

IOWA

Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watershed Initiative (MRBI)

Agriculture's Clean Water Alliance MRBI Project

List of Eligible EQIP Practices and Payment Schedule FY2013

January, 2013

PAYMENT UNIT TYPES

AC = Acres

EA = Each

NO = Number

COST TYPE IS PR = Payment Rate – The payment rate is the amount of financial assistance (\$/unit) available through EQIP.

HU = Historically Underserved: Includes, Beginning Farmers, Limited Resource Farmers, Socially Disadvantaged Farmers, Tribal Farmers. The payment rate is higher for HU producers on most practices. To determine if you are an HU producer go to:

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/SLB_Farmer/

Table of Practices

Practice Code	Practice Name
590	Nutrient Management
104	Nutrient Management Plan – Written

**NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 590**

Non-Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Managing the amount, source, placement, form and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments.

Purposes: To budget and supply nutrients for plant production; to properly utilize manure or organic by-products as a plant nutrient source; to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and ground water resources, protect air quality by reducing both nitrogen emissions (ammonia and NO_x compounds), and the formation of atmospheric particulates and finally to maintain or improve the physical, chemical and biological condition of soil.

Applicability: This practice applies to all lands where plant nutrients and soil amendments are applied.

Payment Schedule: This Payment is available for the first 3 consecutive years that the activities are applied. If the activities are only applied every other year in a rotation, the payment would be scheduled for those years.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management without manure plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below this table) on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. Utilize a slow release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN), nitrification inhibitors, and/or urease inhibitors for the primary source of fall applied N. The use of slow release N, nitrification inhibitors or urease inhibitors is not required for nitrogen included in sources of phosphorus such as MAP and DAP. No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground.	AC	\$30.66 <u>HU Rate</u> \$36.79	PR	100

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management with manure application plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below this table) on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. Utilize a slow release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN), nitrification inhibitors, and/or urease inhibitors for the primary source of fall applied N. The use of slow release N, nitrification inhibitors or urease inhibitors is not required for nitrogen included in sources of phosphorus such as MAP and DAP. No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground.	AC	\$37.82 <u>HU Rate</u> \$45.39	PR	100

<p>Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below this table) including adaptive nutrient management concepts and activities on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. Utilize a slow release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN), nitrification inhibitors, and/or urease inhibitors for fall applied N. The use of slow release N, nitrification inhibitors or urease inhibitors is not required for nitrogen included in sources of phosphorus such as MAP and DAP. No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground. In addition to the above items, an adaptive Nutrient Management strategy is implemented to evaluate and adjust nutrient application and utilization strategies over time. This scenario describes the implementation of an advanced precision nutrient management system on cropland. The planned NM system will meet the current 590 standard. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, analysis, consultant services, skilled labor and specialized nutrient application that provide nutrient proper recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, recordkeeping, and monitoring on a precision level that includes split applications, NDVI sensing, and aerial imaging. Records are kept demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM plan. This scenario goes beyond the enhanced system by using technologies that improve efficiency and effectiveness of nutrient management by utilizing specialized precision techniques and tools (variable rate applicators, NDVI, aerial photography, yield monitoring,, plant tissue testing). In season N application is determined by in field testing that would include late spring nitrate tests, tissue testing, a leaf meter, or some sort of aerial assessment or infrared sensor system. Precision nutrient mgmt techniques ensure that the right rate, proper timing, and proper placement of nutrients minimize non-point source pollution and provide proper amounts of nutrients to the crop where it is needed and not applying where it is not needed.</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$50.01 <u>HU Rate</u> \$60.02</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
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Enhanced Level Options: For enhance levels apply 2 from the list below:

- 1) Manure Applied at P Based rates when PI is low or very low.
- 2) a. Variable rate manure or commercial fertilizer within field based on soil tests.
OR
- b. Use of Site Specific Nutrient Applications using GPS/satellites and variable rate (accuttract) nutrient applications.
- 3) Planned use of Late Spring Nitrate Test to evaluate N mgmt according to ISU PM1714 and document how decision was made.
- 4) Utilize legumes other than soybeans in rotation.
- 5) Utilize fall stalk tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed (PM 1584). (Required for adaptive management scenario)
- 6) Utilize in-season plant tissue tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed according to ISU PM 2026.
- 7) N applied after July 15 on pasture or no N on Pasture.

- 8) When applying >60# N on pasture that has <30% legume, use split application.
- 9) Majority (>50%) of N is applied in the spring or summer.
- 10) Inject manure with low disturbance, minimum of 30 inch spacing without covering disks. Nutrients are transported to surface waters through runoff or wind erosion in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use of intended purposes. Inefficient energy utilization occurs due to traditional methods and forms of fertilizer applications.

Limitations: The producer can participate at the enhanced level of Nutrient Management while still applying fall N. Nitrogen stabilizers must be used in the primary nitrogen application, regardless of the form or timing of the application. All categories with enhancements require the following 1) If associated with irrigated land must also apply 449 Irrigation Water Management, 2) If associated with drained land must also apply 554 Drainage Water Management if feasible. Nutrient Management is capped (lifetime) at \$24,000/Participant

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN - WRITTEN
Practice Code 104

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: Nutrient management plans are documents of record of how nutrients will be managed for plant production and to address the environmental concerns with the offsite movement of nutrients. These plans are prepared in collaboration with producer and/or landowner and are designed to help the producer with implementation and maintenance activities associated with the plan.

A Nutrient Management conservation activity plan must:

- a. Meet NRCS quality criteria for soil erosion (sheet, rill, wind, and ephemeral/concentrate flow erosion), water quality and quantity, and other identified resource concerns;
- b. Be developed in accordance with technical requirements of the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) and policy requirements of General Manual, Title 190, Part 402, Nutrient Management; and guidance contained in the National Agronomy Manual, Subpart 503C.
- c. Comply with federal, state, tribal, and local laws, regulations and permit requirements; and
- d. Satisfy the operator's objectives.

Purposes: The Nutrient Management Plan shall address the resource concerns identified and the conservation practices needed to comprise a conservation system. Document the planned conservation practices, the site specific specifications for the practice, the amount to be applied, and schedule of application.

Applicability: On lands in Iowa that will benefit from the development and implementation of a Nutrient Management Plan.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Development of a 104 Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP. < 100 AC	NO	\$1,599.96 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,919.95	PR	100
Development of a 104 Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP. 101-300 AC	NO	\$1,904.33 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,285.19	PR	100
Development of a 104 Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP. >300 AC	NO	\$2,303.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,764.20	PR	100

Limitations:

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.