

Management Practice	Uncertainty Factor ¹	Applicable Technical Standard	Method for Calculating Pollutant Load Reductions	Notes
Agricultural Practices				
<u>Whole Field Management:</u> Requires an approved nutrient management plan, filter strips/buffer strips ³ , grassed waterways ⁴ , conservation or no till ⁵ , and cover crops. Additional practices as deemed by NRCS or county conservationist may be required to protect against mobilization and delivery of pollutants.	1	NRCS 590, 393, 332, 412, 345 329, 340 and 330	SnapPlus or equivalent model results compared to baseline	Requires an approved NRCS 590 nutrient management plan (NMP) that meets both the soil test-P and PI requirements. Requires a draw down strategy for nutrient concentrations that are above University of Wisconsin-Extension soil fertility recommendations. No application of manure, biosolids, or industrial wastes on snow covered or frozen ground or on fields with high groundwater or tile drainage. A crop or livestock producer engaged in a trade agreement must have all fields under an approved NMP, not just fields engaged in the trade.
Companion Crops (perennial vegetation)	1	NRCS 340	SnapPlus or equivalent model results compared to baseline Model as perennial cover	Companion crops must be established to provide continuous protection to soil surface and placed in support of Nutrient Management and supporting practices outlined below.
Conservation Easement	1	NRCS 327	SnapPlus or equivalent model results compared to baseline	Land in perennial vegetation.

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<u>Nutrient Management and supporting practices:</u>	2 (3)	NRCS 590		An approved NMP is required with any of the listed supporting practices. All supporting practices receive the same uncertainty factor as the NMP.
Tillage Options ⁵				
Mulch Till	2 (3)	NRCS 345		To receive an uncertainty factor of 2, a crop or livestock producer engaged in a trade agreement must have all fields under an approved NMP, not just fields engaged in the trade.
No Till	2 (3)			
		NRCS 329		An uncertainty factor of 2, instead of (3), may be used when documentation can be provided through historic cropping records or soil testing that nutrient levels are stable or dropping, an indication of adherence to the NMP.
Riparian Filter Strip (edge of field)	2 (3)	NRCS 393		
Grassed Waterway	See Notes	NRCS 412		An uncertainty factor of (3) is required if fields are not brought into compliance with ss. NR 151.02 and NR 151.04, Wis. Adm. Code.
Cover Crop	2 (3)	NRCS 340	SnapPlus or equivalent model results compared to baseline	An uncertainty factor of (3) is required if fields are managed without a NMP or with a NMP that does not meet the NRCS 590 standard. Current and historic field and farm information/cropping records must be described and captured within SnapPlus to allow DNR to verify phosphorus loss calculations are accurate and phosphorus loss is not shifted to other fields.
Other practices simulated in SnapPlus	2 (3)			No application of manure, biosolids or industrial wastes allowed on snow-covered or frozen ground or on fields with high groundwater or tile drainage. Establishing grassed waterways on fields in support of nutrient management and other supporting practices lowers the uncertainty factor to 1.5.
<u>CAFO and Barnyard Production Area Practices</u>				
Diversion	2	NRCS 362	University of Wisconsin Barnyard Tool APLE or equivalent modeling method	
Roof Runoff Structure	2	NRCS 558		
Vegetated Treatment System	4	NRCS 635		
Constructed Wetland	4	NRCS 656		
Sediment Control Basin	2	NRCS 350	RUSLE2	For agricultural runoff control.

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<u>Streambank Stabilization and Shoreline Protection</u>				
Without aquatic habitat adjustment	3	NRCS 580 NRCS 382	Appropriate methods include NRCS recession calculation. See Appendix F for detailed methods.	For livestock producers, streambank stabilization must be accompanied by riparian fencing or other controls to prevent destruction of streambanks.
With aquatic habitat adjustment	2	NRCS 580 NRCS 395		

Dredging, Lake Treatment and Wetland Restoration				
<u>Lakes and Reservoirs</u>				
Dredging and removal of in-situ sediment and nutrients or treatment (i.e., alum)	3		Load reductions calculated by determining seasonal flux rate.	Dredging must remove sediment to the original or native layer. Seasonal flux rate should be calculated based on a calibrated model and monitoring data. Annual load reductions are generated based on the calculated seasonal flux rate.
Dredging and removal of in-situ sediment and nutrients or treatment accompanied by aquatic habitat restoration.	2	NRCS 395		
<u>Rivers or Streams</u>				
Dredging with stable stream banks, installation of appropriately wide buffer strips and supporting upland practices addressing pollutants of concern	2	NRCS 580		Load reductions are generated on a prorated annual basis until the flux rate returns to pre-dredging flux rate conditions.
Dredging without stabilized stream banks or without supporting upland practices	3			Contact WDNR when developing monitoring plan.
Wetland Restoration	1	NRCS 657 NRCS 658	SnapPlus or equivalent model results compared to baseline	Load Reductions are generated for land placed out of production such as the conversion of agricultural land back to wetland. Credits may not be generated by using wetlands to treat runoff. See Appendix J – Wetland Restoration for more information.

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Urban Practices				
Bioretention for Infiltration	2	DNR 1004	SLAMM, P8, or Recarga	Urban practices are not to be installed in wetlands, as they will be ineffective in hydric soils with a high water table.
Infiltration Basin	2	DNR 1003	SLAMM, P8, or Recarga	
Infiltration Trench	2	DNR 1007	SLAMM, P8, or Recarga	
Proprietary Storm Water Sedimentation Devices	2	DNR 1006	SLAMM	
Vegetated Infiltration Swales	2	DNR 1005	SLAMM or P8	
Wet Detention Pond	2	DNR 1001	SLAMM or P8	

¹ Uncertainty factors provided in this table are applicable to TP and TSS only.

² When using SnapPlus or an equivalent model to calculate load reductions, use the same soil type and field slope when calculating pollutant loads prior to and after installation of the management practice.

³ Filter strips / buffer strips required adjacent to concentrated flow areas, intermittent or perennial.

⁴ Grassed waterways required for concentrated flow areas.

⁵ No till shall conform to NRCS 329 Standard; Conservation till shall conform to NRCS 345 Standard with a calculated STIR value of 35 or less.