How Do I Apply For Cost Share Assistance?

-Call or stop by our office and we can give you an application

-Fill out the form at the bottom of this panel and send it to us

- -

Clip and return this portion to:

Dunn County LWCD
390 Red Cedar Street, Suite C
Menomonie, WI 54751

I am interested in applying for cost-share assistance through the Dunn County Land & Water Resource Management Cost-Share Program. Please send me an application.

Name:_____

Address:_____

_____

City/State/Zip Code:

_____

Phone:_____

Best Time to Call:_____

Equipment Rental

The following equipment is available for rental from our office:

- Mulcher (for applying straw to newly seeded construction sites)
- Tree Planters (for machine planting)

The following equipment is available for use from our office with a deposit fee:

- Tree Planting Bars (for hand planting)
- Soil Probes (for soil sampling)
- Weed Wrench (for pulling woody plants up to 1.5" in diameter)

Call or stop by our office for details and information

Dunn County Conservation Assistance Program

Dunn County
Land and Water Conservation Division
390 Red Cedar Street, Suite C
Menomonie, WI 54751
(715)232-1496

Dunn County
Dunn County Land & Water Conservation

Cost-Share Program

The Dunn County Land Conservation Committee and Land and Water Conservation Division announce that cost-share assistance will be available for natural resource conservation and protection efforts throughout the County.

Cost-share funds are provided by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for implementation of the Dunn County Land & Water Resource Management Plan.

Apply early as funds are limited.

Contact **715-232-1496** or visit the Dunn County Land and Water Conservation Division for an application or additional information.

Cost-Share Practices

In general, cost-share assistance is provided for conserving and protecting land and water resources associated with conventional and grazing-based agricultural operations. Cost-share rates, in most cases, are 70%.

Guidance and/or assistance are provided for Conservation Farm Plans & Nutrient Management Plans.

Eligible Cost-Share Practices.....

Access road or cattle crossing - a road or pathway that confines or directs livestock or farm equipment and is designed and constructed to control surface water runoff, to protect another installed practice, to control live stock access to a stream or waterway, to stabilize a stream crossing, or to prevent erosion.

Critical area stabilization – planting suitable vegetation on highly erodible areas such as steep slopes, gullies, and roadsides to reduce soil erosion or pollution.

Barnyard runoff control– components that divert the flow of clean water and/or treat contaminated water.

Diversion – a structure installed to divert excess surface runoff water to an area where it can be used, transported or discharged without causing excessive soil erosion.

Field windbreak – a strip or belt of trees, shrubs, or grasses established or restored within or adjacent to a field to control soil erosion.

Filter strip – a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land and environmentally sensitive areas.

Grade stabilization structure – a structure that stabilizes the grade in a channel in order to protect the channel from erosion or to prevent gullies from forming or advancing.

Heavy use area protection - surface material used to control runoff and erosion in areas subject to concentrated or frequent livestock activity.

Livestock fencing – excluding livestock in order to protect erodible areas or woodlots.

Livestock watering facility – a trough, tank, pipe, spring development, pump, well, or combination of devices installed to deliver drinking water to livestock.

Manure storage system abandonment - permanent removal of a manure storage facility, including removal and proper disposal of residual manure, liner material, and contaminated soils.

Milking center waste control system - equipment to contain or control the discharge of waste water, cleaning chemicals, waste milk or other discharges from a milking parlor or milk house.

Roof runoff system – facilities for collecting, controlling, diverting, and disposing of precipitation from roofs; may include gutters, downspouts, erosion-resistant channels, subsurface drains and trenches.

Sediment basin – permanent basins that reduce the transport of waterborne pollutants.

Streambank and shoreline protection - vegetation, rock, or structures used to stabilize and protect the banks of streams and lakes against scour and erosion.

Underground outlet – a conduit installed below the surface of the ground to collect surface water & convey it to a suitable outlet.

Waterway system - a network of natural or constructed watercourses and outlets that are shaped, graded and covered with vegetation or another suitable surface material to prevent erosion caused by surface water runoff .

Well decommissioning - permanently disabling and sealing a well to prevent contaminants from reaching groundwater.

Wetland restoration - construction of berms or the destruction of tile line or drainage ditch functions to create conditions suitable for wetland vegetation.