

Operations & Education Committee Meeting
Wednesday, August 31, 2016 8:30 AM
Lower Platte North NRD Office
P.O. Box 126
Wahoo, NE 68066

1. WILD NE/CREP REPORT

We are preparing for the Grassland Renovations at Homestead and Czechland Lakes. Homestead has been hayed and will be sprayed after the first freeze then inter-seeded in the spring. At Czechland we are proposing to start tree removal on the 100 acre tract this fall/winter. We need to advertise and solicit bids for this tree removal. Bids would be opened prior to the October Board meeting to then be approved.

The following year we will then spray the grassland and inter-seed in the spring of 2018.

2. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE & OTHER ITEMS

2.A. O & M Crew

We have started our mowing circuit and completed Clear Creek Levee, Rawhide Ditch. Ames and Cottrell Levees. Czechland and Homestead will follow. Maintaining equipment as needed.

2.B. Haying Recreation Areas

Meduna Family Farms hayed the Wanahoo property and took 231 bales which was 160 tons. The District received payment of \$7,229.70. The next fields to be hayed will be after September 1.

Chuck Andel hayed Homestead Lake and took 133 bales which was 96.7 tons. The District received \$3,967.

Dan Ourada has not completed the haying at Czechland Lake.

2.C. Grass Drill Revenue

The District received payment from Schuyler Co-op for grass drill rental for the first half of the year at \$1,678. Schuyler Co-op has never deducted any cost for repairs. Rosendahl Farms Seed & Feed in Platte County sent a report of income at \$1,496 with expenses of parts and repair of \$1,476.48. The District owes Rosendahl \$728.48 for those parts and repairs. The previous rental cooperator Mueller Sod Farms did very little repair to the grass drill during their time of renting the drill which explains why Rosendahl put many repairs into the drill.

A comparison report of the grass drills in Colfax and Platte Counties is attached.

2.D. Bessey Nursery Tree Prices

The U.S. Forest Service at Bessey Nursery has increased their tree seedling prices. For 2 year conifer and hardwood seedlings the price has increased from \$0.63 to \$0.70 and for 1 year hardwood seedlings from \$0.58 to \$0.65. The District

currently charges \$0.75 for seedlings and \$1.35 for the seedling, planting and herbicide. Is there consideration for increasing our prices?

2.E. Rawhide Ditch Repair

Heimann contacted Thompson Construction for an estimate to repair Rawhide Ditch (attached). Thompson did the previous work putting in sheet pile at this location. Thompson's estimate to put in 12 sheet pile, we have on hand, is \$3,700 with some finish grading. To repair the low water crossing opposite the sheet pile is \$6,800 but, there is some unknown until it is cleaned out. This part of the project could be less than quoted. The total for both is \$10,500. Work would start after harvest. Budgeted for Rawhide Channel repair is \$15,000.

Heimann is also working with Fresno Valves to replace one of four gate valves that is frozen on one of the storage cells along Rawhide Ditch.

Staff will be meeting with Fyra Engineering on Friday, September 2 at 8:30 to discussion what can be done regarding mitigation of the flood water storage cell in which the new highway 30 expressway will occupy.

2.F. Wanahoo SRA

The Family of Eldon Miller in his memory purchased and established the flag pole in the camp ground of Lake Wanahoo. We are having difficulty lighting the flag properly. We received an estimate from Power D Inc. The estimate depends on the number of lights used, the lights mount on their own pedestal in the ground. If two lights are used the estimated price would be \$1,550, if three are used \$1,865. The District would assist in trenching in the wire and pouring concrete bases for the lights.

We also have an estimate from SECO Electric INC., Scott Roumph for \$1,100. RV Dump Station professional services contract with JEO is \$25,920. We have spent \$20,579.25 of that contract.

Revenue comparison at this time, 2015 Camping & Shower Income was \$25,379 - 2016 Camping & Shower is \$36,459.18.

2.G. Fremont GI Study

The Corps of Engineers will organize with the City of Fremont a public meeting for the Fremont GI Study on Tuesday, October 18 starting at 5:30 or 6:00 pm possibly at the Fremont Middle School.

2.H. Platte River Aerial Spraying

The aerial spraying of noxious and invasive weeds on the Platte River will tentatively occur the week of September 5. Provine Helicopters will also spray areas of Wanahoo as discussed last meeting.

2.I. NRD Recreation Areas

To date the Czechland Lake RV camping revenue is at \$5,624.70.

Department of Roads has placed brown directional recreation signs on the Bruno Highway spur for Homestead Lake. This topic was brought to our attention from Director Saalfeld.

2.J. O & M Technician Position

As a request of Director McDermott, in the past our NRD had two O & M

Technicians, a few years ago this was reduced to one person. With the addition of the Sand/Duck Creek and Western Sarpy-Clear Creek projects and losing the assistance of Mike Murren more O & M staffing is needed.

3. ROCK AND JETTY

4. EROSION & SEDIMENT RULES & REGULATIONS

The Legislature required changes to the Erosion and Sediment Control Act. Mike Onnen, General Manager of Little Blue NRD took the lead with help from a few others in making the required changes to the Act and developed a template for all District's to follow. Find attached a revised Erosion & Sediment Control Rules & Regulations policy for our District for your review. In approving the draft, we can then send it on to the Natural Resources Commission for their approval.

We also need to have a public hearing for the new regulations. A public hearing can occur before and during our next committee meeting, Wednesday, September 28th. The hearing will start at 8:15 a.m.

5. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

5.A. Information

5.A.1. Radio & eAds

5.A.2. WasteCap Nebraska Donation Request

WasteCap Nebraska has sent a sponsorship request for their Annual Awards Luncheon & Workshops. The sponsorship levels are attached.

WasteCap Nebraska is a 501©3 whose mission is “To partner with business and community leaders to eliminate waste in Nebraska using strategies that improve profitability, community goodwill and employee pride”.

5.B. Education

5.B.1. Land Judging Contest

The East Central Region Land Judging Contest is hosted by Lower Platte North every other year with Lower Platte South. The last 3 times that Lower Platte South has hosted the event they have paid the registration costs for students. This has been around \$600. Lower Platte North will host the 2016 contest on October 12th. Registration fees are \$2.00 per student and typically there are around 200 registered students.

5.B.2. Scholarship Opportunity Request

The LPNNRD received a request for a scholarship opportunity for a sophomore in college that is considering a Water Science degree. Currently, our scholarship program includes two \$1,000 scholarships for high school seniors from Schuyler Central High School or Newman Grove High School involved with the Shell Creek Watershed Monitoring Program.

5.B.3. Test Your Well Night

The first Test Your Well Night has been scheduled for September 29th from 6-8 pm at David City High School. Students from the natural resources class will use colorimeters to test the nitrate levels of well samples from the public.

5.B.4. Nature Education Trail/Disc Golf Course

There are 8 confirmed hole sponsors in support of the Nature Education Trail/Disc Golf Course at Lake Wanahoo SRA. These sponsors have pledged funding in support of the development of the project. The costs for the project have been estimated at:

Total Project Expenses	\$12,312.32	
Not grant eligible costs	<u>- \$400.00</u>	
Project Expenses Grant Eligible	<u>\$11,912.32</u>	-
Cost Share (40/60)	\$4,764.93 _(NRD)	
Not grant eligible costs	<u>+ \$400.00</u>	
Total LPNNRD Expenses	\$5,164.93	
Sponsorship Pledges	<u>\$5,400.00</u>	
Project Balance	\$235.07	

5.C. Computer

6. RURAL WATER SYSTEMS

We are continuing to work with Phoenix Group to integrate a new meter reading radio system. They have established the needed file format and will be meeting with us in the near future with a proposal.

Cross connection surveys have been sent to all customers. These forms are collected and kept on file per state requirement.

6.A. Colon System

Bills were sent out this week for August usage. Monthly samples were collected and submitted to the State. We will be conducting our scheduled Lead and Copper testing in the next week at the five, predetermined sites in Colon.

I have met with Colon VFD regarding potential site for new Firehouse and the availability of needed flow rates for building fire sprinkler system.

Wahoo Utilities contacted me yesterday informing us of successive coliform hits during the month of August. Because of these hits our Colon line will be chlorinated for the duration of this week and possibly through the upcoming

weekend. Wahoo chlorinates annually this time of year and this will fulfill the scheduled chlorination for the 2016.

6.B. Bruno System

Bills were sent out this week for August usage. Monthly samples were collected and submitted to the State.

6.C. Other

7. Adjournment

Schuyler Grass Drill Revenue

Platte County Grass Drill

Comparison Report

2016	\$1,678	\$748.00 repairs \$1,476.48
2015	\$1,144	\$1,200
2014	\$1,817	\$1,831.50
2013	\$1,617.50	\$1,273.35 repairs \$124.65
2012	\$897.50	\$1,299.25
2011	\$892.75	\$2,093.44 repairs \$267.50
2010	\$1,022.25	\$730.80
2009	\$2,282	\$574.00

We have never seen a bill for repair parts with any of the revenue reports from Schuyler Coop.

Nebraska National Forest
Bessey Nursery
40637 River Loop
PO Box 39
Halsey, NE 69142
Lori: 308-533-8104
Richard: 308-533-8117

FY 17 Bareroot and Container Prices

Bareroot

Age/Class	Price
2-0 Conifers	\$0.70
2-0 Hardwoods	\$0.70
1-0 Hardwoods	\$0.65
Rooted Cuttings	\$0.85
Small Acreage Packages	\$50.00

Container

Container Size	Price
Ray Leach Super Cells (RL10's)	\$1.00
112s	\$0.70
160s	\$0.63

FY 17 Bulk Rate Reduction Rate

Number of Trees Purchased	% of Reduction
0 - 9,999	0%
10,000 - 19,999	1%
20,000 - 29,999	2%
30,000 - 39,999	3%
40,000 - 49,999	4%
>50,000	5%

***Bulk rate reduction only applies to bare root seedlings**

TO: LOWER PLATTE NORTH NRD
 511 COMMERCIAL PARK ROAD
 WAHOO, NE 68066

ATTN: BOB HEIMANN

BID DATE: 8/26/16
 PROJECT NAME: DRAINAGE DITCH IMPROVEMENTS
 LOCATION: DITCH WEST OF CR 20TH AVE
 DODGE COUNTY, NE

NO.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	PER	TOTAL
1	MOBILIZATION - CAT 324E EXCAVATOR	1.00	LS	
2	MOBILIZATION - CAT 289D SKID STEER	1.00	LS	
3	INSTALL SHEET PILE	12.00	EA	
4	FINISH GRADING BEHIND SHEET PILE	1.00	LS	

TOTAL LUMP SUM FOR WORK MENTIONED ABOVE \$ **3,700.00**

NOTES: OWNER TO FURNISH AND DELIVER SHEET PILE TO SITE

NO.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	PER	TOTAL
1	REMOVE BROKEN CONCRETE RIPRAP	1.00	LS	
2	REMOVE RCP PIPE AS NEEDED	1.00	LS	
3	PLACE AND COMPACT ROCK BASE AS NEEDED	1.00	LS	
4	INSTALL TWIN CULVERT PIPE	1.00	LS	
5	INSTALL FLOWABLE FILL BETWEEN PIPE	1.00	LS	
6	PLACE AND COMPACT EARTHFILL	1.00	LS	
7	PLACE CONCRETE GROUT IN RIPRAP	1.00	LS	
8	FINISH GRADING	1.00	LS	

TOTAL LUMP SUM FOR WORK MENTIONED ABOVE \$ **6,800.00**

NOTES: OWNER TO PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS & DIRT TO SITE

EXCLUSIONS

- 1 Construction Staking
- 2 Surface Restoration or Seeding
- 3 Any Materials

TERMS & CONDITIONS

- 1 The scope of work to be performed by Thompson Construction, Inc. (TCI) as identified. Any changes to the above mentioned must be agreed upon in writing by TCI and the Client.

BY: KELLY THOMPSON
 TITLE: PRESIDENT
 DATE: 8/26/16

SIGNATURE: 

August 15, 2016

LOWER PLATTE NORTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Proposed by the Board of Directors – April 12, 2016

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**LOWER PLATTE NORTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ACT**

1. AUTHORITY

These rules and regulations are adopted pursuant to the authority granted in Section 2-4605, R.R.S. 1948, as amended.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of these rules and regulations is to provide an orderly method for implementing the Erosion and Sediment Control Act, sections 2-4601 et. seq. R.R.S. 1943, as amended to provide for the conservation and preservation of the land, water and other resources of the District, and to thereby:

- (a) reduce damages caused from wind erosion,
- (b) reduce damages caused from storm water runoff,
- (c) reduce sediment damage to lands within the District,
- (d) reduce non-point pollution from sedimentation and related pollutants
- (e) preserve the value of land and its productive capability for present and future generations, and
- (f) safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the District's citizens,

3. APPLICABILITY

These rules and regulations apply to all lands within the District except to those lands which lie within the respective jurisdiction of a county or municipality which has adopted and is implementing erosion and sediment control regulations in substantial conformance with the state erosion and sediment control program. Some non-agricultural land-disturbing activities are also excluded and are identified in Rule 4, Section (i), sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5).

4. DEFINITIONS

- (a) **Alleged violator** means the owner of record and the operator, if any, of land which is the subject of a complaint filed in accordance with Rule 8.
- (b) **Board** means the Board of Directors of the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District.
- (c) **Committee** means the Operations, Education & Rural Water Committee of the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District,
- (d) **Conservation agreement** means an agreement between the owner and operator, if any, of a farm unit and the District in which the owner and operator, if any, agrees to implement all or a portion of a farm unit conservation plan or erosion and sediment control plan. The agreement shall include a schedule for implementation and may be conditioned on the District or other public entity furnishing technical, planning or financial assistance in the establishment of the soil and water conservation or erosion and sediment control practices necessary to implement the plan or portion of the plan.
- (e) **District** means the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District.
- (f) **Excess erosion** means the occurrence of erosion in excess of the applicable soil-loss tolerance level which causes or contributes to an accumulation of sediment upon the lands of any other person to the detriment or damage of such other person.
- (g) **Farm unit conservation plan** means a plan jointly developed by the owner and, if appropriate, the operator of a farm unit and the District. Such plan shall be based on the determined conservation needs of the farm unit and identification of practices which may be expected to prevent soil loss by erosion to the applicable soil-loss tolerance level. The plan may also, if practicable, identify alternative practices by which such objective may be

attained.

- (h) Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** means a plan, developed for a parcel of land used for non-agricultural purposes, which identifies the permanent or temporary practices which may be expected to either prevent sediment from leaving that parcel or prevent soil loss / erosion from that parcel in excess of the applicable soil-loss tolerance level.
- (i) Non-agricultural land-disturbing activity** means a land change including, but not limited to, tilling, clearing, grading, excavating, transporting, or filling land which may result in soil erosion from wind or water and the movement of sediment and sediment-related pollutants into the waters of the state or onto lands in the state, but shall not include:

 - (1)** Activities related directly to the production of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural crops, including, but not limited to, tilling, planting, or harvesting of such crops;
 - (2)** Installation of aboveground public utility lines and connections, fence posts, sign posts, telephone poles, electric poles, and other kinds of posts or poles;
 - (3)** Emergency work to protect life or property; and
 - (4)** Activities related to the construction of housing, industrial, and commercial developments on sites under two acres in size; and
 - (5)** Activities related to the operation, construction, or maintenance of industrial or commercial public power district or public power and irrigation district facilities or sites when such activity is conducted pursuant to state or federal law or is part of the operational plan for such facility or site.
- (j) Sediment damage** means:

 - (1)** the economic or physical damage to the land or other property of one person resulting from the deposition of sediment, by water or wind, or soil eroded from the lands of another person;
 - (2)** the degradation of water quality and/or the reduced beneficial use of the water in the stream or lake involved resulting from soil sedimentation or the deposition of chemical laden sediments. For the purpose of this program, chemicals shall include, but is not limited to, any agricultural, municipal, or industrial chemicals or waste deposited on the soil.

Physical effects to land or property which are relatively short term in nature and which cause no economic damage and no lasting physical damage shall not constitute sediment damage for the purpose of these rules and regulations.
- (k) Soil-loss tolerance level** means the maximum amount of soil loss due to erosion by wind or water, expressed in terms of tons per acre per year, which is determined to be acceptable in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Act. Soil loss from water erosion may include:

 - (1)** sheet and rill erosion which includes relatively uniform soil loss across the entire field slope which may leave small channels located at regular intervals across the slope and
 - (2)** ephemeral gully erosion which occurs in well-defined depressions or natural drainage ways where concentrated overland flow results in the convergence of rills forming deeper and wider channels.
- (l) T value** means the average annual tons per acre soil loss that a given soil may experience and still maintain its productivity over an extended period of time.

5. SOIL-LOSS TOLERANCE LEVEL

USDA Soil Survey data provides values of soil loss tolerance (T) for various soil series across the District and are described as Soil-Loss Tolerance Levels in the NRCS TECHNICAL GUIDES. These soil-loss tolerance levels for the soils of the District have been adopted by the Board and are attached hereto as Appendix I. Each soil series listed may contain one or more soil mapping units-referred to in Rule 10. The permitted soil-loss tolerance levels for particular lands may not exceed the T value noted in Appendix A.

6. ADMINISTRATION

- (a)** The Board delegates the responsibility for administering these rules and regulations to the District manager

except to the extent Board action is specifically required by these rules and regulations or by law. The following duties shall be performed by or under the direction of the District manager.

- (1) Keep an accurate record of all complaints received, investigations made, and other official actions.
 - (2) Investigate all complaints made in writing to the District office relating to the application of these rules and regulations and report in writing all alleged violations to the Board.
 - (3) Monitor compliance with all approved farm unit conservation plans, erosion and sediment control plans, and administrative orders issued by the Board.
- (b)** Except to the extent jurisdiction has been assumed by a municipality or county in accordance with section 2-4606, and after a written and signed complaint has been made, the District manager and such staff as he or she shall designate shall have the following powers and responsibilities:
- (1) At any reasonable time, after notice to the owner and operator, if any, to enter upon any public or private lands within the area affected by these rules and regulations for the purpose of investigating complaints and to make inspections to determine compliance. The owner, operator, if any, and any other necessary technical personnel and representatives of the District may accompany the inspector.
 - (2) Upon reasonable cause, to report to the Board any violations of any administrative order issued by the Board pursuant to Section 2-4608, R.R.S. 1943, as amended, and these rules and regulations,
 - (3) At the direction of the Board, and in accordance with Rule 13 (e) and 18, to commence any legal proceedings necessary to enforce these rules and regulations and any order issued pursuant to them.

7. VIOLATION

A violation of these rules and regulations exists if:

- (a)** sediment damage is occurring;
- (b)** average annual soil losses on the land which is the source of that sediment are exceeding the soil-loss tolerance level adopted in rule 5;
- (c)** the activity causing the soil loss is not an exempted non-agricultural land-disturbing activity (Rule 4(i) (2) to (5); and
- (d)** the land which is the source of the damage is not in strict compliance with a conservation agreement approved by the District,

8. COMPLAINT

A complaint alleging that soil erosion is occurring in excess of the soil loss tolerance level or that sediment damage is occurring, may be filed in the District office by:

- (a)** any owner or operator of land damaged by sediment,
- (b)** any authorized representative of a state agency or political subdivision whose roads or other public facilities are being damaged by sediment,
- (c)** any authorized representative of a state agency or political subdivision with responsibility for water quality maintenance if it is alleged that the soil erosion complained of is adversely affecting water quality, or
- (d)** any District staff member, or other person authorized by the Board to file complaints.

Complaints shall be made in writing and signed on a form provided by the Director of Department of Natural Resources.

The flow chart for handling a complaint is found in Appendix C.

9. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINT

Upon receipt of a properly filed complaint, a representative of the District shall notify the alleged violator within ten (10) days that a complaint has been filed and that an investigation will be initiated to determine whether a violation of these rules and regulations has occurred. The investigation shall take place as soon as possible after the complaint has been filed and notice given. The alleged violator shall be given an opportunity to accompany the person conducting the investigation.

If a farm unit conservation plan or erosion and sediment control plan previously approved by the District is being implemented and maintained in strict conformance with a conservation agreement including the land subject to the complaint, the complaint shall be dismissed. The alleged violator, complainant, and Board shall be notified.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator shall file a report of his or her findings with the Committee and shall provide copies to the alleged violator and the complainant. The report shall include:

- (a) the location and estimated acreage involved in the alleged violation;
- (b) the investigator's conclusions concerning the existence of any sediment damage and a description of the location and nature of any sediment damage identified; and
- (c) the location of land(s) which the investigator concludes are the source of the sediment, the nature of the land use on such lands, and the estimated average annual soil losses from such land(s).

The investigator may utilize the services of professional staff, consultants, or technicians of other state or federal agencies, if necessary.

10. DETERMINATION OF SOIL LOSS

Soil losses shall be determined by using the applicable portions of the then current version of the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Field Office Technical Guide to estimate the average annual sheet and rill erosion, ephemeral erosion or wind erosion.

The soil losses normally will be calculated on a soil survey mapping unit basis. If it is determined that soil loss in excess of the applicable soil loss tolerance level is occurring in the portion of one or more mapping units under the ownership and control of the alleged violator, they may not be averaged with other non-violating units for the purpose of determining overall soil loss.

If it is determined that the sediment damage complained of is resulting from erosion from a land parcel smaller than the soil mapping unit, the soil loss equation in the Field Office Tech.

Guide may be applied to such smaller portion only if such portion is two acres or greater.

The cover and crop management factor, "C", used in calculating erosion may incorporate a cropping history of up to five years. Crop rotation patterns longer than five years but not more than ten years may be used for the purpose of planning future compliance with soil loss tolerance levels but exceeding the limits may not be planned for more than two consecutive years. Soil losses from irrigation and gully erosion may also be determined by using acceptable scientific procedures and may, if deemed appropriate by the Board, be added to soil losses for sheet and rill, ephemeral and wind erosion. Soil losses from streambank erosion shall not be calculated and these rules and regulations are not applicable to this type of erosion. Application of the soil loss equation formulas will be made by someone whose qualifications to make such determinations can be supported in court.

11. COMMITTEE AND BOARD ACTION ON COMPLAINT

The committee shall assist the District staff in administering these rules and regulations and make determinations as to whether a probable violation of these rules and regulations has or has not occurred. Such determination shall be based upon the investigator's report completed pursuant to Rule 9 and an on-site inspection by the committee, if warranted. The committee may also request that both the alleged violator and the complainant appear before them to discuss the complaint. The committee shall report its findings to the Board, the alleged violator and the complainant with a recommendation of further action as follows:

- (a) If the staff and committee determine that no violation of these rules and regulations has occurred, it shall recommend and the Board may approve dismissal of the complaint. The complainant shall be given the opportunity to appear before the entire Board before the Board acts on the recommendation.
- (b) If the committee determines that a farm unit conservation plan previously approved by the District is being

implemented and maintained in strict conformance with a conservation agreement including the land subject to the complaint, it shall recommend and the Board may approve dismissal of the complaint.

- (c) If the committee determines that the land which is identified in the complaint is being used for non-agricultural purposes, and is under an erosion and sediment control plan that has been approved by the District, is in conformance with any NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) permit issued by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), or any political subdivision of the state designated by NDEQ to issue such permits, it shall recommend and the Board may approve dismissal of the complaint.
- (d) If the committee determines that a probable violation of these rules and regulations has occurred, it shall proceed in accordance with Rule 12.

12. NOTICE OF VIOLATION

If the committee determines that a probable violation of these rules and regulations has occurred, the alleged violator shall be informed of its findings by letter delivered in person or sent by registered or certified mail. The letter shall specify the options available to the alleged violator, including:

- (a) The alleged violator shall be given an opportunity to contact the District within ten days after receipt of notice concerning the development of a plan and schedule for eliminating excess erosion and sedimentation from the land that generated the complaint. If appropriate at this time, alternative practices for inclusion in a plan may be suggested. Information on cost-share programs and an indication of whether cost-share money is available may also be supplied.
- (b) The alleged violator shall be given an opportunity to contest the committee's findings at a regularly scheduled Board meeting or, if desired, a Board hearing to be held no sooner than fifteen days after receipt of notice. Notice of the date shall be given. The alleged violator may request a formal public hearing within ten (10) days of receipt of notice. The District's rules for formal adjudicatory hearings shall govern the conduct of all such hearings.
- (c) The alleged violator shall be further notified that if he or she does not respond to the notice and does not appear at the Board meeting for which notice was given, the Board shall proceed in accordance with Rule 15 in his or her absence to make a final determination on the complaint and issue an administrative order if the Board concludes that a violation has occurred.

13. DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE

- (a) If the alleged violator contacts the District pursuant to Rule 12 (a) and indicates a desire to jointly develop either a farm unit conservation plan or an erosion and sediment control plan for eliminating excess erosion on or sedimentation from the land that generated the complaint, Board action on the complaint shall be delayed until further action is taken by the committee pursuant to (b) or (d) of this Rule. The District manager and the alleged violator shall promptly secure the assistance of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or such other professional resource planners as are deemed necessary to assist in preparation of such a plan and shall attempt to prepare a mutually acceptable plan in accordance with the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide. Any plan developed in accordance with this section shall identify, as applicable, the soil and water conservation practice(s) or erosion and sediment control practice(s) to be applied or utilized and shall be accompanied by a proposed conservation agreement setting forth a schedule for compliance.
- (b) Any plan developed by the alleged violator and the District manager shall be presented to the committee. If the committee agrees to the proposed plan and to the accompanying conservation agreement, the Board may thereafter approve such plan and agreement. The complainant shall be notified of such action and shall be provided copies of the approved plan and conservation agreement. In considering the schedule for compliance contained within the conservation agreement, the Board may approve a longer time for compliance than would be permissible if an order were issued pursuant to Rule 15, but shall not do so without consideration of the nature and extent of any additional sediment damages the complainant is likely to suffer until the plan has been

fully implemented.

- (c) Strict conformance with a plan and agreement approved pursuant to this Rule shall be deemed compliance with these rules and regulations for the lands which are subject to the agreement.
- (d) If no mutually acceptable plan and conservation agreement have been prepared by the alleged violator and the District manager within an acceptable time period or if the committee concludes at any time that progress is not being made and is no longer likely on preparation of such a plan, the complaint shall be again referred to the Board and the alleged violator shall be so notified in person or by registered or certified mail and shall be given the information and option described in Rule 12(b). For purposes of this rule, acceptable time period shall mean (1) 90 days for alleged violations involving agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural activities and (2) 15 days for alleged violations involving a non-agricultural land-disturbing activity.
- (e) Following refusal of a landowner to discontinuing an activity causing erosion which constitutes a violation in Rule 7, and to establish a plan and schedule for eliminating excess erosion pursuant to these rules, and if the immediate discontinuance of such activity is necessary to reduce or eliminate damage to neighboring property, the District may petition the District court for an order to the owner and, if appropriate, the operator, to immediately cease and desist such activity until excess erosion can be brought into conformance with the soil-loss tolerance level or sediment resulting from excess erosion is prevented from leaving the property.

14. PRACTICES

Practices designed to reduce or control soil erosion and/or sediment damage may be approved in developing a plan under Rule 13 and may be required by the District in an administrative order pursuant to Rule 15.

- (a) Soil and water conservation practices, applicable only to land used for agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural purposes, may include:
 - (1) permanent practices, such as the planting of perennial grasses, legumes, shrubs, or trees, the establishment of grassed waterways, the construction of terraces, grade control structures, tile outlets, and other practices approved by the District.
 - (2) temporary soil and water conservation practices, such as the planting of annual or biennial crops, use of strip-cropping, contour planting, conservation tillage or residue management system, and other cultural practices approved by the District.

The District shall maintain a complete list of approved permanent and temporary soil and water conservation practices as part of its local erosion and sediment control program. See Appendix B.

- (b) Erosion and sediment control practices, which are applicable to activities other than agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural activities, may include:
 - (1) the construction or installation and maintenance of permanent structures or devices necessary to carry to a suitable outlet away from any building site, any commercial or industrial development or any publicly or privately owned recreational or service facility not served by a central storm sewer system, any water which would otherwise cause erosion in excess of the applicable soil-loss tolerance level and which does not carry or constitute sewage or industrial or other waste to a suitable outlet away from any development or facility not served by a central storm sewer system;
 - (2) the use of temporary devices or structures, temporary seeding, mulching (including fiber mats, plastic, straw), diversions, silt fences, sediment traps or other measures adequate either to prevent erosion in excess of the applicable soil loss tolerable levels or to prevent excessive downstream sedimentation from land which is the site of or is directly affected by any non-agricultural land-disturbing activity; or
 - (3) the establishment and maintenance of vegetation upon the right-of-way of any completed portion of any public street, road, highway or the construction or installation thereon of permanent structures or devices or other measures adequate to prevent erosion on the right-of-way in excess of the applicable soil-loss tolerance level.

The District shall maintain a complete list of approved erosion and sediment control practices as part of its local erosion and sediment control program. See Appendix B.

15. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

If, after Board consideration of the complaint at a meeting or hearing for which the alleged violator has been given notice in accordance with Rule 12, the Board finds that sediment damage has occurred, that average annual erosion on the land which is the source of the damage is occurring in excess of the applicable soil-loss tolerance level(s), and that a conservation plan or erosion and sediment control plan has not been developed nor is being implemented according to a conservation agreement, it shall issue an administrative order to the violator stating:

- a) the date of the order,
- b) the identity of the source of the violation and its location;
- c) the authority of the Board to issue such order;
- d) the specific findings, including (i) the estimated average annual soil loss and the extent to which erosion exceeds the applicable soil-loss tolerance level and, (ii) the nature of the sediment damage or water quality impairment resulting from such excessive erosion;
- e) if desired by the Board, the alternative soil and water conservation practices or erosion and sediment control practices required to bring the land into conformance with these rules and regulations. When the erosion is the result of agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural activities, the soil and water conservation practices required shall be those necessary to bring the land into conformance with the applicable soil-loss tolerance level. Where the erosion complained of is the result of a non-agricultural land-disturbing activity, the Board may authorize the violator to either bring the land into conformance with applicable soil loss tolerance level or to prevent sediment resulting from excessive erosion from leaving the land;
- f) any requirements concerning the operation, utilization, or maintenance of the alternative practices identified;
- g) the deadlines for commencing and completing work necessary to comply with this order.
 - a. The time for initiating work needed to establish the necessary soil and water conservation practices shall not exceed six months after service or mailing of the order to the violator and shall be completed no later than one year after service or mailing of the order to the violator unless and extension has been granted upon a showing of good cause
 - b. A reasonable time for initiating work needed to establish erosion and sediment control practices for nonagricultural land-distributing activities shall not exceed five days after service or mailing of the order. Temporary practices shall be completed not longer than fifteen days after service or mailing of the order and permanent practices shall be completed no longer than forty-five (45) days after service or mailing of the order unless an extension has been granted upon a showing of good cause. An extension shall only be granted after review and affirmative action of the Board.
- (h) the action to be taken by the Board if the violator does not comply.

A copy of the dismissal or administrative order shall be delivered to the owner and to the operator, if any, of the land in question by personal service or certified or registered mail.

16. COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE

To prevent excess erosion and sediment from leaving the land due to any agricultural or nonagricultural land-disturbing activity, cost-share assistance may be available from the District. Such assistance, if available, may be used for any erosion or sediment control practice. The lack of available cost-sharing assistance does not offset the requirement that the owner and, if appropriate, the operator of such land comply with the terms of an approved plan of compliance or an administrative order.

17. SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS

The Board may issue supplemental orders, as necessary, to extend the time of compliance with an administrative order if, in its judgment, the failure to commence or complete work as required by the administrative order is due to factors beyond the control of the person to whom the order is directed and the person can be relied upon to commence and complete the necessary work at the earliest possible time.

18. NON-COMPLIANCE

Subject to any limitations imposed by the Board, the District manager may cause the District to commence legal proceedings by filing a petition in the name of the District in the District court in which a majority of the land is located requesting a court order requiring immediate compliance with the administrative order or any supplemental order issued previously, if he or she has reasonable cause to believe after inspection that an administrative order issued previously by the Board is not being complied with because:

- (1) the work necessary to comply with the order is not commenced on or before the date specified in the order or in any supplemental orders;
- (2) the work is not being performed with due diligence, is not satisfactorily completed by the date specified in the order, or is not being operated, utilized, or maintained in accordance with requirements set forth in the order;
- (3) the work is not of a type or quantity specified by the District, and when completed, it will not or does not reduce soil loss to within the applicable soil-loss tolerance level for the identified land or, in the case of non-agricultural land-disturbing activity, will not or does not prevent sediment resulting from excessive erosion from leaving the land involved, or
- (4) the person to whom the order is directed informs the District that he or she does not intend to comply.

APPENDIX A

Soil-Loss Tolerance Levels & Erosion Factors

The following pages summarize the various soil types and soil-loss limits of soils by county, for each of the counties which make up the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District. Each soil is listed by its new NRCS assigned numerical symbol for that soil type.

Soil erosion factors are listed as follows:

T – Soil-loss tolerance levels

I – Wind erodibility index

K – Soil erodibility measured under a standard condition

The Frozen Factors list remain the same for all soils listed.

C – Cover management number

R – Climatic erodibility

See Soils Tables on accompanying pages.

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Boone County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
2115	Inavale soils, frequently flooded	Inavale	5
2288	Wann loam, occasionally flooded	Wann	5
2332	Inavale fine sand, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
2349	Inavale soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Inavale	5
2534	Coly silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes	Coly	5
2538	Coly silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Coly	5
2555	Coly-Uly silt loams, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Coly	5
2666	Holdrege silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, cool	Holdrege	5
2668	Holdrege silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Holdrege	5
2672	Holdrege silty clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes, eroded	Holdrege	5
2812	Uly-Holdrege silt loams, 7 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2817	Uly silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Uly	5
2821	Uly silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2828	Uly, eroded-Hersh complex, 11 to 60 percent slopes	Uly	5
2831	Uly-Coly silt loams, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2833	Uly-Coly silt loams, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded, moist	Uly	5
2844	Uly-Coly silt loams, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2845	Uly-Coly silt loams, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
3518	Lamo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Lamo	5
3545	Hobbs silt loam, channeled, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Hobbs	5
3553	Hobbs silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, cool	Hobbs	5
3561	Hobbs silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, cool	Hobbs	5
3775	Muir silt loam, rarely flooded	Muir	5
3912	Scott silty clay loam, frequently ponded	Scott	5
3951	Fillmore silt loam, occasionally ponded	Fillmore	4
4243	Ord loam, rarely flooded	Ord	3
4266	Loup loam, occasionally flooded	Loup	5
4376	Loup fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Loup	2
4451	Valentine severely eroded-Valentine complex, moist 0 to 60 percent slopes	Valentine	4
4485	Dunday loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Dunday	5
4488	Dunday loamy fine sand, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Dunday	5
4550	Elsmere fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Elsmere	5
4553	Elsmere loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Elsmere	5
4575	Gannett fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Gannett	3
4786	Valentine fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Valentine	5
4792	Valentine fine sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes, moist	Valentine	5
4806	Valentine fine sand, rolling, 9 to 24 percent slopes, moist	Valentine	5

4809	Valentine fine sand, rolling and hilly, 9 to 60 percent slopes , moist	Valentine	5
4835	Valentine loamy fine sand, undulating	Valentine	5
4857	Valentine-Dunday loamy fine sands, moist, 3-9 percent slopes	Valentine	5
6314	Barney silt loam, channeled, frequently flooded	Barney	5
6352	Leshara silt loam, occasionally flooded	Leshara	5
6385	Shell silt loam, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6459	Inglewood-Boel complex, channeled, occasionally flooded	Inglewood	5
6534	Loretto fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, eroded	Loretto	5
6555	Shell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Shell	5
6556	Shell silt loam, rarely flooded	Shell	5
6570	Thurman loamy fine sand, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6603	Alcester silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Alcester	5
6628	Belfore silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6636	Boelus loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Boelus	4
6681	Crofton silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6686	Crofton silt loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Crofton	5
6694	Crofton-Nora complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6697	Crofton-Nora complex, 17 to 30 percent slopes	Crofton	5
6700	Thurman loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6703	Thurman loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6706	Thurman loamy fine sand, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6714	Thurman-Valentine complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6754	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6756	Nora silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora variant	5
6767	Nora silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Nora	5
6774	Nora-Crofton complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6775	Nora-Crofton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6776	Nora-Crofton complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes	Nora	5
6778	Nora-Crofton complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6780	Nora-Moody complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6789	Crofton-Nora complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6793	Loretto loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loretto	5
6796	Loretto fine sandy loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loretto	5
6799	Loretto sandy loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Loretto	5
6800	Loretto-Nora fine sandy loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loretto	5
6808	Moody silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6811	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moody	5
6812	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6843	Ortello fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Ortello	5
6847	Ortello fine sandy loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Ortello	5
6860	Crofton silt loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5

7230	Alcester silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Alcester	5
8426	Boel fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
8439	Cass silt loam, occasionally flooded	Cass	2
8440	Cass soils, rarely flooded	Cass	2
8470	Gibbon silt loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8493	Gothenburg loamy sand, frequently flooded	Gothenburg	5
8840	Hall silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Hall	5
8841	Hall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Hall	5
8844	Hall silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Hall	5
8851	Hall-Gayville complex, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Hall	5
8862	Hord and Ortello fine sandy loams, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Hord	5
8864	Hord-Uly complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Hord	5
8869	Hord silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Hord	5
9038	Gates very fine sandy loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Gates	5
9900	Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents	5
9903	Fluvaquents, sandy, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents, sandy	5
9966	Blown-out land	Blownout land	5
9970	Aquolls	Aquolls	5
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9986	Miscellaneous water, sewage lagoon	Water	
9999	Water	Water	

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Butler County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
1438	Grigston silt loam, rarely flooded	Grigston	5
2342	Inavale loamy sand, 3 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
2351	Inavale-Boel complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
2536	Coly silt loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Coly	5
2821	Uly silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2823	Uly silt loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2831	Uly-Coly silt loams, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2835	Uly-Hobbs silt loams, 0 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Uly	5
2840	Uly variant silty clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Uly variant	5
3157	Brocksburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Brocksburg	5
3404	Longford silty clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes, eroded	Longford	5
3518	Lamo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Lamo	5
3537	Gibbon silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
3545	Hobbs silt loam, channeled, frequently flooded	Hobbs	5
3561	Hobbs silt loam, occasionally flooded	Hobbs	5
3640	Kezan silt loam, frequently flooded	Kezan	5
3775	Muir silt loam, rarely flooded	Muir	5
3776	Muir silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Muir	5
3777	Muir silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	Muir	5
3812	Olbut-Butler silt loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Olbut	3
3820	Butler silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Butler	3
3864	Hastings silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Hastings	5
3866	Hastings silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Hastings	5
3868	Hastings silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	Hastings	5
3869	Hastings silt loam, 7 to 11 percent slopes	Hastings	5
3870	Hastings silty clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes, eroded	Hastings	5
3910	Scott silt loam, frequently ponded	Scott	3
3952	Fillmore silt loam, frequently ponded	Fillmore	3
3962	Hastings silty clay loam, 7 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Hastings	5
4182	Longford silty clay loam, 7 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Longford	5
6312	Barney loam, frequently flooded	Barney	2
6315	Barney silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Barney	5
6353	Leshara silt loam, drained, rarely flooded	Leshara	4
6381	Saltine-Gibbon silt loams, occasionally flooded	Saltine	5
6457	Inglewood loamy fine sand, rarely flooded	Inglewood	5
6508	Blendon fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Blendon	5

6510	Blendon fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Blendon	5
6518	Blendon-Muir complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Blendon	5
6681	Crofton silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6686	Crofton silt loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Crofton	5
6687	Crofton silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6703	Thurman loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6737	Thurman-Monona complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6860	Crofton silt loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
7049	Kenridge silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Kenridge	5
7099	Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
7204	Aksarben silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Aksarben	5
7205	Aksarben silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Aksarben	5
7206	Aksarben silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Aksarben	5
7215	Burchard loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Burchard	5
7216	Burchard loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes	Burchard	5
7230	Judson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Judson	5
7231	Judson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Judson	5
7266	Burchard-Steinauer clay loams, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Burchard	5
7268	Burchard-Steinauer clay loams, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Burchard	5
7280	Tomek silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Tomek	5
7353	Malmo clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Malmo	4
7501	Pawnee clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Pawnee	5
7507	Pawnee clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Pawnee	5
7611	Steinauer clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes	Steinauer	5
7614	Steinauer clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Steinauer	5
7619	Steinauer clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	Steinauer	5
7641	Yutan silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Yutan	5
7644	Yutan silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Yutan	5
7645	Yutan silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Yutan	5
7646	Yutan, eroded-Judson complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Yutan	5
7647	Yutan, eroded-Aksarben silty clay loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Yutan	5
7750	Nodaway silt loam, occasionally flooded	Nodaway	5
7867	Nodaway silt loam, channeled, frequently flooded	Nodaway	5
7868	Nodaway silt loam, channeled, occasionally flooded	Nodaway	5
7891	Zook silt loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
8013	Ida-Steinauer complex, 17 to 60 percent slopes	Ida	5
8070	Monona silt loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes	Monona	5
8073	Monona silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes	Monona	5
8075	Monona silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Monona	5
8118	Pohocco silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8119	Pohocco silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5

8123	Pohocco silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8125	Pohocco silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8127	Pohocco, eroded-Crofton complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes	Pohocco	5
8128	Pohocco, eroded-Crofton complex, 17 to 30 percent slopes	Pohocco	5
8130	Pohocco, eroded-Crofton complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Pohocco	5
8401	Alda fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8418	Boel loam, occasionally flooded	Boel	2
8420	Boel loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
8424	Boel-Alda complex, occasionally flooded	Boel	2
8470	Gibbon silt loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8495	Gothenburg soils, frequently flooded	Gothenburg	5
8503	Lex loam, occasionally flooded	Lex	3
8542	Ovina loamy fine sand, rarely flooded	Ovina	5
8550	Silver Creek complex, rarely flooded	Silver Creek	4
8562	Platte fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Platte	2
8569	Platte-Barney complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8573	Platte-Inavale complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8815	Cozad silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Cozad	5
8816	Cozad silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Cozad	5
8840	Hall silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Hall	5
8909	Ovina-Thurman complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Ovina	5
8925	Simeon loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Simeon	5
8961	Wood River silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Wood River	2
9970	Aquolls	Aquolls	5
9971	Arents, earthen dam	Arents	
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9986	Miscellaneous water, sewage lagoon	Water	
9999	Water	Water	

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Colfax County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
2100	Boel fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
2110	Inavale loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
2288	Wann loam, occasionally flooded	Wann	5
2331	Inavale loamy fine sand, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
2340	Inavale loamy fine sand, 3 to 11 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
3545	Hobbs silt loam, channeled, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Hobbs	5
3561	Hobbs silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, cool	Hobbs	5
3640	Kezan silt loam, frequently flooded	Kezan	5
3837	Geary silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Geary	5
3839	Geary silty clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes	Geary	5
3840	Geary silty clay loam, 7 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Geary	5
3951	Fillmore silt loam, occasionally ponded	Fillmore	3
3952	Fillmore silt loam, frequently ponded	Fillmore	3
4106	Geary variant silty clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Geary variant	5
4241	Ord fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Ord	2
6312	Barney loam, frequently flooded	Barney	5
6324	Coleridge silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Coleridge	5
6335	Lawet silt loam, rarely flooded	Lawet	5
6336	Lawet silt loam, occasionally flooded	Lawet	5
6341	Lawet silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Lawet	5
6385	Shell silt loam, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6386	Shell silt loam, clayey substratum, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6405	Napa-Luton complex, occasionally flooded	Napa	5
6505	Belfore silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6508	Blendon fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Blendon	5
6515	Blendon loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Blendon	5
6545	Moody silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6603	Alcester silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Alcester	5
6628	Belfore silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6681	Crofton silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6685	Crofton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6687	Crofton silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6693	Crofton-Nora complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6740	Thurman-Moody complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Thurman	5

6742	Thurman-Moody complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Thurman	5
6753	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Nora	5
6754	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6758	Nora silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes	Nora	5
6767	Nora silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Nora	5
6774	Nora-Crofton complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6775	Nora-Crofton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6778	Nora-Crofton complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6789	Crofton-Nora complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6811	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moody	5
6812	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6813	Moody silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Moody	5
6814	Moody silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6824	Moody-Thurman complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6860	Crofton silt loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
7099	Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
7122	Eudora loam, rarely flooded	Eudora	4
7612	Steinauer clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Steinauer	5
7614	Steinauer clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Steinauer	5
7787	Luton silty clay, occasionally flooded	Luton	5
8401	Alda fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8403	Alda loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8420	Boel loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
8462	Gayville variant silty clay loam, rarely flooded	Gayville variant	2
8495	Gothenburg soils, frequently flooded	Gothenburg	5
8563	Platte loam, occasionally flooded	Platte	2
8573	Platte-Inavale complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8848	Hall silty clay loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Hall	3
9967	Sanitary landfill	Sanitary landfill	
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9986	Miscellaneous water, sewage lagoon	Miscellaneous water	
9999	Water	Water	

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Dodge County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
2110	Inavale loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
2288	Wann loam, occasionally flooded	Wann	5
3521	Cass fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Cass	4
3529	Gibbon loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
3537	Gibbon silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
3545	Hobbs silt loam, channeled, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Hobbs	5
3640	Kezan silt loam, frequently flooded	Kezan	5
3710	Cass fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Cass	3
3951	Fillmore silt loam, occasionally ponded	Fillmore	4
3952	Fillmore silt loam, frequently ponded	Fillmore	3
6315	Barney silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Barney	5
6324	Coleridge silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Coleridge	5
6327	Fontanelle silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Fontanelle	5
6380	Saltine-Gibbon complex, occasionally flooded	Saltine	5
6385	Shell silt loam, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6401	Calco silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Calco	5
6403	Calco silty clay loam, wet, occasionally flooded	Calco	5
6405	Napa-Luton complex, occasionally flooded	Napa	5
6456	Inglewood loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Inglewood	5
6457	Inglewood loamy fine sand, rarely flooded	Inglewood	5
6460	Inglewood-Novina complex, occasionally flooded	Inglewood	5
6505	Belfore silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6526	Janude loam, rarely flooded	Janude	5
6528	Janude loam, clayey substratum, rarely flooded	Janude	5
6545	Moody silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6603	Alcester silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Alcester	5
6628	Belfore silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6681	Crofton silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6686	Crofton silt loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Crofton	5
6687	Crofton silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6703	Thurman loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6706	Thurman loamy fine sand, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6717	Thurman-Valentine loamy fine sands, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6722	Thurman and Valentine loamy fine sands, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Valentine	5

6738	Thurman-Moody complex, 11 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Thurman	5
6742	Thurman-Moody complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Thurman	5
6750	Nora silt loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6754	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6767	Nora silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Nora	5
6768	Nora silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora variant	5
6774	Nora-Crofton complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6778	Nora-Crofton complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6811	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moody	5
6812	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6813	Moody silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Moody	5
6814	Moody silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6831	Leisy fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Leisy	5
6860	Crofton silt loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
7010	Calco silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Calco	5
7050	Kennebec silt loam, occasionally flooded	Kennebec	5
7055	Kennebec and Colo soils, channeled, frequently flooded	Kennebec	5
7099	Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
7266	Burchard-Steinauer clay loams, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Burchard	5
7612	Steinauer clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Steinauer	5
7787	Luton silty clay, occasionally flooded	Luton	5
7891	Zook silt loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
7901	Monona silt loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Monona	5
7902	Monona silt loam, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Monona	5
8013	Ida-Steinauer complex, 17 to 60 percent slopes	Ida	5
8401	Alda fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8403	Alda loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8418	Boel loam, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
8433	Cass fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, rarely flooded	Cass	4
8435	Cass loam, rarely flooded	Cass	3
8436	Cass loam, occasionally flooded	Cass	4
8438	Cass loam, clayey substratum, rarely flooded	Cass	4
8468	Gibbon loamy sand, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	3
8475	Gibbon variant soils, frequently flooded	Gibbon variant	5
8480	Gibbon-Wann complex, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8485	Gilliam-Eudora silt loams, occasionally flooded	Gilliam	5
8562	Platte fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Platte	2
8563	Platte loam, occasionally flooded	Platte	2
8569	Platte-Barney complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8573	Platte-Inavale complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8574	Platte-Inavale complex, channeled, occasionally flooded	Platte	2

8580	Wann fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Wann	5
9901	Fluvaquents sandy and Aquolls silty, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents, sandy	5
9903	Fluvaquents, sandy, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents	5
9970	Aquolls	Aquolls	5
9971	Arents, earthen dam	Arents	
9976	Borrow pit	Pits	
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9986	Miscellaneous water, sewage lagoon	Water	
9999	Water	Water	

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Madison County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
2100	Boel fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Boel	2
2110	Inavale loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
2351	Inavale-Boel complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
3514	Lamo silt loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Lamo	5
3518	Lamo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Lamo	5
3521	Cass fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Cass	3
3537	Gibbon silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
3545	Hobbs silt loam, channeled, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Hobbs	5
3561	Hobbs silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, cool	Hobbs	5
3774	Muir silty clay loam, rarely flooded	Muir	5
3775	Muir silt loam, rarely flooded	Muir	5
3952	Fillmore silt loam, frequently ponded	Fillmore	3
4241	Ord fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Ord	3
4244	Ord loam, occasionally flooded	Ord	3
4352	Elsmere fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Elsmere	2
4371	Libory loamy fine sand, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Libory	5
4376	Loup fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Loup	5
4553	Elsmere loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Elsmere	5
4674	Loup loamy fine sand, frequently ponded	Loup	5
4686	Marlake loam, frequently ponded	Marlake	5
4791	Valentine fine sand, undulating	Valentine	5
4796	Valentine fine sand, rolling, moist	Valentine	5
6324	Coleridge silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Coleridge	5
6330	Lawet loam, rarely flooded	Lawet	5

6364	Obert silty clay loam, frequently ponded	Obert	5
6385	Shell silt loam, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6387	Shell variant silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Shell variant	5
6459	Inglewood-Boel complex, channeled, occasionally flooded	Inglewood	5
6508	Blendon fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Blendon	5
6533	Loretto fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Loretto	5
6545	Moody silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6555	Shell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Shell	5
6570	Thurman loamy fine sand, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6603	Alcester silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Alcester	5
6605	Bazile loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Bazile	3
6628	Belfore silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6637	Boelus loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Boelus	4
6668	Clarno loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Clarno	5
6681	Crofton silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6685	Crofton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6686	Crofton silt loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Crofton	5
6687	Crofton silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6700	Thurman loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6703	Thurman loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6706	Thurman loamy fine sand, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6753	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Nora	5
6754	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6758	Nora silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes	Nora	5
6764	Hadar loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Hadar	5
6767	Nora silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Nora	5
6775	Nora-Crofton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6778	Nora-Crofton complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6789	Crofton-Nora complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6790	Loretto fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loretto	5
6791	Loretto loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Loretto	5
6792	Loretto loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loretto	5
6808	Moody silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6811	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moody	5
6845	Ortello fine sandy loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Ortello	5
7099	Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
8421	Boel loamy fine sand, channeled, frequently flooded	Boel	5
8436	Cass loam, occasionally flooded	Cass	3
8476	Gibbon-Gayville silty clay loams, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8540	Ovina fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Ovina	5
8869	Hord silt loam, cool, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hord	5

8908	Ovina loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Ovina	5
9900	Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents	5
9967	Sanitary landfill	Sanitary landfill	
9970	Aquolls	Aquolls	5
9971	Arents, earthen dam	Arents	
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9986	Miscellaneous water, sewage lagoon	Water	
9999	Water	Water	

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Platte County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
1041	Grigston silt loam, wet substratum, rarely flooded	Grigston	5
1438	Grigston silt loam, rarely flooded	Grigston	5
2100	Boel fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Boel	2
2288	Wann loam, occasionally flooded	Wann	5
2327	Inavale fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
2331	Inavale loamy fine sand, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
2340	Inavale loamy fine sand, 3 to 11 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
2342	Inavale loamy sand, 3 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Inavale	5
2351	Inavale-Boel complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Inavale	5
3260	O'Neill fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	O'Neill	3
3518	Lamo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Lamo	5
3545	Hobbs silt loam, channeled, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Hobbs	5
3561	Hobbs silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, cool	Hobbs	5
3640	Kezan silt loam, frequently flooded	Kezan	5
3774	Muir silty clay loam, rarely flooded	Muir	5
3775	Muir silt loam, rarely flooded	Muir	5
3778	Muir silt loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Muir	4
3820	Butler silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Butler	3
3837	Geary silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Geary	5
3839	Geary silty clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes	Geary	5
3840	Geary silty clay loam, 7 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Geary	5
3951	Fillmore silt loam, occasionally ponded	Fillmore	3
3952	Fillmore silt loam, frequently ponded	Fillmore	3
4527	Els loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Els	5
4654	lpage-Els loamy fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	lpage	5

4673	Loup loam, frequently ponded	Loup	5
4791	Valentine fine sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	Valentine	5
4807	Valentine fine sand, rolling	Valentine	5
4886	Valentine-Thurman complex, 3 to 9 percent slopes	Valentine	5
6312	Barney loam, frequently flooded	Barney	5
6324	Coleridge silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Coleridge	5
6336	Lawet silt loam, occasionally flooded	Lawet	5
6364	Obert silty clay loam, frequently ponded	Obert	5
6385	Shell silt loam, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6386	Shell silt loam, clayey substratum, occasionally flooded	Shell	5
6508	Blendon fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Blendon	5
6525	Janude fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Janude	5
6526	Janude loam, rarely flooded	Janude	5
6545	Moody silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6603	Alcester silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Alcester	5
6628	Belfore silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Belfore	5
6637	Boelus loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Boelus	4
6681	Crofton silt loam, 17 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6693	Crofton-Nora complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6701	Thurman loamy fine sand, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6703	Thurman loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6710	Thurman loamy fine sand, loamy substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Thurman	5
6754	Nora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6767	Nora silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Nora	5
6774	Nora-Crofton complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6778	Nora-Crofton complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Nora	5
6789	Crofton-Nora complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
6808	Moody silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moody	5
6811	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moody	5
6812	Moody silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6814	Moody silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6824	Moody-Thurman complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6825	Moody-Thurman complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Moody	5
6860	Crofton silt loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Crofton	5
7099	Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Zook	5
8403	Alda loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8420	Boel loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
8425	Boel-Inavale complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Boel	2
8470	Gibbon silt loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8476	Gibbon-Gayville silty clay loams, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8490	Gothenburg fine sandy loam, frequently flooded	Gothenburg	5

8495	Gothenburg soils, frequently flooded	Gothenburg	5
8520	Merrick loam, rarely flooded	Merrick	5
8530	Novina fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Novina	5
8563	Platte loam, occasionally flooded	Platte	2
8573	Platte-Inavale complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8840	Hall silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Hall	5
8925	Simeon loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Simeon	5
9725	Ustorthents, level	Ustipsamments	5
9726	Ustorthents, steep	Ustorthents	5
9903	Fluvaquents, sandy, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents	5
9906	Fluvaquents, silty, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents	5
9967	Sanitary landfill	Sanitary landfill	5
9970	Aquolls	Aquolls	
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9986	Miscellaneous water, sewage lagoon	Miscellaneous water	
9999	Water	Water	

Soil Loss Tolerance Values (T-Factors) For Saunders County

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Dominant Component	T-Factor
3518	Lamo silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Lamo	5
3911	Scott silt loam, terrace, frequently ponded	Scott	3
3948	Fillmore silt loam, terrace, occasionally ponded	Fillmore	4
4109	Hedville cobbly loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes	Hedville	1
6315	Barney silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Barney	5
6367	Obert silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Obert	5
6368	Obert silty clay loam, frequently flooded	Obert	5
6457	Inglewood loamy fine sand, rarely flooded	Inglewood	5
6528	Janude loam, clayey substratum, rarely flooded	Janude	5
7049	Kenridge silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Kenridge	5
7061	Muscotah silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Muscotah	5
7067	Salttillo silt loam, occasionally flooded	Salttillo	5
7087	Sarpy-Haynie complex, occasionally flooded	Sarpy	5
7105	Yutan silty clay loam, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Yutan	5
7205	Aksarben silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Aksarben	5
7230	Judson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Judson	5

7231	Judson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Judson	5
7258	Deroin silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Deroin	5
7266	Burchard-Steinauer clay loams, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Burchard	5
7268	Burchard-Steinauer clay loams, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Burchard	5
7280	Tomek silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Tomek	5
7297	Malcolm silt loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Malcolm	5
7340	Filbert silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Filbert	3
7353	Malmo clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Malmo	4
7422	Morrill clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Morrill	5
7507	Pawnee clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Pawnee	5
7611	Steinauer clay loam, 11 to 30 percent slopes	Steinauer	5
7620	Steinauer clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes	Steinauer	5
7645	Yutan silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Yutan	5
7646	Yutan, eroded-Judson complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes	Yutan	5
7647	Yutan, eroded-Aksarben silty clay loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Yutan	5
7750	Nodaway silt loam, occasionally flooded	Nodaway	5
7852	Sarpy loamy fine sand, frequently flooded	Sarpy	5
7868	Nodaway silt loam, channeled, occasionally flooded	Nodaway	5
8013	Ida-Steinauer complex, 17 to 60 percent slopes	Ida	5
8110	Olmitz loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Olmitz	5
8119	Pohocco silty clay loam, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8125	Pohocco silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8145	Pohocco-Pahuk complex, 6 to 11 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8146	Pohocco-Pahuk complex, 11 to 17 percent slopes, eroded	Pohocco	5
8401	Alda fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Alda	3
8420	Boel loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Boel	5
8470	Gibbon silt loam, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8477	Gibbon-Saltine loams, occasionally flooded	Gibbon	5
8503	Lex loam, occasionally flooded	Lex	3
8560	Platte and Alda soils, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8562	Platte fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Platte	2
8569	Platte-Barney complex, channeled, frequently flooded	Platte	2
8580	Wann fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Wann	5
9906	Fluvaquents, silty, frequently flooded	Fluvaquents	5
9971	Arents, earthen dam	Arents	
9975	Mine or quarry	Mine or quarry	
9983	Gravel pit	Pits	
9999	Water	Water	

Appendix B

Recommended Practices for Controlling Erosion and Sedimentation

The following practices are listed in three general categories: permanent agricultural, temporary agricultural, and non-agricultural. The lists are not mutually exclusive in that some practices are on more than one list. All practices on the lists are deemed to be suitable under proper circumstances, for controlling erosion and sedimentation within the District. Many are potential components of resource management systems for lands in the District. Actual application depends on the particular circumstances and needs being addressed. NRCS has plans, specifications, or technical guides for most of these practices.

1. Permanent Soil and Water Conservation Practices for Controlling Erosion and Sedimentation on Agricultural Lands

Permanent soil and water conservation practices are activities which often are part of an on-going (longer than one year) resource management system and may be recommended and adopted as part of a conservation plan. For those practices found on both this list and the "Temporary Soil and Water Conservation Practices" lists, the District will determine on a case by case basis whether the practice is required as a permanent or temporary measure.

- Channel Vegetation
- Critical Area Planting
- Diversions
- Field Borders
- Field Windbreaks
- Gabions
- Grade Stabilization Structures
- Grassed Waterways or Outlets
- Pasture and Hay land Planting
- Sediment Retention Basins
- Terraces
- Tree Plantings
- Underground Outlets
- Water and Sediment Control Structures

2. Temporary Soil and Water Conservation Practices for Controlling Erosion and Sedimentation on Agricultural Lands

Temporary soil and water conservation practices range from one-time only actions to activities which could continue for a number of years. Those on-going activities generally involve management decisions where a practice may be maintained, modified, or eliminated on an annual basis, rather than practices involving more permanent construction or installation activities. These practices generally require no, or lower, capital investments, and the availability of cost share assistance is not required.

- Conservation Cropping Systems
- Conservation Tillage Systems
- Contour Farming
- Cover and Green Manure Crop
- Crop Residue Management
- Livestock Exclusion
- Mulching
- Pasture and Hay land Management
- Contour Strip Cropping

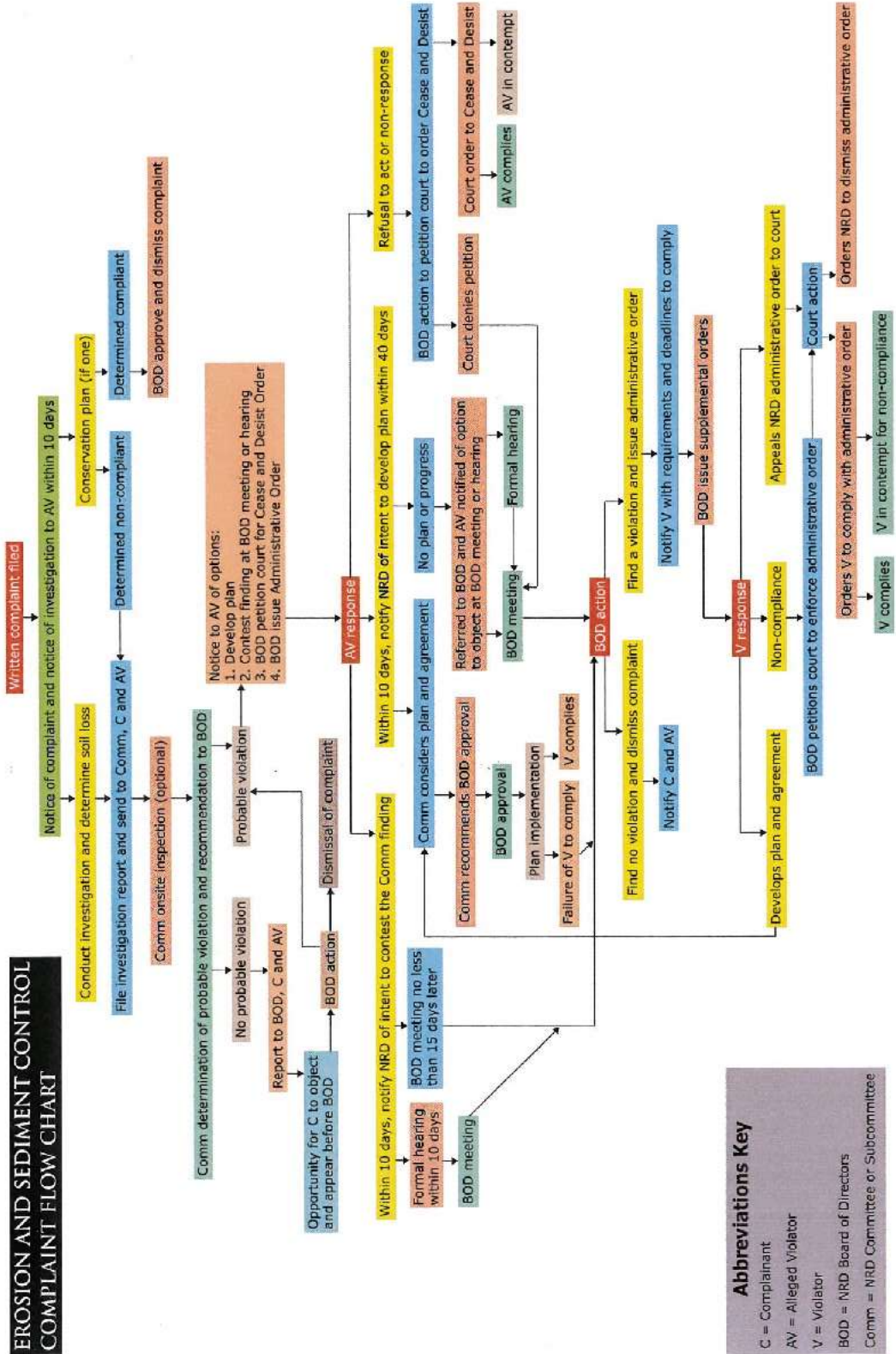
3. Erosion and Sediment Control Practices for Controlling Erosion and Sedimentation on Land Not used for Agriculture, Horticulture, or Silvicultural Purposes

There are many land disturbing activities which, are not related to agriculture, horticulture, or silviculture. Erosion and sedimentation as a result of these activities can be a significant problem. The following practices include permanent and temporary structure and devices that may be required to treat erosion on, *and* sedimentation from, these lands, but cost share assistance need not be made available.

- Channel Vegetation
- Check Dams
- Chutes/Flumes
- Cover Crops
- Critical Area Planting
- Dams
- Dikes
- Diversions
- Gabions
- Grade Stabilization Structures
- Grassed Waterways or Outlets
- Interceptor or Perimeter Swales
- Lining of Waterways or Outlets
- Mulching
- Riprap
- Roadside Seeding
- Sandbag Sediment Barriers
- Silt Fences
- Straw Bale Sediment Barriers
- Stream Channel Stabilization
- Terraces

Tree Plantings
Underground Outlets
Water and Sediment Control Structures

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL COMPLAINT FLOW CHART



Abbreviations Key

- C = Complainant
- AV = Alleged Violator
- V = Violator
- BOD = NRD Board of Directors
- Comm = NRD Committee or Subcommittee

Recycling by Design

How government, industry and non-profits can come together to form an effective and sustainable recycling system in Nebraska.

How can we increase recycling and make it sustainable when prices for recycling commodities are at an all-time low? The answer lies in intentional statewide planning and design. This workshop will provide expertise on how to approach the development of Hub and Spoke systems, improve contamination rates, negotiate agreements, and provide effective incentives for recycling.



Will Sagar

Keynote Speaker & Workshop Presenter

Will Sagar is Executive Director with the Southeast Recycling Development Council. SERDC's mission is to unite industry, government, and non-government organizations to promote sustainable recycling in the SE. With a double major in Economics and Mathematics, Sagar has built and operated an excavation business, was the Solid Waste Director in North Carolina, and has started a number of different recycling programs.

Zero Waste Business

Achieve a 90% diversion of waste using the U.S. Zero Waste Business Council's Zero Waste Business Scorecard.

The Zero Waste Business workshop will focus on 12 credit areas including: redesign, recycling, leadership, innovation, reduce, training, closed loop system, reuse, hazardous waste prevention, diversion, compost and upstream management.



Carrie Hakenkamp

Workshop Presenter

Carrie Hakenkamp has a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Studies with an emphasis in Sociology from UNL and has been involved in recycling and environmental issues for over 20 years. She has been the Director of WasteCap Nebraska since 1998. She has earned certificates in zero waste community planning and is a certified Zero Waste Business Associate with the US Zero Waste Business Council.





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Award sponsors receive 2 lunches and 2 tickets for a workshop; recognition during the program; logo in electronic presentation, table tents, award videos and award table signage and a sponsor spotlight on our website.

Supporter Sponsors

\$500

Supporter sponsors receive 1 lunch and 1 ticket for a workshop; recognition during the program; name on electronic materials and table tents.

Friends of WasteCap Sponsors

\$250

Friends of WasteCap sponsors receive recognition during the program; name on electronic materials and table tents.



Individual Tickets



Lunch for WasteCap Member

\$35

Lunch for Non-Members

\$40

Workshops

\$25

"Will Sagar is one of the most enthusiastic motivational speakers and researchers whose focus is on sustainability and economic impact of recycling in the environment."

E. Dustin Owens, DPA

Finance Officer at Metro Nashville/Davidson County



2015 Award Winners

Green Team of the Year
Wayne Green Team

Member of the Year
Eagle Group

Zero Waste Award
Nebraska State Fair

Service Provider of the Year
Aqua Systems

Sustainable Business of the Year
HDR, Inc.

WasteCap staff has helped the State Fair Staff to identify and improve steps in our overall sustainability plan. We continue to work with WasteCap to identify improvements and efficiencies in our sustainability education, efforts, and logistics. Our shared goal is to improve waste diversion and sustainability efforts at the Nebraska State Fair, but equally important, we want to encourage Fair Guests to make good environmental choices, not only at the Fair, but also at home, at work and in their communities year-round.

Jaime Parr, CFE, Facility Director

WasteCap Nebraska has been an incredible partner for us, providing resources on Zero Waste, valuable connections across the state, and encouragement to keep pursuing our goals for our small rural community. The recognition given to us by WasteCap Nebraska as Green Team of the Year in 2015 helped energize our community to keep up with our Zero Waste efforts.

Sandy Brown, Chair, City of Wayne Green Team

It's great to know you have a partner in WasteCap to lean on as you seek ways to reduce waste. It's equally satisfying to know there are a group of dedicated professionals working with our communities to find new ways to reduce waste.

Matt Ashmore, Owner of Eagle Group

