-Share Account funds is approved. Funds will be allocated under the AFO Fund Source Code.

<b>Design and Certification Policy</b>
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1. All livestock waste systems receiving cost-share from the DOC must be designed by a Kansas licensed professional engineer except as noted in number 6 on the next page.
2. Professional liability insurance will be required for all licensed engineers who design state cost-share systems. Documentation of liability insurance should be kept in the district contract file.

3. The certification requirements for pollution control practices requiring an engineer to design the structural components of a pollution control system are:
  - a. A Qualified Representative is required to oversee project implementation and is responsible for certifying the components, unit, and/or quantities listed on the CS-4, Certification of Completion/Request for Payment. Qualified Representatives include:
    - i. NRCS.
    - ii. A licensed professional engineer.
4. Practice design certification will consist of:
  - a. Verification that all necessary permits are approved and any contingent requirements have been met.
  - b. Verification that practices were installed according to minimum design specifications.
  - c. Calculation of units and quantities of installed pollution control practices in accordance with DOC cost-share guidelines and policies.
5. If no qualified representative can be obtained to perform practice certification, the DOC shall be advised.
6. **Exceptions to the DOC policy of requiring Kansas licensed professional engineers to design state cost-share systems may be granted for:**
  - a. Demonstration projects designed and overseen by KSU Extension - Ag Engineering.
  - b. Non-licensed consultant or producers providing a design that KDHE has approved. KDHE approval in this scenario would be contingent on the consultant or producer securing liability insurance (errors and omissions).

<b>Relocation of an Existing Confined Animal Feeding Operation</b>
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1. Relocation of a confined animal feeding operation shall be based on the design engineer's or KDHE's determination that the existing site does not have feasible pollution control capability.
2. Cost-share funding shall be based on the current number of animal units at the existing facility. Expansion costs above the current animal units are the responsibility of the landowner. Ask the design engineer to provide the units of each practice that would be needed for the current animal unit numbers at the new site.
3. Practices eligible for cost-share include only **minimum** pollution control measures, as determined by the design engineer, and are components of the livestock waste system.

6. Following are the reclamation policies for a relocated confined animal feeding operation. These policies are part of the practice maintenance agreement signed by the landowner and are required to be completed within one year of the livestock waste system completion date:
  - a. Clean and properly dispose of waste from the existing facility.
  - b. Remove interior fencing and feeding facilities to disable confined feeding of animals.
  - c. Plant vegetation at the site as recommended by the conservation district to maximize nutrient uptake.
  - d. If grazing occurs at the reclaimed site, stocking rates shall not exceed district guidelines for pasture or rangeland within the county.
  
7. The following additional practices are eligible for the relocation of an existing livestock facility:
  - a. Access Road (see Code No. 560)
  - b. Fencing (see Code No. 382) - Pipe and/or cable perimeter fencing allowed when a LWS is relocated and the abandoned site had cable and/or pipe perimeter fencing. Fencing is applicable only if plan design requires it. Interior fencing is not eligible. Only the amount of exterior fencing at the old livestock facility is eligible for cost-share assistance at the new relocated facility.
  - c. Pipeline (see Code No. 516)
  - d. Pond (see Code No. 378)
  - e. Pumping Plant for Water Supply (see Code No. 533)
  - f. Spring Development (see Code No. 574)
  - g. Heavy Use Area Protection (see Code No. 561) - Concrete bunk pads for a relocated animal feeding operation where the abandoned site had concrete bunk pads. Only the amount of linear feet of concrete bunk pads at the old livestock facility is eligible for cost-share assistance at the new relocated facility.
  - h. Stream Crossing (see Code No. 578)
  - i. Watering Facility (see Code No 614)
  - j. Water Well (see Code No. 642)
  - k. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (see Code No. 380)
  - l. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (see Code 650)

## **Engineering Design Assistance Options**

- OPTION 1:** Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) - A landowner may select the NRCS for engineering design assistance at no charge. In some areas, NRCS may not be able to provide design assistance.
- OPTION 2:** Private Engineering Firm - A landowner may choose a private firm for design and be reimbursed by the DOC. Private engineering design fees will be set at 100% up to a maximum of \$10,000.
- a. The engineering design reimbursement is not cost-share, however the design cost up to \$10,000 can be paid from the conservation districts annual NPS allocation or from the DOC central Livestock Waste account. Design fee reimbursement will be limited to existing facilities (includes required relocations).
  - b. If the landowner does not install the designed animal waste system, he/she is **NOT** eligible for design reimbursement.
  - c. Partial payment for engineering design reimbursement is allowable. KDHE must first approve the design. Upon approval, (copy of the letter sent to landowner) the conservation district must have documentation before requesting payment from the DOC.
  - d. Conservation districts are encouraged to send a letter to the landowner who is using a private engineer for their livestock waste system design outlining the landowners and design engineers responsibilities. See an example letter found under Forms and Examples at the end of the chapter.

## **Livestock Waste System Practices**

A livestock waste system may consist of a single practice such as a waste storage pond or a combination of several practices. The following practices are authorized for cost-sharing:

1. Access Road (see Code No. 560) – An earthen roadway constructed to facilitate access to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
2. Animal Mortality Facility (see Code No. 316) – An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.
3. Closure of Waste Impoundments (see Code No. 360) – The closure of waste impoundments (treatment lagoons and liquid storage facilities) that are no longer used for their intended purpose in an environmentally safe manner.
4. Composting Facility (see Code No. 317) – A facility to process raw manure or other raw organic by-products into a biologically stable organic material.
5. Constructed Wetland (see Code No. 656) – A wetland constructed for water quality improvement.

6. Contour Buffer Strips (see Code No. 332) – Strips of perennial vegetation alternated with wider cultivated strips that are farmed on the contour.
7. Critical Area Planting (see Code No. 342) – Planting grasses on erodible areas as part of a livestock waste system to stabilize the soil reducing erosion damage.
8. Dike (see Code No. 356) – To assist in the protection of feeding areas by regulating water and making better use of drainage.
9. Diversion (see Code No. 362) – A channel and supporting ridge constructed to divert excess water or pollutants during runoff events.
10. Fencing (see Code No. 382) – Pipe and/or cable perimeter fencing is allowed when a LWS is relocated and the abandoned site had cable and/or pipe perimeter fencing. Fencing is applicable only if plan design requires it. Interior fencing is not eligible.
11. Field Border (see Code No. 386) – Establishing a border or strip of perennial vegetation along or around the edge of a field by planting herbaceous vegetation.
12. Filter Strip (see Code No. 393) – A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater.
13. Grade Stabilization Structure (see Code No. 410) – To stabilize the grade and to control erosion in artificial channels.
14. Grassed Waterway or Outlet (see Code No. 412) – A natural or constructed waterway or outlet with established vegetation to remove sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater.
15. Heavy Use Area Protection (see Code No. 561) – The stabilization of animal feeding areas frequently and intensively used by animals, by surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures. Only applies to concrete bunk pads for a relocated animal feeding operation where the abandoned site had concrete bunk pads.
16. Irrigation System, Trickle (see Code No. 441) – To efficiently apply water directly to the tree/shrub root zone to maintain soil moisture within the range of good plant growth.
17. Land Smoothing (see Code No. 466) – Improve surface drainage in livestock waste systems.
18. Lined Waterway or Outlet (see Code No. 468) – A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, synthetic turf reinforcement fabrics, or other permanent material.
19. Manure Transfer (see Code 634) – A manure conveyance system using structures or conduits.



20. Monitoring Well (see Code No. 353) – A well constructed to monitor groundwater quality as required by the KDHE permit for a confined animal feeding operation.
21. Mulching (see Code No. 484) – Applying fabric weed barrier to the soil surface when establishing a feedlot windbreak.
22. Nutrient Management (see Code No. 590) – Managing the amount, placement, and timing of animal waste.
23. Pipeline (see Code No. 516) – Installed for conveying water for livestock to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
24. Pond (see Code No. 378) – A water impoundment made by constructing a dam, embankment, or by excavating a pit or dugout to supply water to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
25. Pond Sealing or Lining (see Code No. 521A, 521B, 521C) – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.
26. Precision Land Forming (see Code No. 462) – Used only in livestock waste systems to improve surface drainage.
27. Pumping Plant for Water Supply (see Code No. 533) – A pumping facility installed to transfer water as part of an alternative water supply for livestock to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
28. Roof Runoff Structure (see Code No. 558) – Structures that collect, control and transport precipitation from roofs to areas outside the livestock waste system containment area.
29. Sediment Basin (see Code No. 350) – An earth embankment to trap and collect sediment and animal waste.
30. Spring Development (see Code No. 574) – Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning and providing collection and storage facilities to provide water to a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
31. Stream Crossing (see Code No. 578) – A constructed travel way through a streambed comprised of rock and geotextile.
32. Structure for Water Control (see Code No. 587) – A structure in a livestock waste system that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, and maintains a desired water surface elevation.
33. Subsurface Drain (see Code No. 606) – To regulate surface runoff or groundwater and alleviating drainage problems.

34. Terrace (see Code 600) – an earth embankment, a channel or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope.
35. Underground Outlet (see Code No. 620) – A subsurface conduit installed to dispose of liquid animal waste and contaminated runoff from sediment control basins, diversions, terraces, etc.
36. Vegetated Treatment Area (see Code No. 635) – A designed area or strip of herbaceous vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater.
37. Waste Storage Facility (see Code No. 313) – A facility constructed for the temporary storage of animal waste. The purpose of the practice is to store waste until it can be safely and effectively used.
38. Waste Treatment Lagoon (see Code No. 359) – An impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for biological treatment of animal wastes.
39. Watering Facility (see Code No 614) – A trough, tank, or waterer installed to provide drinking water for livestock at a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
40. Water Well (see Code No. 642) – A well constructed or improved to provide water for livestock at a relocated livestock holding or feeding area.
41. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (see Code No. 380) – A strip or belt of trees established next to a relocated animal feeding operation to provide shelter for livestock.
42. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (see Code 650) – Replacing selected trees and shrubs rows within an existing windbreak or shelterbelt used for livestock. This also includes adding rows to the windbreak or shelterbelt.

### **KDHE Permit Applications**

Applications for KDHE new permits, permit renewals and registrations can be found on the KDHE website at the following address: [www.kdhe.state.ks.us/feedlots/](http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/feedlots/)

### **KDHE Significant Pollution Potential Form**

The KDHE Livestock Waste Management Program Determination of Significant Pollution Potential Worksheet can be found under Forms and Examples at the end of the chapter. This form is used by KDHE district staff to determine if a livestock facility has a significant pollution potential and is required to be permitted or certified. This worksheet can be used by conservation district staff to help a livestock producer determine if their livestock facility may need to be permitted or can be certified. Livestock producers need to be aware that KDHE staff will have to fill out the worksheet before they are eligible for cost-share assistance. The score from the worksheet that has been completed by KDHE staff is entered in the Project Information in CSIMS when completing a Livestock Waste Management contract.

**Livestock Waste System Cost-Share Eligibility Worksheet**  
**Facilities over 999 Animal Units**

If the answer to statement No. 1 or No. 2 is “True” the livestock facility is eligible for cost-share assistance from either the conservation districts allocation or the DOC Supplemental Livestock Waste System Account.	Check if “True”
1. The livestock facility is currently under 1000 animal units, but will be permitted over 999 animal units.	
2. The livestock facility will be permitted over 999 animal units due to multiple species at the location and the site being added to the permit is less than 1000 animal units.	
<b>If the answer to statement No. 3 or No. 4 is “True” the livestock facility is only eligible for cost-share assistance from the DOC Supplemental Livestock Waste System Account. If the answer to statement No. 3 and No. 4 is “False” the livestock facility is not eligible for cost-share assistance.</b>	
3. The livestock facility is currently over 999 animal units and is within a two mile radius (or other designated source water protection zone) of a public water supply well.*	
4. The livestock facility is currently over 999 animal units and is within a High Priority TMDL area impaired by Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Nutrients or Eutrophication.*	
<p><b>Complete the following information if any of the above statements are “True”:</b></p> <p><b>Landowner Name:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Address:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Legal Description:</b> _____</p> <p><b>HUC Code:</b> _____</p> <p><b>KDHE Permit Number, if already permitted:</b> _____</p> <p><b>DOC Contract Number:</b> _____</p>	
<p><b>NOTE: A completed worksheet must be placed in contract file.</b></p>	

\* Supplemental applications for eligible livestock facilities over 999 animal units will not be consider for supplemental funding until after the April 1<sup>st</sup> cancellation of uncommitted funds and all eligible applications for livestock facilities under 1,000 animal units have been funded.

## Example Letter to Landowner

Happy County Conservation District  
400 Water Street  
Anytown, KS 00000

May 1, 2006

Landowner Name  
Address

Dear Mr. Landowner:

You have requested cost sharing from the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture for the Livestock Waste System practices indicated on the attached approved contract. You have indicated that your system will be designed by a Kansas registered professional engineer. The Happy County Conservation District welcomes the involvement of your engineer. However, you need to be aware that the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture requires that the engineer must be responsible for designing your Livestock Waste System to meet Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) standards and specifications and for certifying the work. Also, the engineer must provide to the conservation district documentation that the engineer has professional liability insurance.

When contracting with an engineering firm, get bids for the total cost of the design, survey, layout and checkout of your livestock waste system.

There are certain items that must be submitted to the conservation district to meet the above requirements. These items are outlined in this letter. We hope this will provide a clear understanding for all parties involved and prevent any possible misunderstanding. The following items are needed.

### Prior to Construction

1. A waste utilization plan must be prepared and be included with the design.
2. You need to submit the following items prepared by the engineer to the conservation district.
  - a. A copy of the signed engineering plans which meet NRCS standards. In addition to the Professional Engineer's certification, the plans shall contain the following statement: **"To the best of my professional knowledge, judgment and belief, these plans meet applicable NRCS standards and specifications."**
  - b. A copy of the design engineer's cost estimate.
  - c. A copy of an inspection plan which describes inspection items and qualifications of those doing the inspection.

3. You are responsible for obtaining all permits (KDHE Livestock Waste Management Permit, County Zoning, etc.) and contacting all utility companies with facilities in the work area.

#### During Construction

1. You are responsible for hiring the contractor, ensuring the inspection plan is carried out and the structure is completed according to the approved plan and specifications.
2. Changes during construction will need to be approved by the design engineer and noted on “as-built” drawings.

#### After Construction

1. Upon completion, you must submit to the conservation district a copy of the “as-built” drawing, a certification statement signed by your engineer, and a copy of any construction documentation required in the inspection plan. The certification statement should read “**to the best of my professional knowledge, judgment and belief, the installed practices meets NRCS standards**” and signed by the engineer who designed the system.
2. The conservation district will make a field visit to the site to verify completion based on the engineers certification statement.
3. You will need to follow the Operation and Maintenance Plan for the system.

I hope this letter fully explains the conservation districts expectations. If you have any questions, please call me at (phone number).

Sincerely,

Conservation District Staff

cc: Design Engineer

# KANSAS

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

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### Livestock Waste Management Program Determination of Significant Pollution Potential (Instructions and Definitions)

- Section A            Section A lists the conditions which are listed in statutes and regulations as requiring a permit. These are conditions of significant pollution potential.
- Section B            1.    Using the state definition of animal units, determine proposed/ existing maximum capacity of the facility. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
2.    Determine the slope of the pen area along the longest runoff flow path. The slope is the change in elevation divided by flow length (rise/run) in the same units of measure. It is common practice to express the slope in percent, so multiply the rise/run by 100 to get the percent slope. The use of topographic maps or hand level and pacing can help in making this determination. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
3.    Determine the slope from the pen area to the nearest protected water body along the runoff flow path. Use the methods and aides described in # 2 above. The change in elevation is measured from the top of the stream or channel bank to the bottom elevation of the pens. A protected water body is a stream shown on a USGS topographic map, any water body listed in the Kansas Water Quality Standards, and all wetlands. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
4.    Determine the distance to the nearest protected water body. This is the same distance used in #3 as the flow length (run). Use the table to determine a risk factor.
5.    Interview the operator to determine the length of time the facility will be used each year. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
6.    Use the county Soil Survey to determine the predominant soil type along the flow path used in # 3 and 4. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
7.    Observe the buffer area. The buffer area is that area below the pens where runoff from the pens remains dispersed, solids in the runoff can be collected, and depth of flow does not exceed three inches. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
8.    Compare the size of the buffer to the existing or proposed pen area. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
9.    Extraneous drainage is that area above the confinement area which will allow runoff to flow through the pens and will not or cannot be diverted around the confinement area. Compare the extraneous drainage area to the pen area. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
10.   Use reference material to determine annual rainfall for the county the facility is located in. Use the table to determine a risk factor.

11. Use reference material to determine rainfall intensity. For the purposes of this form, use the 25-year24-hour rainfall event. Use the table to determine a risk factor.

Section C

1. Use the same answer as given in question 1.
2. Use the same answer as given in question 10.
3. Use best available information to determine depth to groundwater. Possible sources of information: measuring a nearby well, KDHE well log data base, KGS Survey or studies, interview a well driller who is familiar with the area, etc. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
4. Use the county Soil Survey to determine type of soil in the area. It should be the same soil type as in question #6. Use the table to determine a risk factor.
5. Measure the distance using maps or wheel for wells other than those wells used by the facility. Use the table to determine a risk factor.

Section D

1. Observe the existing/proposed pens and runoff flow path for springs, rock outcrops and other features which if contaminated by runoff could cause an environmental problem. If a potential problem is observed enter "yes".
2. Consult KCC map on Sensitive Groundwater areas.
3. Consult the KDHE Outstanding Natural Resource Waters and Special Aquatic Life Use Surface Waters map from the Water Quality Standards.

Section E

Section E is self explanatory.

**KANSAS  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT**

**Livestock Waste Management Program Determination of Significant Pollution Potential (Worksheet)**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Permit # \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Site # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Location: \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4, Section \_\_\_\_\_, T- \_\_\_\_\_ - S, R- \_\_\_\_\_ - E/W, \_\_\_\_\_ County

Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

**Print Name** **Title**

Section A	<b>Permit Required</b>			
	1. Over 1,000 AUs, meets NPDES definition, or 300 AUs and discharges through a manmade device	Yes	No	
	2. Has a lagoon(s), pit(s), or tank(s) for waste storage	Yes	No	
	3. Has a perennial, intermittent or ephemeral stream through or adjacent to pens	Yes	No	
	4. Uses improper waste collection, handling, or disposal	Yes	No	
	5. Has daily discharge	Yes	No	

Section B	<b>Surface Water Protection</b>			
	1. Capacity (AUs)	Risk Factor	Risk = _____	
	<50	1	Comments:	
	50 - 100	3		
	100 - 300	5		
	300 - 500	7		
	500 - 700	8		
	700 - <1000	9		
	2. Pen Slope		Risk = _____	
	< 1%	1	Comments:	
	1 - 2 %	3		
	2 - 3%	5		
	3 - 4%	7		
	4 - 5%	9		
	>5%	10		



3. Slope from pen to protected water body			Risk = ____
< 1%	1		
1 - 2 %	3	Comments:	
2 - 3%	5		
3 - 4%	7		
4 - 5%	9		
>5	10		
4. Distance from pens to protected water body			Risk = ____
>5280 feet	1		
4000 - 5280	2	Comments:	
2640 - 4000	4		
1000 - 2640	5		
500 - 1000	7		
100 - 500	9		
<100	10		
5. Utilization			Risk = ____
< 3 months/year	1		
3 - 4	4	Comments:	
4-6	6		
>7	9		
6. Soils between pens and protected water body			Risk = ____
Clay	9		
Silty Clay	7	Comments:	
Silt	5		
Silty Sand	3		
Sand	1		
7. Buffer ( Def.: overland sheet flow area)			Risk = ____
Dense cover of grass	1		
Grass with woody plants	4	Comments:	
Cultivated crop ground	6		
Bare earth	10		
8. Buffer size			Risk = ____
>2X pen area	1		
1 - 2X pen area	4	Comments:	
0.5 - 1X pen area	7		
<0.5X pen area	10		
9. Extraneous drainage			Risk = ____
< 1X pen area	1		
1X - 3X pen area	4	Comments:	
3X - 5X pen area	7		
>5X pen area	9		
10. Annual rainfall			Risk = ____
< 20 inches per year	1		
20 -25	3	Comments	
25 - 30	5		
30 - 35	7		
35 -40	9		
>40 inches	10		

11. Rainfall intensity ( 25year-24 hour storm)

< 4.5 inches	1
4.5 - 5	3
5 - 5.5	5
5.5 - 6	7
6 - 6.5	9
>6.5 inches	10

Risk = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments:

Section C

**Groundwater Protection**

1. Capacity (AUs)

<50	1
50 - 100	3
100 - 300	5
300 - 500	7
500 - 700	8
700 - <1000	9

Threat Factor Risk = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments:

2. Annual rainfall

< 20 inches per year	1
20 -25	3
25 - 30	5
30 - 35	7
35 -40	9
>40 inches	10

Risk = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments:

3. Depth to groundwater

>150 feet	1
25 - 150 feet	3
10 - 25 feet	6
5 - 10 feet	8
< 5 feet	10

Risk = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments:

4. Soils receiving runoff

Clay	1
Silty Clay	3
Silt	5
Silty Sand	7
Sand	9

Risk = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments:

5. Distance to nearest well (water, gas, oil) potentially impacted (down gradient)

>600 feet	1
200 - 600	3
100 - 200	5
50 - 100	7
0 - 50	9
0	10

Risk = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments:

Section D

**Special Conditions**

- |   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Springs, seeps, rock outcrops<br>in pens or direct runoff area   | Yes | No |
| 2. Located in a Sensitive Groundwater<br>Area   | Yes | No |
| 3. Is the protected water body an Outstanding<br>Natural Resource Water or Special Aquatic<br>Life Use Surface Water? | Yes | No |

Section E

**Evaluation**

- Section A - any yes answer requires controls and a permit.
- Section B - Sum of risk values >60 is a significant pollution potential which requires controls and a permit or modification for operations.  
 $B1 + B2 + B3 + B4 + B5 + B6 + B7 + B8 + B9 + B10 + B11 = \text{Surface Water Potential}$   
 \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_
- Section C - Sum of risk values >25 is a significant pollution potential which requires controls and a permit or modification of operations.  
 $C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 = \text{Groundwater Potential}$   
 \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_
- Section D -  
 If D1 or D2 is yes and Groundwater Potential is >20 a permit is required.  
 If D3 is yes and Surface Water Potential is >50 a permit is required.
- Section E - If facility evaluation does not require a permit, the facility is eligible for certification. Prior to the certification, the inspector shall review all applicable separation distances for final eligibility determination.

**Division of Conservation - Kansas Department of Agriculture**  
**Livestock Waste Management Application for Supplemental Cost-Share**

**FY** \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of System (beef, dairy, swine): \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Units – Current: \_\_\_\_\_ Planned: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Cost (not only cost-share): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cost-Share Provided by District: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Supplemental Cost-Share Requested by District: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Pollution Potential Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Target Area (TMDL, state, local) explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Relocation of facility:            Yes             No

Project funded in combination with EQIP:    Yes     No

Applicant Contacted by KDHE? (explain status):

Other Relevant Information:

**Submit to DOC**

## Pipe and/or Cable Perimeter Fencing Specifications

### Code No. 382 (Applicable to Livestock Waste Systems)

#### POLICY

This practice applies only to the relocation of livestock facilities when the current site is found unsuitable to achieve compliance with state and federal pollution control laws and regulations. Cost-Share eligibility for pipe and/or cable perimeter fencing applies only if pipe and/or cable perimeter fencing was present at the abandoned site. Sucker rod is eligible when used singularly or in conjunction with either pipe or cable fencing providing the top member is a minimum 2" diameter pipe. All fences are built to a minimum height of 5'.

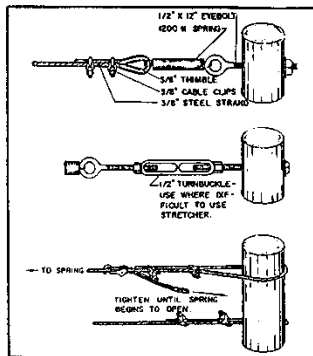
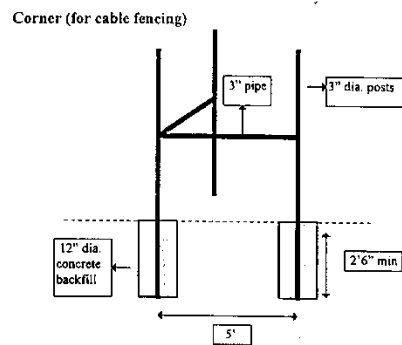
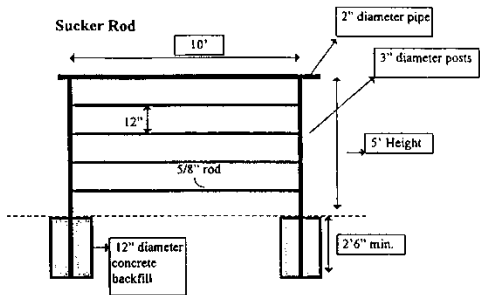
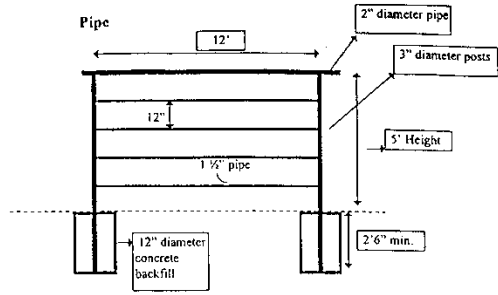
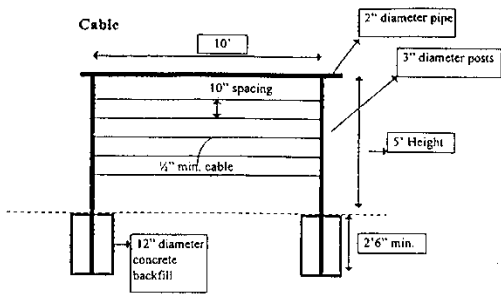
#### Perimeter Fencing Specifications

<u>Fencing Material</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>	<u>Member Spacing</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pipe	4*	12"	Min. Dia. 1 1/2"
Sucker Rod	4*	12"	Weld or thread joints
Cable	5*	10"	1/2 "min. dia. spring tension

Posts - pipe only, 12' on center for pipe (10' o.c. for sucker rod and cable), minimum 3" diameter posts, 2'6" minimum depth in ground with 12" diameter concrete backfill (for rocky soils where 2'6" cannot be achieved, use additional concrete backfill or decrease post spacing).

\*Members listed do not include a required top member consisting of a minimum diameter pipe of 2".

See next page for design examples.

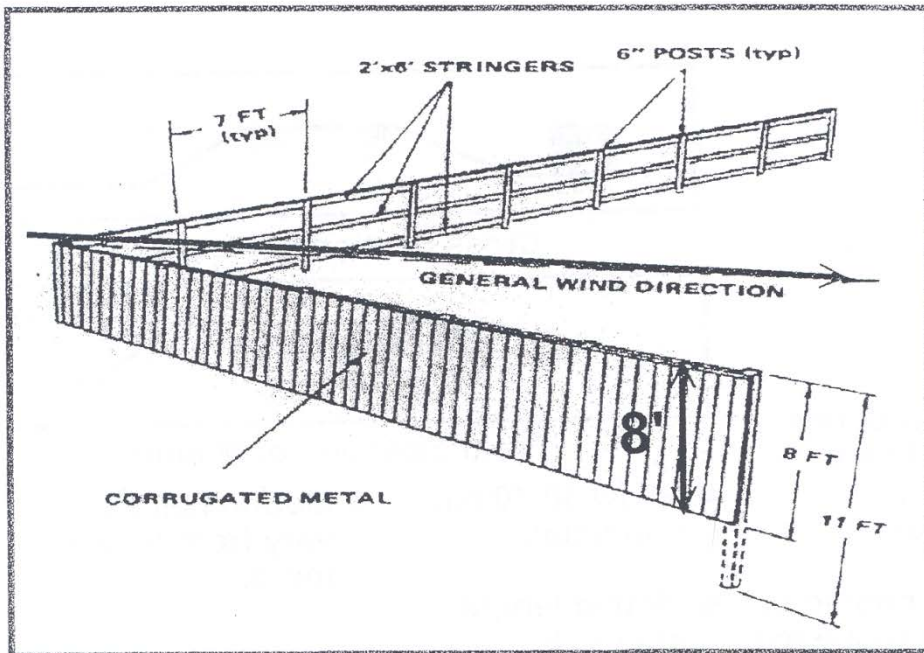


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### Constructed Windbreak:

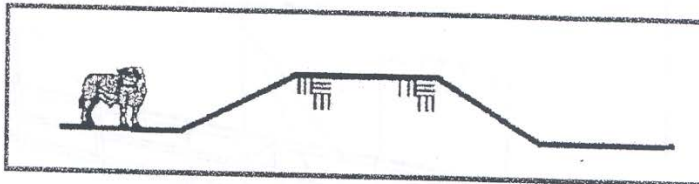
NOTE: Pipe stringers and posts may be 3" or 4" diameter.



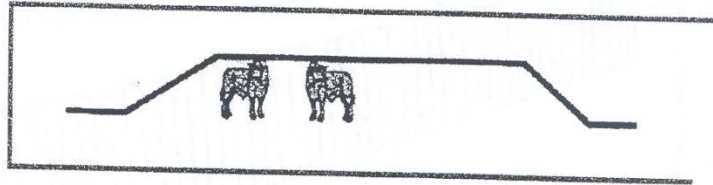
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## Earthen Berms:



Cross Section of Mound



Front Elevation of Mound

- Loafing mounds can be altered to serve as a windbreak.
- Mounds should be oriented east-west for best protection.
- Allow 30-40 sq. ft./animal.
- Mound length should be 18"/head .
- Mound height can vary from 5'- 6' or more.



# Field Windbreak Specifications

## Outdoor Living Barn:

### Outdoor Living Barn: A Specialized Windbreak

Kris Irwin, Public Service Assistant, Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia; and Jerry Bratton, Technology Transfer Program Leader, National Agroforestry Center

In April of 1987, a spring blizzard swept through northern Kansas and southern Nebraska killing nearly 60,000 newborn calves and other winter stressed animals. This tremendous loss could have been lessened had protection, such as outdoor living barns (OLB), been provided to reduce the windchill. An outdoor living barn is a specialized windbreak, typically composed of trees and shrubs, and strategically located in open grasslands, center pivot irrigation corners, and pasture areas to protect livestock during severe weather situations.

The purpose of an OLB is to: 1) defuse and deflect cold winds away from livestock, moderating the windchill; and 2) trap and hold blowing snow, preventing it from covering feed, water, and livestock. Outdoor living barns pay for themselves by cutting livestock losses, lowering feed costs, and sustaining animal health during stressful weather conditions.

#### Design

The following OLB designs are given as guidelines and should be adjusted to meet local conditions, constraints, and landowner objectives.

**Shape:** typically in the form of a "U" or upside down "L" as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 — Various design configurations of outdoor living barns.

**Orientation:** perpendicular to prevailing winter and early spring wind direction.

**Number of rows:** ranges from three to five, and if there is adequate space, more rows may be added. To control high snow levels, design OLB's with a "trip row" to trap snow before it reaches the windbreak. The trip row should be planted to attain a 60-80 percent density and be located at least 100 feet upwind from the outside row of the windbreak. Figure 2 shows an example OLB design with a trip row.



National  
Agroforestry  
Center



Table 1: Minimum area requirements for livestock in confined areas.

Area Requirement (ft <sup>2</sup> /animal)	Cattle			
	Beef	Cow/Calf	Sheep	Swine
	25-35	40	8-10	15-20

**Length:** depends on the number of animals requiring protection and the minimum area requirement of confined livestock (table 1).

**Example**

Design an OLB for 50 brood cows held in an open pasture. Assumptions: 1) landowner wants a three-row design with a "trip row" (figure 2), and 2) mature tree height (H) of conifer species is 30 feet. First, determine interior top and side row lengths. Measurements of the inside rows are calculated as follows (figure 2):

1. Protection Pocket Size (PPS) — the minimum size of area for confined livestock:

Formula: # livestock x required area (ft<sup>2</sup>/head {table 1}) = PPS

Example: 50 brood cows x 40 ft<sup>2</sup> = 2000 ft<sup>2</sup>

2. Length of interior top row (LTR)

Formula:  $(\sqrt{\text{PPS} \times 4}) + 40 \text{ ft} = \text{LTR}$

Where: the square root of the PPS multiplied by 4 represents the length outside of the exclusion fence on the interior of the OLB, to allow the herd to roam. The addition of 40 feet is the sum of the added distance required for location of the fence (20 feet for both ends).

Example:  $(\sqrt{2000 \times 4}) + 40 \text{ ft} = (45 \times 4) + 40 = 220 \text{ ft (LTR)}$

3. Length of interior side rows (LSR):

Formula:  $\sqrt{\text{PPS}} + 5(H) + 100 \text{ ft} = \text{LSR}$

Where: 5(H)\*\* equals five times the mature height of the tallest tree in the OLB, the addition of 100 feet is recommended to reduce wind eddy effects and keep "end drifts" out of the OLB.

Example:  $\sqrt{2000} + 5(30) + 100 \text{ ft} = 45 + 150 + 100 = 295 \text{ ft (LSR)}$

\*\* In areas of high snow accumulation (Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana) this figure may be increased to as much as 10(H) to accommodate large drifts and not create "death traps."

The calculated LTR and LSR are 220 feet x 295 feet, respectively (figure 2). Now, the remaining outside rows can be established using appropriate "between row" distances. The formulas for LTR and LSR presented above are to be used as guidelines, and should be adjusted on an individual project basis to provide proper dimensions. When designing an OLB, it is important that the dimensions of the planting: 1) meet landowner objectives; 2) are adjusted to accommodate animal species and site conditions; 3) allow adequate space for feeding and a water source; and 4) provide maximum protection from severe local weather events.

**Species**

Trees are typically planted for an OLB, but as with other windbreak designs, a mixture of tree and shrub species is recommended. The height and density of a windbreak determines its effectiveness (percent of wind speed reduction). Deciduous and some coniferous tree species will provide the effective height attribute, while coniferous tree species

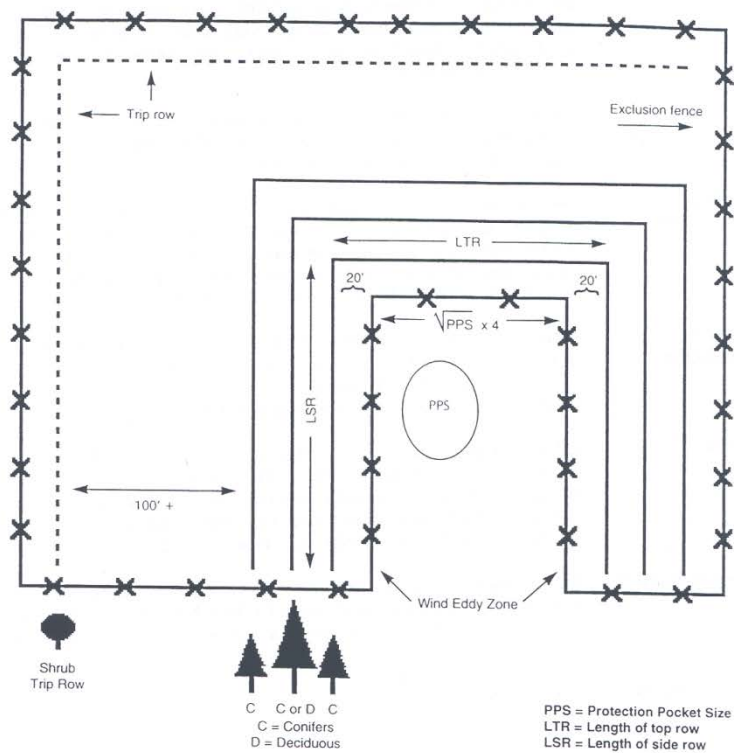


Figure 2 — Possible Outdoor Living Barn design configuration with a trip row.

are best for regulating lower level density. An OLB with a “trip row” should have a density of 40 to 60 percent; otherwise the OLB density should be 60 to 80 percent.

**Location**

Livestock drift with the direction of the storm. For example, if a late winter storm comes out of the northwest, the herd will “drift” to the southeast corner of the pasture. Therefore, locate the OLB in the area of the pasture where the herd would most likely congregate during a typical storm event. Locate the OLB close to a permanent water source like a stock tank. Also, the OLB should be readily accessible by vehicle to facilitate livestock feeding and veterinary activities during extreme weather. It’s important that surface water drainage be away from the protection pocket to keep livestock dry and out of mud as much as possible.

**Maintenance**

It is critical that livestock be excluded from an OLB planting. Construct a stout fence or electrified wire fence at least 20 feet away from the tree rows. This will

protect the trees from damage by animal rubbing or grazing. Place a top rail on a wire fence to keep snowdrifts from breaking or sagging the wire. Eliminate competition from weeds and other plants. Continue weed control until the canopy closes and effectively shades out competition.

The objective of an OLB is to create a continuous vegetative barrier. Gaps in the planting will funnel wind and snow through the barrier and into the protected pocket. Replant gaps created by loss of plants as soon as possible.

**Summary**

There are many acres of open grasslands and pasture that could offer excellent winter grazing for livestock, if adequate protection from adverse weather is provided. Investing in a long-term living structure that increases survival of newborns, reduces winter and summer stress, decreases feeding costs, and at the same time provides wildlife habitat is a wise investment. An outdoor living barn may be the answer.

**Additional Information**

"Cutting Energy Costs with Trees, Livestock Protection, Windbreaks, and Outdoor Barns." Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts, 2505 East Fox Farm Road, Cheyenne, WY 82007. Phone: 307-632-5716. Windbreak Technology Short Course, Student Handbook. NRCS.

**Authors**

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Jerry Bratton, Technology Transfer Program Leader, National Agroforestry Center, USDA Forest Service/USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, East Campus-UNL, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0822. Phone: 402-437-5178, ext 24.

**Acknowledgments**

Thanks to the following individuals for technical assistance: Bruce Wight, NRCS; Dan Perko, Wyoming State Forestry Division; Dr. Terry Mader, Northeast Research & Extension Service, University of Nebraska; and Greg Sundstrom, Colorado Forest Service.

**Filing Category**

Conservation Agroforestry

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The National Agroforestry Center is a partnership of the USDA Forest Service and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. The Center's purpose is to accelerate the development and application of agroforestry technologies to attain more economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable ecosystems. To accomplish its mission, the Center interacts with a national network of cooperators to conduct research, develop technologies and tools, establish demonstrations, and provide useful information to natural resource professionals.

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For more information contact: National Agroforestry Center, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Station\ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, East Campus-UNL, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0822. Phone: 402-437-5178.

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# 6. NPS Pollution Control Program Special Provisions

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## Abandoned Water Well Plugging Provisions

### Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance to conservation districts in the development and implementation of Abandoned Water Well Plugging (AWP) through the Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP). These guidelines and procedures have been adopted and are enforced by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC).

Plugging abandoned water wells prevents the introduction of contaminants into sources of groundwater via an abandoned or inactive well. Abandoned water wells that are properly plugged: restore barriers to contamination, remove the physical hazard of well entry by humans and animals, and restore stability to the land surface.

### General Policies

1. Any individual plugging abandoned water wells and receiving state financial assistance shall follow Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) requirements and procedures. Refer to KDHE's website at [www.kdheks.gov/waterwell/index.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/waterwell/index.html) for access to Article 30, K.S.A.s and K.A.R.s and information on plugging an abandoned water well.
2. The NRCS practice Well Decommissioning – Code 351 shall be used in the following situations when plugging abandoned water wells:
  - a. In unconfined aquifers with unconsolidated formations.
  - b. In confined aquifers or a well that penetrates more than one aquifer.
  - c. Artesian wells shall be plugged using procedures for wells with confined aquifers.
3. If it is suspected the formation is rock (consolidated formation), has confining layers, or the well penetrates multiple water-bearing formations, contact KDHE before proceeding or hire a licensed well driller to do the plugging.
4. Each abandoned well shall be ranked for funding according to Conservation District developed ranking criteria.
5. The project shall be completed by **June 1** of the state fiscal year the contract was approved.
6. All plugged abandoned wells shall be registered with KDHE and all cost-share recipients must complete KDHE Form WWC-5P (Well Plugging Record) before financial assistance is paid. Form WWC-5P can be found later in this chapter. A fillable WWC-5P is available at [http://www.kdheks.gov/waterwell/download/FILLABLE\\_WWC-5P\\_Instructions.pdf](http://www.kdheks.gov/waterwell/download/FILLABLE_WWC-5P_Instructions.pdf).
7. There is no DOC limit on the number of abandoned water wells cost-shared per landowner. To cost-share on multiple wells for one landowner, select additional project types when developing the county CS-2 (i.e. AWP, AWP #1, AWP#2).
8. The maximum cost-share for abandoned water well plugging is \$1,000 per well.

9. Gas and oil wells are not eligible.
10. A landowner may receive cost-share when a licensed well driller or the landowner plugs the abandoned water well.
11. Computation of AWP cost-share assistance shall be determined by multiplying the depth of the well in linear feet, times the average cost of the specified well diameter, times the cost-share percentage. This calculation will arrive at the computed cost. A well plugging worksheet is provided later in this chapter to assist in cost-share computation and required component amounts. Contact DOC for an electronic version of the well plugging worksheet.
12. Plugging procedures and computation of plugging materials required are outlined in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication MF-935, dated January 1998, and shall be followed when plugging all state cost-shared wells. KSU Extension publication MF-935 can be found at <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf935.pdf>

## **Water Well Record**

KDHE requirements under K.A.R. 28-30-4:

*“A landowner who constructs, reconstructs, or plugs a water well, which will be or was, used by the landowner for farming, ranching or agricultural purposes or is located at the landowner’s place of abode, shall submit a water well record, on Form WWC-5P of such work to the department within 30 days after the construction, reconstruction or plugging of the water well. No fee shall be required from the landowner for the record.”*

## **Plugging of Cisterns**

The plugging of cisterns is eligible for cost-share providing the cistern is determined by the conservation district to be a water quality threat. All procedures and recommendations for plugging cisterns shall be followed in KSU Cooperative Extension Service Publication MF-2246, dated July, 1998. Extension Publication MF-2246 can be found at <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF2246.pdf>. The components eligible for well decommissioning shall be used. The cistern must intercept groundwater or have potential to threaten nearby water supplies. County average costs for plugging hand dug wells may be used. A KDHE well plugging certification must be completed and kept in the landowner file if the cistern intercepts groundwater.

## **Capping of Wells**

Inactive drilled water wells (hand dug not eligible) which are not presently operating but are maintained in such a way they can be returned to operation with a minimum of service are eligible for capping. Eligible wells must follow the requirements of K.A.R. 28-30-7 (f). The landowner must send a completed Form WWC6 to KDHE requesting a well be placed on inactive status. An approval letter that is sent to the landowner by KDHE, places the well on inactive status at which time the well may be capped. Form WWC5 must be completed and sent to KDHE if any reconstruction of the well is required. Conservation districts shall contact the



DOC for capping instructions and limitations. The components for abandoned well plugging shall be used.

## **Demonstrations**

Abandoned water well plugging demonstrations are encouraged and may be cost-shared at 100% with participating landowners. Cost-share will be figured by the county average cost. A landowner will not be reimbursed more than 100% of the landowner actual cost for a project. Each county is eligible up to a maximum of two annual demonstrations. Often Farm Bureau and/or local KSU Cooperative Extension representatives may co-sponsor a well plugging demonstration.

NPS POLLUTION CONTROL FUNDS  
 ABANDONED WATER WELL COST-SHARE PROGRAM  
 (WELL PLUGGING WORKSHEET)

WORKSHEET: (Use water quality bulletin to complete this worksheet, available through Cooperative Extension Service)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Well: Drilled \_\_\_ or Hand-Dug \_\_\_

Diameter (Inside) \_\_\_\_\_ (Outside) \_\_\_\_\_ Depth to water \_\_\_\_\_ Total Depth: \_\_\_\_\_

TOP SOIL: 3 ft. Drilled  
 4 ft. Hand-dug

PLUG: 3 ft. Drilled (Minimum) →  
 6 in. Hand-dug (Minimum)

SUBSOIL FILL: \_\_\_\_\_ →

Water Level: \_\_\_\_\_ →

Water Depth \_\_\_\_\_ →

TOP SOIL: Material Needed \*\*

\_\_\_\_\_ cu. ft. x 0 ft. of fill = 0.00 cu. ft.

$\frac{0}{27} = 0.00$  cu. yd.

PLUG:

\_\_\_\_\_ cu. ft. \* x 0 ft. of plug = 0.00 cu. ft. plug

\_\_\_\_\_ cu. ft. outside drilled well  
 to restore grout seal.  
 = 0.0 bags of bentonite

0.7

Note: Handug well, use diameter of well  
 after removal of rock lining.

SUBSOIL

\_\_\_\_\_ cu. ft./ft. \* x 0 ft. of will = 0.00 cu. ft.

$\frac{0}{27} = 0.0$  cu. yd.

CHLORINE:

0 oz./ft. x 0 ft. of water = 0 oz.

$\frac{0}{128} = 0.0$  gal.

SAND:

0 cu. ft./ft. x 0 ft. of sand = 0 cu. ft.

$\frac{0}{27} = 0.0$  cu. yd.

\*\* 27 cu. ft. = 1 yard  
 \*\*128 oz./gal.

SITE PREPARATION: REMOVE PUMP AND COLUMN PIPE AND DEBRIS. EXCAVATE AROUND DRILLED WELL CASING AND CUT CASING 3 FEET BELOW GROUND LEVEL. STOCKPILE FILL MATERIAL ON SITE. LEAVE IN TRUCK IF POSSIBLE. HANDDUG WELLS NEED TRACTOR WITH FRONT END LOAD OR LARGE PRY BARS TO CAVE IN ROCK LINING.

\*Obtain cu. ft./ft. value from Extension Bulletin  
 "Plugging Abandoned Wells.xls"

1 LOCATION OF WATER WELL:	Fraction 1/4   1/4   1/4	Section Number	Township Number	Range Number																																	
County:																																					
Distance and direction from nearest town or city street address of well if located within city?																																					
2 WATER WELL OWNER:																																					
RR#, St. Address, Box #: City, State, ZIP Code :			Board of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources Application Number:																																		
3 MARK WELL'S LOCATION WITH AN "X" IN SECTION BOX:	4 DEPTH OF WELL.....ft.																																				
N	WELL'S STATIC WATER LEVEL.....ft.																																				
<table border="1" style="width:100%; height: 100px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">N</td><td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">W</td><td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">E</td><td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">S</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">W</td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">E</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">S</td><td style="text-align: center;">W</td><td style="text-align: center;">E</td><td></td></tr> </table>	N	W	E	S	W		E		S	W	E		WELL WAS USED AS:																								
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7 CONTRACTOR'S OR LANDOWNER'S CERTIFICATION: This water well was plugged under my jurisdiction and was completed on (mo/day/year)..... and this record is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Kansas Water Well Contractor's License No. .... This Water Well Record was completed on (mo/day/year) ..... under the business name of ..... by (signature) .....																																					
INSTRUCTIONS: Use typewriter or ball point pen. Please press firmly and print clearly. Please fill in blanks, underline or circle the correct answers. Send top three copies to Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Water, Topeka, Kansas 66620-0001. Telephone: 785/296-3565. Send one to Water Well Owner and retain one for your records.																																					

## Onsite Wastewater System Provisions

### Introduction

The repair of failing on-site wastewater systems (osw) can have a minimal to significant impact on water quality improvement. In addition to the fecal coliform and nutrient loading associated with home sewage waste, associated viruses and pathogens can be a significant health threat. There are an estimated 200,000 on-site wastewater systems in Kansas serving approximately 18 percent of the states population.

Conservation districts electing to provide financial assistance for on-site waste system repair can face many implementation challenges. Often, public demand will exceed allocation dollars. Many areas of the state have limiting soils that are not conducive to infiltration systems which are preferred by most landowners. Also, not every failing system will be a significant water quality threat. This section is provided to assist districts with on-site waste system design and construction as well as ranking and implementation decisions.

### Onsite Wastewater System Eligibility

Conservation districts are required to complete the Onsite Wastewater Eligibility Form to determine eligibility of applications for cost-share assistance. This form is required to be kept in the Contract File. There are four questions on the eligibility form. If the answer to any of the questions related to the location of the failing onsite wastewater system is “Yes,” the system is eligible for cost-share assistance. The eligibility form can be found later in this chapter.

### Onsite Wastewater System Project Limit

Onsite wastewater systems replacing failing onsite wastewater systems are installed for many reasons. The reasons could include a complaint, a loan inspection before sale of the home, the system not functioning properly, etc. In all of the cases, the landowner will have to repair the failing system. It is recommended to determine the lowest level of cost-share assistance needed to continue participation in the program. The lower the project limit, the more eligible systems can be constructed each program year.

### Onsite Wastewater System Technical Information

1. The following KSU Extension publications provide technical information for districts as they work with landowners on onsite wastewater systems. The publications can be printed from the KSU Extension website: <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/>. To access the publication, type in the Extension publication number in the search box.

- a. *Plugging Cisterns, Cesspools, Septic Tanks and Other Holes, KSU #MF 2246*
  - <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF2246.pdf>
- b. *Wastewater Pond Operation, Maintenance and Repair, KSU #MF2290*
  - <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF2290.pdf>

- c. Minimum Standards for Design of OSW Systems, Bulletin 4-2, KDHE/KSU #MF 2214
    - <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/resources/mf2214.pdf>
  - d. Wastewater Pond Design and Construction, KSU #MF 1044
    - <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF1044.pdf>
  - e. Septic Tank Maintenance: A Key to Longer Septic System Life #MF-947
    - <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF947.pdf>
  - f. Selecting an Onsite Wastewater or Septic System #MF-2542
    - <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/MF2542.pdf>
2. Specifications for Onsite Waste Lagoon fencing can be found on pages WP-21 thru WP-25 in the Environmental Health Handbook. The Environmental Health Handbook should be available in each conservation district office and local health department or can be found online at the following website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp/EHH.html>
  3. County environmental staff provides the technical assistance for design, layout and checkout for onsite wastewater systems. Current county environmental staff for each county can be found at the following website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp/lepp.html>

## Onsite Wastewater System Eligibility Worksheet

If the answer to any one of the following questions related to the location of a failing onsite wastewater system is “Yes”, the system meets the location criteria for cost-share eligibility.	Check if “Yes”
<p>1. Is the failing system located at a site where the drinking water for human consumption is supplied from a domestic water well and one or all of the following are present at the site? (Please check applicable items)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Current failing system is a rat hole, cesspool or seepage pit.*</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Current failing system is within 100 ft. of the domestic well.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Current failing system is up gradient of the domestic well and is within 400 ft. of the domestic well.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The domestic water well has tested positive for fecal coliform bacteria or has elevated nitrate levels (over 10 ppm) and the failing system is determined by the local sanitarian to be a possible source of the contamination.</li> </ul>	
<p>2. Is the failing system located 500 feet or less from a perennial or intermittent stream (as shown on a USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map)?</p>	
<p>3. Is the failing system located within a two mile radius (or other designated source water protection zone) of a public water supply well?</p>	
<p>4. Is the failing system located within one of the aquifer areas listed below?</p>	
<p>Aquifer Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Equus Beds Groundwater Management District No. 2</b> (includes portions of Reno, Sedgwick, Harvey, and McPherson counties)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Big Bend Groundwater Management District No. 5</b> (includes all of Stafford and Pratt counties, and portions of Pawnee, Edwards, Barton, Kiowa, Reno, and Rice counties)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Sand Springs Water Quality Protection Project</b> area (includes a portion of Dickinson County)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Alluvial aquifer area shown on the state alluvial aquifer map.</b> The following process can be used for determining the location of a failing system relative to these areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Determine the general extent of stream reaches with adjoining alluvial aquifer areas (gray shaded areas) as shown on the regional map provided using the section lines as a <u>general</u> guide. A 500-foot buffer should be used for all other perennial or intermittent stream reaches not shown with an alluvial aquifer area on the regional map (see criterion No. 2 above). The 500-foot buffer also represents the minimum area of eligibility within an alluvial aquifer area.</li> <li>b. If the failing system is clearly located within the general boundary of an alluvial aquifer area as shown on the regional map it can be considered eligible.</li> <li>c. If the failing system is at or near a general aquifer boundary, a further evaluation should be made to determine if the system is located in one of following areas:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Within an area of alluvium or alluvial terrace deposits as shown on a detailed county geologic map (if available).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Within a soil map unit associated with floodplains or stream terraces and subject to frequent, occasional, or rare flooding (or in a sandy soil associated with these areas), as indicated in the county Soil Survey.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Within a designated floodplain shown on a FEMA floodplain map.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Within an alluvial area based on other information (specify source).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>* County codes and State Law require remediation of these types of illegal systems. Conservation districts should make sure that these types of failing systems are remediated at the time the system is upgraded.</p>	
<p><b>NOTE: A completed worksheet (or similar documentation) should be kept in the landowner file for future reference and DOC field reviews.</b></p>	

June 2004

# Your County Conservation District Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program Onsite Wastewater System Example Ranking Worksheet

Used to rank applications for state cost-share funds to be expended for the improvement of water quality.

Landowner(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Hydrologic Unit Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Eligible Funding Codes: \_\_\_\_\_ NPS\_\_\_\_ TMD\_\_\_\_ Practices

	<u>Points</u>	<u>Score</u>
<b>Priority Areas</b>		
1. Practice within a High Priority TMDL watershed	25	_____
a. Within 1 mile of a KDHE registered stream, add:	10	_____
b. Within a targeted stream reach, add:	15	_____
2. Practice addresses other State Water Plan Priority Areas identified in the Basin Plan, e.g.:	10	_____
a. Source water protection area for a public water supply well (i.e. 2 mile radius or other designated protection area)		
b. Drainage area of a public water supply reservoir		
3. Practice addresses a KDHE approved source water protection plan	10	_____
4. Practice addresses a local priority area identified in an approved NPS Management Plan	10	_____
5. Household located in high density home site area	-10	_____
<b>Distance to public water supply</b>		
Practice located <1,000 ft.	10	_____
Practice located >1/2mile<1 mile	5	_____
Practice located >1 mile<2 miles	2	_____
<b>Distance to domestic water source</b>		
Practice located <50 feet from well	10	_____
Practice located >50 feet <100 feet from well	8	_____
Practice located >100 feet <400 feet from well	5	_____
Homesite has public water supply	-10	_____
<b>Distance to perennial stream</b>		
Practice located <100 feet	10	_____
Practice located >100 feet <300 feet	8	_____
Practice located >300 feet <500 feet	5	_____
<b>Site up-gradient of domestic well and &lt;400 feet</b>	5	_____
<b>Effluent surfacing</b>		
Constant	5	_____
Intermittent	3	_____
<b>Depth to groundwater</b>		
<50 feet	10	_____
>50 feet <100 feet	5	_____
<b>Type of failing system</b>		
Direct discharge pipe	10	_____
Surface discharge	8	_____
Overflowing lagoon	5	_____
Cesspool/seepage pit	5	_____
<b>Cost</b>		
<\$1,500 cost-share	10	_____
>\$1,500 <\$2,000 cost-share	5	_____

Computed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Total Score: \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Irrigation Provisions

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## Introduction

The Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture Commission promotes water conservation through the District Needs Allocation (DNA) of the WRCSP. The DNA allocation is a non-targeted base allocation given to all conservation districts and may be used for all types of soil and water conservation practices under general DOC implementation guidelines. Supplemental funding allocation may also be available to districts within a targeted geographic area. The goal of all water conservation cost-share funds is to reduce consumptive use.

## General Policies

1. Cost-share funds shall not be utilized to convert non-irrigated land (land with no water right), to irrigated land unless an equal amount of previously irrigated land is taken out of irrigated production.  
**Note:** Conservation districts may accept and provide cost-share assistance on applications proposing modest increases (10% or 10 acres, whichever is less) in irrigated acres if the following provisions are met: 1) the proposed increase in irrigated acres does not significantly reduce the potential water savings that could be realized without the additional acres, and 2) the proposed increase in irrigated acres is approved by the Kansas Department of Agriculture.
2. Prior to project approval, the allowable pump rate, land authorized for irrigation, and a water right (in good standing) must be verified to the conservation district. The conservation district must contact the regional Division of Water Resources (DWR) office to assist in this matter.  
**Note:** A landowner's copy of the water right does not necessarily confirm a water right in good standing. The water right in good standing only as used in K.S.A. 82a-736 and amendments thereto, in reference to base water rights, means a base water right that meets the following conditions:
  - a. Has been lawfully exercised within the five-year time period specified in K.A.R. 5-16-5.
  - b. Has had all required water use reports filed and any civil fines assessed for failure to timely file a complete and accurate water use report paid; and
  - c. Has had no five consecutive year period of nonuse since December 31, 1990, except for enrollment in the water right conservation program according to K.A.R. 5-7-4 and enrollment in the federal conservation program or other multiyear federal or Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture program.  
(See the Water Right Eligibility Verification at the back of this chapter.)
3. All irrigation applications shall be received during a designated sign-up period and evaluated and prioritized based upon procedures stated later in this chapter.
4. Systems with end guns are not eligible for state cost-share.
5. Non-(flow) metered systems will incur a state cost-share rate of 50% or less up to a landowner limit of \$1,500 per system.
6. Conservation districts must establish county average costs to estimate cost-share calculations.

7. All approved applicants shall review and sign a conservation plan of operations (CPO) and an irrigation development plan (IDP) prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The plans shall be prepared following the NRCS Technical Assistance Outline for WRCSP Irrigation Systems.
8. A Water Right Certification form located in this chapter will be completed and kept in the contract files at the conservation district office.

### **Applicant Eligibility**

1. The irrigation practice policy applies to all contracts funded through WRCSP.
2. Eligible applicants shall include: 1) Landowners, or 2) tenants or operators granted authority by landowners through power of attorney (Irrigation Water Management only). A sample power of attorney form is provided later in this chapter. Conservation district retains original form and distributes a copy to landowner and agent. It is not necessary to submit a copy to DOC.

### **Eligible Irrigation Practices**

1. Practices eligible for cost-share assistance include:
  - a. 430DD Irrigation Water Conveyance Pipeline, High Pressure
  - b. 430EE Irrigation Water Conveyance Pipeline, Low Pressure
  - c. 449 Irrigation Water Management

Specific cost-share policy for each eligible practice is contained in Chapter 4.

### **Determining Practice Eligibility and Priority**

Each Conveyance Pipeline application for cost-share assistance should be prioritized on the following criteria:

1. Conveyance pipe length: Longer distances when replacing a ditch conveyance should receive more prioritization points than shorter distances. Shorter pipe lengths when extending pipe conveyances should receive more priority points over a longer pipe length.
2. Irrigation Management: Applicants using irrigation scheduling, residue management and other appropriate water conservation methods should receive more priority points.
3. Geography: Applications located relative to any Kansas Water Plan and/or Groundwater Management District priority area should receive more priority points.

**Kansas Water Plan Target Areas: (Maps are located later in this Chapter.)**

<u>Map</u>	<u>Target</u>
Cimarron Basin	Priority Areas 1 and 2 = .5
Solomon Basin	Priority Areas 1 and 2 = .5
Upper Arkansas Basin	Priority Areas 1 and 2 = .5
Smoky Hill-Saline Basin	Priority Areas 1 and 2 = .5
Upper Republican Basin	Priority Areas 1 and 2 = .5
Middle Arkansas Sub-basin	Priority Areas 1 and 2 = .5
Priority Management Areas (Rattlesnake Sub-basin)	Corridor
Pawnee/Buckner Sub-basin	Alluvium
IGUCA's	Inclusive as drawn
Sappa Creek	Alluvium
Beaver Creek	Alluvium
Prairie Dog Creek	Alluvium

**Potential Farm Efficiency of Irrigation Systems**

The following table contains additional technical information required for the design of various types of irrigation systems. The table below is provided for guidance in determining the recommended minimum irrigation efficiency to use in the various system designs. The efficiencies shown are for the farm efficiency. Farm efficiency considers all water losses beginning at the water source and ending at the plant and soil profile. The efficiency values are “potential” efficiencies that one could realistically obtain. The values used have been collected from various sources. They were obtained over a period of years beginning in the late 1970s and early 1980s and continuing until 2001. The sources include the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Irrigation Division manuals, USDA Agricultural Research Service field tests, and various university studies. For sprinkler and micro irrigation systems, the following assumptions are made to attain the efficiency shown on the table:

- The water is conveyed of the field through a pipeline and there are no water losses between the point where water is extracted from the well or other extraction point.
- The water applied is less than or equal to the soil water moisture deficit at the time of irrigation and there is no water lost to deep percolation.

The only resulting inefficiency to equal water being applied to all points in the field is due to variations in the distribution and uniformity from emitter and sprinkler nozzle spray patterns, flow variation due to pressure variation, and overlap.

## Potential Farm Efficiency of Irrigation Systems Table

<u>Irrigation System or Condition</u>	<u>Attainable Farm Efficiency</u>
<b>Surface Irrigation Systems</b>	
Average system no treatment (earthen ditch conveyance & siphon tubes or cutouts)	50%
Partial treatment (concrete ditch or delivery pipeline)	60%
With surge valve	65%
Land leveling, delivery pipeline, gated pipe and drainage system to design standards	70%
With surge valve	75%
Tailwater recovery system with land leveling, delivery pipeline, drainage system	75%
With surge valve	80%
<b>Sprinkler Systems (other than center pivot)</b>	
Periodic move	70%
Fixed gun	60%
Solid set	75%
Traveling gun	70%
Side roll	70%
<b>Center Pivot Systems</b>	
Truss-mounted nozzles	80%
Nozzles (Above canopy - MESA)	85%
Nozzles – Low Pressure in Canopy (LPIC)	87%
Low Energy Precision Application (LEPA)*	92%
<i>End gun (increase attainable system efficiency w/out end gun by 7%)</i>	
<i>Corner system or trailer (reduce attainable system efficiency w/out corner system by 5%)</i>	
<b>Micro Irrigation Systems</b>	
Surface drip/trickle emitters	90%
Subsurface drip tape/hose (SDI)**	92%
<i>Efficiencies are those which are attainable under the conditions that would permit optimum efficiency (slope, application)</i>	
<i>*Assumes no translocation or runoff, planting in circle, ground slope &lt; ½ percent.</i>	
<i>**SDI efficiency does not take into account the reduced water requirements because there should not be an evaporation requirement, only transpiration.</i>	

Note: Systems that maintain end guns are not eligible for state cost-share assistance.

## **Evaluation**

The Conservation Plan of Operations (CPO) and Irrigation Development Plan (IDP) implementation shall be evaluated to determine the status including system operation and management. Evaluation of plans shall be conducted through a coordinated effort between NRCS and applicable groundwater management districts (GMD) to ensure consistency with GMD policy and to minimize duplication of effort. Failure to implement the contents of a CPO due to neglect by the irrigator may result in reimbursement of cost-share funds by the cost-share recipient.

**Water Right Eligibility Verification**  
**FOR COST-SHARE FUND ELIGIBILITY**

\_\_\_\_\_ County Conservation District State Code \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner Name \_\_\_\_\_ Legal \_\_\_\_\_

**This section to be completed by the conservation district**

***Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture Commission Policy:** Prior to project approval, the allowable pump rate, land authorized for irrigation, and a valid water right (in good standing) must be verified to the conservation district. The conservation district may assist the landowner in contacting the regional Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Water Resources (DWR) or Ground Water Management District office. **Note:** A landowner's copy of the water right does not necessarily confirm a water right in good standing. The water right in good standing only as used in K.S.A. 82a-736 and amendments thereto, in reference to base water rights, means a base water right that meets the following conditions:*

- a. *Has been lawfully exercised within the five-year time period specified in K.A.R. 5-16-5;*
- b. *Has had all required water use reports filed and any civil fines assessed for failure to timely file a complete and accurate water use report paid; and*
- c. *Has had no five consecutive year period of nonuse since December 31, 1990, except for enrollment in the water right conservation program according to K.A.R. 5-7-4 and enrollment in the federal conservation program or other multiyear federal or Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture program.*

I, (Landowner name, print) \_\_\_\_\_, verify that I have discussed the verification of my valid water right with the DWR for determination of eligibility to receive state cost-share funds provided to improve irrigation efficiency resulting in less consumptive use of groundwater.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**This section to be completed by DWR personnel only**

Legal of well or wells: \_\_\_\_\_

File Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons Per Minute: \_\_\_\_\_

Acre Feet per Year Allotted: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Place of Use Legal: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Place of Use Acres: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Place of Use ID#: \_\_\_\_\_

The proposed irrigation improvement is compatible with the current water right?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Will there be a need to file a change in order for the proposed irrigation improvement to be compatible with the water right ? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

DWR Representative (Signature): \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

June 2004

This form shall be kept in the contract file.

**Durable Power of Attorney**

**FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE  
KANSAS WATER RESOURCES COST-SHARE PROGRAM  
(IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT )**

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY GRANTED**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, designate and appoint: (Name:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Landowner  
(Address:) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone Number:) \_\_\_\_\_

to be my agent for participation in the Kansas Water Resources Cost-Share Program for irrigation system practices and pursuant to the language stated below, on my behalf to:

Apply for and receive cost-share financial assistance for eligible irrigation water conservation practices installed or implemented on my property.

In exercising the grant of authority set forth above, my agent for participation in the Kansas Water Resources Cost-Share Program for irrigation system practices shall:

- (1) assume all responsibilities of the landowner as stated in the terms of the financial assistance contract between the landowner and Kansas Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture Commission for cost-share assistance; and
- (2) inform the county conservation district administering the cost-share contract prior to removing the irrigation practice receiving cost-share assistance from my property.

**LIMITATIONS OF AUTHORITY**

The powers of the agent herein shall be limited to the extent set out in writing in this durable power of attorney for participation in the Kansas Water Resources Cost-Share Program for irrigation system practices, and shall not include the power to participate in this or other conservation programs for practices other than eligible irrigation conservation practices.

**EFFECTIVE TIME**

This power of attorney for participation in the Kansas Water Resources Cost-Share Program for irrigation system practices shall become effective immediately.

**REVOCAATION**

This durable power of attorney for participation in the Kansas Water Resources Cost-Share Program

for irrigation system practices shall be revoked by an instrument in writing executed, witnessed or acknowledged in the same manner as required herein.

**EXECUTION**

Executed this \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, Kansas.  
*(date)* *(city)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Landowner* *Landowner*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Landowner* *Landowner*

This document must be: (1) Witnessed by two individuals of lawful age who are not the agent, not related to the principal by blood, marriage or adoption, not entitled to any portion of principal's estate; **or** (2) acknowledged by a notary public.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Witness* *Witness*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Address* *Address*

**(OR)**

State of \_\_\_\_\_)

SS.

County of \_\_\_\_\_)

This instrument was acknowledged before me on

\_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_  
*(date)* *(name of person)*

(Seal, if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(signature of notary public)*

My appointment expires:

May 2006

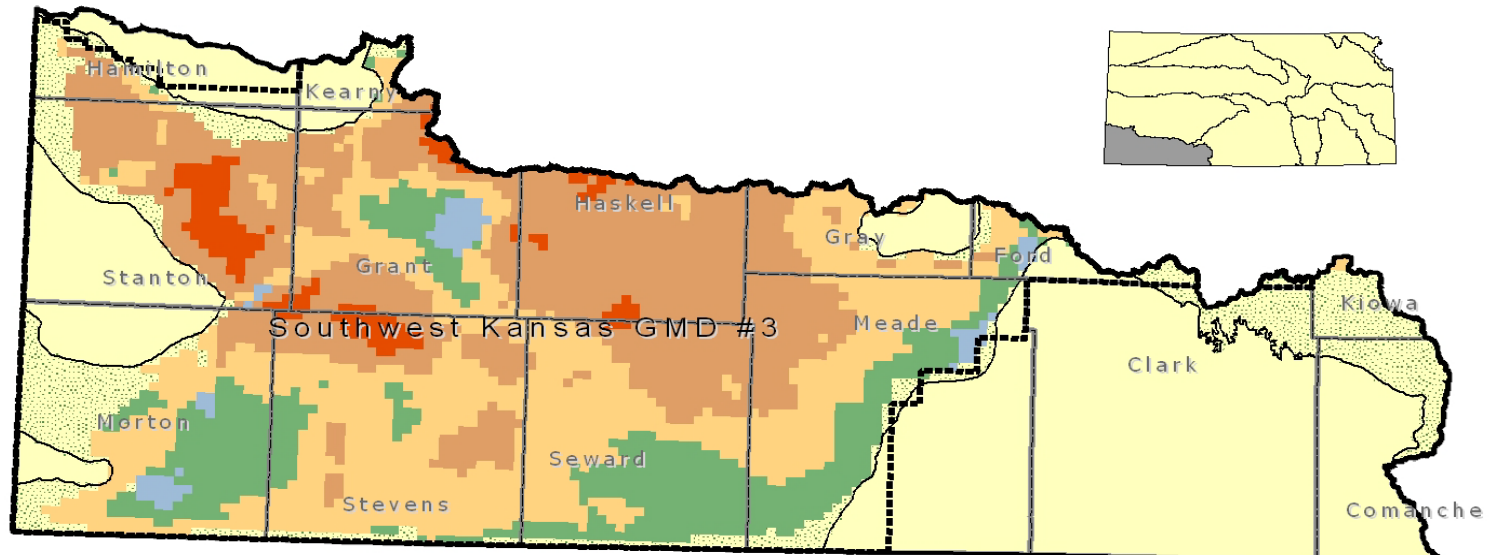


**Targeting Maps**







**Cimarron Basin**

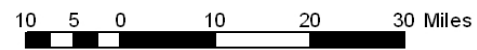
# Cimarron Basin




Ogallala-High Plains Aquifer Priorities for Management and Conservation



**Priority Rankings**

-  Insufficient Data
-  2001 Water Levels > = 1991
-  1 High Priority
-  2
-  3
-  4 Low Priority



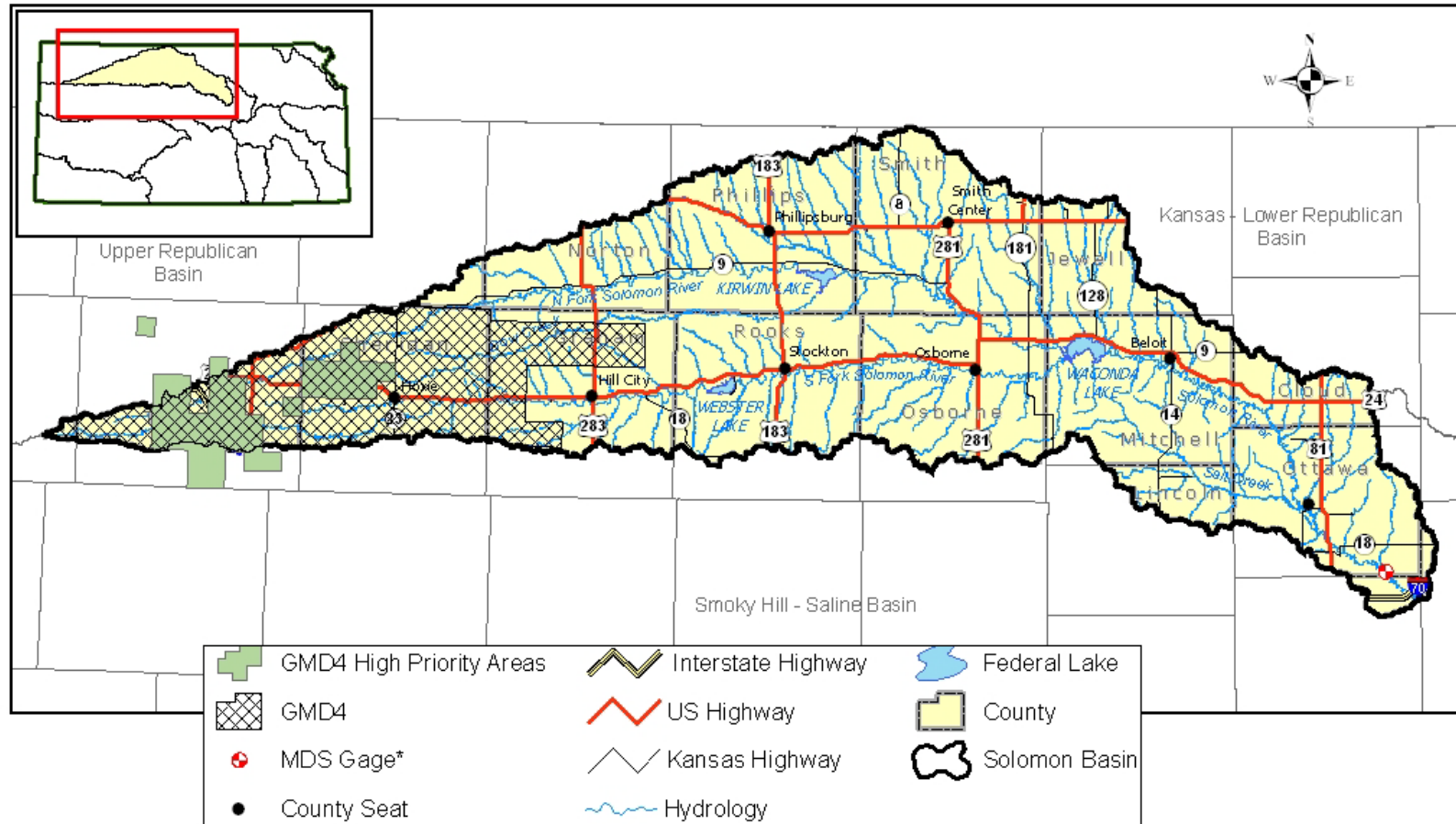
-  Groundwater Management District
-  High Plains Aquifer
-  County



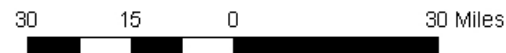
Kansas Water Office, October 2003

# Solomon Basin

## Solomon Basin



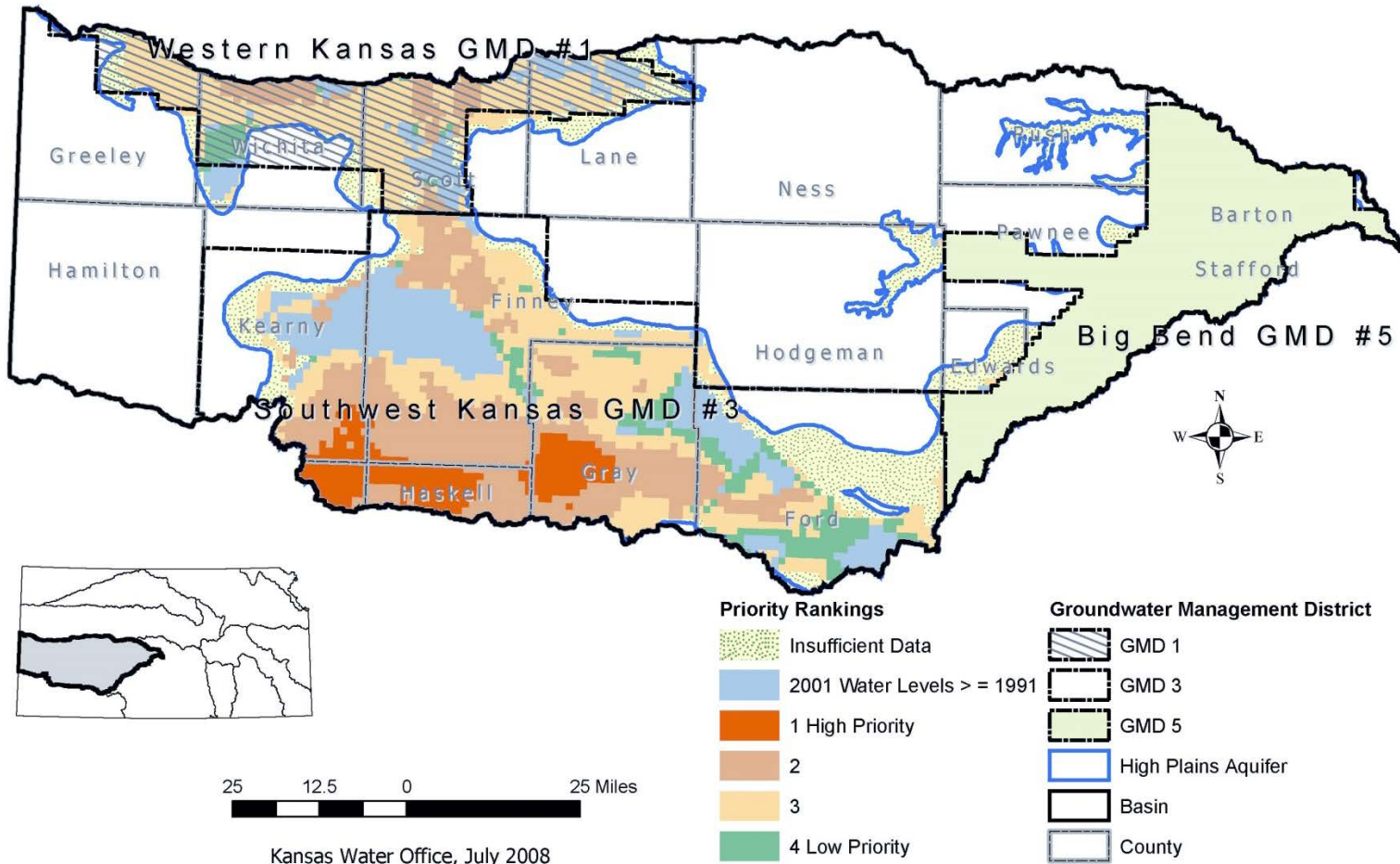
\* Minimum Desirable Streamflow



Kansas Water Office, June 2008

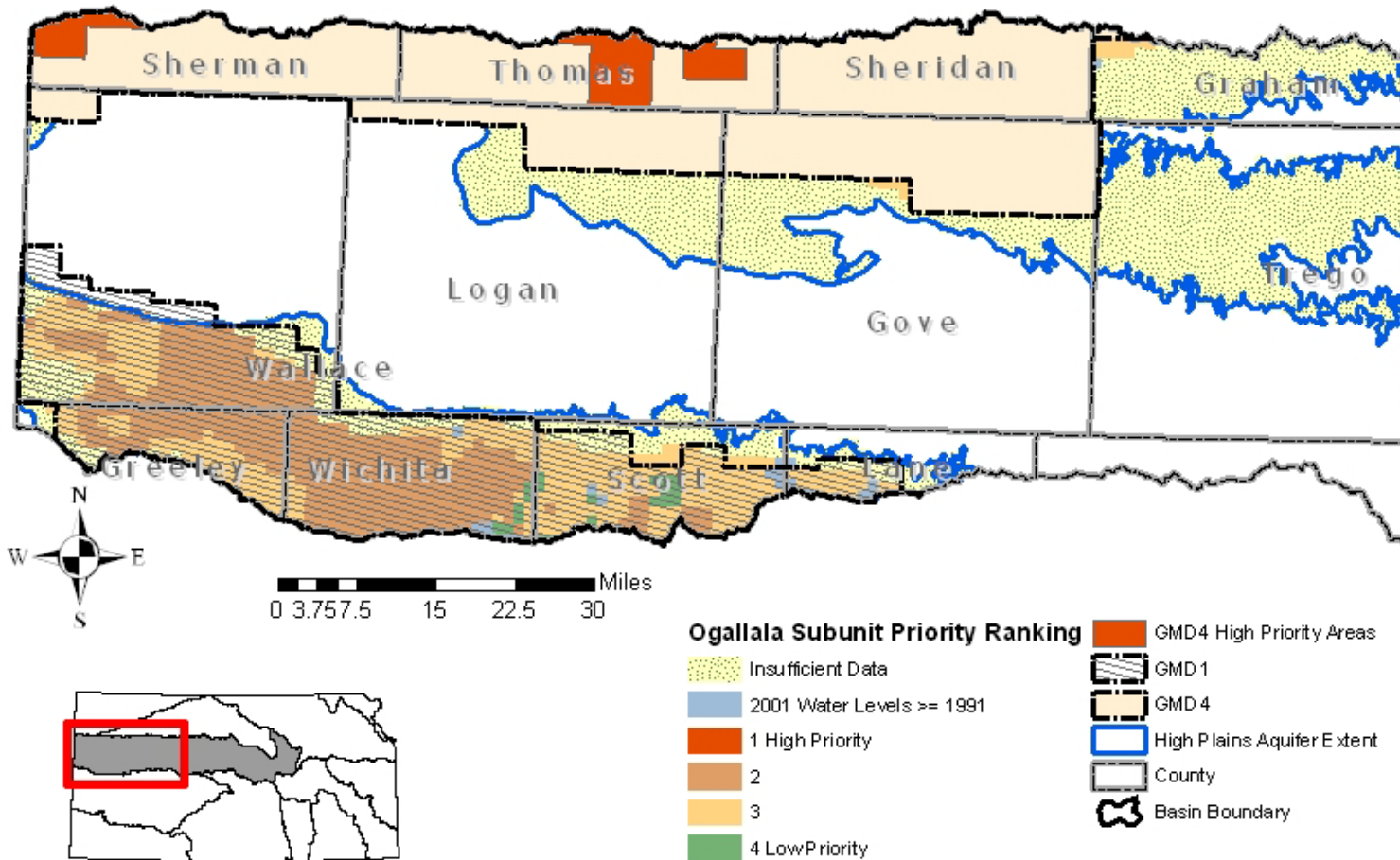
# Upper Arkansas Basin

## Upper Arkansas Basin High Plains Aquifer Priority Decline Areas



# Smoky Hill-Saline Basin

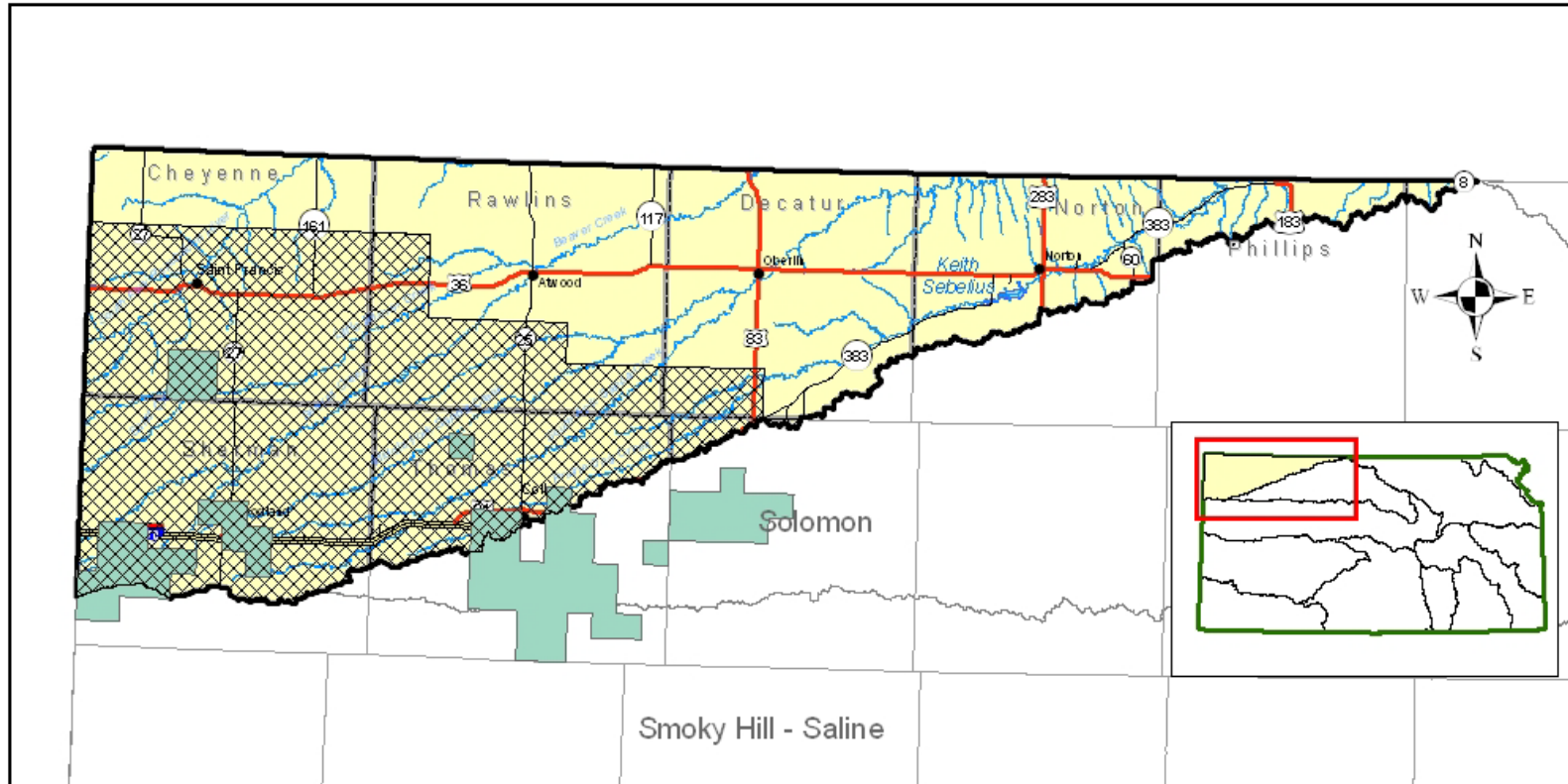
## Smoky Hill-Saline Basin - Western Portion High Plains Aquifer Priority Decline Areas



Kansas Water Office, December 2008

Upper Republican River Basin

# Upper Republican River Basin



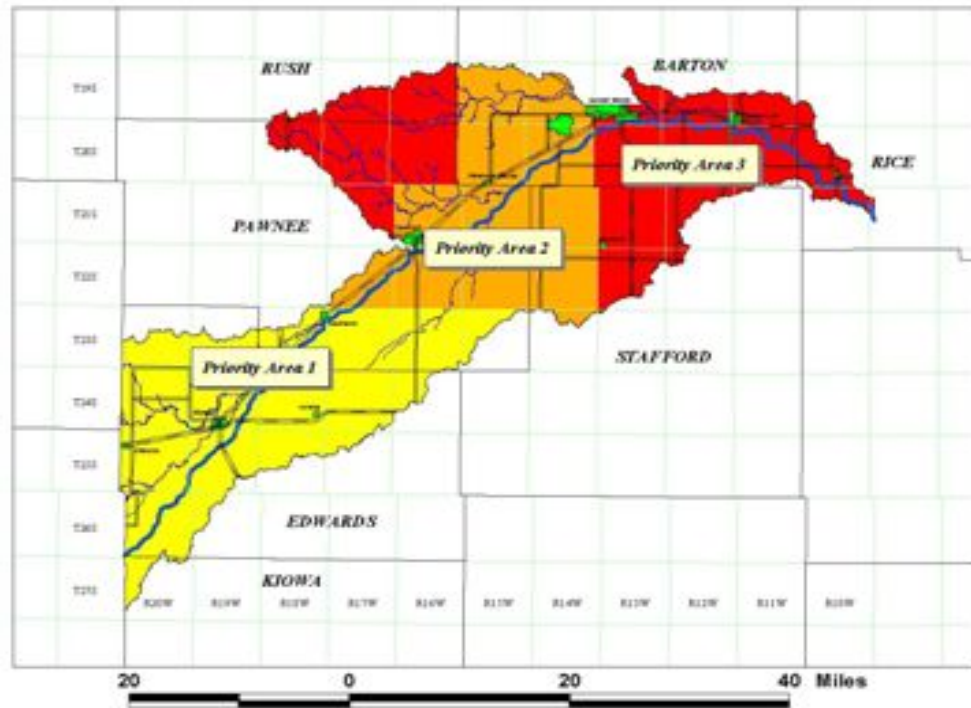
Kansas Water Office, June 2008

- |             |                    |                |        |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|
| GMD4_QRA    | Hydrology          | US Highway     | County |
| ur_gm d     | Interstate Highway | Kansas Highway | Basin  |
| County Seat | Federal Lake       |                |        |



Middle Arkansas River Sub-basin

# Middle Arkansas River Sub-basin Priority Areas



**Legend**

- Highway
- County Line
- Township Line
- City or Town
- River or Stream

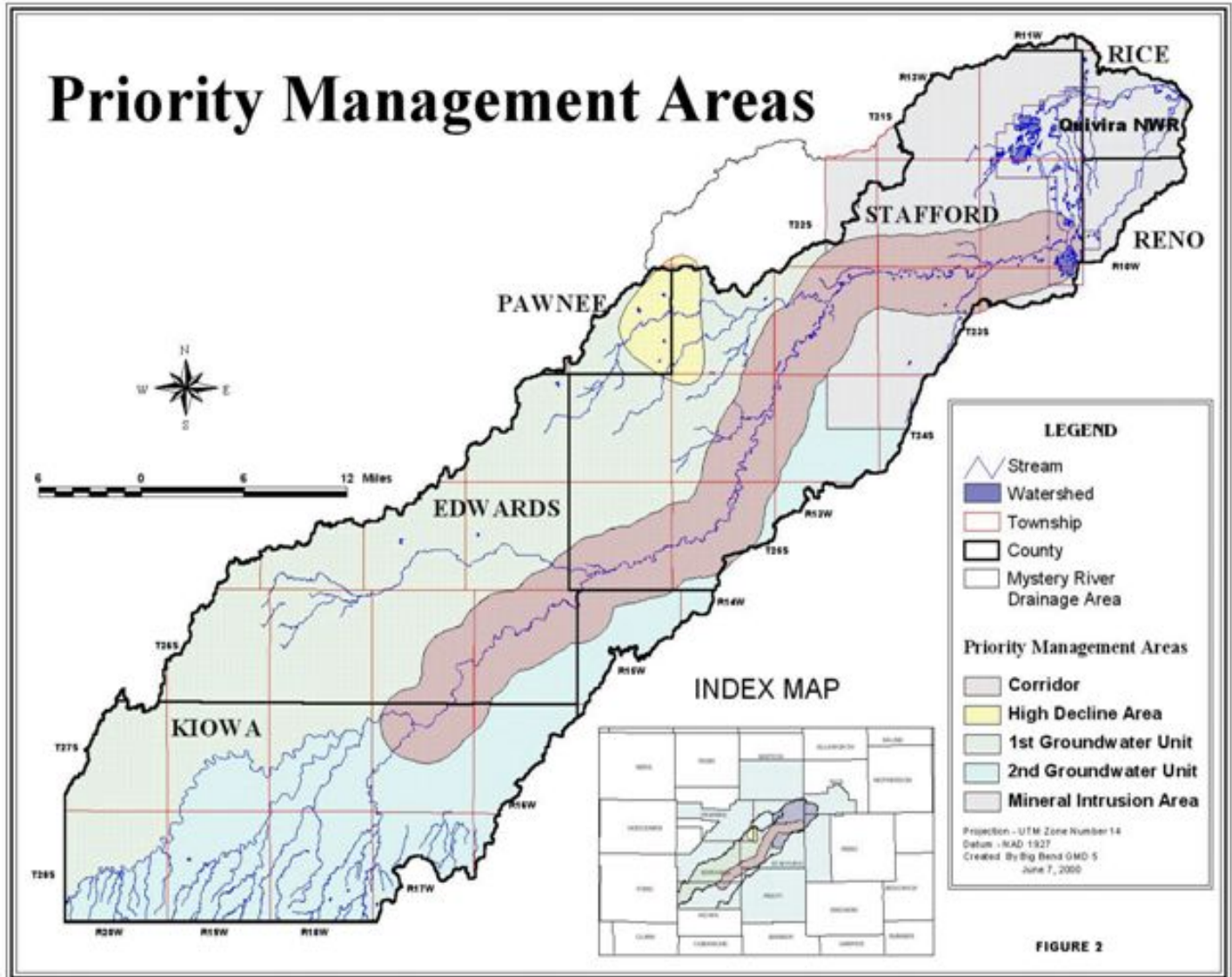
**INDEX MAP**

The index map shows the outline of the state of Arkansas with a grid. A shaded area in the central part of the state indicates the location of the Middle Arkansas River Sub-basin.



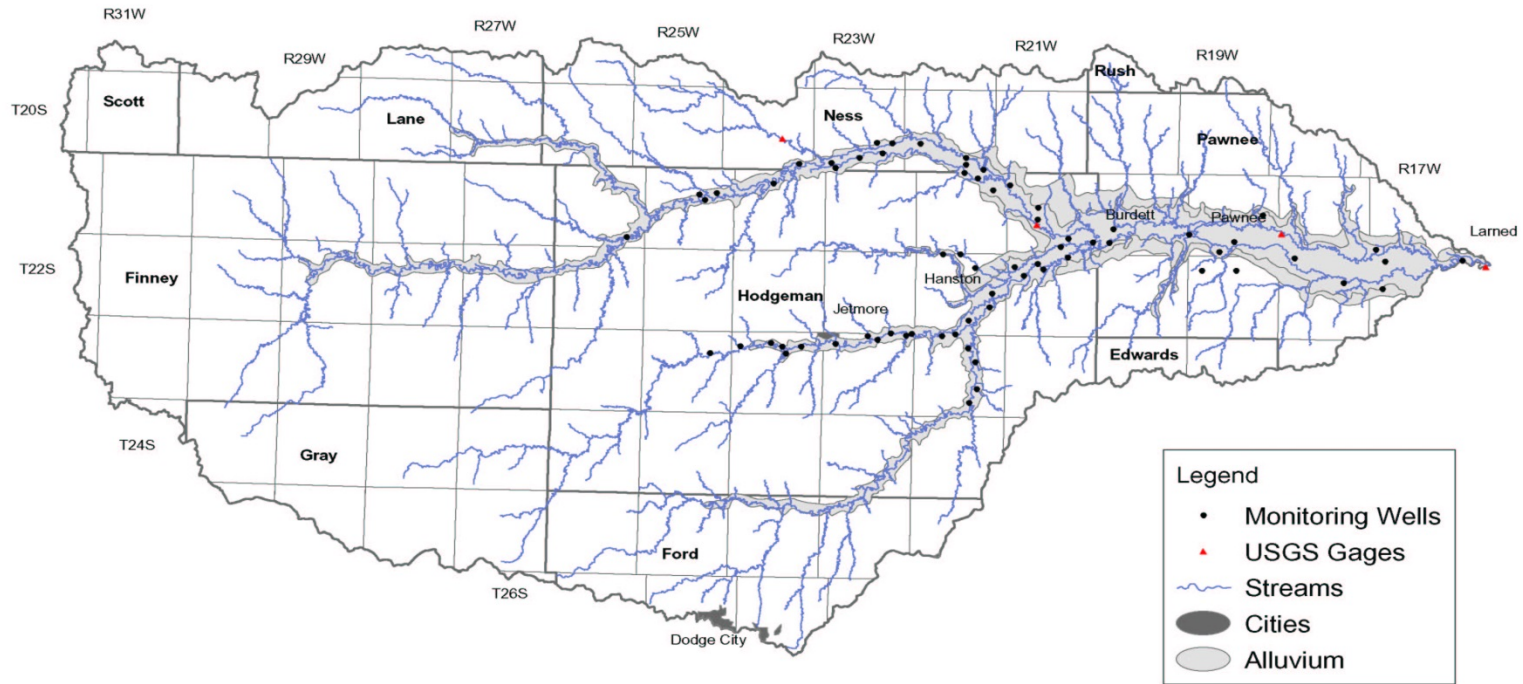
Kansas Department of Agriculture  
 Division of Water Resources  
 Middle Arkansas Water Resource Management Program  
 August 12, 2011  
 David Cook  
 Project Area: Southeastern Cross-till  
 Headwaters: 33 and 40 degrees North  
 Central Meridian: 96.25 degrees West  
 Latitude of Origin: 34 degrees North

Rattlesnake Sub-basin



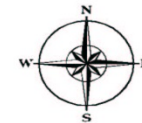
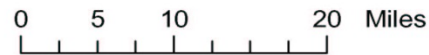
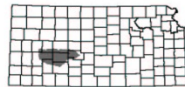
**Pawnee/Buckner Sub-basin**

**Pawnee/Buckner Subbasin**



Kansas Department of Agriculture  
 Division of Water Resources  
 Technical Services Section  
 May 17, 2001  
 K. Emmons

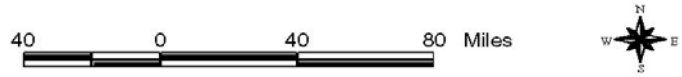
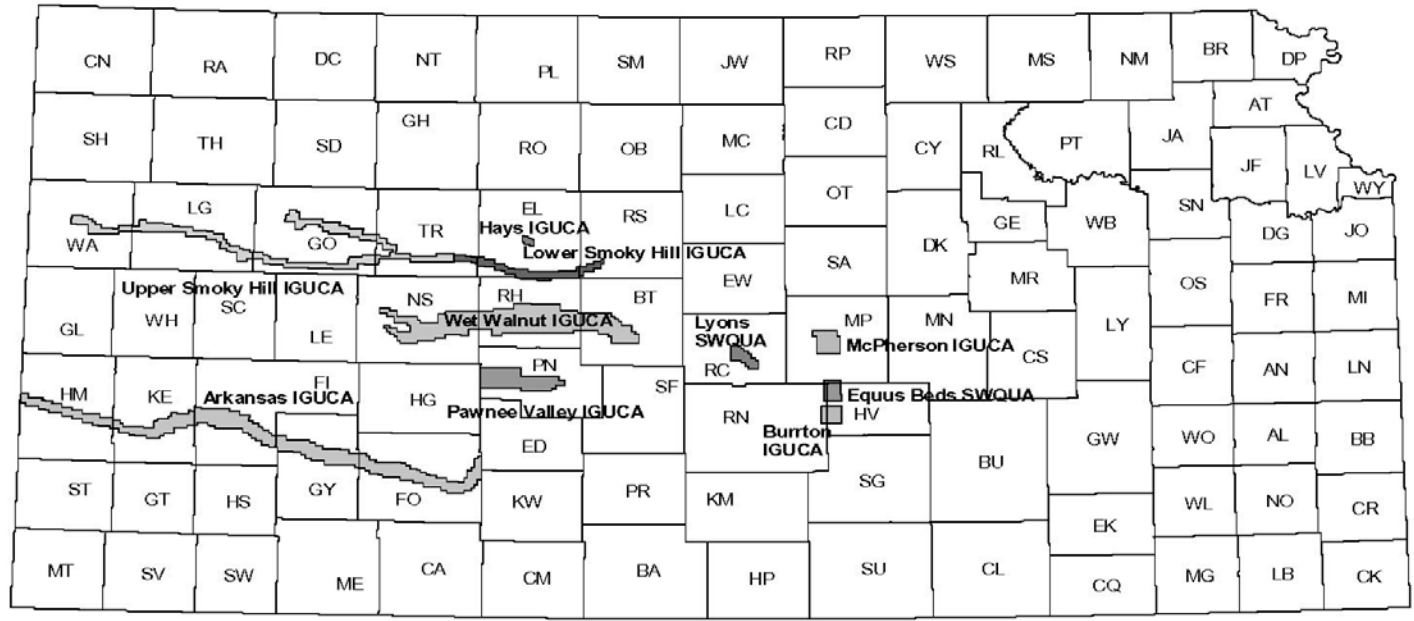
Index Map





# Intensive Groundwater Use Control Areas (IGUCA)

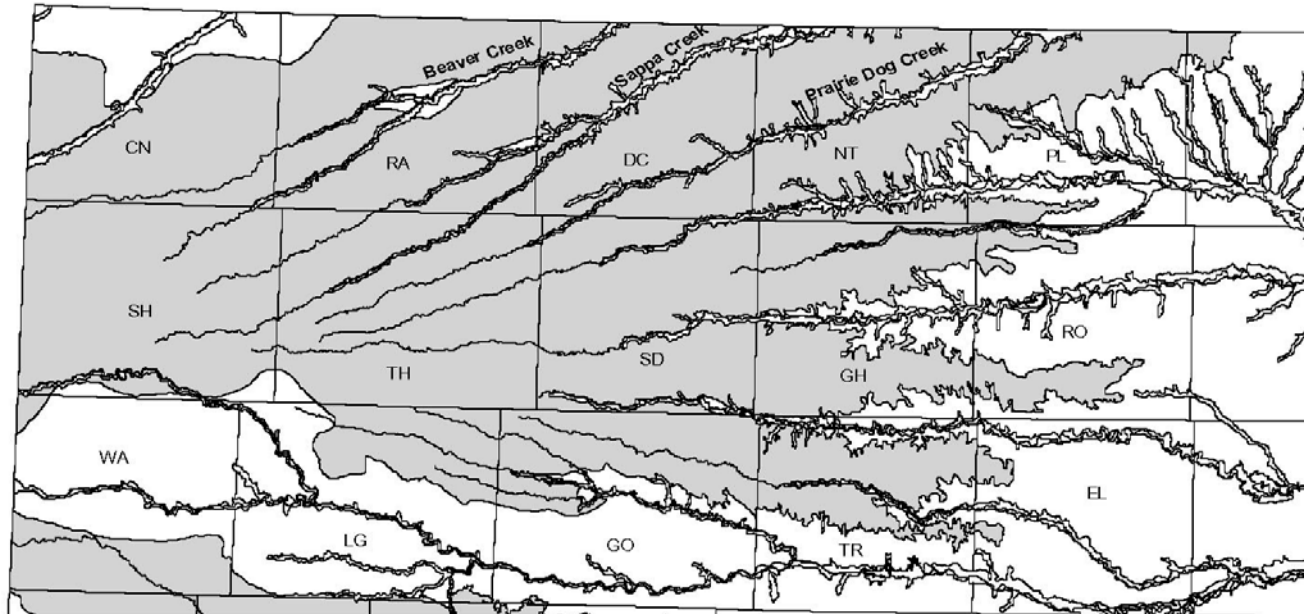
Intensive Groundwater Use Control Areas



May 14, 2004  
BMT

# Sappa Creek, Prairie Dog Creek and Beaver Creek

Sappa Creek, Prairie Dog Creek and Beaver Creek



□ Alluvium  
■ Ogallala



May 14, 2004  
BMT

# 8. Riparian and Wetland Protection Program

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Program Priorities.....	8-2
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Complementing Conservation Programs.....	8-3
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## Introduction

The Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP) is a voluntary cost-share program administered by the Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC). This program was developed from the State Water Plan Fund and authorized in 1989. The goal of the RWPP is to protect, enhance, and restore riparian and wetland areas and associated habitats by providing technical, educational, and financial assistance to landowners.

## Program Objectives

The following are objectives of the RWPP:

1. Encourage the development of riparian and wetland protection plans in each conservation district.
2. Create, enhance or restore riparian and wetlands areas to support their natural functions and values.
3. Promote the use of riparian and wetland areas in addressing water quality, wildlife habitat, and flood damage reduction in areas targeted by the *Kansas Water Plan* and other high priority areas as identified by state and federal agencies.
4. Promote streambank stabilization and riparian area restoration to improve water quality and wildlife habitat.
5. Provide information, education, and awareness pertaining to the function and values of wetlands and riparian areas and how they can be restored and protected to provide natural processes.

## Program Priorities

### Targeting

Program funding is targeted in the following two ways:

- a. One is to address information and education activities relating to riparian areas and wetlands across the state.
- b. To follow *Kansas Water Plan* priorities and other priorities such as the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) and high priority TMDL areas as they relate to riparian and wetland areas.

### Project Type Priorities

- a. Streambank stabilization and riparian establishment.
- b. Wetland creation.

- c. Restoration or enhancement of riparian areas and wetlands to a natural and native condition.
- d. Improve, protect, and increase wildlife habitat.

### **Administering Agencies**

1. The Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) is responsible for administrative rules, regulations, guidelines, and procedures. In addition, the DOC administers financial assistance and payments.
2. The Conservation Districts are responsible for project development and implementation at the local level including local coordination of demonstration education projects.
3. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Kansas Forest Service (KFS), and DOC may provide technical and financial assistance for project design and installation. They may also provide information on best management practices.
4. Permits, as required, must be obtained for projects from the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources, KDWP, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

### **Complementing Conservation Programs**

The RWPP is capable of working in conjunction with other local, state, and federal conservation programs. Conservation districts are encouraged to utilize other programs along with the RWPP. These include:

1. **State Programs**
  - a. Watershed Dam Construction Program, DOC
  - b. Conservation Easement Program, KDWP
  - c. Watershed Management Section, KWO
2. **Federal Programs**
  - a. Environmental Quality Incentives Program, FSA & NRCS
  - b. Continuous Conservation Reserve Program, FSA & NRCS
  - c. Conservation Reserve Program, FSA & NRCS
  - d. Partners for Fish and Wildlife, USFWS
  - e. P.L. 566 Flood Protection Program, NRCS

- f. Forest Land Enhancement Program, KFS
- g. Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program, NRCS
- h. American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)

3. **Private Non-Profit**

- a. Kansas Alliance for Wetlands and Streams (KAWS)

<b>General Policies and Limitations</b>
---

- 1. The RWPP Cost-Share appropriation is committed to projects in various watershed basins. These projects consist of streambank stabilization practices and the restoration of riparian corridors. The RWPP funds will be used in partnership with the Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (KWPCRF) funds and other Federal, State, and Local programs to complete these projects. RWPP funds will continue Co-Pay on approved Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) streambank restoration projects when available and/or needed.

# 9. Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative

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## Introduction

The Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative (Initiative) is a voluntary incentive program for landowners and operators who enroll in, or are eligible to enroll in the federal Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP). The Initiative provides state payments in addition to the CCRP annual payments for establishing either grass filter strips or riparian forest buffers in High Priority TMDL Watersheds, all lands draining into the 20 federal reservoirs utilized for drinking water, and other priority designated watersheds. Initiative legislation also included a statewide (not limited to High Priority TMDL or designated watersheds) tax incentive to producers enrolling filter strips and riparian buffers.

The Initiative targets improvement of surface water quality by encouraging landowners to establish filter strips and riparian forest buffers along surface waters of the state. The grass and tree cover provided by these practices will improve water quality by filtering sediment, pesticides, nutrients, fecal coliform, and other pollutants from field runoff prior to entering a stream or river. The roots of these plants will also remove potential pollutants from ground water, assist in streambank stabilization, and provide valuable wildlife habitat.

## Eligible Areas

1. All High Priority TMDL, Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 12 watersheds.
2. All lands draining into the 20 federal reservoirs utilized for drinking water.

See a listing of eligible 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Codes by River Basin located in this chapter.

## Eligible Practices

### Filter Strip – Code No. 393

#### 1. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. On cropland adjacent to streams, ponds, and lakes.
- b. Acres must be enrolled in, or eligible to be enrolled in, the CCRP practice code CP21.
- c. Exception: All acres in an unfarmable field (the remaining portion of a field in which 51% or more of the total acreage has been enrolled in, or is eligible to be enrolled in the continuous sign-up) may be enrolled into the Initiative if the applicant agrees to establish and maintain permanent vegetative cover on those acres for the duration of the contract period.

## 2. POLICIES

### a. Rental payment (by acre)

- i. The state payment will be 30% of the allowable federal Soil Rental Rate (SRR) and any federal SRR incentive, excluding the federal maintenance payment.

### b. Haying and Grazing

- i. Haying and/or grazing are allowed under the state contract if authorized by the CCRP, without penalty.
- ii. Acres enrolled only in the Initiative may be hayed or grazed without penalty.
- iii. All acres enrolled in the Initiative must develop a haying or grazing plan with NRCS assistance prior to haying or grazing.

## 3. MAINTENANCE

- a. All acres shall be maintained as specified in the CCRP contract for the life of the contract period.

## **Riparian Forest Buffer – Code No. 391**

### 1. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- a. Along perennial or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands in a High Priority TMDL or priority designated watershed.
- b. Acres must be enrolled in, or eligible to be enrolled in the CCRP practice code CP22.
- c. Exception: All acres in an unfarmable field (the remaining portion of a field in which 51% or more of the total acreage has been enrolled in the continuous sign-up) may be enrolled into the Initiative if the applicant agrees to establish and maintain permanent vegetative cover for the duration of the CCRP contract.

### 2. POLICIES

#### a. Rental payment (by acre)

- i. The state payment will be 50% of the allowable federal Soil Rental Rate (SRR) and federal SRR incentive, excluding the federal maintenance payment.

- b. Haying and Grazing: Haying and grazing of a Riparian Forest Buffer is not allowed.

### 3. MAINTENANCE

- a. All acres shall be maintained as specified in the federal CRP contract for the life of the contract period.

<b>Enrollment Process</b>
---------------------------

The DOC will enter into 10 to 15 year contracts to compensate landowners for acres enrolled in the Initiative. The state contract will coincide with the CCRP contract start and ending dates. The following are the steps in the enrollment process.

1. Interested producers request determination of acres eligible for enrollment.
2. A Ranking Worksheet is completed by conservation district staff in the CSIMS program and submitted electronically to the DOC. This ranking worksheet will allow DOC to determine the amount of annual funding needed for current and proposed contracts.

**Note: All submitted ranking worksheets, whether approved or not, that have not been developed into a contract by June 30 will be deleted from the CSIMS system on July 1. All Initiative contracts should be developed and approved by DOC in the same state program year they will take effect.**

3. DOC will electronically approve the ranking worksheet.
4. If enrolling into CCRP, the federal CRP-1 contract is completed and approved by the Farm Service Agency (FSA).
5. The conservation district enters the CRP-1 information in the contract setup through CSIMS and submits it electronically to DOC. The following information will be entered from the CRP-1:
  - a. CCRP federal contract number.
  - b. Contract federal rental payment less the maintenance amount.
  - c. Contract start date.
  - d. Contract end date.
  - e. Contract acres - Acres may be greater on the state contract due to eligible unfarmable field acres.
6. Copy of CRP-1 is sent/faxed to DOC
7. Contract is approved electronically by DOC.

8. The Conservation District prints the contract and obtains participants signatures.

**Note: For operating instructions, refer to the CSIMS Buffer Program Users Guide for data entry and contract completion process.**

### **Payments**

1. The DOC shall initiate payments, which will be made by the state of Kansas directly to the program participants.
  - a. Payments will be made on or before June 30 of the fiscal year.
  - b. Payments are made based on the state program year, July 1 – June 30 and the first and last years payments will be prorated accordingly.
  - c. Final participant payments will always be a prorated three (3) month payment, for the months of July, August, and September.
  - d. Funding for contracts shall be subject to annual appropriations from the state legislature and may be cancelled if the funding is not renewed after the first year.

### **Filing Procedures**

The following are mandatory Buffer Initiative filing procedures for Contract Files maintained at the conservation district office.

1. Option 1 (DOC preferred)
  - a. Set up three-ring binder specifically for the Buffer Initiative, labeled “Buffer Initiative Book 1 (and the applicable contract program years).” Multiple fiscal years should be included in the binder until the binder is full at which time a second binder should be started and labeled “Buffer Initiative Contracts Book 2 (and the applicable program years).” Separate fiscal years with a large divider labeled for the applicable fiscal year.
  - b. Contracts should be filed in alphabetic order by primary landowner’s last name, by fiscal year.
  - c. Each contract should have the following information filed with it, in the following order:
    - i. Copy of aerial photo map of property, with the practice location clearly marked.
    - ii. Copy of approved Federal CRP-1 Conservation Reserve Program Contract.
    - iii. CS-3 “Application/Contract for Financial Assistance.”

- iv. Amended CS-3, when applicable.
  - v. Cancelled CS-3, when applicable.
  - vi. Other documents as applicable.
  - vii. Each contract should be separated by a divider.
2. Option 2

Maintain the above information in a file folder, labeled with contract number, primary landowner name, and program year of contract approval. File in alphabetical order by primary landowner's last name.

### **Administering Agencies**

1. The Conservation District is responsible for enrollment and implementation of the Initiative at the local level. Buffer Coordinators, employed by the Conservation District provide for promotion of the program and technical assistance with program enrollment.
2. The Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture (DOC) is responsible for the administrative rules, regulations, guidelines, and procedures. DOC will approve all ranking worksheets, contracts, and payments.
3. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical assistance in the design, layout, certification, and enrollment of filter strips and riparian forest buffers for federal CRP contracts through the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program. All filter strip and riparian buffers must meet NRCS Field Office Technical Guide Standards and Specifications.
4. Other state and federal agencies also play a key role in administration and support of the program including but not limited to USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

### **Tax Incentives**

The legislation for the Initiative also provides property tax incentives for all landowners (not just those in Buffer Initiative eligible areas) who enroll buffers into the CCRP adjacent to streams. To be eligible for the property tax incentive, producers must enroll a minimum of 1 contiguous acre of filter strip or riparian forest buffer, at least 66 feet wide, adjacent to an eligible water body.

After the land is planted to permanent vegetation, property owners are required to bring the supporting documents listed below to the county appraiser's office.

1. Completed “Agricultural Real Estate Property Land Use Change Worksheet.”
2. Scalable property ownership map of parcel(s) showing location of the filter strip/riparian forest buffer. This can be a blue line paper copy or a printout from a digital mapping system. The map should contain a composite of the following layers of data: (NRCS and FSA may be able to assist with obtaining the map.)
  - a. Aerial photography.
  - b. Soil survey lines.
  - c. Property ownership boundaries.
  - d. Agricultural use (optional).

<b>Eligible Hydrological Unit Codes by River Basin</b>
--

### **Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Counties**

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Atchison	1027010301	10
Atchison	1027010302	1
Atchison	1027010302	02,03,04,05
Atchison	1027010303	03,07,08
Atchison	1027010304	01,08
Atchison	1027010304	02,07
Atchison	1027010403	01,02,04,05
Brown	1027010301	ALL
Brown	1027010302	1
Brown	1027010302	02,03,04
Brown	1027010302	1
Clay	1027020506	01,02,03,04
Cloud	1025001703	80,090
Douglas	1027010209	6
Douglas	1027010401	05,06,07,08
Douglas	1027010402	01,02,04,05
Douglas	1027010405	01,02,03,04,05
Jackson	1027010202	01,02
Jackson	1027010208	01,02,03
Jackson	1027010208	8
Jackson	1027010301	06,07,08,09,10
Jackson	1027010302	02,03,05
Jackson	1027010303	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Jackson	1027010304	01,03,04,08
Jackson	1027010305	6
Jefferson	1027010209	03,06
Jefferson	1027010304	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Jefferson	1027010305	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10
Jefferson	1027010403	01,04,05,06,07
Jefferson	1027010404	01,04,05,06
Jefferson	1027010405	01,02,03
Jewell	1025001607	02,3,04,05,06,07
Johnson	1027010406	01,02,03,04,05,06,07

Johnson	1027010405	04,05
Leavenworth	1027010402	5
Leavenworth	1027010403	04,05,06,07
Leavenworth	1027010404	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Leavenworth	1027010405	02,03,05
Leavenworth	1027010406	3
Marshall	1027010202	3
Marshall	1027020501	03,04
Marshall	1027010502	01,02,03,04
Marshall	1027020503	01,02,04,05,06
Marshall	1027020504	01,02,03,04,05,06
Marshall	1027020505	01,02,03,04,05,06
Marshall	1027020506	5
Marshall	1027020706	01,03,05,06
Nemaha	1027010202	01,02,03,04
Nemaha	1027010208	1
Nemaha	1027010301	01,02,04,05,07,08
Nemaha	1027010303	01,02,04
Nemaha	1027020503	01,02,03,04,05
Osage	1027010401	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Pottawatomie	1027010202	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09
Pottawatomie	1027020503	5
Pottawatomie	1027020504	04,06
Pottawatomie	1027020505	04,05,06
Pottawatomie	1027020507	01,03,04
Republic	1025001703	06,07,08,09
Republic	1027020609	5
Republic	1027020610	3
Republic	1027020702	01,02,03,06
Republic	1027020704	01,02,03
Republic	1027020704	4
Riley	1027010102	05,06
Riley	1027020505	05,06
Riley	1027020506	02,03,04,05,06
Riley	1027020507	02,03,04
Shawnee	1027010207	01,04
Shawnee	1027010208	8



Shawnee	1027010209	01,02,03,06
Shawnee	1027010209	02,06
Shawnee	1027010401	01,02,03,04
Shawnee	1027010401	01,02,03,04,05,06,080
Smith	1025001607	01,02,03
Wabaunsee	1027010207	1
Wabaunsee	1027010401	1
Washington	1027020502	02,03
Washington	1027020506	01,02,03,04,05
Washington	1027020702	06,07
Washington	1027020703	03,04
Washington	1027020704	01,02,03,04,05
Washington	1027020704	04,05
Washington	1027020705	01,02,03,04,05
Washington	1027020706	01,02,03,04,05,06
Wyandotte	1027010406	03,06,07

## Lower Arkansas Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Barber	1106000301	05,06,07,08
Barber	1106000302	01,02,03,04
Barton	1103001101	05,06,07
Barton	1103001101	01,02,03,04
Barton	1103001102	01,02
Butler	1106000102	1
Comanche	1106000301	20,050,080
Comanche	1106000302	10
Cowley	1103001303	04,05
Ellsworth	1103001102	01,02,03,05
Ellsworth	1103001103	10
Ellsworth	1103001201	01,02
Harper	1106000504	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Harper	1106000504	5
Harper	1106000505	01,02,04
Harvey	1103001201	7
Harvey	1103001202	08,09
Harvey	1103001203	01,02,03,05,06,07
Harvey	1103001204	02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Harvey	1103001205	1
Harvey	1103001701	01,02,03
Harvey	1103001702	1
Kingman	1103001402	01,02,04,05
Kingman	1103001403	5
Kingman	1106000504	01,02
Kiowa	1103000902	01,02,03,04,07
Kiowa	1106000301	01,02,04,05,06,08
Marion	1103001204	10,030,050
Marion	1103001204	50
McPherson	1103001201	03,04,05,06,07
McPherson	1103001202	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09
McPherson	1103001202	04,05,06,07,08
McPherson	1103001203	01,02
McPherson	1103001204	01,02,03
Pratt	1103000902	02,07

Pratt	1103000903	01,02
Pratt	1103001401	7
Pratt	1103001402	01,02,03
Pratt	1103001501	02,03,04,05
Pratt	1106000301	05,06,07,08
Pratt	1106000302	1
Reno	1103000904	5
Reno	1103001103	05,06,07,08
Reno	1103001201	04,06,07
Reno	1103001202	03,09
Reno	1103001203	04,05,06
Reno	1103001401	07,08,09
Reno	1103001402	02,03,04,05
Reno	1103001403	01,02,03,04,05
Rice	1103000904	5
Rice	1103001101	06,07
Rice	1103001102	01,03,04,05,06
Rice	1103001103	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Rice	1103001201	01,02,03,04,05,06
Rice	1103001203	4
Rush	1103001101	1
Sedgwick	1103001002	8
Sedgwick	1103001204	07,08
Sedgwick	1103001205	01,02
Sedgwick	1103001301	01,02,03,04,05,06
Sedgwick	1103001301	02,03,04,05
Sedgwick	1103001303	01,03,04
Sedgwick	1103001403	5
Sedgwick	1103001601	02,03,04
Stafford	1103000902	02,07
Stafford	1103000903	01,02,03,08
Stafford	1103000904	01,02,03,04,05
Stafford	1103001401	07,08
Stafford	1103001402	02,03
Sumner	1103001303	01,03,04,05
Sumner	1103001602	3
Sumner	1106000505	02,03,04,05

## Cimarron Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Clark	1104000802	06
Meade	1104000705	02

## Missouri Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Atchison	1024000512	01,02,03,04
Atchison	1024001102	02
Brown	1024000512	01,02
Brown	1024000804	04,05,06
Brown	1024000804	02
Doniphan	1024000512	03,04,05
Doniphan	1024001102	02
Nemaha	1024000702	02,03,04,05
Nemaha	1024000703	01
Nemaha	1024000804	02
Wyandotte	1024001106	04

## Marais des Cygnes Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Allen	1029010401	01,02
Anderson	1029010105	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09
Anderson	1029010106	01,02,03
Bourbon	1029010401	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Bourbon	1029010402	04
Bourbon	1029010403	01,03
Coffey	1029010105	01,02,03,04
Crawford	1029010401	04,05
Crawford	1029010402	04
Douglas	1029010104	05
Douglas	1029010107	01,02,03
Douglas	1029010201	01,03
Franklin	1029010102	08
Franklin	1029010104	05,06,07
Franklin	1029010105	03,04,05,09
Franklin	1029010106	03,04
Franklin	1029010107	01,02,03
Franklin	1029010201	03
Johnson	1029010201	01,02,03
Johnson	1030010101	02,03
Linn	1029010106	03
Linn	1029010202	010
Linn	1029010203	08
Linn	1029010204	01
Lyon	1029010101	01,02,03,04,05
Lyon	1029010102	020
Miami	1029010106	03,04
Miami	1029010201	01,02,03
Miami	1029010202	06
Osage	1029010101	020,050
Osage	1029010102	02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Osage	1029010102	04,07
Wabaunsee	1029010101	01,02,03
Wabaunsee	1029010102	01,02,03

## Smoky Hill-Saline Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Barton	1026000604	01,04,05,06
Barton	1026000605	02,03,05
Dickinson	1026000803	07
Dickinson	1026000804	01,02,03
Dickinson	1026000807	01
Dickinson	1026000808	01,02,03,04
Dickinson	1026001507	01,05
Ellis	1026000703	01,02,03,04,05
Ellis	1026000704	02,03,04,05
Ellsworth	1026000605	01,03,04,05,06,07
Ellsworth	1026000606	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Ellsworth	1026000801	01,02
Geary	1026000808	04,05
Gove	1026000701	01,02,03,04
Lincoln	1026000605	04,06
Lincoln	1026001002	01,02,03,04
Logan	1026000405	08
Marion	1026000804	01
Marion	1026000807	01
McPherson	1026000801	01,02,03,04,05
McPherson	1026000803	01,02,03,04,05
Mitchell	1026001002	02,03
Mitchell	1026001501	08
Osborne	1026001002	01,03
Rice	1026000606	05,07
Rice	1026000801	01,02,04
Russell	1026000604	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Russell	1026000605	01,02,03
Russell	1026000704	04,05
Russell	1026001002	01
Saline	1026000801	01,02
Saline	1026000803	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Saline	1026000804	03
Scott	1026000405	05,06,07,08
Sheridan	1026000701	01,02
Trego	1026000701	03,04
Trego	1026000702	01,02,03,04
Trego	1026000703	01
Wichita	1026000405	05,06,07,08

## Neosho Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Cherokee	1107020506	02,03
Cherokee	1107020705	08
Cherokee	1107020708	06
Cherokee	1107020709	02,03,04
Cherokee	1107020710	02,04
Coffey	1107010101	06,07
Coffey	1107020402	02
Crawford	1107020506	02
Geary	1107020101	03
Labette	1107020504	01,02,03,04
Labette	1107020506	03
Lyon	11070201040	030,040,050
Marion	1107020201	01,02,03,04,05
Marion	1107020202	01,04
McPherson	1107020201	01
Morris	1107020101	01,02,03,04,05,06
Neosho	1107020504	01,02,03
Wabaunsee	1107020101	04
Woodson	1107020402	01,02

## Solomon Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Cloud	1026001503	06,07,08
Jewell	1026001501	04,05,06,07,08
Mitchell	1026001501	08
Osborne	1026001402	06,07
Osborne	1026001403	01,02,07
Osborne	1026001404	01
Ottawa	1026001503	06,07,08
Ottawa	1026001506	01,06,07,08
Ottawa	1026001507	01,02,03,04,05
Rooks	1026001402	06,07
Rooks	1026001403	02
Saline	1026001507	03,04,05
Smith	1026001403	01
Smith	1026001501	04

## Upper Arkansas Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Barton	1103000405	01,02,03
Barton	1103000406	07,08
Barton	1103000407	01,02,05,06,07,08
Barton	1103000803	05,06
Edwards	1103000402	4
Edwards	1103000403	01,02,03,04,05
Edwards	1103000404	02,03,04,05,06
Edwards	1103000406	01,02
Edwards	1103000407	1
Edwards	1103000902	01,03,04,05
Edwards	1103000506	01,02,03
Edwards	1103000902	01,02,03,04,05,07
Edwards	1103000903	1
Finney	1103000106	01,02,003,04,05
Finney	1103000107	01,02,03,04,05,06
Finney	1103000108	02,03,04,05,06
Finney	1103000301	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Finney	1103000302	01,02,03,04,05,07
Finney	1103000501	01,02,03,04,05
Finney	1103000502	01,02,03,04,05
Finney	1103000503	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Finney	1103000504	02,04
Finney	1103000601	4
Ford	1103000303	04,05
Ford	1103000401	06,07
Ford	1103000402	01,02,03,04
Ford	1103000403	01,02,04
Ford	1103000404	01,02,03
Ford	1103000601	03,04
Ford	1103000602	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Grant	1103000302	10,020
Gray	1103000301	02,06,07,08
Gray	1103000302	06,07,08,09
Gray	1103000303	01,02,03,04
Gray	1103000501	01,02,03



Gray	1103000503	02,03,06
Gray	1103000601	01,02,03,04
Gray	1103000602	1
Greeley	1103000105	01,02,03,04,05
Hamilton	1103000105	03,04
Haskell	1103000301	3
Haskell	1103000302	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Hodgeman	1103000403	01,02,05,06,07
Hodgeman	1103000504	04,05,06,07,10
Hodgeman	1103000505	02,03,04
Hodgeman	1103000506	1
Hodgeman	1103000507	1
Hodgeman	1103000601	02,03,04,05
Hodgeman	1103000602	04,05,06,07,08
Hodgeman	1103000602	4
Hodgeman	1103000603	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Kearny	1103000105	03,04,05,06
Kearny	1103000106	01,02
Kearny	1103000107	01,02,03
Kearny	1103000108	01,02,03,05
Kearny	1103000301	3
Kearny	1103000302	1
Kiowa	1103000404	02,03
Lane	1103000502	01,02,03,05
Lane	1103000503	01,04
Lane	1103000504	01,02,03,04
Ness	1103000504	02,03,04,05,06,08,09,10
Ness	1103000505	01,02,03,04
Ness	1103000507	1
Pawnee	1103000403	5
Pawnee	1103000404	05,06,07
Pawnee	1103000405	01,03
Pawnee	1103000406	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Pawnee	1103000407	01,03,05
Pawnee	1103000505	4
Pawnee	1103000506	01,02,03,04
Pawnee	1103000507	01,02,03,04,05
Pawnee	1103000603	7

Rice	1103000407	06,07,08
Rush	1103000405	01,02
Rush	1103000406	5
Rush	1103000507	01,02,04
Scott	1103000106	02,03,04,05
Scott	1103000107	5
Scott	1103000502	01,02
Stafford	1103000406	8
Stafford	1103000407	01,02,03,04,05,07
Wichita	1103000105	04,05
Wichita	1103000106	01,02,03

## Upper Republican Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Decatur	1025001501	04,06,07
Decatur	1025001502	01,02,03,04,05
Norton	1025001502	04,05,06,07
Rawlins	1025001501	05
Sheridan	1025001501	03,04,05
Sheridan	1025001502	01
Thomas	1025001501	01,02,03,04,05

## Verdigris Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Butler	1107010201	03,04,06
Chase	1107010101	01,02,04
Chase	1107010201	010
Coffey	1107010101	06,07
Elk	1107010202	02
Greenwood	1107010101	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Greenwood	1107010102	01,02,03
Greenwood	1107010103	01,02,03,04,05,06
Greenwood	1107010201	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Greenwood	1107010202	01,02,03,04,05,06
Labette	1107010301	06
Lyon	1107010101	01,02,03,05
Lyon	1107020104	03
Neosho	1107010301	06
Woodson	1107010101	07,08
Woodson	1107010103	01,06

## Walnut Basin Counties

County	HUC10 Code	HUC12 Code
Butler	1103001701	01,02,03,04
Butler	1103001702	01,02,03,04,05,06
Butler	1103001703	01,02,03,04,05,06,07
Butler	1103001704	01,02,03
Butler	1103001802	01,02,03,04,05,06
Butler	1103001803	01,04,05,06
Butler	1103001804	02
Chase	1103001703	01
Cowley	1103001303	04,05
Cowley	1103001803	01,04,05,06
Cowley	1103001804	02,03
Cowley	1106000101	01,02
Cowley	1106000102	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08
Elk	1106000102	01,02
Greenwood	1103001802	02,04
Harvey	1103001701	01,02,03
Harvey	1103001702	010
Marion	1103001204	01,03,05
Marion	1103001702	01,02,03
Sedgwick	1103001701	02,03,04

## Eligible Hydrologic Unit Codes by Reservoir

### Big Hill Reservoir

Counties with Drainage: Neosho & Labette

Eligible HUC14 Code
110701030106

### Cedar Bluff Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Gove, Greeley, Lane, Logan, Ness, Scott, Sherman, Thomas, Trego, Wallace & Wichita

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102600010109	102600030202	102600040206
102600010111	102600030203	102600040207
102600010201	102600030204	102600040208
102600010202	102600030205	102600040209
102600010203	102600030206	102600040301
102600010301	102600030207	102600040302
102600010302	102600030208	102600040303
102600010303	102600030209	102600040304
102600010304	102600030301	102600040401
102600010401	102600030302	102600040402
102600010402	102600030303	102600040403
102600010403	102600030401	102600040404
102600010404	102600030402	102600040501
102600010405	102600030403	102600040502
102600010406	102600030404	102600040503
102600020203	102600030405	102600040504
102600020204	102600030406	102600040505
102600020205	102600030407	102600040506
102600020206	102600030408	102600040507
102600020207	102600030501	102600040508
102600020208	102600030502	102600040509
102600020209	102600030503	102600050101
102600020301	102600030504	102600050102
102600020302	102600030505	102600050103
102600020303	102600030506	102600050104
102600020304	102600030507	102600050105
102600020305	102600030508	102600050106
102600020306	102600040104	102600050201
102600030101	102600040105	102600050202
102600030102	102600040106	102600050203
102600030103	102600040107	102600050204
102600030104	102600040108	102600050205
102600030105	102600040203	102600050206
102600030106	102600040204	102600050207
102600030201	102600040205	

## Cheney Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Kingman, Kiowa, Pratt, Reno & Safford

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110300140101	110300140108	110300140301
110300140102	110300140109	110300140302
110300140103	110300140201	110300140303
110300140104	110300140202	110300140304
110300140105	110300140203	110300140305
110300140106	110300140204	
110300140107	110300140205	

## Clinton Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Douglas, Osage, Shawnee & Wabaunsee

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102701040101	102701040104	102701040107
102701040102	102701040105	102701040108
102701040103	102701040106	

## Council Grove Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Morris & Wabaunsee

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110702010101	110702010103	110702010105
110702010102	110702010104	110702010106

## El Dorado Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

County with drainage: Butler

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110300170301	110300170303	110300170305
110300170302	110300170304	110300170306

## Elk City Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, Montgomery, Wilson

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110701040101	110701040202	110701040302
110701040102	110701040203	110701040303
110701040103	110701040204	110701040304
110701040104	110701040205	110701040305
110701040201	110701040301	110701040306

## Fall River Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Butler & Greenwood

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110701020101	110701020106	110701020203
110701020102	110701020107	110701020204
110701020103	110701020108	110701020205
110701020104	110701020201	110701020206
110701020105	110701020202	

## Hillsdale Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Douglas, Franklin, Johnson & Miami

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102901020101	102901020102	102901020103

## John Redmond Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Harvey, Lyon, Marion, Morris & Wabaunsee

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110702010201	110702010406	110702030102
110702010202	110702010407	110702030103
110702010203	110702020106	110702030104
110702010204	110702020107	110702030201
110702010205	110702020108	110702030202
110702010206	110702020201	110702030203
110702010207	110702020202	110702030204
110702010208	110702020203	110702030205
110702010209	110702020204	110702030301
110702010301	110702020205	110702030302
110702010302	110702020301	110702030303
110702010303	110702020302	110702030304
110702010304	110702020303	110702030305
110702010305	110702020401	110702030401
110702010401	110702020402	110702030402
110702010402	110702020403	110702030403
110702010403	110702020404	110702030404
110702010404	110702020405	110702030405
110702010405	110702030101	110702030406



## **Kanopolis Reservoir**

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Barton, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Lincoln, Ness, Rush, Russell & Trego

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102600060101	102600060405	102600070101
102600060102	102600060406	102600070102
102600060103	102600060407	102600070103
102600060104	102600060501	102600070104
102600060105	102600060502	102600070201
102600060106	102600060503	102600070202
102600060201	102600060504	102600070203
102600060202	102600060505	102600070204
102600060203	102600060506	102600070301
102600060204	102600060507	102600070302
102600060301	102600060601	102600070303
102600060302	102600060602	102600070304
102600060303	102600060603	102600070305
102600060304	102600060604	102600070401
102600060401	102600060605	102600070402
102600060402	102600060606	102600070403
102600060403	102600060607	102600070404
102600060404	102600060608	102600070405

## **Keith Sebelius Reservoir**

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Decatur, Norton, Rawlins, Sheridan & Thomas

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102500150101	102500150106	102500150204
102500150102	102500150107	102500150205
102500150103	102500150201	102500150206
102500150104	102500150202	102500150207
102500150105	102500150203	

## Marion Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Marion & McPherson

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110702020101	110702020103	110702020105
110702020102	110702020104	

## Melvern Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Coffey, Lyon, Osage & Wabaunsee

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102901010101	102901010104	102901010107
102901010102	102901010105	102901010108
102901010103	102901010106	

## Milford Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Jewell, Mitchell, Phillips, Republic, Riley, Smith & Washington

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102500160708	102500170204	102500170408
102500160801	102500170205	102500170409
102500160802	102500170301	102500170501
102500160803	102500170302	102500170502
102500160804	102500170303	102500170503
102500160805	102500170304	102500170504
102500160901	102500170305	102500170505
102500160902	102500170306	102500170506
102500160903	102500170307	102500170507
102500170101	102500170308	102500170508
102500170102	102500170309	102500170601
102500170103	102500170310	102500170602
102500170104	102500170401	102500170603
102500170105	102500170402	102500170604
102500170106	102500170403	102500170605
102500170107	102500170404	102500170606
102500170201	102500170405	10250017060
102500170202	102500170406	10250017060
102500170203	102500170407	10250017060

## Perry Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Atchison, Brown, Jackson, Jefferson & Nemaha

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102701030101	102701030204	102701030404
102701030102	102701030205	102701030405
102701030103	102701030301	102701030406
102701030104	102701030302	102701030407
102701030105	102701030303	102701030408
102701030106	102701030304	102701030501
102701030107	102701030305	102701030502
102701030108	102701030306	102701030503
102701030109	102701030307	102701030504
102701030110	102701030308	102701030505
102701030201	102701030401	102701030506
102701030202	102701030402	102701030507
102701030203	102701030403	102701030508

## Pomona Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Lyon, Osage & Wabaunsee

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102901010201	102901010204	102901010207
102901010202	102901010205	102901010208
102901010203	102901010206	

## Toronto Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Chase, Greenwood, Lyon & Woodson

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
110701010101	110701010107	110701010302
110701010102	110701010108	110701010303
110701010103	110701010201	110701010304
110701010104	110701010202	110701010305
110701010105	110701010203	110701010306
110701010106	110701010301	

## Tuttle Creek Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Clay, Marshall, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley & Washington

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102702050201	102702050502	102702070401
102702050202	102702050503	102702070402
102702050203	102702050504	102702070403
102702050204	102702050505	102702070404
102702050301	102702050506	102702070405
102702050302	102702050601	102702070501
102702050303	102702050602	102702070502
102702050304	102702050603	102702070503
102702050305	102702050604	102702070504
102702050306	102702050605	102702070505
102702050401	102702050606	102702070601
102702050402	102702050701	102702070602
102702050403	102702050702	102702070603
102702050404	102702050703	102702070604
102702050405	102702050704	102702070605
102702050406	102702070303	102702070606
102702050501	102702070304	

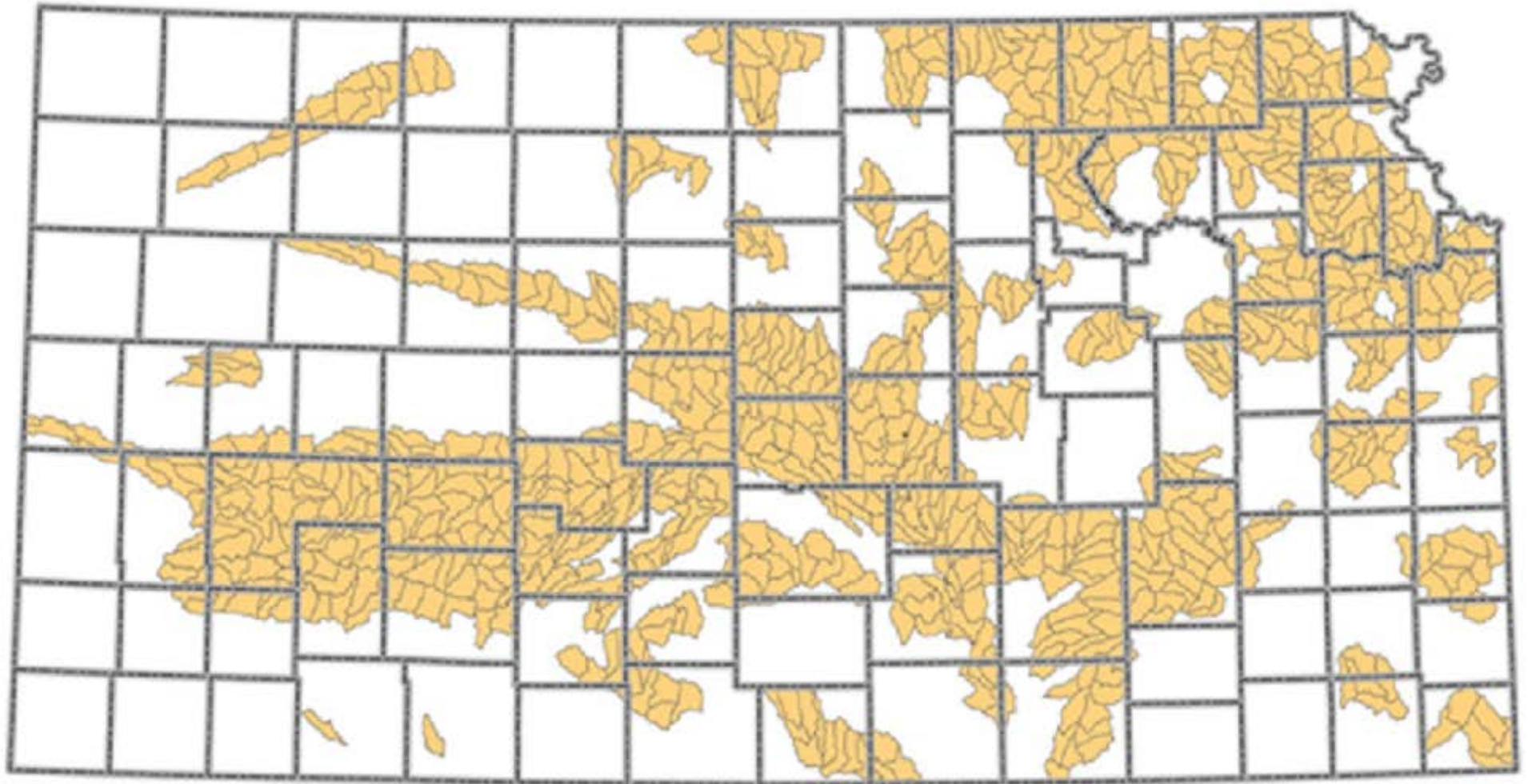
## Waconda Reservoir

Federal Drinking Water Reservoirs

Counties with drainage: Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks & Smith

Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code	Eligible HUC14 Code
102600120101	102600120308	102600140204
102600120102	102600120309	102600140205
102600120103	102600120310	102600140206
102600120104	102600120401	102600140207
102600120105	102600120402	102600140301
102600120106	102600120403	102600140302
102600120107	102600120404	102600140303
102600120201	102600120405	102600140304
102600120202	102600120406	102600140305
102600120203	102600120407	102600140306
102600120204	102600120408	102600140307
102600120205	102600120409	102600140401
102600120206	102600140101	102600140402
102600120207	102600140102	102600140403
102600120301	102600140103	102600140404
102600120302	102600140104	102600140405
102600120303	102600140105	102600140406
102600120304	102600140106	102600150101
102600120305	102600140201	102600150102
102600120306	102600140202	102600150103
102600120307	102600140203	

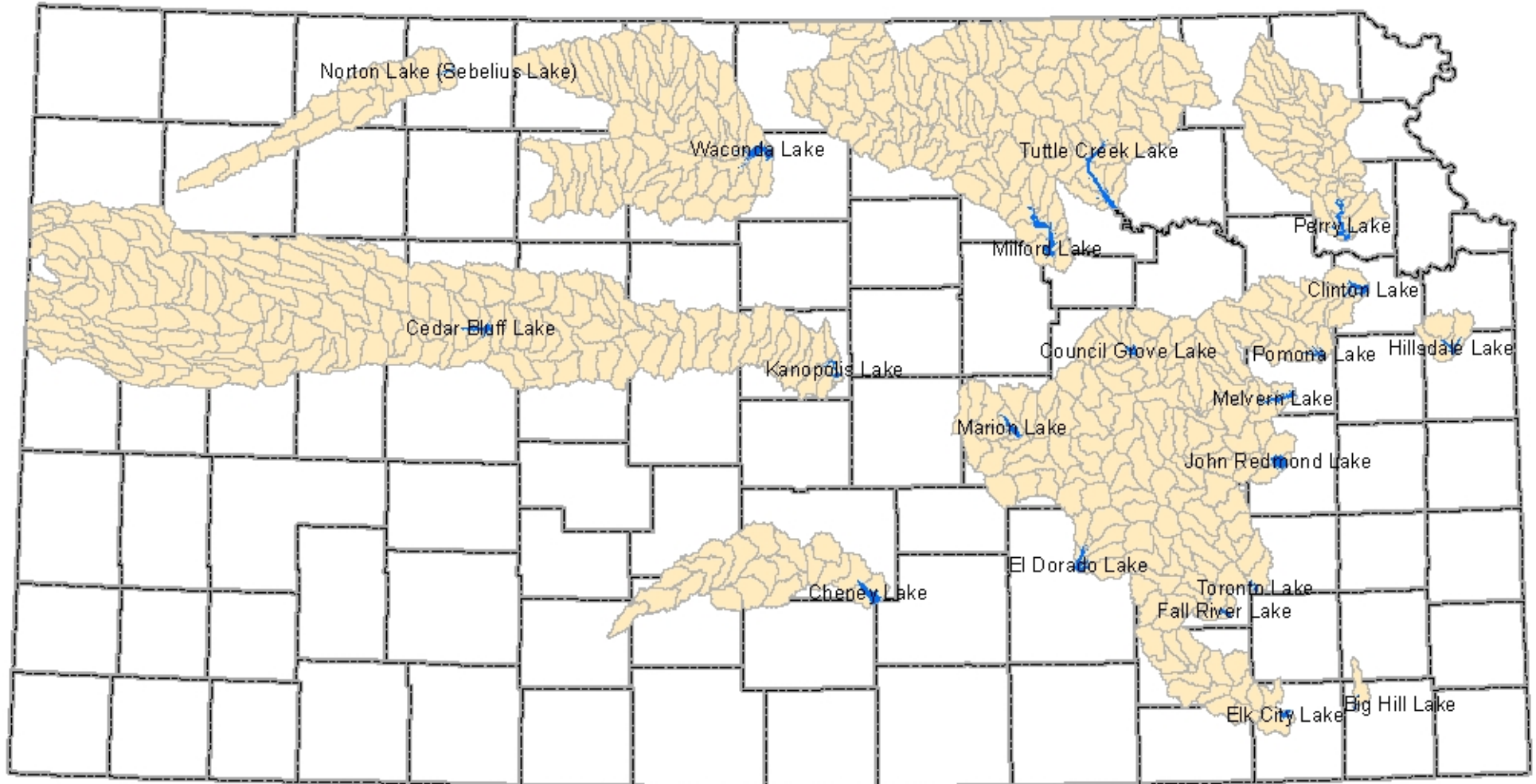
**Kansas High Priority for Implementation TMDLs**



Kansas Department of Health and Environment, May, 2013



## Kansas Federal Public Water Supply Reservoir Watersheds



Kansas Department of Health and Environment, May, 2013





# Agricultural Real Estate Property Land Use Change Worksheet

## KANSAS RIPARIAN BUFFERS

### Agricultural Real Estate Property Land Use Change Worksheet

Property owners participating in riparian buffers pursuant to K.S.A. 2-1915 are eligible for a change in land use on agricultural land within the buffer area. K.S.A. 2-1915 reads in part...*Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, riparian buffers shall be valued by the county or district appraiser as tame grass land, native grass land or waste land, as appropriate.* This worksheet will assist eligible applicants in requesting these changes.

**NOTE: There are several state and federal buffer, riparian, and wetlands protection programs encouraging improvement in water quality and conservation. This worksheet is specific to the riparian buffers pursuant to K.S.A. 2-1915 and includes the following USDA/FSA Conservation practices that may be eligible:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| CP - 1 Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes                    | CP - 9 Shallow Water Development                        |
| CP - 2 Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses                                    | CP - 11 Vegetative Cover - trees - already established. |
| CP - 3 Tree Planting  | CP - 21 Filter Strips                                   |
| CP - 4D Permanent Wildlife Habitat, non-easement                                    | CP - 22 Riparian Buffer                                 |
| CP - 31 Bottomland Timber Establishment on Wetlands                                 | CP - 23 Wetland Restoration                             |
| CP - 33 Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds (applicable only along creeks and streams) |   |

Eligibility will be determined by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. There are certain requirements that must be met, including:

- A. The property owner must be participating in a Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) with USDA/FSA.
- B. Eligible areas include both grass filter strips and riparian forest buffers along intermittent or perennial streams.
- C. The contracted riparian buffer area must be at least 66' wide and a maximum of 180' wide and contain at least one contiguous acre of real property.

After the eligible land is planted to permanent vegetation, property owners are required to bring the supporting documents listed in the instructions below to the county appraiser's office for the property land use change. Adjustments will be applied to the property as of the next appraisal date, January 1 of the following year, and will continue for the duration of the contract period. (Typically 10 to 15 yrs.)

**Instructions:**

Landowners eligible to participate in this program are requested to obtain a property ownership map of the parcel(s) where the buffer area is to be established. Ownership maps are available at the county appraiser's office. *Note: There may be a small fee for the map(s).* The map(s) must be scalable for calculation and can be either a blue-line paper copy or a printout from a digital mapping system. Map(s) should contain a composite of the following layers of data: **aerial photography, soil survey lines, property ownership boundaries, and agricultural use (optional)**. The map(s) will be used to delineate and calculate the acreage of the contracted buffer area.

Property owner is to sketch the boundaries of the buffer area on the map, then fill out the bottom of this form.

- 1) List the county where the property is located.
- 2) Note the Parcel Identification Number, which appears on the property ownership map or the property tax statements.
- 3) List the owner's name and address.
- 4) Use the abbreviated tax statement description to generally describe the parcel.
- 5) List the total acres on this parcel.
- 6) List the total acres included in the Kansas Riparian Buffers (KRB).
- 7) Enter the Contract period, both the date of the Contract and the Expiration Date.
- 8) Sign and date this worksheet.
- 9) Property Owner will provide the county appraiser's office the following supporting documentation; a copy of the FSA-CRP-1 form, a copy of the map with the buffer delineated, this worksheet, and any other information requested.

1) County: _____	2) Parcel ID #: _____
3) Property Owner Name & Address: _____ _____ _____	4) Property Description: _____ _____ _____
5) Total Parcel Acres: _____	6) Total KRB Acres: _____
7) Contract Period: From _____ To _____	
8) CP Practice: _____ Vegetative Cover is: _____ Trees: Yes ___ No ___	
9) Property Owner's Signature _____ Date _____	

PV-RA-61 KDOR  
Revised 03/2005