

2012 EQIP Organic Initiative Practice List and National Organic Program Rules Correlation Matrix

A. CROPLAND (row crop, orchard, etc)						
NOP Rule	<u>National Organic Program (NOP) Requirement</u>	NRCS Resource Concern Category	Sub Resource Concern	NRCS Practices to Consider	Definition, Purposes and Guidance Specific to Organic Operations	Payment Schedule Considerations
205.202	Land Requirements: (c) Have distinct, defined boundaries and buffer zones such as runoff diversions to prevent the unintended application of a prohibited substance to the crop or contact with a prohibited substance applied to adjoining land that is not under organic management.	Plant Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant Productivity, Health and Vigor 	327 Conservation cover 380 Windbreak and Shelterbelt Establishment 386 Field Borders 390 Riparian Herbaceous Buffer 391 Riparian Forest Buffer 393 Filter Strips 422 Hedgerow Planting 650 Windbreak and Shelterbelt Renovation	Establish physical barriers and increase distances between organic and nonorganic crops to protect against airborne or surface contamination by prohibited substances or other nonorganic operations.	Consider increased cost associated with planting material, such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc., which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation.
205.203	Soil fertility and crop nutrient management standard: (a) The producer must select and implement tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of soil and minimize soil erosion.	Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheet and Rill Erosion Wind Erosion Gully Erosion 	311 Alley Cropping 327 Conservation Cover 328 Conservation Crop Rotation 329 Residue and Tillage Management - No Till 330 Contour Farming 331 Contour Orchards and other Fruit Areas 332 Contour Buffer Strip 340 Cover Crop 342 Critical Area Planting 344 Residue and Tillage Management – Seasonal 345 Residue and Tillage Management - Mulch Till, 346 Residue and Tillage Management - Ridge Till 362 Diversion 380 Windbreak and Shelterbelt Establishment 386 Field Border 393 Filter Strip 410 Grade Stabilization Structure 412 Grassed Waterway 423 Hillside Ditch 449 Irrigation Water Management 484 Mulching 557 Row Arrangement 585 Strip Cropping 588 Cross Wind Ridges 589 Cross Wind Trap Strips 600 Terrace 601 Vegetation Barriers 603 Herbaceous wind Barriers 638 Water and Sediment Control Basin 650 Windbreak and Shelterbelt Renovation	Develop a system of conservation practices that address all forms of erosion to meet the minimum treatment level as described in the FOTG. Utilize NRCS assessment tools to evaluate current and proposed alternatives.	Include incurred costs associated with implementation of these practices in order to meet NOP Regulations related to Prohibited and Allowed Substances, e.g. seed, fertilizer, soil amendments, etc.

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205.203	<p>Soil fertility and crop nutrient management standard: (b) The producer must manage crop nutrients and soil fertility through rotations, cover crops, and the application of plant and animal materials; (c) The producer must manage plant and animal materials to maintain or improve soil organic matter content in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances.</p>	Soil Condition Water Quality	<p>Contaminants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal waste from Organics N-P-K • Commercial Fertilizer N-P-K <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Groundwater • Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Surface Water • Excessive Salinity in Groundwater • Excessive Salinity in Surface Water • Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water • Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Groundwater • Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Surface Water 	<p>311 Alley Cropping 317 Composting Facility 328 Conservation Crop Rotation 329 Residue and Tillage Management, No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed 340 Cover Crops, 345 Residue and Tillage Management (Mulch Till) 346 Residue and Tillage Management (Ridge Till) 393 Filter Strip 554 Drainage Water Management 590 Nutrient Management</p>	<p>Implement a nutrient management system that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • realistic yield goal • nutrient budget • mineralization rates • soil biological activity <p>when developing conservation alternatives to reduce impacts on water quality.</p>	<p>Include incurred costs associated with implementation of these practices in order to meet NOP Regulations related to Prohibited and Allowed Substances, e.g. seed, fertilizer, soil amendments, etc.</p>
205.204	<p>Seeds and planting stock practice standard. (a) The producer must use organically grown seeds, annual seedlings, and planting stock.</p>	Plant Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants not adapted or suited • Productivity, Health, and Vigor 	<p>The NRCS EQIP program does not support practices or activities for the planting or establishment of production crops:</p> <p><i>515.81 Eligible Conservation Practices</i> <i>B. Ineligible Practices. Ineligible conservation practices are those:</i> (i) <i>Where the sole purpose is to enhance production without an identifiable conservation benefit or natural resource concern.</i></p> <p>EQIP program does support use of approved planting material to support NRCS approved vegetative conservation practices. For these scenarios, NRCS practice design and plant/seed selections must also conform to NOP requirements for use of organically grown seeds, seedlings and planting materials.</p>	<p>All seeding practices need to support alternatives and practice design for organically approved seed and planting stock. See also exceptions to NOP rule per 205.204(a).</p>	<p>Consider increased cost associated with planting material, such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc., which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation.</p>

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205.205	<p>Crop rotation practice standard. The producer must implement a crop rotation including but not limited to sod, cover crops, green manure crops, and catch crops that provide the following functions that are applicable to the operation:</p> <p>(a) Maintain or improve soil organic matter content; (b) Provide for pest management in annual and perennial crops; (c) Manage deficient or excess plant nutrients; and (d) Provide erosion control.</p>	Soil erosion Soil condition Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Soil Erosion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ephemeral Gully ○ Irrigation Induced ○ Sheet and Rill ○ Wind • <u>Soil Condition:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compaction ○ Organic Matter Depletion • <u>Water Quality:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Groundwater ○ Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Surface Water ○ Excessive Salinity in Groundwater ○ Excessive Salinity in Surface Water ○ Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water ○ Harmful Temperatures of Surface Water 	311 Alley Cropping 327 Conservation Cover 328 Conservation Crop rotation, 329 Residue and Tillage Management - No Till, 330 Contour Farming 332 Contour Buffer Strips 340 Cover Crops, 345 Residue and Tillage Management - Mulch Till, 346 Residue and Tillage Management - Ridge Till, 590 Nutrient Management, 595 Integrated Pest Management	Planned rotation should included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops grown in a planned recurring sequence to minimize pest • Crops adapted to the climate, region, • Crops planted for cover or nutrient enhancement and cycling • Crops selected to produce enough biomass to reduce erosion and increase soil organic matter 	Consider cost associated with acquisition of technical knowledge, which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation. Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.
205.206	<p>Crop pest, weed, and disease management practice standard.</p> <p>(a) The producer must use management practices to prevent crop pests, weeds, and diseases (b) Pest problems may be controlled through mechanical or physical methods per NOP rules. (b) Pest problems may be controlled through mechanical or physical methods including but not limited to: (1) Augmentation or introduction of predators or parasites of the pest species (2) Development of habitat for natural enemies of pests (3) Nonsynthetic controls such as lures, traps, and repellents (c) Weed problems may be controlled through: (1) Mulching with fully biodegradable materials; (2) Mowing (3) Livestock grazing (4) Hand weeding and mechanical cultivation (5) Flame, heat, or electrical means</p>	Plant Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants not adapted or suited • Productivity, Health, and Vigor 	327 Conservation Cover 328 Conservation Crop rotation 340 Cover Crops 386 Field Boarder 390 Riparian Herbaceous Cover 391 Riparian Forest Buffer 422 Hedgerow Planting 484 Mulching 595 Integrated Pest Management	Implement a system of practices to mitigate pest pressures that focuses on prevention, avoidance and monitoring.	Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.

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	(6) Plastic or other synthetic mulches: Provided that, they are removed from the field at the end of the growing or harvest season. (d) Disease problems may be controlled through: (1) Management practices which suppress the spread of disease organisms; or (2) Application of nonsynthetic biological, botanical, or mineral inputs.					

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B. PASTURE LAND (dairy, cow/calf/stocker/goats/sheep)						
NOP Rule	<u>National Organic Program (NOP) Requirement</u>	NRCS Resource Concern Category	Sub Resource Concern	NRCS Practices to Consider	Definition, Purposes and Guidance Specific to Organic Operations	Payment Schedule Considerations
205.202	<p>Land Requirements: (c) Have distinct, defined boundaries and buffer zones such as runoff diversions to prevent the unintended application of a prohibited substance to the crop or contact with a prohibited substance applied to adjoining land that is not under organic management.</p>	Plant Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity, Health, and Vigor 	<p>380 Windbreak and Shelterbelt Establishment 382 Fence 386 Field Borders 390 Riparian Herbaceous Buffer 391 Riparian Forest Buffer 393 Filter Strips 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 650 Windbreak and Shelterbelt Renovation</p>	<p>Establish physical barriers /distances between organic and nonorganic crops to protect against contamination from prohibited substances.</p> <p>Fencing materials must meet NOP standards (nontreated wood post).</p> <p>Plant materials (organic sources if available) and fertilizer must meet NOP.</p>	<p>Consider increased cost associated with planting material, such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc., which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation. Nontraditional fencing materials may also result in additional cost.</p>
205.203	<p>Soil fertility and crop nutrient management standard: (d) A producer may manage crop nutrients and soil fertility to maintain or improve soil organic matter content in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances</p> <p>(e) The producer must not use: (1) Any fertilizer or composted plant and animal material that contains a synthetic substance not included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production; (2) Sewage sludge (biosolids) as defined in 40 CFR Part 503; and (3) Burning as a means of disposal for crop residues produced on the operation: Except, that, burning may be used to suppress the spread of disease or to stimulate seed germination.</p>	Soil Condition Water Quality	<p>Contaminants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal waste from Organics N-P-K • Commercial Fertilizer N-P-K • Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Groundwater • Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Surface Water • Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water • Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Groundwater • Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Surface Water 	<p>528 Prescribed Grazing 512 Pasture and Hayland Planting 590 Nutrient Management</p>	<p>Implement a nutrient management system that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • realistic yield goal • nutrient budget • mineralization rates • soil biological activity <p>when developing conservation alternatives to reduce impacts on water quality.</p>	<p>Include estimated incurred costs associated with implementation of this practice such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc. Consider increased cost associated with planting material that may need to be certified for use with an organic operation. Consider Forgone Income cost category for land taken out of production tied to average yield loss.</p>

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205.204	<p>Seeds and planting stock practice standard.</p> <p>(a) The producer must use organically grown seeds, annual seedlings, and planting stock.</p>	Plant Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants not adapted or suited • Productivity, Health, and Vigor 	<p>The NRCS EQIP program does not support practices or activities for the planting or establishment of production crops:</p> <p><i>515.81 Eligible Conservation Practices</i> <i>B. Ineligible Practices. Ineligible conservation practices are those:</i> <i>(i) Where the sole purpose is to enhance production without an identifiable conservation benefit or natural resource concern.</i></p> <p>EQIP program does support use of approved planting material to support NRCS approved vegetative conservation practices. For these scenarios, NRCS practice design and plant/seed selections must also conform to NOP requirements for use of organically grown seeds, seedlings and planting materials.</p>	<p>All seeding practices need to support alternatives and practice design for organically approved seed and planting stock. See also exceptions to NOP rule per 205.204(a).</p>	<p>Consider increased cost associated with planting material, such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc., which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation.</p>
205.206	<p>Crop pest, weed, and disease management practice standard.</p> <p>(b) Pest problems may be controlled through mechanical or physical methods including but not limited to: (1) Augmentation or introduction of predators or parasites of the pest species (2) Development of habitat for natural enemies of pests (3) Nonsynthetic controls such as lures, traps, and repellents (c) Weed problems may be controlled through: (1) Mulching with fully biodegradable materials; (2) Mowing (3) Livestock grazing (4) Hand weeding and mechanical cultivation</p>	Plant Condition	<p>Plants not adapted or suited Productivity, Health, and Vigor Noxious and Invasive Plants</p>	<p>314 Brush Management 315 Herbaceous Weed Control 338 Prescribed Burning 422 Hedgerow Planting 511 Forage Harvest Management 512 Pasture and Hayland Planting 528 Prescribed Grazing 595 Integrated Pest Management</p>	<p>Establish forage base and prescribed grazing method that recycles nutrients and/or produces nitrogen. Implement a nutrient management system that address forage nutrient needs by applying the right source, at the right time, at the right rate, and the right placement within NOP Rules. Fencing materials must meet NOP standards (non-treated wood post). Plant materials (organic sources if available) and fertilized must meet NOP.</p>	<p>Consider cost associated with acquisition of technical knowledge, which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation.</p> <p>Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.</p>

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	<p>(5) Flame, heat, or electrical means (6) Plastic or other synthetic mulches: Provided that, they are removed from the field at the end of the growing or harvest season. (d) Disease problems may be controlled through: (1) Management practices which suppress the spread of disease organisms; or (2) Application of nonsynthetic biological, botanical, or mineral inputs.</p>					
205.236	<p>Origin of Livestock practice standard</p> <p>(a) Livestock products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be from livestock under continuous organic management from the last third of gestation or hatching</p>	No related NRCS Resource Concern	N/A	<p>The NRCS EQIP program does not support practices or activities related to the origin of livestock. NRCS conservation practices address the environmental impacts that raising livestock on pasture would have.</p> <p><i>515.81 Eligible Conservation Practices</i> <i>B. Ineligible Practices. Ineligible conservation practices are those:</i> <i>(i) Where the sole purpose is to enhance production without an identifiable conservation benefit or natural resource concern.</i></p> <p>EQIP program does support use of approved planting material to support NRCS approved vegetative conservation practices. For these scenarios, NRCS practice design and plant/seed selections must also conform to NOP requirements for use of organically grown seeds, seedlings and planting materials.</p>		

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205.237	<p>Livestock Feed (a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must provide livestock with a total feed ration composed of agricultural products, including pasture and forage, that are organically produced</p>	No related NRCS Resource Concern	N/A	<p>The NRCS EQIP program does not support practices or activities related to the origin of livestock. NRCS conservation practices address the environmental impacts that raising livestock on pasture would have.</p> <p><i>515.81 Eligible Conservation Practices</i> <i>B. Ineligible Practices. Ineligible conservation practices are those:</i> <i>(i) Where the sole purpose is to enhance production without an identifiable conservation benefit or natural resource concern.</i></p> <p>EQIP program does support use of approved planting material to support NRCS approved vegetative conservation practices. For these scenarios, NRCS practice design and plant/seed selections must also conform to NOP requirements for use of organically grown seeds, seedlings and planting materials.</p>		
205.238	<p>Livestock health care practice standard. (a) The producer must establish and maintain preventive livestock health care practices, including: (3) Establishment of appropriate housing, pasture conditions, and sanitation practices to minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites; (4) Provision of conditions which allow for exercise, freedom of movement, and reduction of stress appropriate to the species;</p>	Animals Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed & Forage • Inadequate Shelter • Inadequate Stock Water 	316 Animal Mortality Facility 317 Composting Facility 338 Prescribed Burning 355 Well Water Testing 373 Pond 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment 381 Silvopasture Establishment 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 511 Forage Harvest Management 512 Forage and Biomass Planting 516 Pipeline 528 Prescribed Grazing 561 Heavy Use Area Protection 574 Spring Development 575 Animal Trails and Walkways 578 Stream Crossing 614 Watering Facility	Grazing management plan should include those practices and activities that improve pasture conditions to minimize conditions for pest populations to develop, and prevent over grazing.	<p>Include additional cost of using materials that are on the NOP Approved Materials List.</p> <p>Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.</p>

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				642 Water Well 650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation		
205.239	<p>Livestock living conditions (a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must establish and maintain livestock living conditions which accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including: (1) Access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, and direct sunlight suitable to the species, its stage of production, the climate, and the environment (2) Access to pasture for ruminants (4) Shelter designed to allow for: (i) Natural maintenance, comfort behaviors, and opportunity to exercise; (ii) Temperature level, ventilation, and air circulation suitable to the species</p>	Animals Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed & Forage • Inadequate Shelter • Inadequate Stock Water 	316 Animal Mortality Facility 317 Composting Facility 338 Prescribed Burning 355 Well Water Testing 373 Pond 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment 381 Silvopasture Establishment 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 511 Forage Harvest Management 512 Forage and Biomass Planting 516 Pipeline 528 Prescribed Grazing 561 Heavy Use Area Protection 574 Spring Development 575 Animal Trails and Walkways 578 Stream Crossing 614 Watering Facility 642 Water Well 650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Grazing management plan should include those practices and activities that improve pasture conditions to minimize conditions for pest populations to develop, and prevent over grazing.	Include additional cost of using materials that are on the NOP Approved Materials List. Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.
205.240	<p>Pasture practice standard. The producer of an organic livestock operation must, for all ruminant livestock on the operation, demonstrate through auditable records in the organic system plan, a functioning management plan for pasture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producers must provide pasture in compliance with §205.239(a)(2) • Manage pasture to comply with the requirements of: §205.237(c)(2), </p>	Animals Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed & Forage • Inadequate Shelter • Inadequate Stock Water 	316 Animal Mortality Facility 317 Composting Facility 338 Prescribed Burning 355 Well Water Testing 373 Pond 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment 381 Silvopasture Establishment 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 511 Forage Harvest Management 512 Forage and Biomass Planting	Grazing plan needs to provide documentation to demonstrate that DMI requirements are being met and include a rotation plan that will minimize conditions for pest populations to develop, and prevent over grazing.	Consider cost associated with acquisition of technical knowledge, to implement grazing plan to meet NOP requirements Include additional cost of using materials that are

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annually provide a minimum of 30 percent of a ruminant's dry matter intake (DMI), on average, over the course of the grazing season(s); §205.238(a)(3), • Minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites; and §205.239(e) to refrain from putting soil or water quality at risk. 			516 Pipeline 528 Prescribed Grazing 561 Heavy Use Area Protection 574 Spring Development 575 Animal Trails and Walkways 578 Stream Crossing 614 Watering Facility 642 Water Well 650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation		on the NOP Approved Materials List. Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.

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Rangeland						
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205.203	<p>Soil fertility and crop nutrient management standard: (d) A producer may manage crop nutrients and soil fertility to maintain or improve soil organic matter content in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances</p> <p>(e) The producer must not use: (1) Any fertilizer or composted plant and animal material that contains a synthetic substance not included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production; (2) Sewage sludge (biosolids) as defined in 40 CFR Part 503; and (3) Burning as a means of disposal for crop residues produced on the operation: Except, that, burning may be used to suppress the spread of disease or to stimulate seed germination.</p>	Soil Condition Water Quality	<p>Contaminants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal waste from Organics N-P-K • Commercial Fertilizer N-P-K • Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Groundwater • Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Surface Water • Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water • Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Groundwater • Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Surface Water 	<p>528 Prescribed Grazing 550 Range Planting 590 Nutrient Management</p>	<p>Implement a nutrient management system that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • realistic yield goal • nutrient budget • mineralization rates • soil biological activity <p>When developing conservation alternatives to reduce impacts on water quality.</p>	<p>Include estimated incurred costs associated with implementation of this practice such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc. Consider increased cost associated with planting material that may need to be certified for use with an organic operation. Consider Forgone Income cost category for land taken out of production tied to average yield loss.</p>
205.204	<p>Seeds and planting stock practice standard. (a) The producer must use organically grown seeds, annual seedlings, and planting stock.</p>	Plant Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants not adapted or suited • Productivity, Health, and Vigor 	<p>The NRCS EQIP program does not support practices or activities for the planting or establishment of production crops:</p> <p><i>515.81 Eligible Conservation Practices</i> <i>B. Ineligible Practices. Ineligible conservation practices are those:</i> <i>(i) Where the sole purpose is to enhance production without an identifiable conservation benefit or natural resource concern.</i></p> <p>EQIP program does support use of approved planting material to support NRCS approved vegetative conservation practices. For these scenarios, NRCS practice design and plant/seed selections must also conform to NOP requirements for use of organically grown seeds, seedlings and planting materials.</p>	<p>All seeding practices need to support alternatives and practice design for organically approved seed and planting stock. See also exceptions to NOP rule per 205.204(a).</p>	<p>Consider increased cost associated with planting material, such as seed, fertilizer, amendments, etc., which may need to be certified for use with an organic operation.</p>

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205.237	<p>Livestock Feed</p> <p>(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must provide livestock with a total feed ration composed of agricultural products, including pasture and forage, that are organically produced</p>	No related NRCS Resource Concern	N/A	<p>The NRCS EQIP program does not support practices or activities related to the origin of livestock. NRCS conservation practices address the environmental impacts that raising livestock on pasture would have.</p> <p><i>515.81 Eligible Conservation Practices</i> <i>B. Ineligible Practices. Ineligible conservation practices are those:</i> <i>(i) Where the sole purpose is to enhance production without an identifiable conservation benefit or natural resource concern.</i></p> <p>EQIP program does support use of approved planting material to support NRCS approved vegetative conservation practices. For these scenarios, NRCS practice design and plant/seed selections must also conform to NOP requirements for use of organically grown seeds, seedlings and planting materials.</p>		

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Rangeland						
NOP Rule	<u>National Organic Program (NOP) Requirement</u>	NRCs Resource Concern Category	Sub Resource Concern	NRCs Practices to Consider	Definition, Purposes and Guidance Specific to Organic Operations	Payment Schedule Considerations
205.238	<p>Livestock health care practice standard.</p> <p>(a) The producer must establish and maintain preventive livestock health care practices, including:</p> <p>(3) Establishment of appropriate housing, pasture conditions, and sanitation practices to minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites;</p> <p>(4) Provision of conditions which allow for exercise, freedom of movement, and reduction of stress appropriate to the species;</p>	Animals Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed & Forage • Inadequate Shelter • Inadequate Stock Water 	316 Animal Mortality Facility 317 Composting Facility 338 Prescribed Burning 355 Well Water Testing 373 Pond 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment 381 Silvopasture Establishment 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 511 Forage Harvest Management 516 Pipeline 528 Prescribed Grazing 550 Range Planting 561 Heavy Use Area Protection 574 Spring Development 575 Animal Trails and Walkways 578 Stream Crossing 614 Watering Facility 642 Water Well 650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Grazing management plan should include those practices and activities that improve pasture conditions to minimize conditions for pest populations to develop, and prevent over grazing.	<p>Include additional cost of using materials that are on the NOP Approved Materials List.</p> <p>Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.</p>
205.239	<p>Livestock living conditions</p> <p>(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must establish and maintain livestock living conditions which accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including:</p> <p>(1) Access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, and direct sunlight suitable to the species, its stage of production, the climate, and the environment</p> <p>(2) Access to pasture for ruminants</p> <p>(4) Shelter designed to allow for:</p> <p>(i) Natural maintenance, comfort behaviors, and opportunity to exercise;</p> <p>(ii) Temperature level, ventilation, and air circulation suitable to the species</p>	Animals Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed & Forage • Inadequate Shelter • Inadequate Stock Water 	316 Animal Mortality Facility 317 Composting Facility 338 Prescribed Burning 355 Well Water Testing 373 Pond 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment 381 Silvopasture Establishment 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 511 Forage Harvest Management 516 Pipeline 528 Prescribed Grazing 550 Range Planting 561 Heavy Use Area Protection 574 Spring Development 575 Animal Trails and Walkways 578 Stream Crossing 614 Watering Facility 642 Water Well 650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Grazing management plan should include those practices and activities that improve pasture conditions to minimize conditions for pest populations to develop, and prevent over grazing.	<p>Include additional cost of using materials that are on the NOP Approved Materials List.</p> <p>Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.</p>

2012 EQIP Organic Initiative Practice List and National Organic Program Rules Correlation Matrix

Rangeland						
NOP Rule	<u>National Organic Program (NOP) Requirement</u>	NRCs Resource Concern Category	Sub Resource Concern	NRCs Practices to Consider	Definition, Purposes and Guidance Specific to Organic Operations	Payment Schedule Considerations
205.240	<p>Pasture practice standard. The producer of an organic livestock operation must, for all ruminant livestock on the operation, demonstrate through auditable records in the organic system plan, a functioning management plan for pasture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producers must provide pasture in compliance with §205.239(a)(2) • Manage pasture to comply with the requirements of: §205.237(c)(2), • annually provide a minimum of 30 percent of a ruminant's dry matter intake (DMI), on average, over the course of the grazing season(s); §205.238(a)(3), • Minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites; and §205.239(e) to refrain from putting soil or water quality at risk. 	Animals Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed & Forage • Inadequate Shelter • Inadequate Stock Water 	316 Animal Mortality Facility 317 Composting Facility 338 Prescribed Burning 355 Well Water Testing 373 Pond 380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment 381 Silvopasture Establishment 422 Hedgerow Planting 472 Access Control 511 Forage Harvest Management 516 Pipeline 528 Prescribed Grazing 550 Range Planting 561 Heavy Use Area Protection 574 Spring Development 575 Animal Trails and Walkways 578 Stream Crossing 614 Watering Facility 642 Water Well 650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Grazing plan needs to provide documentation to demonstrate that DMI requirements are being met and include a rotation plan that will minimize conditions for pest populations to develop, and prevent over grazing.	Consider cost associated with acquisition of technical knowledge, to implement grazing plan to meet NOP requirements Include additional cost of using materials that are on the NOP Approved Materials List. Consideration should be given for additional cost of using prevention, avoidance and monitoring activities that are part of an IPM plan.