

(580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection

& (584) Channel Bed Stabilization

FY 2017 Environmental Quality Incentives Program Requirement Sheet

Eligible lands: Private agricultural land and private nonindustrial forestland.

EQIP Streambank and Shoreline Protection & Channel Bed Stabilization Practice Requirements for all subaccounts:

1. **All necessary permits shall be obtained prior to implementation.** Permits needed may include those issued by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Tennessee Valley Authority, and/or US Army Corps of Engineers.
2. Eligible sites must meet all of the following conditions:
 - a. Perennial or intermittent stream (excluding wet weather conveyances)
 - b. For 580, streambank is exposed due to lack of adequate cover.
3. Rock riprap revetments may be used in conjunction with bioengineering, jetties, and weirs.
4. **Rock riprap revetments constructed to the top of the bank shall be used for stabilization only when other stabilization methods (jetties, bioengineering, instream structures) are not feasible.** If a rock riprap revetment to the top of bank is used as the primary stabilization material, document the reasons for this over other evaluated alternatives in the design notes or the case file notes. In most situations, rock riprap should not extend in elevation above the two year storm elevation, or the channel forming flow elevation. In most cases, bioengineering live plant materials, bare root seedlings, and native grasses should be used to stabilize the upper slopes above the rock riprap revetments.
5. Design all components of this practice to have multiple benefits, if possible. For jetties and weirs, emphasize pool and riffle creation (for habitat creation and diversity).
6. First establish vegetation (see #8) on all disturbed areas including channel banks beginning at low water line and any riparian areas scheduled for tree planting. Do not plant eastern gamagrass within the channel banks. Establish all excavated slope and all bare soil areas within stream channel banks planned for vegetative stabilization to a minimum of 2 species of shrubs from seedlings or cuttings within the channel.
7. **A Riparian Forest Buffer (391) of at least 35-foot average width shall be installed along all portions of the 580 and/or 584 practice at a ratio of 6 linear feet of Riparian Forest Buffer (391) per every 1 linear foot of Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580) and/or Channel Stabilization (584) implemented. The Riparian Forest Buffer requirement alongside the 580 and/or 584 practices may be modified or waived jointly by the State Conservation Engineer and the State Resource Conservationist. A waiver request example could be if 20 feet of 580 occurs beside a road and the buffer cannot be installed alongside the 580 because of the road. However, the buffer must still be installed along the stream at the 6:1 ratio provided that there is enough distance within the contiguous open land unit under the client's control to meet the 6:1 ratio. If there is not enough distance for the 6:1 ratio then all non-forested streambanks in the open land unit under the client's control are required to be planted to a Riparian Forest Buffer. For this Program Requirement Sheet, an open land unit is considered to be non-forested land under the control of the client. Existing trees and/or shrubs field verified and documented may meet the 391 conservation practice standard.**
8. Encourage Participants to enroll into the continuous CRP practice CP-22 Riparian Forest Buffers.
9. In some circumstances where flood flows would overtop banks within concentrated flow or scour areas extending across downstream fields, it is permissible to establish tall fescue or bermudagrass rather than a forested riparian as specified in the engineering design. The fescue or bermudagrass planting area shall be limited to the minimally acceptable width of the concentrated flood flow (i.e. swale) to function like a spillway.
10. Do not hay or graze planted areas for the practice life.
11. Use herbicides in accordance with the label. NRCS will not provide herbicide recommendations.

Follow FY 2017 Approved Seeding Mixtures document for species selection, rates, and mixtures. NRCS area biologist or NRCS partner biologist may approve alternative species, rates, and mixtures.