

## Cost-Share Program

The Dunn County Land Conservation Committee (LCC) and the Land and Water Conservation Division (LWCD) offer limited cost-share assistance to support the conservation and protection of land and water resources tied to both conventional and grazing-based agricultural operations. In most cases, projects qualify for up to a 70% cost-share rate.

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.

## Equipment Rental

The following equipment is available for use by Dunn County residents and landowners with a deposit fee:

- Tree Planting Bars (for hand planting up to 1,000 trees)
- Soil Probes (for soil sampling)
- Weed Wrench (for pulling woody plants up to 1.5" in diameter)

## Equipment Rental

The following equipment is available for Dunn County residents and landowners for rent and use in Dunn County:

- **Great Plains model 1006NT 10' end-wheel no-till drill. The landowner provides a tractor with 75HP or more and the seed. The rental fee is \$12/acre (15 acre maximum) with a \$50 minimum charge**
- **Mulcher for applying straw to newly seeded construction sites.**
- **Tree Planters for machine planting of 1,000 or more trees. A tractor with a minimum of 50hp is required.**

*\*Current rental rates for the mulcher and tree planters are \$75 for one day, \$125 for two days, and \$150 for three days.*

## Dunn County Conservation Assistance Program



Dunn County

Land & Water Conservation Division  
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Menomonie, WI 54751

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## 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 stabilize a stream crossing, or to prevent erosion.

**Critical Area Stabilization** – general grading, shaping, and 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. ***Dunn County permits are required.***

**Milking Center Waste Control System** – systems or equipment to contain or control the discharge of wastewater, cleaning chemicals, waste milk, or other discharges from a milking parlor or milk house.

**Nutrient Management Plans (NMPs)** – funding is available to assist farmers in developing a NMP for agricultural land that they own or rent within Dunn County. These farmers are eligible to receive a one-time grant payment of \$40/acre of cropland or pasture to assist them with the development of a NMP.

**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 and 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 dug or drilled 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.