

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

2013 EQIP Signup

Minnesota Supplement for:
Practice Standard 635 – Vegetated Treatment Area

Supplemental Criteria

1. Consult General Provision 15 for Ag Waste System payment cap information.
2. Payment is limited to where the implementation of this practice will correct an existing pollution problem. As outlined by the EQIP manual, any EQIP contract that includes an animal waste storage or treatment facility will provide for the development of a CNMP prior to implementation of the storage or treatment. MPCA's definition is used to define a pollution problem.
3. Consult General Provision 12 for **Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) requirements.**
4. Consult General Provision 13 for requirements related to manure application land base and/or manure applications on land not owned or controlled by the EQIP contract holder.
5. Payment for Vegetated Treatment Area on operations with pollution problems less than 5 years old is not authorized.
 - a. Examples:
 - i. Producer A has had a dairy farm operation for 20 years. Producer B purchases the dairy and continues milking cows. This pollution problem is greater than 5 years old and producer B meets this eligibility requirement for Payment assistance.
 - ii. A producer has a dairy operation on farm A. He purchases farm B and moves the dairy operation to farm B where there was no previous pollution problem. Farm B would be considered a new facility and would not be eligible for Payment assistance.
6. Payment is not authorized for Vegetated Treatment Area on operations where the system establishment is required as a result of judicial or court action. MPCA Stipulation Agreement and Schedule of Compliance (SOC) are not considered a judicial or court action, and practice implementation is still considered voluntary for EQIP eligibility purposes, even if fines have been levied by the MPCA.
7. Maximum payment is based on the current capacity of the existing facility plus up to 25% expansion.

Scenarios

Vegetated Treatment Area or Buffer, In Place Fines Present

This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative treatment area or buffer installed down slope from a livestock production area. Sufficient soils with at least 20% passing the No. 200 sieve are present in the treatment area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly

collected and released with a controlled gravity outflow into the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to remove nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.

Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629)

Vegetated Treatment Area or Buffer, Haul in Fines

This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative treatment area installed down slope from a livestock production area. There are insufficient soils with at least 20% passing the No. 200 sieve present in the treatment area, so additional fill will need to be brought in. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected and released with a controlled gravity outflow into the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to remove nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.

Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629)

Overland Flow Filter Strip, In Place Fines Present

An existing permanent herbaceous vegetated area that meets the requirements for a VTA and is used as an overland flow area for nutrient rich runoff treatment. A flow distribution component is installed to achieve sheet flow at the start of the VTA. Sufficient soils with at least 20% passing the No. 200 sieve are present in the treatment area. Clean runoff is diverted where possible. The VTA vegetation is harvested to remove nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich runoff that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.

Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment Area (629)

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Wastewater Pumped Uphill to VTA

This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area or channel located upslope from the livestock production area. The topography of the site requires wastewater to be pumped uphill to the VTA designed system. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped uphill to a shallow tank or basin where it has a controlled gravity outflow into the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to remove nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.

Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629).

Wastewater Pumped Uphill to VTA With Midpoint Spreaders

This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area or channel located upslope from the livestock production area. The topography of the site requires wastewater to be pumped uphill to the VTA designed system. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped uphill to a shallow tank or basin where it has a controlled gravity outflow into the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to remove nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.

Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629).

VTA With Mechanical Distribution

This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area located adjacent to a livestock production area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped to mechanically distribute wastewater onto the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to remove nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.

Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342),

Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629)

ATTACHMENT E

MANURE AND WASTEWATER STORAGE AND HANDLING EVALUATION CHECKLIST	Checked ✓	Concern Identified ✓
1. Facility Description	NA	NA
2. Surface Water Pollution Assessment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is all contamination runoff stored or adequately treated? (NRCS Standard) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are all roofs and drainage areas to open lots diverted away or included in storage volume computations? (NRCS Standard 313) 		
3. Odor Assessment		
4. Storage Facilities:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the manure storage volume adequate to meet Manure Management Plan requirements? (NRCS Standard 313) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there apparent structural concerns? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there loss of manure due to excessive seepage? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do water tests from well indicate any potential seepage issues? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does perimeter tile discharge indicate seepage (discoloration, odor)? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there proper setback from wells? (MN Rules Chapter 4725.4450) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are safety signs, fences, grates, etc., present where needed? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are temporary stockpiles properly sited? (MPCA Guidelines) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is livestock watering equipment in good repair and not leaking? 		
5. Ground Water Pollution Potential		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are special geologic conditions accounted for? (NRCS Standard 313, MPCA Karst Guidelines) 		
6. For dairy operations, is the milk parlor wash water properly handled? (NRCS Standard)		
7. Is silage leachate properly handled? (NRCS Standard)		
8. Are animal mortalities handled properly?		
9. Does the O&M Plan address operational and safety aspects of the planned structures (NRCS Standard 313)?		
10. Does the facility have an Emergency Response Plan?		