

# Economics of Nutrient Loss Reduction

Saturated  
Buffer  
Edition!

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# Objective:

Practical tips for discussing the cost of this practice to landowners

Understand general components, cost of each

# Dreamboard:



Nutrient reduction practices are considered part of the tile system costs themselves. Cost of doing business



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# Pattern Tile Costs, ROI

- Cost is typically seen as an upfront investment that will more than return its value due to increased yield & increased land value
- Very average numbers:
  - \$1,000/acre to install pattern tile
  - ↑ 12-54 bu/ac for corn
  - ↑ 5-18 bu/ac for soy
- Payback in 3-10 years

Depends on soil type



Land Values: Improved drainage from tiling will increase yields, reduce costs and enhance value.

Jul 10, 2017



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Keep this in mind...we'll revisit 😊

# Saturated Buffer: Components

Water Control Structure (2 or 3 chamber)	\$800-\$2,000
PVC Pipe and Fittings (around WCS)	\$400
Lateral Tile (4") + installation with tiling machine	\$1-3/foot
Backhoe (~4 hours)	\$400
Mobilization (if retrofit)	\$250-500
Practice Design (if retrofit)	\$2,000

**Varies widely site-by-site**



Table 3.11. Example statewide results for nitrate-nitrogen reductions, with shading to represent in-field, edge-of-field, land use, and point source practices or scenarios.

Practice/scenario	Nitrate-N reduction per acre (percent)	Nitrate-N reduced (million lb)	Nitrate-N reduction from baseline (percent)	Cost (\$/lb removed)
Reducing N rate from background to MRTN on 10 percent of acres	10	2.3	0.6	-4.25
Nitrification inhibitor with all fall-applied fertilizer on tile-drained corn acres	10	4.3	1	2.33
Split application of 50 percent fall and 50 percent spring on tile-drained corn acres	7.5-10	13	3.1	6.22
Spring-only application on tile-drained corn acres	15-20	26	6.4	3.17
Split application of 40 percent fall, 10 percent pre-plant, and 50 percent side dress	15-20	26	6.4	
Cover crops on all corn/soybean tile-drained acres	30	84	20.5	3.21
Cover crops on all corn/soybean non-tiled acres	30	33	7.9	11.02



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# NLRS, 2015

Practice/scenario	Nitrate-N reduction per acre (percent)	Nitrate-N reduced (million lb)	Nitrate-N reduction from baseline (percent)	Cost (\$/lb removed)
Bioreactors on 50 percent of tile-drained land	25	35	8.5	2.21
Wetlands on 35 percent of tile-drained land	50	49	11.9	4.05
Buffers on all applicable crop land (reduction only for water that interacts with active area)	90	36	8.7	1.63
Perennial/energy crops equal to pasture/hay acreage from 1987	90	10	2.6	9.34
Perennial/energy crops on 10 percent of tile-drained land	90	25	6.1	3.18
Point source reduction to 10 mg/L		14	3.4	3.3

*Saturated Buffers*

**\$1.22**

Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy

3-36



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# Pattern Tile Cost

*...with a Saturated Buffer!*

Cost to install pattern tile:	\$1,000/ac
Cost to install saturated buffer that treats 46 acres:	\$141/ac
<i>\$3,736 (installation + materials) + \$2,750 design = \$6486 / 46 acres = \$141/ac</i>	

Cost Per Acre/Year over 30-year loan at 5%:		
<i>Just Pattern Tile System</i>	<i>vs.</i>	<i>Tile with Saturated Buffer</i>
<b>\$247</b>		<b>\$282</b>

If estimated bushel increases are 20 bu/ac corn and 7 bu/ac soy, payback (if paid up front) will occur in:

<b>12 years</b>	<i>vs.</i>	<b>14 years</b>
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*In some cases, Saturated Buffers can moonlight as DWM as well. This cost analysis does NOT figure in the potential yield increase due to holding water back in times of drought/water stress.*

**Section 176/Asset depreciation changes make this even sweeter**



# Pattern Tile Cost

*...with cost share and a Saturated Buffer!*

Cost to install pattern tile: \$1,000/ac  
 Cost to install saturated buffer that treats 46 acres: \$20/ac  
 $\$934$  (25% of installation + materials due to 75% EQIP) + \$0 design =  $\$934 / 46$  acres = \$20/ac

Cost Per Acre/Year over 30-year loan at 5%:

<i>Just Pattern Tile System</i>	<i>vs.</i>	<i>Tile with Saturated Buffer</i>
<b>\$247</b>		<b>\$252</b>

*In some cases, Saturated Buffers can moonlight as DWM as well. This cost analysis does NOT figure in the potential yield increase due to holding water back in times of drought/water stress.*



Section 176/Asset depreciation changes make this even sweeter



# Cost-Share

Program	Agency	Area
DWM Implementation – EQIP	NRCS	Statewide
NWQI – EQIP	NRCS	Lake Bloomington, Blue Mound, Lake De Revey, Painter Creek, Lake Vermillion, Crooked Creek, Douglas Creek
Macon County RCPP-EQIP	NRCS-Macon County SWCD	Waterways of the Upper Sangamon Basin – Macon County
Upper Macoupin Creek RCPP-EQIP	NRCS - AFT	Upper Macoupin Creek – Honey Creek, Hurricane Creek, Dry Fork, Spanish Needle Creek, Coop Branch, Bullard Lake
Shorebird Conservation RCPP-EQIP	NRCS – U. of Illinois	Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt, and Vermilion Counties
MRBI	NRCS	Crow Creek West/Clear Creek, Vermilion Headwaters, Clinton Lake
EQIP	NRCS	Statewide
CLEAR	FSA	Statewide
Mackinaw River Drinking Watershed Project	SWCD, TNC, EDF	McLean County- Six Mile Creek/Money Creek



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# Practical tips for discussing the cost

Include in new pattern tile systems

Time retrofits with off-season, tile repairs

Tie to sustainability language, benefits

If DWM is possible, lean on that gain

Voluntary BMP adoption staves off regulation

Source water protection



# Questions?

Upcoming trainings:

- Detailed costs of constructed wetlands, Drainage Water Management
- More marketing strategies
- USDA Programs

**Discussion: How have you framed the cost of EOF practices?**



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