

**27—12.73(161C) Eligible practices for priority water resource protection.** Practices listed in this rule are eligible for water protection practice fund reimbursement only in those areas or instances approved in rule 27—12.75(161C).

**12.73(1) Grassed waterway.** A natural or constructed waterway or outlet, shaped and graded, on which suitable vegetation is established to conduct excess surface runoff water from terraces, diversions or natural watershed basins.

**12.73(2) Grade stabilization structure.** An earthen dam or embankment with a mechanical outlet (pipe conduit, drop spillway or chute outlet, etc.) to stabilize the flowline grade or control head cutting in a natural or constructed channel.

**12.73(3) Terrace.** An earthen barrier or embankment constructed across the field slope using a combination of a ridge and channel to reduce field erosion and trap sediment. Types of terraces commonly referred to as broad based, narrow based, grassed backslope, basin, level, gradient and parallel are eligible for water protection practice fund reimbursement.

**12.73(4) Water and sediment control basin.** A short earthen embankment with an underground outlet, constructed across the slope in minor water courses to reduce erosion and trap sediment.

**12.73(5) Diversion.** A channel with a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across the slope to conduct excess runoff water to a suitable outlet.

**12.73(6) Animal waste management system.** A planned system to correct existing animal waste management problems in which all necessary components are installed for managing liquid and solid waste, including runoff from concentrated waste areas from an existing animal feeding operation, in a manner that does not degrade soil or water resources.

Cost-sharing under this practice is not authorized for:

- a. Portable pumps and pumping equipment.
- b. Waste disposal equipment.
- c. Building, modification of a building, that portion of the animal waste structure that serves as part of the building, or its foundation.
- d. That portion of the cost of animal waste control structures attributed to expansion of an animal waste management system.

**12.73(7) Stormwater quality best management practices (BMPs).** A technique, measure, or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to manage the quantity and improve the quality of stormwater runoff in the most cost-effective manner. BMPs can be either:

- a. Nonstructural BMPs, which include a range of pollution prevention, education, or institutional management and development practices designed to limit the conversion of rainfall to runoff and to prevent pollutants from entering runoff at the source of runoff generation; or
- b. Structural BMPs, which are engineered and constructed systems that are used to treat the stormwater at either the point of generation or the point of discharge to either the storm sewer system or to receiving waters (e.g., detention ponds or constructed wetlands).