

2002 Hudson River Basin EQIP Ranking Sheet

Producer Name:			
		14 digit Hydrologic Unit Code:	
Number of Animal Units to be Treated <i>**IMPORTANT**</i>:			
Acres in Treatment Area			Cropland:
			Permanent Hayland:
			Pastureland:
			Forestland:
Resource Concern:			Point Scale:
Location Factors:			Point Rating:
L1 Community Designated Wellhead	Documented contamination-200 points, potential risk-100 points		200
L2 Private Water Supply: spring, wellhead, well	Documented contamination-100 points; potential risk -50 points		100
L3 Proposed practice(s) will	protect known and/or recorded cultural resources		30
Total Location Factor Points:			
Animal or Animal Waste Issues:			
A1 Agricultural Waste storage to be constructed. Producer must agree to terms of check list attached to receive cost-shares.	Use corresponding score from Table 1 according to number of Animal Units treated and likelihood of impact to water quality		400
A2 Construction site for manure storage	Due to construction site limitations, a) a liner is needed for in-ground storage (200 points) b) a concrete storage is needed (400 points)		400
A3 Milkhouse waste	Milkhouse waste will be treated Yes or no		200
A4 Silo leachate	Bunker and/or upright silo 100% needed silos - 200 points 50-99% of needed silos – 100 points		200
A5 Barnyard/Livestock Concentration Area to be treated:	Use corresponding score from Table 2 according to number of Animal Units treated and distance to water body.		200
A6a Plan Extent	Farmer has never applied any animal waste system component with or without cost-shares that met our standards and specs and will plan and apply whole animal waste system. (300 points) (Needed components are outlined in contract)		300
A6b Plan Extent	Farmer has previously installed some animal waste system components that meet our standards and specs and are less than 10 years old (practice lifespan) - needs structural practice(s) to complete whole agricultural waste management system. Can include requests involving infrastructure expansion needs due to herd increases. Count only extra animal units. (Needed components are outlined in contract)		200
Total Animal/Waste Points:			

Nutrient and pest management			
N1 Nutrient Management	<p>Points based upon% of total cropland (includes rotated hayland), permanent hayland or fruits and vegetables receiving manure/nutrients on farm:</p> <p>100% of total cropland - 150 points 50-99% of total cropland - 100 points 10-49% of total cropland - 75 points plus 100% of total permanent hayland – 100 points 50-99% of total permanent hayland – 75 points 10-49% of total permanent hayland – 50 plus 100% of total fruit and vegetable land – 125 points 50-99% of total fruit and vegetable land – 90 points 10-49% of total fruit and vegetable land – 70 points</p>	375	
N2 Integrated Pest Management Plan to be implemented:	<p>Points based upon% of total cropland treated on farm:</p> <p>100% of total cropland/hayland treated - 50 points 50-99% of total cropland/hayland treated - 25 points 10-49% of total cropland/hayland treated - 10 points plus 100% of total fruit and vegetable land – 75 points 50-99% of total fruit and vegetable land – 50 points 10-49% of total fruit and vegetable land – 25 points</p>	155	
Total Nutrient Management Points:			
Excessive Soil Erosion Issues:			
S1 Treatment will reduce Sheet and rill erosion on contracted area from:	<p>a. More than 2T to T or less (Acres of cropland treated) x 10 pts b. Less than 2T to T or less (Acres of cropland treated) x 5 pts</p>		
S2 Treatment will address concentrated flow/gully erosion on contracted area	1 point per ton soil lost		
S3 Forest erosion	2 points per ton active forest erosion controlled		
Total Soil Erosion Points:			
Grazing Issues:			
G1 Producer will plan and implement a planned grazing system	Acres developed x 3.0 points		
G3 Producer will implement livestock exclusion practice to protect stream corridors or wetlands.	<p>5 pts/100 ft. (to extent possible use PFW, WHIP, CRP)</p> <p>Can use a 100 point minimum if entire stream corridor or wetland complex on the farm will be excluded from cattle.</p>		
Total Grazing Points:			
Riparian Issues:			
R1 Restoration of cropped or grazed riparian areas (Meet NRCS minimum standards for filter strips or riparian forest buffer.	20 points per 100 feet of streambank or wetland with filter strip;40 points per 100 feet of streambank or wetland with riparian forest buffer. To the extent possible use CRP, WHIP or PFW for this practice.		
Total Riparian Points:			
Other Management Issues:			
R2 Streambank stabilization (May include	2 points per ton soil loss on streambank to be stabilized.		

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toe stabilization, riprap, and vegetative practices):			
M1 Producer will implement a Resource Management System on contract area.	2 points per acre: (Note: to receive these points the RMS (addressing soil, water, air, plant, animal and human concerns) must be part of EQIP CPO and have supporting contract documents.)		
	Total Management Points:		
Cost-shared cost:			
Individual Score:			
Offer Index =EQIP Contract Cost-shared Cost(\$) / Individual's Score			
Individual's Offer Index:			
Producer is willing to accept state BMP funds and will implement structural practices within two years	Yes or No (Dept. of Ag. BMP c/s must be spent within two years)		
--I allow the release of this ranking worksheet to the Vermont Department of Agriculture for the purpose of acquiring BMP funds.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Producer Signature Date </div>		

Table 1: Agricultural Waste Environmental Benefit Points:				
Magnitude of Impact of Animal Waste upon Animal Waste upon surface water quality:	Number of Animal Units:			
	1 - 40 AU	41-100 AU	101-250 AU	> 250 AU
Direct evidence of waste to watercourses/bodies:(perennial stream) <=300 feet distance of concentration area sloping downward to waterbody	100	200	300	400
Direct evidence to seasonal water <= 300 feet	50	100	150	200
High likelihood of impact to watercourses/bodies: >300 feet <=1000 feet distance of concentration area sloping downward to water body	60	120	240	300
High likelihood of impact to seasonal water >300 feet <= 1000 feet	30	60	120	150
Moderate likelihood of impact to watercourses/bodies: >1000 feet distance of concentration area sloping downward to waterbody	40	80	160	200
Moderate likelihood of impact to seasonal water > 1000 feet	20	40	80	100
Impact on Wetlands (100 feet buffer required)	40	80	160	200

Table 2: Barnyard/Livestock Concentration Area Environmental Benefit Points					
Distance of Concentration Area sloping downward to water body:		Number of Animal Units:			
		1 - 40 AU	41-100 AU	101-250 AU	> 250 AU
Perennial	0 to 100 feet	80	120	150	200
Perennial	> 100 feet	40	80	120	150
Seasonal	0 to 100 feet	40	60	75	100
Seasonal	> 100 feet	20	40	60	75

Notes:

L1	These represent mapped or known community well heads. If you suspect that you could be within a wellhead area work with your RPC's -they may have maps with an older GIS layer. If not, then contact Dennis Nealon at DEC-Water Supply Division at (802)241-3400. You could fax them field(s) location maps and they can tell you if the field is in a wellhead protection zone. Give points for potential risk if resource concern within wellhead protection zone. Give points for documented contamination or potential risk only if you can justify that the practices will positively impact water quality in wellhead zone.
L2	Give points if Nitrate or pathogen contamination is documented with test results. Give points for potential contamination if well/water supply within 200 feet of concentrated livestock holding areas or manure storage/stacking areas; or if well within 50 feet of agricultural cropland, or within 100 feet of herbicide application. (These are minimum isolation distances found in Vermont's Water Supply Rule - Chapter 21.) Give points only if you can justify that the practices will positively impact water quality of well/water supply. Document distances from well to resource concern on worksheet.
L3	Give points if a practice is installed to protect a cultural resource, avoidance of known resource also gets points as avoidance may cause extra efforts or costs.
Table 1 and Table 2	<p>1) Full points will be given for waterbodies that appear on USGS topographic sheets as rivers, lakes, streams. Full points also for perennial water courses not on topo sheet, ponds utilized as the primary water source for cattle or barn needs, ponds for public recreation, and domestic wells and springs with documented problems associated with bacteria or nitrates.</p> <p>2) 50% of potential points will be given when the watercourse impacted is seasonal in nature. Do not use distance to a diversion or waterway which outlets to an upland area.</p> <p>3) All other situations involving wells, ponds and runs will not be considered in determining distances to water bodies. Points will be determined by the distance meeting 1 or 2 above.</p> <p>4) Impact to wetlands: Distance of concentration area sloping downward to wetland is within 1000 feet of wetland and practice will have positive impact to wetland.</p>
A2	If liner or above ground concrete storage is required, have employee with appropriate approval authority assist with evaluation.

A6a	Starting at the beginning - All components of system will be planned, contracted for and applied as needed - (manure storage provisions, barnyard, milkhouse waste, silage leachate, nutrient management, clean and dirty water provisions)
A6b	Focus is on completing the system. All components of system will be planned, contracted for and applied as needed - manure storage provisions, barnyard, milkhouse waste, silage leachate, nutrient management, clean and dirty water provisions. Infrastructure expansions because of herd increases would also be included here. For manure storage for farm expansions with existing storage facilities, points will be determined using only the animal units in excess of the number of animal units used to design the original storage facility. Previously installed practices usually have a 10 year lifespan, if over the life span do not consider it. Most older practices will need some upgrading
N1	Nutrients must be addressed with nutrient management plan on all land enrolled in EQIP if concern is present (manure management being applied for) and not addressed. For cost-shares, producer must take UVM ICM course prior to receiving cost-shares or have taken courses that enable the producer to develop a nutrient management plan and do record keeping or demonstrate to NRCS the ability to develop plan etc. or use a consultant to develop plan and assist with record keeping. In some cases NRCS may be able to assist with plan (time and expertise permitting)
S1	If EQIP cost-shares are used to treat sheet & rill erosion, then soil loss must be at or less than T (FOTG Quality Criteria) using RUSLE to predict soil loss and develop alternatives.
S2	For gully erosion use the following guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephemeral erosion will be determined by measuring volume of existing gullies (length (ft) x average cross-section (ft²). Use 100 lbs per cubic foot to determine tons of soil. Determine average cross-section by measuring cross-section at a point 1/3, 2/3, and at bottom end of gully length.
S3	Use same method as S2 to calculate erosion.
M1.	Give points for implementing RMS on all of contract area, not just issues of concern