

## Management Measures

	<b>Structural Practices</b>	<b>Nonstructural Practices</b>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contour buffer strips</li> <li>• Grassed waterway</li> <li>• Herbaceous wind barriers</li> <li>• Mulching</li> <li>• Live fascines</li> <li>• Live staking</li> <li>• Livestock exclusion fence (prevents livestock from wading into streams)</li> <li>• Revetments</li> <li>• Riprap</li> <li>• Sediment basins</li> <li>• Terraces</li> <li>• Waste treatment lagoons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brush management</li> <li>• Conservation coverage</li> <li>• Conservation tillage</li> <li>• Educational materials</li> <li>• Erosion and sediment control plan</li> <li>• Nutrient management plan</li> <li>• Pesticide management</li> <li>• Prescribed grazing</li> <li>• Residue management</li> <li>• Requirement for minimum riparian buffer</li> <li>• Rotational grazing</li> <li>• Workshops/training for developing nutrient management plans</li> </ul>
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad-based dips</li> <li>• Culverts</li> <li>• Establishment of riparian buffer</li> <li>• Mulch</li> <li>• Revegetation of firelines with adapted herbaceous species</li> <li>• Temporary cover crops</li> <li>• Windrows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education campaign on forestry-related nonpoint source controls</li> <li>• Erosion and sediment control plans</li> <li>• Forest chemical management</li> <li>• Fire management</li> <li>• Operation of planting machines along the contour to avoid ditch formation</li> <li>• Planning and proper road layout and design</li> <li>• Preharvest planning</li> <li>• Training loggers and landowners about forest management practices, forest ecology, and silviculture</li> </ul>
Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bioretention cells</li> <li>• Breakwaters</li> <li>• Brush layering</li> <li>• Infiltration basins</li> <li>• Green roofs</li> <li>• Live fascines</li> <li>• Marsh creation/restoration</li> <li>• Establishment of riparian buffers</li> <li>• Riprap</li> <li>• Stormwater ponds</li> <li>• Sand filters</li> <li>• Sediment basins</li> <li>• Tree revetments</li> <li>• Vegetated gabions</li> <li>• Water quality swales</li> <li>• Clustered wastewater treatment systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for reduction of impervious surfaces (e.g., eliminating or reducing curb and gutter)</li> <li>• Management programs for onsite and clustered (decentralized) wastewater treatment systems</li> <li>• Educational materials</li> <li>• Erosion and sediment control plan</li> <li>• Fertilizer management</li> <li>• Ordinances</li> <li>• Pet waste programs</li> <li>• Pollution prevention plans</li> <li>• No-wake zones</li> <li>• Setbacks</li> <li>• Stormdrain stenciling</li> <li>• Workshops on proper installation of structural practices</li> <li>• Zoning overlay districts</li> <li>• Preservation of open space</li> <li>• Development of greenways in critical areas</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> Note that practices listed under one land use category can be applied in other land use settings as well.

## Management Measures- Funding

Best Management Practice	Funding Sources	Notes/Cost Share Rates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filter strips and riparian buffers</li> <li>• Dry dams (WASCBs)</li> <li>• Grass waterways</li> <li>• Terraces</li> <li>• Diversions</li> <li>• Wetland creation</li> <li>• Blind inlets and tile drainage management</li> <li>• Nutrient management</li> <li>• Cover crops</li> </ul>	Illinois EPA – 319 program NRCS – EQIP program FSA – CRP program SWCD – CPP program USFWS – Acres for wildlife program IDNR/SWCD – CREP program IDNR – SWG program NRCS – WHIP program IDNR – Special Wildlife Funds Grants	<p>CREP eligible acres must be in the 100-year floodplain and/or have cropped ground with an erodibility index of 8 or greater adjacent to riparian zones; must have cropping history as defined by the USDA.</p> <p>SWG program requires 50% state match and must address goals/species outlined in the State of Illinois Comprehensive Wildlife Plan.</p> <p>NRCS, FSA, and SWCD programs generally provide 60% cost-share, however, some special programs and practices can provide up to 90%. FSA, CREP and some NRCS programs also provide annual rental payments for taking ground out of production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streambank/lake shore stabilization and in-stream grade control or other grade control</li> </ul>	Illinois EPA – 319 Program SWCD – SSRP program NRCS – EQIP program	Illinois EPA 319 offers 60% cost share SSRP offers 75% cost share EQIP offers 60% cost share
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland restoration and other habitat practices</li> </ul>	Illinois EPA – 319 program NRCS – EQIP program NRCS – WRP program FSA – CRP program USFWS – Landowner Incentive Program IDNR/SWCD – CREP program IDNR – SWG program IDNR – Special Wildlife Funds Grants	<p>WRP program – multiple/stringent eligibility requirements.</p> <p>NRCS, FSA, and SWCD programs provide a minimum of 60% cost-share, however, some special programs and practices can provide up to 90%. FSA, CREP and some NRCS programs also provide annual rental payments for taking ground out of production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock/equestrian practices, including fencing, stream crossings, pasture management, watering systems etc.</li> </ul>	Illinois EPA – 319 program NRCS – EQIP program IDNR – Forestry Development Act funding (FLEP)	<p>FLEP is applicable to livestock fencing for woodlands.</p> <p>Livestock management recommendations outlined in this report that includes wetland and/or habitat restoration can be funded by other programs such as the US F&amp;W – Landowner Incentive Program</p> <p>EQIP typically provides 60% cost-share</p>