



Soil and Water Quality System Waste Utilization (633)

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 initiated prior to issuing the Waste Utilization System payment.
- 2) Manure application records must be presented to the District Conservationist (DC) for review.
- 3) If the Residue and Tillage Management - Controlled Traffic option 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, a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed using the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) program and the Ohio templates for the entire operation receiving manure. The CNMP must be presented to the DC for review prior to issuing the Waste Utilization practice payment.
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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 5-10 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Potential Payment
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$5,250.00
	<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 *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 				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	\$11.00	\$8,250.00
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" The producer must make a significant change from a more intensive tillage system to receive this payment 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$11,250.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes 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"> • The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed using the 4 Rs (See Definitions Pg 5) 				
633	Waste Utilization System, Level I	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$11,250.00
	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been initiated. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <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 will be incorporated at time of application or within 24 hrs of application for solid manure) • Maintains accurate application records per field on all contracted acres 				
634	Waste Transfer	Ton	PR	\$1.79-\$4.18	\$15,000.00
	<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 = \$1.79/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.93/T) (> 5 mi = \$4.18T) (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) • If stockpiling manure, the guidelines contained in Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet must be followed. 				

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 5-10 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Potential Payment
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$5,250.00
	<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. *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. 				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	\$11.00	\$8,250.00
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" The producer must make a significant change from a more intensive tillage system to receive this payment. 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$11,250.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes 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	AC	PR	\$40.00	\$30,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes a Residue and Tillage Management Practice every year of the contract • The Interim 720 Controlled Traffic Farming Practice Standard must be followed keeping traffic lanes to 50% or less of the surface area • Must utilize RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic *This payment cannot be combined with a separate Residue and Tillage Management payment 				
340	Cover Crops	AC	PR	\$45- ** \$70	\$52,500.00
	<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 manure application (slurry seedings meet this criteria) • Participant is responsible for assuring the cover crop is established **Payment is based on the type of cover crop utilized, the method of seeding and the acres of cover crops established 				
587	Structure for Water Control (or (656) Constructed Wetland)	NUM	PR	\$792-\$1556	\$15,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is recommended on all tile outlets that will have manure applied (where feasible as determined by an engineer) • 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 				
327-386 390-393	Conservation Cover / Field Border Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip See Definitions for details	AC	PR	\$190-\$400	*\$15,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A herbaceous buffer will be established along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands *Payment is based on the acres established. This is a one time payment for newly established buffers Calculation based on 5% of 750 acres x \$400 / ac 				

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

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

590	Nutrient Management	AC	PR	N/A	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed using the 4 Rs (See definitions Pg 5) Urease Inhibitors will be applied with UAN or Urea that is surface applied in the spring. 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 style="text-align: center; color: red;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been initiated. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <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. A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed for entire operation receiving manure using the Purdue MMP software and the Ohio templates. The supporting practices must be a component of the CNMP. The CNMP will include an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to these setback areas. 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. NO manure or fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground Manure will be 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 1-5 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 				
634	Waste Transfer (If high P levels)	Ton	PR	\$1.79 – \$4.18	\$15,000.00
	<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 = \$1.79/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.93/T) (> 5 mi = \$4.18/T) Liquid manure - (> 1 mi = \$0.01/gal) (Based on 8.6 lb/gal = 233 gal/T x \$0.01 /gal = \$2.33 /T) If stockpiling manure, the guidelines contained in Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet must be followed. 				

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 on an aerial photo. This is subject to spot checks.



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

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 or MulchTill as a stand alone practice, or can combine it with Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF). If the controlled traffic option is chosen, a geo-referenced map of each field must be developed showing the traffic pattern for all high load traffic. RTK / GPS self steer technology must be utilized throughout the life of the contract. RTK systems only will be considered.

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 MulchTill 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 MulchTill was used each year of the contract. The proposed traffic pattern can be planned using the Ohio Controlled Traffic Design Tool or similar method. The Ohio Interim Controlled Traffic Farming practice standard must be followed to receive a payment for CTF.

For the purposes of this Soil and Water Quality System: In a NoTill cropping system manure and fertilizer must be applied to a growing crop / cover crop or strip tilled, banded or injected. In a MulchTill system manure and fertilizer can be applied as listed for the NoTill system above or it must be incorporated.

345 – Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill 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, legumes and brassicas 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 a minimum of 30%-50% of the contracted acres over the life of the contract.



Payment is based on the type of cover crop utilized and the acres of cover crops established. 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.



327 / 386 - Conservation Cover / Field Border 390 / 393 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip

Definition: Establishing a vegetative buffer along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes and wetlands.

In order to receive payment for this supporting practice, a herbaceous buffer must be newly established as per the 327, 386, 390 or 393 practice standards along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands. 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.

This practice is strongly encouraged but not a required practices for this 590 Nutrient Management Conservation System. These can be installed if feasible as determined by an NRCS or ODNR engineer. The appropriate number of structures can be added to the contract. Payment will vary depending on the size of the structure needed. This is a one time payment for installing the structure. Structures must be managed according to practice standard 554 Drainage Water Management (see below).



554 - Drainage Water Management

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

This practice is a required practices if 587 Structures for Water Control were contracted (see above). 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 each structure newly installed. 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.



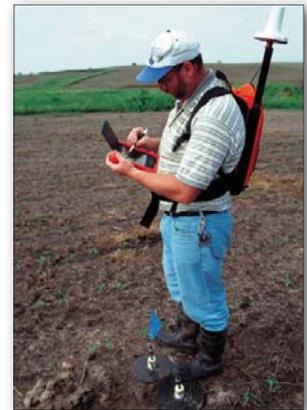
Soil Testing - Definition: A soil test is the analysis of a soil sample to determine nutrient content, composition and other characteristics. Tests are usually performed to measure pH, fertility and indicate deficiencies that need to be remedied.

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.

Nutrient Management Plan

Definition: A plan that documents the **right source**, the **right rate**, the **right timing** and the **right placement (4-Rs of Nutrient Management)** of nutrients and soil amendments. The 590 Nutrient Management practice standard is the guidance to be used in developing the plan. **In Ohio, the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) will be used to develop CNMPs, Nutrient Management Plans and Precision Nutrient Management Plans utilizing the Ohio templates.** 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 improve the physical, chemical and biological condition of soil.

NOTE: The nutrient management plan should incorporate the supporting practices of this conservation system. The producer and the CCA or CPAg will certify annually that the nutrient management plan is being followed. This is subject to spot checks.



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.

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 the same set of wheel tracks year after year. The result limits compaction to the wheel tracks and reduces soil compaction outside of the tracks for improved water infiltration and crop growth. The Interim 720 Controlled Traffic Farming Practice Standard must be followed keeping traffic lanes to 50% or less of the surface area.

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 tractor on a coarse textured soil under dry conditions would suffer very little by compaction. Whereas that same tractor across a heavy moist soil can cause a great deal of compaction.



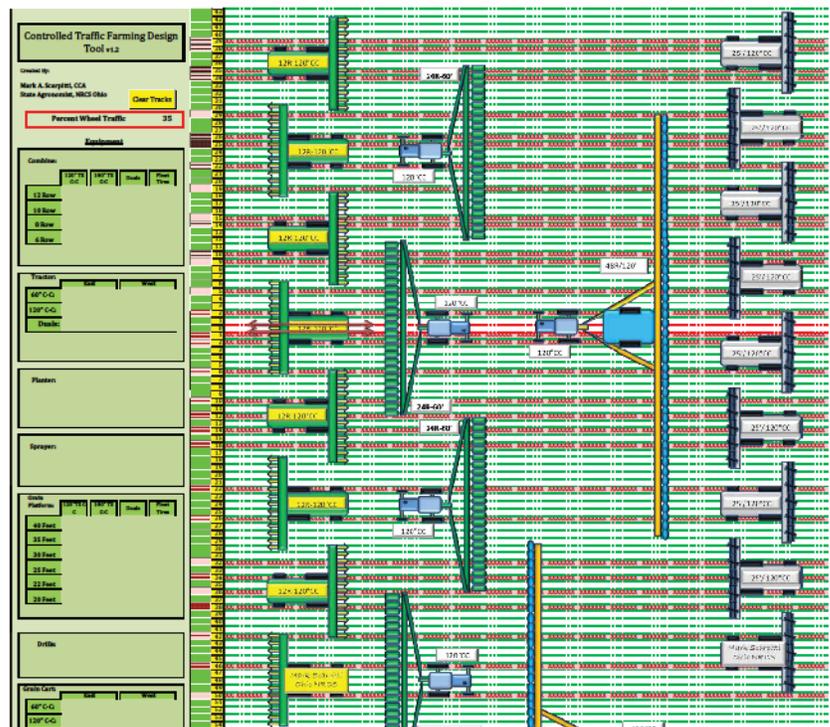
It is best to use the permanent wheel tracks for all field operations if you are serious about controlling compaction. Studies have shown that in conventional farming, up to 85% of the field becomes compacted from heavy machinery. Compaction causes decreased soil infiltration, a decrease in the air and water holding capacity in the soil, higher water runoff and soil erosion, and decreased yields.

Controlled Traffic Farming requires modifying equipment so that tire spacing center to center match, allowing tires to run on the same permanent wheel tracks. Operators must commit to driving down the same tramlines for each field operation year after year. The most effective way is to use a RTK satellite guided autosteer system that ensures accuracy to within an inch.

In order to be eligible for a payment under this practice, a RTK system must be utilized. All high load traffic must utilize the established tramlines. 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 and RTK guides systems must be utilized for these operations.

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. 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.



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 initiated. This is because this practice is dependent on the supporting practices of the conservation system. 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:

Management Level I	Management Level II
<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) • Maintains accurate application records per field on all contracted acres • If stockpiling manure, the guidelines contained in Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet must be followed. 	<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. • A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed for entire operation receiving manure using the Purdue MMP software and the Ohio templates. The supporting practices must be a component of the CNMP. The CNMP will include an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant will not apply manure to these setback areas. • 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. • NO manure or fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground • Manure will be 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 • If stockpiling manure, the guidelines contained in Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet must be followed.

NOTE: Under Level II of this Soil and Water Quality System, a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed for the entire operation receiving manure. 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 = \$1.79/T) (2 - 4.9 mi = \$2.93/T) (> 5 mi = \$4.18/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 of this Soil and Water Quality System, a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be developed 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:		
<p>A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels</p> <p>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)</p> <p>C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle</p> <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:		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. 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:		
<p>A. The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard was followed using the 4 Rs (right source, right rate, right timing, right placement)</p> <p>B. Soil tests through the life of the contract (1 composite sample per 15 ac. every 2 yrs.)</p> <p>C. Maintained accurate manure and fertilizer application records per field</p> <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 initiated. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <p>A. Manure was applied according to the OH 633 Waste Utilization practice standard and OCES Bulletin 604</p> <p>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)</p> <p>C. Manure samples were taken and analyzed with each emptying cycle of a storage facility</p> <p>D. Biennial soil tests (every 2 yrs) were taken and analyzed for each contracted field prior to receiving manure.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>F. Liquid manure was incorporated at time of application or solid manure was incorporated within 24 hrs of application</p> <p>G. Maintained accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field on all contracted acre</p> <p>H. If stockpiling manure, the guidelines contained in Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet were followed.</p> <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:		
<p>A. Where soil test phosphorous levels are above 200 lbs per acres (100ppm) manure was transported</p> <p>B. When stockpiled manure, the Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet guidelines were followed</p> <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:		
<p>A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels</p> <p>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)</p> <p>C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle</p> <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:		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. 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:		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p>B. Utilized non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill.</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. 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 CTF		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p>B. No full width tillage was performed (except for 345)</p> <p>C. Manure and fertilizer were applied to a growing crop (includes cover crops) or banded, injected, strip tilled, or lightly incorporated</p> <p>D. The Ohio Interim Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF) practice standard was followed and RTK automatic steering technology was utilized for high load field traffic</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">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</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:	

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. The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard was followed using the 4 Rs (right source, right rated, right timing, right placement) 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 initiated. 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 includes an aerial photo delineating all setbacks for fields receiving manure. The participant did not apply manure to these setback areas. F. NO manure or fertilizer 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. (See 329 / 346 Definitions) I. Maintained accurate application records for manure and commercial fertilizer per field on all contracted acre J. If stockpiling manure, the guidelines contained in Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet were followed. 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 B. When stockpiled manure, the Ohio (634) Waste Transfer Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet guidelines were followed 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:	