



Soil and Water Quality System Waste Utilization (633)

Maximum Potential Payment:

Management Level I	Maximum over Life of Contract: \$ 52,200.00
Management Level II	Maximum over Life of Contract: \$ 130,800.00
Management Level III	Maximum over Life of Contract: \$ 139,800.00

This Conservation Management System (CMS) combines practices that work together to reduce energy consumption, maintain water quality, improve soil quality and provide fertility for crop production . They are to be planned and contracted together as listed below. The *Soil and Water Quality System, Waste Utilization (633)* payment is NOT to be used in combination with any other conservation management system payment. Nor is it to be used in combination with any other federal program such as CSP or CRP for the same practice on the same land. If manure is going to be applied to the contracted acres, use this conservation management system.

This system assumes adequate drainage. Practices may not be feasible without adequate subsurface drainage. If soils are not adequately drained, a systematic tile system should be considered prior to contracting this conservation management system.

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for any of these payments, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled.
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within one year of the contract being signed or prior to manure application.

Payment Considerations:

(See the "Definitions and Payment Considerations" section for more specific payment considerations.)

- 1) All supporting practices must be adopted prior to issuing the *Waste Utilization System* payment.
- 2) Manure application records must be presented to the District Conservationist (DC) for review.
- 3) If one of the *Residue and Tillage Management - Controlled Traffic* options is selected, a geo-referenced traffic map will be submitted to the DC for review prior to this payment being issued.
- 4) For *633 Waste Utilization System Levels II and III*, a copy of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for the entire operation receiving manure must be presented to the DC for review prior to issuing the *Waste Utilization* practice payment.

- 5) For *Waste Utilization System Level III*, a copy of the VRT nutrient management plan developed by a Certified Crop Advisor (CCA), or a Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg) including yield maps, grid or zone maps along with geo-referenced biennial soil reports will be submitted to the DC prior to issuing the *633 Waste Utilization* or the *590 Nutrient Management* payment.
- 6) The participant must sign the self certification form verifying that supporting practices have been adopted and that the *633 Waste Utilization* practice standard, the *590 Nutrient Management* practice standard and the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) were followed on all contracted acres.
- 7) Some payment rates have been rounded and may differ slightly in actual conservation program contracts.

Soil and Water Quality System, Waste Utilization Level I

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for this system payment, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled.
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within one year of the contract being signed or prior to manure application.

In addition to the Base Level Activities described above the following supporting practices must be applied:

Practice payments can be contracted only if the participant has not previously adopted the practice on the enrolled acres..
See [Definitions and Payment Considerations](#) on pages 8-12 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Payment Cap
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$1,400.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No back to back low residue crops (unless a cover crop is established during at least one year of the low residue crops) (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) Simply adding cover crops to an existing crop rotation would not constitute a change in rotation <p style="color: red;">This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation.</p>				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	\$11.00	\$2,200.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains >30% crop residue necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion at or below "T" 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$3,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To receive a payment for this practice, the producer must utilize a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill (Residue and Tillage Management Practices 329 or 346) every year of the contract. See definitions for more information. 				
590	Nutrient Management System, Level I	AC	PR	N/A	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed 				
633	Waste Utilization System, Level I	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$3,000.00
	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manure is applied according to the 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604 No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) will be applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) Manure samples will be taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility Requires biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) on all contracted fields prior to receiving manure All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas (including areas of concentrated flow in the field) as described on page 4 of OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard will be observed; The DC will include an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to these setback areas. Liquid manure is incorporated at time of application or within 24 hrs of application for solid manure (or maintains a cover of 50% or greater for surface application) (See 329 / 346 Definitions) Maintains accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field on all contracted acres 				
634	Waste Transfer	Ton	PR	\$1.50-\$3.00	\$10,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acre (100ppm) manure will be transported to fields that have a soil test value below 100 lbs/ac (50ppm). Solid manure - (<1.9 mi = \$1.50/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.25/T) (> 5 mi = \$3.00/T) (At an application rate of 10T/ac) Liquid manure - (> 2 mi = \$0.01/gal or \$2.30/T) (Based on 8.6 lb/gal = 230 gal/T at a rate of 10,000 gal/ac or 44T/ac) 				

**** Items shown in Blue text are new practices to the Waste Utilization Level**

**** Items shown in Red text are of special importance**

Soil and Water Quality System, Waste Utilization Level II

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for this system payment, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled.
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within one year of the contract being signed or prior to manure application.

In addition to the Base Level Activities described above the following supporting practices must be applied:

Practice payments can be contracted only if the participant has not previously adopted the practice on the enrolled acres.
See [Definitions and Payment Considerations](#) on pages 8-12 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Payment Cap
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$1,400.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No back to back low residue crops (unless a cover crop is established during at least one year of low residue crops) (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) Simply adding cover crops to an existing crop rotation would not constitute a change in rotation <p style="color: red;">This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation.</p>				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	\$11.00	\$2,200
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains >30% crop residue (or utilizes cover crops) necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion at or below "T" 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$3,000.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To receive a payment for this practice, the producer must utilize a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill (Residue and Tillage Management Practices 329 or 346) every year of the contract. See definitions for more information. 				
329-345-346	Option 3: Residue and Tillage Management with Controlled Traffic Level I *	AC	PR	\$40.00	\$8,000.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizes a Residue and Tillage Management Practice every year of the contract Utilizes RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic <p style="color: red;">*For all high-load wheel traffic except small grain combine head and/or uses floater type combine tires that run on the row</p>				
329-345-346	Option 4: Residue and Tillage Management with Controlled Traffic Level II *	AC	PR	\$50.00	\$10,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizes a Residue and Tillage Management Practice every year of the contract Utilizes RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic <p style="color: red;">*For all high-load wheel traffic, including small grain combine head and uses narrow combine tires that run between crop rows</p>				
340	Cover Crops	AC	PR	\$50-*\$70	\$7,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizes Cover Crops (340) on a minimum of 30% of the contracted acres either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on yearly basis or over the life of the contract <p>Payment is based on acres of cover crops established.</p> <p style="color: red;">*NOTE: The \$70 per acre is only for cover crops established in corn (for grain) or soybeans prior to October 1 using aerial seeding. Otherwise use \$50 per acre.</p>				
587	Structure for Water Control (if needed)	NUM	PR	\$792-\$1556	\$15,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is recommended in all cases on tile outlets that will have manure applied Is required in cases where there has been a history of tile discharge of nutrients (includes inspection / pump out port with gate valve) 				
554	Drainage Water Management (required if 587 is installed)	NUM	PR	\$100	\$1000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the 554 Drainage Water Management practice standard 				

Waste Utilization, Level II - is continued on the next page

590	Nutrient Management	AC	PR	\$16.00	\$3,200.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed using MMP for acres receiving manure. 				
633	Waste Utilization System, Level II	AC	PR	\$30.00	\$6,000.00
	<p>This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manure is applied according to the 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604 No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) will be applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) Manure samples will be taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility Requires biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) on all contracted fields prior to receiving manure All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas (including areas of concentrated flow in the field) as described on page 4 of OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard will be observed; The CNMP will include an aerial photo delineating setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to setback areas. NO manure will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground All manure must be applied on a growing crop (includes cover crops). As an alternative, paths of preferential flow are disrupted prior to manure application. In addition liquid manure must be incorporated into the top 3-5 inches of the soil at time of application or within 24 hours of application for solid manure using an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement. (See 329/346 Definitions) Maintains accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field for all contracted acres 				
634	Waste Transfer (If high P levels)	Ton	PR	\$1.50 – \$3.00	\$10,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acre (100ppm) manure will be transported to fields that have a soil test value below 100 lbs/ac (50ppm). Solid manure - (<1.9 mi = \$1.50/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.25/T) (> 5 mi = \$3.00/T) Liquid manure - (> 1 mi = \$0.01/gal) (Based on 8.6 lb/gal = 233 gal/T x \$0.01 /gal = \$2.33 /T) 				

Soil and Water Quality System, Waste Utilization Level III

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for this system payment, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled.
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within one year of the contract being signed or prior to manure application.

In addition to the Base Level Activities described above the following supporting practices must be applied:

Practice payments can be contracted only if the participant has not previously adopted the practice on the enrolled acres.
See [Definitions and Payment Considerations](#) on pages 8-12 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Payment Cap
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$1,400.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No back to back low residue crops (unless a cover crop is established during at least one year of the back to back low residue crops.) (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) Simply adding cover crops to an existing crop rotation would not constitute a change in rotation <p style="color: red;">This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation.</p>				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	N/A	N/A
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains >30% crop residue necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion rates at or below "T" 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$3,000.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To receive a payment for this practice, the producer must utilize a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill (Residue and Tillage Management Practices 329 or 346) every year of contract. 				
329-345-346	Option 3 Residue and Tillage Management with Controlled Traffic Level I *	AC	PR	\$40.00	\$8,000.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizes a Residue and Tillage Management Practice every year of the contract Utilizes RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic <p style="color: red;">*For all high-load wheel traffic except small grain combine head and/or uses floater type combine tires that run on the row</p>				
329-345-346	Option 4 Residue and Tillage Management with Controlled Traffic Level II *	AC	PR	\$50.00	\$10,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizes a Residue and Tillage Management Practice every year of the contract Utilizes RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic <p style="color: red;">*For all high-load wheel traffic, including small grain combine head and uses narrow combine tires that run between crop rows</p>				
340	Cover Crops	AC	PR	\$50-*\$70	\$7,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover crops must be established using one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All manure must be applied on a growing crop (includes cover crops) or a crop or cover crop is seeded within two weeks after the manure is applied or a slurry seeding meets this criteria Participant is responsible for assuring the cover crop is established Payment is based on acres of cover crops established. <p style="color: red;">*NOTE: The \$70 per acre is only for cover crops established in corn (for grain) or soybeans prior to October 1 using aerial seeding or other method specifically designed to seed in a standing crop. Otherwise use \$50 per acre.</p>				
386-390-393	Field Border / Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip See Definitions for details	AC	PR	\$190-\$300	\$6,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A herbaceous buffer will be established along all waters of the state 				
587	Structure for Water Control	NUM	PR	\$792-\$1556	\$15,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required if technically feasible (includes inspection / pump out ports with gate valve) Constructed Wetland standard (656) can be used as an alternative to (587) 				

554	Drainage Water Management (required if 587 is installed)	NUM	PR	\$100	\$1,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the 554 Drainage Water Management practice standard 				
590	Nutrient Management	AC	PR	\$16.00	\$3,200.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow 590 Nutrient Management practice standard A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed using MMP for acres receiving manure. A precision nutrient management plan using geo-referenced Variable Rate Technology grid or zone nutrient management plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg reflecting the other practices in the conservation management system above. Nutrients will be applied according to the VRT nutrient management plan. Requires biennial soil tests. 				
633	Waste Utilization System, Level III	AC	PR	\$35.00	\$7,000.00
	<p>This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manure is applied according to the OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604 No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) will be applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) Manure samples will be taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility Requires biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) on all contracted fields prior to receiving manure All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas (including areas of concentrated flow in the field) as described on page 4 of 633 Waste Utilization practice standard will be observed; The CNMP will include an aerial photo delineating setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to setback areas. NO manure will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground All manure must be applied on a growing crop (includes cover crops) or not applied from Dec 1st to Mar 1st. Maintains accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field for all contracted acres 				
634	Waste Transfer (If high P levels)	Ton	PR	\$1.50 – \$3.00	\$10,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acre (100ppm) manure will be transported to fields that have a soil test value below 100 lbs/ac (50ppm). Solid manure - (<1.9 mi = \$1.50/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.25/T) (> 5 mi = \$3.00/T) Liquid manure - (> 1 mi = \$0.01/gal) (Based on 8.6 lb/gal = 233 gal/T x \$0.01 /gal = \$2.33 /T) 				

DEFINITIONS AND PAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Soil and Water Quality System Waste Utilization (633)

328 - Conservation Crop Rotation

Definition: Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field.

In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, there needs to be a significant change from the rotation the producer is currently using. Examples of change would be 1) Changing from a corn-soybean rotation to a corn-soybean-wheat rotation 2) Substituting high residue crops for low residue crops. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. **This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation.** The conservation crop rotation will be considered initiated and payment can be made when the first crop of the rotation is planted. If weather or other factors dictate a back to back low residue crop, a cover crop must be established. The producer will self certify the fields and crops used each year of the contract. This is subject to spot checks.



329 / 345 / 346 - Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill

Definition: Managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting soil-disturbing activities to only those necessary to place nutrients, condition residue and plant crops.



The producer has options under this practice. The producer can utilize NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill, Mulch Till as a stand alone practice, or can combine it with Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF). If one of the controlled traffic options is chosen, a geo-referenced map of each field must be developed showing the traffic pattern for all high load traffic. RTK / GPS auto steer technology must be utilized throughout the life of the contract. RTK systems only will be considered. The producer must submit a copy of the bills to the DC showing purchase or rental of RTK equipment.

In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, there needs to be a significant change from the type of tillage the producer is currently using. Examples would be 1) converting from a chisel / disk system to NoTill or 2) converting from rotational NoTill to continuous NoTill. To qualify for payment under this practice, the tillage system must be NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill, or Mulch Till every year for the life of the contract. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. The payment for Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF) includes payment for the Residue and Tillage Management practice 329, 345 or 346, so no additional payment should be issued. The producer will self certify that NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill, or Mulch Till was used each year of the contract. This is subject to spot checks.

For the purposes of this Soil and Water Quality System: Manure and or fertilizer must be applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops) or injected. As an alternative, surface tillage using an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), and at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less), can be used to disrupt preferential flow prior to liquid manure application and/or to incorporate manure. Soil structure below 3-5 inches should be left undisturbed. For Residue and Tillage Management NoTill, StripTill, or RidgeTill, full width tillage is not authorized for anything but disruption of preferential flow or nutrient incorporation. If surface tillage is used, the STIR value must be kept below 20.

345 – Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill can be can be utilized to participate with this management system. It can be utilized with controlled traffic to allow for vertical tillage. If utilizing mulch tillage the surface crop residue must be greater than 30%, must be adequate to maintain sheet / rill erosion at or below “T” and must have a STIR value below 30. Percent residue is calculated at the time of planting the subsequent crop.

340 - Cover Crops

Definition: Crops including grasses and legumes for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes.

In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, there needs to be a significant change from system the producer is currently using. If the producer has a history of utilizing cover crops successfully in a conservation system, then payment cannot be authorized. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. Cover Crops must be utilized on 30%-50% of the contracted acres either on yearly basis or over the life of the contract.



NOTE: The higher payment per acre is only for cover crops established in corn (for grain) or soybeans prior to October 1 using aerial seeding in a standing crop. Otherwise use the lower rate per acre. Payment is based on acres of cover crops planted. The producer is responsible for making sure the cover crop is successfully established. The producer will self certify each year the location, acres and type of cover crops established. This is subject to spot checks.



386 / 390 / 393 - Field Border / Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip

Definition: Grasses / legumes and / or forbs planted to improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

In order to receive payment for this supporting practice, an herbaceous buffer must be newly established as per the 386, 390 or 393 practice standards along all waters of the state. See standards for width requirements. Payments cannot be made for existing buffers. This is a one time payment to establish the practice. As an alternative, these buffers can be enrolled in CRP; however the producer cannot receive payment under both CRP and EQIP for the same practice on the same land. Existing buffers are credited but cannot receive a payment for establishment.

587 - Structure for Water Control

Definition: A structure at the end of a tile or subsurface drain. It is utilized to control the water elevation or temporarily block water flow. It must have an inspection port for monitoring and pumping water if needed to maintain water quality.

These are installed if feasible as determined by an NRCS engineer. This Soil and Water Quality System was developed for up to ten structures. Payment will vary depending on the size of the structure needed. This is a one time payment for installing the structure.



554 - Drainage Water Management

Definition: The process of managing water discharges from 587 Structures for Water Control subsurface agricultural drainage systems.

In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, a 587 Structure for Water Control must have been newly installed as part of this same contract. If no structure was installed then payment is not authorized. Payment can be made for up to ten structures. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. Management will be recorded on the 555 Drainage Water Management job sheet following the guidance of the Purdue University publication WQ-44 "Questions and Answers - Drainage Water Management for the Mid-West." The producer will self certify that the structure was managed as designated. This is subject to spot checks.

Nutrient Management Plan

Definition: A plan that documents the amount, source, placement, form and timing of the application of nutrients and soil amendments. The 590 Nutrient Management practice standard is the guidance to be used in developing the plan. The purposes of a nutrient management plan are: 1) To adequately supply nutrients for plant production. 2) To properly utilize manure or organic by-products as a plant nutrient source. 3) To minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and ground water resources. 4) To maintain or improve the physical, chemical and biological condition of soil.

NOTE: The nutrient management plan should incorporate the supporting practices of this conservation system. Under Level III of this Soil and Water Quality System, a Variable Rate Technology (VRT) Grid or Zone nutrient management plan must be developed by a Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) or Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg). Fertilizer applications for the rotation can be made in one application as long as the 1) Nutrient Management Plan is being followed 2) The application rate does not exceed the limits set forth in the 590 Nutrient Management and 633 Waste Utilization practice standards and 3) The nutrients are applied to a growing drop, incorporated, or avoids the December 1 to March 1 window. The Nutrient Management Plan, as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 590 Nutrient Management payment being issued. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. The producer and the CCA or CPAg will certify annually that the nutrient management plan was followed. This is subject to spot checks.

Soil Testing



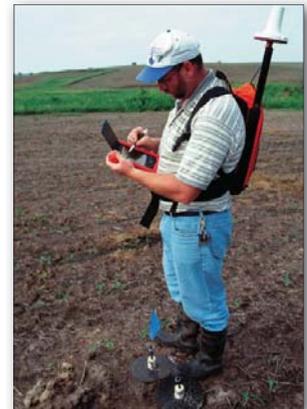
Definition: A soil test is the analysis of a soil sample to determine nutrient content, composition and other characteristics. Tests are usually performed to measure pH, fertility and indicate deficiencies that need to be remedied.

A regular soil test is a composite of 15-20 soil samples that are combined and mixed thoroughly. A sample is then sent for analysis. The report from the analysis is used to determine the rate of lime and nutrients based on the soil test values and the crop to be grown. The composite sample must represent 15 acres or less.

Precision Nutrient Management Plan using VRT – or Variable Rate Technology

A **Grid Sampling** divides the field into square grids representing 2 - 6 acres.

Several soil samples are pulled from each square in the grid and combined to form a composite sample representing that square. Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer can then be varied across the grid applying just the nutrients needed in each square. The grids cannot represent more than 6 acres. **If a grid sampling method is utilized, the Nutrient Management Plan, as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 590 Nutrient Management payment being issued.**



Management Zones is a system of dividing up the field to try and group similar soil characteristics as well as other factors of interest. For example, a common system of management zones overlays soils maps with crop yield maps. Polygons are then drawn around areas of the field that have similar soils and crop yield characteristics. Several soil samples are pulled from each zone and combined to form a composite sample representing that zone. Each zone must represent 12 acres or less. These zones are located using GPS technology. Lime and Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer can then be varied across the zones applying just the nutrients needed in each zone. Nutrient rates calculated for the rotation can be made in one application as long as the 1) Nutrient Management Plan is being followed 2) The application rate does not exceed the limits set forth in the 590 Nutrient Management practice standard and 3) Nutrients are applied to a growing drop, incorporated, or avoids the December 1 to March 1 window. **If a management zone sampling is utilized, the Nutrient Management Plan, as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 633 Waste Utilization payment being issued.**

CNMP - Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Definition: Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs) are conservation plans unique to livestock operations. These plans document practices and strategies adopted by livestock operations to address natural resource concerns related to soil erosion, water quality, livestock manure and land treatment practices. It is developed to include all sources of nutrients... manure as well as commercial fertilizer. Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans should incorporate the supporting practices of this conservation system.

The development of a CNMP begins with a comprehensive engineering and conservation planning resource assessment of current site conditions by an NRCS engineer. Management options and structural alternatives are developed to address resource concerns identified during the assessment. The CNMP must be developed using the Purdue Manure Management Planner software (MMP). The CNMP includes the assessment of the headquarters by an NRCS engineer as well as land treatment and nutrient management practices.

The minimum requirements of a CNMP are contained in the Statement of Work found on the Ohio NRCS website www.oh.nrcs.usda.gov in eFOTG Section IV. Individuals who develop and/or approve CNMPs must be certified by Ohio NRCS or through the [TechReg](#) website.

CNMPs are not required under the following “lower risk” circumstances:

1. Livestock heavy use pads installed under practice standard 561.
2. Pasture based operations with no manure storage structure or winter feeding area.
3. Livestock operations with “solid manure handling and storage” that meet all of the following criteria:
 - a. There is no settling basin with a constructed filter strip involved,
 - b. There is less than 350 tons of solid manure collected annually,
 - c. There is at least one acre available for application for each 4 tons of manure collected,
 - d. The farm headquarters and the land that will have manure applied are under a conservation management system.



Instead of a CNMP for these operations, an “operation and maintenance plan” for the planned practices (heavy use pads and manure storage structures) needs to be developed that outlines how the facility will be operated and guidelines on how and where the manure will be applied. A sample of a management plan is provided in the FOTG, Section I, Software and Plan Formats.

If the CNMP is developed by a TSP, a payment for CNMP development can be made under a separate contract.

Tri-State Fertility Guide:

Definition: The Tri-State Fertility Guide (Extension Bulletin E-2567), is a publication developed by Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Among other things, it provides lime and fertilizer recommendations for corn, soybean, small grain, and meadow crops. The Tri-State Fertility Guide should be used to set the maximum rate of fertilizer to be used based on soil test values and crop removal rates.

Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF):

Definition: Controlled Traffic Farming is confining all high wheel load traffic in the farming system to a set of wheel tracks that are used year after year. The result limits compaction to the wheel tracks and reduces soil compaction outside of the tracks for crop growth. High wheel load traffic is defined as any tire or track that bears a higher load than 6000 pounds at 30 psi (equivalent to 6 tons per axle). Equipment with duals would need to reduce the load to 3000 pounds per tire to maintain the 6 tons per axle. Keep in mind that compaction is greatly impacted by soil texture and soil moisture. A trip across the field in a pickup truck on a coarse textured soil under dry conditions would suffer very little by compaction. Whereas that same truck across a heavy moist soil can cause a great deal of compaction. It is best to use the permanent wheel tracks for all field operations if you are serious about controlling compaction. Studies have shown that in conventional farming, up to 85% of the field becomes compacted from heavy machinery. Compaction causes a decreased soil infiltration, a decrease in the air and water holding capacity in the soil, higher water runoff and soil erosion, and decreased yields.



Controlled Traffic Farming requires modifying equipment so that wheel widths match, allowing tires to run on the same permanent wheel tracks. Operators must commit to driving down the same tram lines for each field operation. The most effective way is to use a RTK satellite guided, or autosteer system that ensures accuracy. All high load traffic must utilize the established tram lines. Once the tracks are established and clearly visible,

some field operations such as broadcasting fertilizer won't need the RTK accuracy. Other field operations such as fertilizer banding, strip tillage, side dressing, planting, spraying and harvesting will benefit from that accuracy.

Custom fertilizer applicators using flotation tires may not be able to run between the rows using the established traffic patterns. This is permissible as long as they run half loads.

NOTE: If a controlled traffic option is chosen as part of this Soil and Water Quality System, a GIS map showing the traffic pattern, as well as bills showing the rental or purchase of RTK autosteer equipment must be presented to the DC before payment will be issued. RTK / GPS auto steer technology must be utilized throughout the life of the contract. RTK systems only will be considered. The producer will self certify that the controlled traffic plan was followed. This is subject to spot checks.

633 - Waste Utilization

Definition: Using agricultural wastes such as manure and wastewater or other organic residues for the purposes of protecting water quality, maintaining air quality, providing nutrients for crop production, and improving or maintaining soil quality. **This payment cannot be issued until the supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice is dependant on the supporting practices of the conservation system.**

Management Level I	Management Level II	Management Level III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) will be applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) Manure samples will be taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility. Biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) are taken and analyzed for each contracted field prior to receiving manure. All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas (including areas of concentrated flow in the field) as described on page 5 of OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard will be observed; NRCS will provide the participant with an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to these setback areas. Liquid manure is incorporated at time of application or within 24 hrs of application for solid manure (or maintains a cover of 50% or greater for surface application) Maintains accurate application records per field on all contracted acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) will be applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) Manure samples will be taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility. Biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) are taken and analyzed for each contracted field prior to receiving manure. All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas (including areas of concentrated flow in the field) as described on page 4 of OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard will be observed; The CNMP will include an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to these setback areas. NO manure will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground Manure is applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops). As an alternative, paths of preferential flow are disrupted prior to liquid manure application. In addition liquid manure must be incorporated into the top 3-5 inches of the soil at time of application or within 24 hrs of application for solid manure using an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement. (See 329 / 346 Definitions). Maintains accurate application records per field for all contracted acres A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed for entire operation receiving manure using the Purdue MMP software. The supporting practices must be a component of the CNMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) will be applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) Manure samples will be taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility. All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas (including areas of concentrated flow in the field) as described on page 4 of OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard will be observed; The CNMP will include an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to these setback areas. NO manure will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground All manure must be applied on a growing crop (includes cover crops) or not applied from Dec 1st to Mar 1st. Maintains accurate application records per field for all contracted acres A CNMP will be developed for entire operation receiving manure using the Purdue MMP software. The supporting practices must be a component of the CNMP. A geo-reference grid or zone nutrient management plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg for entire operation receiving manure. Geo-referenced biennial soil tests are taken and all nutrients are applied using Variable Rate Technology (VRT) according to the nutrient management plan above.

In order to receive a payment for this practice, the 633 Waste Utilization and the 590 Nutrient Management practice standards must be followed. In addition, there are other requirements under each level of Waste Utilization that must be followed as listed:

NOTE: Under Level II and Level III of this Soil and Water Quality System, a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed for the entire operation receiving manure. Under Level III a geo-referenced grid or zone nutrient management plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg for the entire operation receiving manure. CNMPs as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 633 Waste Utilization payment being issued. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. The producer will self certify that the CNMP was followed. This is subject to spot checks.

634 – Waste Transfer:

Definition: Transferring animal manure from the waste storage facility to outlying fields that have a soil test phosphorus value less than 100 lbs per acre (50ppm). This practice is to be utilized when soil test phosphorus levels are above 200 lbs per acre (100ppm) on fields typically used for manure application. If the manure being hauled is solid, use Ohio Manure Stockpiling Jobsheet. In order to receive a payment for this practice, the OH 634 Manure Transfer practice standard and records must be maintained. Recordkeeping will include such items as:

- 1) The type, nutrient content, and amount of manure transferred,
- 2) The solids percentage of the manure.
- 3) Whether the manure was transported to a different operation and if so to whom.
- 4) The date of the transfer,
- 5) The type and size of equipment used to haul the manure.
- 6) The number of loads transported.

Solid manure - (<1.9 mi = \$1.50/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.25/T) (> 5 mi = \$3.00/T) (At an application rate of 10T/ac)

Liquid manure - (> 1 mi = \$0.01/gal) (Based on 8.6 lb/gal = 233 gal/T x \$0.01 /gal = \$2.33 /T)

NOTE: Under Level II and Level III of this Soil and Water Quality System, a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed for the entire operation receiving manure. Under Level III a geo-referenced grid or zone nutrient management plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg for the entire operation receiving manure. Manure will be transported and applied according to the CNMP and Nutrient Management Plan. In addition, the producer must maintain and submit to the DC accurate hauling records. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. The producer will self certify that the CNMP was followed and that the hauling records are accurate. This is subject to spot checks.

Soil and Water Quality, System Waste Utilization (633) Self Certification Form

This form is intended to be signed by the producer prior to practice payment. The producer certifies that the practices was installed or adopted as planned. This certification is subject to review and spot checks.

Waste Utilization Level I:

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
328 Conservation Crop Rotation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels B. No back to back low residue crops (such as soybeans) were grown without a cover crop (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the crops planted in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
345 Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
590 Nutrient Management:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed B. Soil tests through the life of the contract (1 composite sample per 15 ac. every 2 yrs.) C. Maintains accurate manure and fertilizer application records per field <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Must submit copies of the soil test reports</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
633 Waste Utilization, Level I:		
<p style="text-align: center; color: red;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Manure was applied according to the OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604 B. No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) was applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) C. Manure samples were taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility D. Biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) were taken and analyzed for each contracted field prior to receiving manure. E. All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas as described on page 4 of 633 Waste Utilization practice standard were observed; The DC included an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant did not apply manure to these setback areas. F. Liquid manure was incorporated at time of application or solid manure was incorporated within 24 hrs of application (or maintained a cover of 50% or greater for surface application) (See 329 / 346 Definitions) G. Maintained accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field on all contracted acre <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Must submit a copy of current soil tests and manure application records prior to payment</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
634 Waste Transfer:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acres (100ppm) manure was transported to fields that can better utilize the nutrients. <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the fields where manure was applied</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	

Soil and Water Quality, System Waste Utilization (633) Self Certification Form

Waste Utilization Level II:

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
328 Conservation Crop Rotation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels B. No back to back low residue crops (such as soybeans) were grown without a cover crop (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the crops planted in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:		Date:
345 Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:		Date:
329–346 Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. No full width tillage was performed except to incorporate manure or fertilizer C. If surface tillage was used to incorporate fertilizer, an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), and at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less) was used to minimize burial of surface residue <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:		Date:
329-345-346 Option 3: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, MulchTill, RidgeTill: With Controlled Traffic Level I (For all high-load wheel traffic except small grain combine head and/or uses floater type combine tires that run on the row)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. No full width tillage was performed except to incorporate manure or fertilizer (vertical tillage allowed under 345) C. If surface tillage was used to incorporate fertilizer, an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), and at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less) was used to minimize burial of surface residue D. Utilized RTK automatic steering technology for all high load field traffic except the small grain combine head and/or uses floater type combine tires that run on the row. Submit bills showing the purchase or rental of RTK equipment Submit a GIS map showing the controlled traffic pattern on an aerial photo with the tillage used in each field. 		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:		Date:
329-345-346 Option 4: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, MulchTill, RidgeTill: With Controlled Traffic Level II (For all high-load wheel traffic, including small grain combine head and uses narrow combine tires that run between crop rows)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. No full width tillage was performed except to incorporate manure or fertilizer (vertical tillage allowed under 345) C. If surface tillage was used to incorporate fertilizer, an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), and at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less) was used to minimize burial of surface residue D. Utilized RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic, including small grain combine head and uses narrow combine tires that run between crop rows. Submit bills showing the purchase or rental of RTK equipment. Submit a GIS map showing the controlled traffic pattern on an aerial photo with the tillage used in each field 		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:		Date:

Waste Utilization Level II *Continued*:

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
340 Cover Crops:		
<p>A. Cover Crops (340) were utilized on a minimum of 30% of the contracted acres either on yearly basis or over the life of the contract Payment is based on acres of cover crops planted On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the location and type of cover crops planted in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
587 Structure for Water Control: (if needed)		
<p>A. Were installed on tile outlets that will have manure applied B. Were installed in cases where there has been a history of tile discharge of nutrients On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the location of the structures. Submit copies of the bills for the structures to the DC.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
554 Drainage Water Management: Required if 587 is installed		
<p>A. Practice Standard 554 Drainage Water Management was followed to manage the structures for water control.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
590 Nutrient Management:		
<p>A. Practice Standard 590 Nutrient Management was followed when applying fertilizer and manure B. A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) has been developed for entire operation receiving manure Must submit a copy of the CNMP prior to payment</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
633 Waste Utilization, Level II:		
<p>This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <p>A. Manure was applied according to the 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604 B. No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) was applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) C. Manure samples were taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility D. Biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) were taken and analyzed for each contracted field prior to receiving manure. E. All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas as described on page 4 of 633 Waste Utilization practice standard were observed; The CNMP included an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant did not apply manure to these setback areas. F. NO manure was applied on frozen or snow covered ground G. Paths of preferential flow were disrupted prior to application of liquid manure. (See 329 / 346 Definitions) H. Manure and fertilizer were applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops) or liquid manure was incorporated into the top 3-5 inches of the soil at time of application or solid manure was incorporated within 24 hrs of application using an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement. (See 329 / 346 Definitions) I. Maintained accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field on all contracted acre Must submit a copy of the manure application records prior to payment</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
634 Waste Transfer:		
<p>A. Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acres (100ppm) manure was transported to fields that can better utilize the nutrients. On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the fields where manure was applied</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	

Soil and Water Quality, System Waste Utilization (633) Self Certification Form

Waste Utilization Level III:

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
328 Conservation Crop Rotation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels B. No back to back low residue crops (such as soybeans) were grown without a cover crop (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the crops planted in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
345 Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
329–346 Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. Manure and fertilizer were applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops) or surface tillage was performed to incorporate manure or fertilizer. If tilled, an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less) was used to minimize burial of surface residue and soil structure degradation. <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
329-345-346 Option 3: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, MulchTill, RidgeTill: With Controlled Traffic Level I (For all high-load wheel traffic except small grain combine head and/or uses floater type combine tires that run on the row)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. No full width tillage was performed except to incorporate manure or fertilizer (vertical tillage allowed under 345) C. Manure and fertilizer were applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops) or surface tillage was performed to incorporate manure or fertilizer. If tilled, an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less) was used to minimize burial of surface residue and soil structure degradation. D. Utilized RTK automatic steering technology for all high load field traffic except the small grain combine head and/or uses floater type combine tires that run on the row. Submit bills showing the purchase or rental of RTK equipment Submit a GIS map showing the controlled traffic pattern on an aerial photo with the tillage used in each field. 		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
329-345-346 Option 4: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, MulchTill, RidgeTill: With Controlled Traffic Level II (For all high-load wheel traffic, including small grain combine head and uses narrow combine tires that run between crop rows)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. No full width tillage was performed except to incorporate manure or fertilizer C. Manure and fertilizer were applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops) or surface tillage was performed to incorporate manure or fertilizer. If tilled, an AerWay, Phoenix, or similar implement, set at a shallow depth (3-5 inches), at a low angle of attack (5 degrees or less) was used to minimize burial of surface residue and soil structure degradation. D. Utilized RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic, including small grain combine head and uses narrow combine tires that run between crop rows. Submit bills showing the purchase or rental of RTK equipment Submit a GIS map showing the controlled traffic pattern on an aerial photo with the tillage used in each field 		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	

Waste Utilization Level III *Continued*:

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
340 Cover Crops:		
<p>A. Cover crops were established using one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All manure was applied on a growing crop (includes cover crops) b. or a crop or cover crop was seeded within two weeks after the manure was applied c. or a slurry seeding was used during manure application <p style="text-align: center;">Payment is based on acres of cover crops planted</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the location and type of cover crops planted in each field</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
386 / 390 / 393 Field Border / Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip:		
<p>A. A herbaceous buffer has been established along all waters of the state per OH 386,390,or 393 Practice Standard</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This is a one time payment based on acres planted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the width and location of buffer.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
587 Structure for Water Control: Required if technically feasible		
<p>A. Were installed on tile outlets that will have manure applied</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the location of the structures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Submit copies of the bills for the structures to the DC.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
554 Drainage Water Management: Required if 587 is installed		
<p>A. Practice Standard 554 Drainage Water Management was followed to manage the structures for water control.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
590 Nutrient Management:		
<p>A. Practice Standard 590 Nutrient Management was followed when applying fertilizer and manure</p> <p>B. A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) has been developed for entire operation receiving manure</p> <p>C. A geo-referenced Variable Rate Technology grid or zone nutrient management plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg reflecting the other practices in the conservation management system above. Requires biennial soil tests</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Variable Rate Technology (VRT) grid or zone nutrient management plan, developed by a CCA or CPAg as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Must submit a copy of the CNMP Prior to Payment</p>		
By signing the block below, I certify that I have met the minimum criteria listed above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
Signature of CCA:	CCA Number:	Date:

Waste Utilization Level III *Continued*:

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
633 Waste Utilization, Level III:		
<p style="text-align: center;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been implemented. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <p>A. Manure was applied according to the 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604 B. No additional phosphorous (manure or commercial fertilizer) was applied on fields that have phosphorous soil test levels higher than 200 pounds per acre (100 ppm) C. Manure samples were taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility D. Biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) were taken and analyzed for each contracted field prior to receiving manure. E. All appropriate setback distances from environmentally sensitive areas as described on page 4 of 633 Waste Utilization practice standard were observed; The CNMP included an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant did not apply manure to these setback areas. F. NO manure was applied on frozen or snow covered ground G. All manure and fertilizer must be applied on a growing crop (includes cover crops) or not applied from Dec 1st to Mar 1st H. Maintained accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field on all contracted acres</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Must submit a copy of the Manure Application Records Prior to Payment</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
634 Waste Transfer:		
<p>A. Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acres (100ppm) manure was transported to fields that can better utilize the nutrients. On an aerial photo, indicate the fields where manure was applied and the corresponding soil tests</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	