CNMP 2016

????? WHAT’S NEW ?????
WHY ARE CNMP’S REQUIRED?

QUIZ QUESTION #1
WHY ARE CNMP’S REQUIRED?

GENERAL MANUAL SAYS SO?

EQIP MANUAL SAYS SO?

IT MAKE SENSE TO PLAN BEFORE OF CONTRACTING?
A CNMP is a component plan of a conservation plan that includes structural practices, management activities, and land management practices for an AFO associated with crop or livestock production that collectively ensures that the purposes of crop or livestock production and preservation of natural resources (especially soil erosion and water and air quality as related to nutrient related impacts) are compatible.
The proper development, implementation, and adoption of a CNMP requires direct communication between and involvement of NRCS staff, the producer, and the technical service provider (TSP) or consultant when contracted by the producer.

Because of the importance of communication with all parties and the complexity of a CNMP, the NRCS conservation planning process contained in Title 180, National Planning Procedures Handbook, will be used throughout the development and implementation of CNMPs.
A. USDA’s goal is for animal feeding operations (AFOs) and concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) owners and operators to take voluntary actions to minimize potential soil erosion and water pollutants from storage facilities, confinement areas, and land application areas. The CNMP, as a minimum, addresses the resource concerns for soil erosion, water quality, and air quality to the planning criteria level as outlined in the Title 180, National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH).
SOIL EROSION

- Sheet, Rill, & Wind Erosion
- Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully & Ephemeral Erosion)
- Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels

WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION

- Excess Nutrients in surface and ground waters
- Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters
- Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications in surface waters and ground waters
- Excessive Salts in and ground waters
- Petroleum, Heavy metals, and other pollutants, transported to waters
- Excessive Sediment in surface waters
- Elevated Water Temperature

AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

- Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors
- Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)
- Emissions of Ozone Precursors
- Objectionable Odors
B. Prepare a CNMP when NRCS or NRCS-designated agents are providing technical or financial assistance to an AFO/CAFO to address manure or wastewater handling and storage, treatment, and nutrient management that involves the application of manure and wastewater associated with the AFO/CAFO.

Once developed, the producer must sign the CNMP before the installation of any waste storage handling facilities and initiation of any nutrient management activities identified in the CNMP.
E. Minimum Content and Format of the CNMP for the Client (as Delivered to the Client)

F. Contents of the NRCS CNMP Case File (in Addition to the Requirements Outlined in 180-NPPH, Part 600, Subpart C, Section 600.31)
The selection of practices or activities documented on the EQIP schedule of operations must be based upon an agency approved conservation plan developed using NRCS planning procedures and technical standards. The approved conservation plan and practices selected for program financial assistance must meet the following requirements.

(i) Address an identified natural resource concern. ...............  
(ii) Meet the quality criteria and technical standard that identified by the definition and purpose that is appropriate to address the identified natural resource concern. ............  
(iii) Result in conservation benefit as determined by the CPPE or other agency approved evaluation tool (RUSLE2, WINPST, etc.)  
(iv) Must be a land-based conservation practice to be implemented on eligible land to address a resource concern related to agricultural production.  
(v) Meet the requirements of applicable Federal, State, or local regulations, laws, ordinances

(4) If an EQIP schedule of operations includes animal waste storage or treatment facility on an animal feeding operation (AFO), the participant must develop and provide copy of a NRCS approved comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) prior to implementation of any waste storage and handling facility or nutrient management activities. This includes any conservation practice planned for an AFO associated with storing, treating, application, or handling (transfer) of animal waste or organic byproducts, such as animal carcasses.
HOW DO “WE” COMPLETE A CNMP
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan:
Options to complete a CNMP requirement:

- **Consultants** can complete CNMPs without being paid.

- **Agency employees or partners** can complete the CNMP.

- Consultants can complete parts of the CNMPs without being paid and agency employees can complete the rest.

- Agency employees can complete the farmstead **AND** land treatment portion of the CNMP and a **TSP** completes the NMP.
  - The TSP can be paid for their work with a CAP-104 payment scenario “With Manure”

- A TSP can be paid for completing an entire CNMP with a CAP-102 payment.
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan:

- If the LO has a contract for a CNMP agency personnel CANNOT develop what a TSP is being paid to do.
- Know who will be completing which sections of the CNMP
- All section need to tie together
- The plan’s requirements do not change because of existence or lack of a contract with the LO
- NRCS will decide which CNMPs to contract
- NRCS decides which practices are included in future contracts
Existing Documents

- General Manual
- CAP-102 Criteria
- CAP-104 Criteria
- WI - e-FOTG Section III planning criteria
- WI - e-FOTG Section I Reference Material and Tools

Retired Documents

- National Instruction NI_190_304 (CNMP Technical Criteria)
- National Instruction NI_190_308 (Manure Management, the EQIP Program and Requirements for CNMP)
- CNMP Handbook (H_190_620)
PLANNING STEPS

PHASE I - COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS (UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES)

1. IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES
2. DETERMINE OBJECTIVES
3. INVENTORY RESOURCES
4. ANALYZE RESOURCE DATA

PHASE II - DECISION SUPPORT (UNDERSTANDING THE SOLUTIONS)

5. FORMULATE ALTERNATIVES
6. EVALUATE ALTERNATIVES
7. MAKE DECISIONS

PHASE III - APPLICATION AND EVALUATION (UNDERSTANDING THE RESULTS)

8. IMPLEMENT THE PLAN
9. EVALUATE THE PLAN
CNMP PROCESS AND ORGANIZATION

• INVENTORY (CNMP INVENTORY WORKSHEET(S))
  PLANNING STEPS 1, 2, & 3

• EVALUATION (EVALUATION GUIDES)
  PLANNING STEPS 4, 5 & 6

• PLAN WRITING/IMPLEMENTATION
  (RESOURCE CONCERNS WITH SELECTED ALTERNATIVES TO BE INCLUDED IN CNMP RESOURCE CONCERNS AND ACTION SUMMARY)
  PLANNING STEP 7
A planning criterion is a qualitative or quantitative method to assess the existing condition of the natural resources on a site to determine whether additional treatment is needed to address a specific potential resource concern.

Client Input: An individual, business, group, or unit of government representative that is the recipient of NRCS technical assistance and provide planning information to the conservation planner during the conservation planning process.

**Inventory and Evaluation (I&E)**

An inventory (I) is the identification of Soil, Water, Air, Plants, Animals, Energy, Human resources and special environmental concerns that are present in the planning area. An evaluation (E) is an assessment of the resource data collected and used to clearly define the existing natural resource conditions, resource limitations, and resource concerns to be addressed.

**Planner Inventory and Evaluation (I&E)**

Planner following the NPPH planning process and assessment methods to document resource concerns and benchmark conditions.

Conditions are documented in Conservation-6 assistance field notes, job diary entries, sketches on plan map, and/or photographic evidence in the produces case file.

Assessment methods include:

- **Procedural.** — For some resources, planners use well-defined procedures to acquire data used to determine the resource condition.
- **Predictive.** — The condition of some resources is best assessed using models created to predict the probability of an outcome.
- **Observation.** — Where standard procedures to measure or model the condition of resources do not exist, planners often rely on direct observation or information provided by the client through an interview.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Concern</th>
<th>Description of Concern</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Screening Level</th>
<th>Basic Assessment Level</th>
<th>Assessment Methods or Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A resource concern (RC) is an expected degradation of the soil, water, air, plant, or animal resource base to an extent that the sustainability or intended use of the resource is impaired.</td>
<td>Screening level criteria are defined, when appropriate, to identify sites with conditions that have little or no probability of needing additional treatment to address the specific resource concern. If the site meets the screening level criteria, then no other assessment is needed to document that planning criteria are met on this site.</td>
<td>Basic assessment level criteria are used when a site does not meet screening level criteria, or when no screening level criteria are defined. Assessment levels on fields or planning area/unit using the appropriate assessment tools that do not meet the basic assessment level criteria shall be identified as a resource concern. Assessment levels are also used when formulating and evaluating alternatives. Assessment levels must be met for the alternative to solve the resource concern.</td>
<td>CPA-52 Planning criteria is met when assessment levels are attained by the planned alternatives.</td>
<td>Description of the technology or process for determining if assessment criteria are met.</td>
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CPA-52 Planning criteria is met when assessment levels are attained by the planned alternatives.
## ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

### D. Client’s Objective(s) (purpose):

### E. Need for Action:

### H. Alternatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Action</th>
<th>Alternative 1</th>
<th>Alternative 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>√ if RMS</td>
<td>√ if RMS</td>
<td>√ if RMS</td>
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</table>

### Resource Concerns

In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process. (See FOTG Section III - Resource Planning Criteria for guidance).

### F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions

#### (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)

### I. Effects of Alternatives

#### No Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)</th>
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<td>NOT meet PC</td>
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#### Alternative 1

<table>
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#### Alternative 2

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<th>Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)</th>
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### SOIL: EROSION

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### SOIL: SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>NOT meet PC</td>
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<th>Assessment Methods or Tools</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, &amp; wind erosion</td>
<td>Detachment and transportation of soil particles caused by rainfall runoff/splash, irrigation runoff or wind that degrades soil quality</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Permanent ground cover or residue &gt; 90% and slope &lt; 10%</td>
<td>Water (sheet and rill) erosion rate ( \leq T )</td>
<td>RUSLE2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Developed Land, Farmsteads, Associated AG Land, Designated Protected Area, Other Rural Land, Pasture</td>
<td>Permanent ground cover or residue &gt; 90% and slope &lt; 10%</td>
<td>Water (sheet and rill) erosion rate ( \leq T )</td>
<td>RUSLE2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Soil surface organic residue cover (leaf litter, herbaceous plants) &gt; 80%</td>
<td>Site is stable and without visible signs of erosion</td>
<td>Client Input &amp; Planner I&amp;E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different receiving waters (303d listed, ORW, and ERW) or planning units may require a higher assessment level to achieve the desired resource requirements.
## 11 - WATER QUALITY
### DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters

**Farmsteads**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening Level</th>
<th>Basic Assessment Level</th>
<th>Assessment Methods or Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients - organic and inorganic - are transported to receiving waters through surface runoff and/or leaching into shallow ground waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND Field or planning unit is not grazed AND There are no confined livestock areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize off-site impacts AND Surface and ground waters are protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spills and other concentrated sources</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrichemicals are stored, handled, and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water well test do not violate state health standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compliant with NR-812, Table A separation distances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceptable Ratings from CNMP Engineering Evaluations</td>
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</table>
NATIONAL CNMP COMPONENTS

• FARMSTEADS (MANURE AND WASTEWATER HANDLING AND STORAGE)
• CROP, FOREST, RANGE AND PASTURE (LAND TREATMENT)
• NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (590)
Farmsteads (Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage) to include:

- On-site Inventory / Evaluation and Resource Concern identification
- Alternatives to solve resource concerns
- Farmstead (Production Area) Maps (existing and planned structures)
- Soils maps (as necessary)
- Brief Description of Animal Feeding Operation (existing and proposed)
- Record of Decisions and implementation schedule
- Planned manure imports, exports and on-farm transfers
Crop, Forest, Range and Pasture (Land Treatment) to include:

- On-site Inventory / Evaluation and Resource Concern identification
- Predicted Soil Erosion (T)
- Engineering practices for erosion control as well.
- Alternatives to solve resource concerns
- Crop, pasture, range, pasture/(Land Treatment) plan maps
- Soils maps (as necessary)
- Record of Decisions and implementation schedule
- Implementation Requirements necessary to meet the soil erosion and water quality criteria.
Nutrient Management (590): (Write the plan)

**WI 590 plan for the next growing season**

- Includes Nitrogen & Phosphorus Risk Analyses
- Risk assessment determination
  - Manure Application setback distances
  - Winter (sensitive areas) maps
  - Surface and Ground water (sensitive areas) maps
- Soil Test Data & Manure Nutrient Analyses
- Planned Crop and Fertilizer Recommendations
- Planned Nutrient Applications
- Field Nutrient Balance
- Manure Inventory & Fertilizer Material Annual Summaries
- Plan Nutrient Balance
Wisconsin Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Summary

A CNMP is a document developed by professionals using the NRCS’s NPPH to keep a record the planning process and develop tools for the producer. The plan would include:

1. Inventories of the livestock producer’s existing operation
   a. Production area
   b. Cropland
   c. Pasture
   d. Environmentally sensitive areas
2. Evaluations the operation compared to NRCS’s e-FOTG section III Quality criteria
3. Identified resource concerns and benchmark conditions
4. Alternatives developed to address resource concerns in the following areas:
   a. Production area
   b. Cropland erosion control
   c. Nutrient management (utilization of the nutrients)
   d. Farmstead safety and security
   e. Pasture
5. Alternatives selected through conversations between the producer and professional
6. Planned conditions or desired future conditions with selected practices
7. Management documents developed through conversations between the producer and professional
   a. Risk management
      i. Biosecurity plan
      ii. Emergency response contacts
      iii. Producer’s emergency plans when spills occur
   b. Record keeping
   c. Farmstead Safety and Security Inventory, Evaluation, and Alternatives
Wisconsin Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
Contents and Certification
Plan period ____________

A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is a conservation plan that includes any combination of structural practices, management activities, or land management practices for an AFO associated with crop or livestock production that collectively ensures that the purposes of crop or livestock production and preservation of natural resources (especially the conservation of air, soil, and water quality) are compatible.

A CNMP follow the planning process outlined in the NPPH. Planning criteria can be found in the WI e-FOOTG. The Wisconsin Inventory and evaluation worksheets for agronomy and engineering guide planners through the planning process. This form is a summary of plan contents by component.

CNMPs which do not follow the 9 steps of planning and planning criteria will be considered incomplete and returned to the planner(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm Name:</th>
<th>__________</th>
<th>Farm Owner/Operator:</th>
<th>__________</th>
<th>County:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified Agronomic CNMP Planner</th>
<th>Certified Engineering CNMP Planner</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: ___________________</td>
<td>Name: ___________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Name: ___________________</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CNMP Total Plan Approval</th>
<th>Landowner/Operator</th>
<th>NRCS Agronomic Acceptance (Certified CNMP planner)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Only for use by individuals with Tech/Reg certification in this category)</td>
<td>Signature: ___________________ Date: __________</td>
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<tr>
<th>NRCS Engineering Acceptance (Certified CNMP planner)</th>
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<td>Signature: ___________________ Date: __________</td>
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## Part I

### CNMP Required Components (Delivered to the Client)

#### 1) CNMP Summary, Introduction, Emergency Plan, & General Information

- **a) Title Page**
  1. T - R - Section
  2. Address

- **b) Emergency Response Contacts**

- **c) Detail Plan(s) including: (storage, transfer, application, gasses, accidents)**
  1. Site maps showing a) flow direction, b) locations of possible containment for both production site and land application areas.
  2. List detailed response procedures broken down by type of spill
  3. Equipment needed
  4. Planned measures to minimize damage

- **d) Biosecurity Plan**

- **e) Farm Overview including:**
  1. Farm history and description,
  2. Primary livestock type, numbers, and products produced
  3. Primary crops and total crop acres
  4. Livestock production facilities
  5. Manure management system(s)

- **f) Landowner’s CNMP Objectives**

- **g) Landowner’s Conservation Accomplishments and Successes**

- **h) Existing Installed Practices**

- **i) Record of Decisions / Schedule of Planned Conservation (WI-NRCS-CPA-68)**

- **j) Summary of needed permits for planned practices**

- **k) Summary of permit conditions that relate to the operation of the facility**
2) **Maps & Site Photos** Use National Geospatial Manual 170-581 symbology (National Conservation Plan, National Soil and Water Conservation Engineering and National Conservation Practice Standards symbols)

- **a) Proximity Maps** (Label the production sites and Associated Cropland)

- **b) Map(s) with aerial photo background of the primary and secondary livestock production facilities.** Label key features
  - Show existing practices
  - Show planned practices

- **c) Farm, Tract, and Field numbers table**

- **d) Farm, Tract, and Field maps** (labeled as in 2 C)
  - Show existing practices
  - Show planned practices
3) Record Keeping forms  
(developed with the producer as required)

- a) Cropping history (crop rotation) and yields
- b) Waste Storage Facility manure tests
- c) Pumping and Cleanout Event Record
- d) Manure application (spreader) calibration
- e) Manure Application records
- f) Manure Imports
- g) Manure Exports
- h) Non nutrient management (590) plan related (as applicable)
   - a. Inspection of Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage facilities
   - b. Manure system maintenance
   - c. Accidental spills
   - d. Feed Management
   - e. Pest Management
   - f. Grazing Management
4) Completed Inventory Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a)</th>
<th>Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
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</table>
**CNMP Required Components (Delivered to the NRCS)**

**Cover 2)**

- a) Conservation 6 notes (notes of discussion with the producer)
- b) General correspondence & letters
- c) Summary of needed permits for planned practices
- d) Farm, Tract, and Field numbers table
### Cover 3) Use National Geospatial Manual 170-581 symbology (National Conservation Plan, National Soil and Water Conservation Engineering and National Conservation Practice Standards symbols)

a) Proximity Maps (Label the production sites and Associated Cropland)
   - **Land Ownership or control**: Evidence of control of land through ownership documents (deeds, etc.) or lease information (rental agreements, permits, lease, etc)
   - FSA-Producer Farm Data Report / FSA-156EZ
b) Map(s) with aerial photo background of the primary and secondary livestock production facilities. (Label key features)
   - Show existing practices
   - Show planned practices
c) Farm, Tract, and Field numbers table
d) Farm, Tract, and Field maps (labeled as in 2 C for client)
   - Show existing practices
   - Show planned practices
e) Soils Maps
f) USGS Topo maps
g) Soils reports (such as prime Farmland, non-technical soil descriptions)

### Cover 4)

a) Record of Decisions / Schedule of Planned Conservation (WI-NRCS-CPA-68)
a) Engineering Inventory Worksheet (s)
b) Resources Inventory Worksheet (s)
c) Engineering Evaluation Worksheet (s)
d) Resources Evaluation Worksheet (s)
e) Data for Resource concerns  (CPA-52 e-FOTG I)
   http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/wi/technical/cp/?cid=nrcs142p2_020800
f) Benchmark Conditions
g) Planned Conditions
h) Photographs documentation of the CNMP inventories
i) Engineering design folder and construction or as-built drawings
j) Job sheets and worksheets
k) Operation and Maintenance agreements
l) Soil test results
m) Geologic investigations
### Cover 5a) Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives

- a) As-built plans for existing site practices
- b) Engineering evaluations
- c) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- d) Develop Alternatives that support the nutrient management system (management changes and conservation practices to solve resource concerns)
- e) Conceptual Plans of conservation practices

### Cover 5b) Farmstead Safety and Security Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives

- a) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- b) Develop Alternatives (management changes and conservation practices to solve resource concerns)
- c) Conceptual Plans of conservation practices relating to:
  1) Wells
  2) Mortality management
  3) Petroleum storage
  4) Medical waste disposal
  5) Pesticide storage and mixing
  6) Storage and disposal of hazardous products
  7) Disposal of plastic and other solid waste material
### Cover 5c) Cropland Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives

- a) Agronomic Cropland Inventory Worksheet
- b) Agronomic Cropland Evaluations
- c) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- d) Aerial maps of land application (Labeled)
- e) Soil maps (Labeled)
- f) Develop Alternatives (management and practices to solve/address resource concerns)
- g) Selected conservation practices labeled on maps

### Cover 5d) Nutrient Management Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives

- a) Agronomic Nutrient Management Inventory Worksheet
- b) Agronomic Nutrient Management Evaluations
- c) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- d) Manure Spreading Restriction Maps
- e) Develop Alternatives (management changes and supporting conservation practices *in coordination with the manure and wastewater handling and storage planner* to solve resource concerns)
- f) Nutrient Management Plan
### Cover 5e) Grazing and Pasture Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives (if applicable)

- a) Grazing and Pasture Inventory Worksheet
- b) Grazing and Pasture Evaluations
- c) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- d) Aerial maps of grazed pasture (Labeled)
- e) Develop Alternatives (management and practices to solve/address resource concerns)
- f) Selected conservation practices labeled on maps

### Cover 5f) Feed Management Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives (Implementation optional) (if applicable)

- a) Agronomic Feed Management Inventory Worksheet
- b) Agronomic Feed Management Evaluations
- c) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- d) Develop Alternatives

### Cover 5g) Pest Management Evaluation, Resource concerns, and Alternatives (Implementation optional) (if applicable)

- a) Agronomic Pest Management Inventory Worksheet
- b) Agronomic Pest Management Evaluations
- c) Identify Resource Concerns based on the Evaluations
- d) Develop Alternatives
### Cover 5h) Appendix

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Resource data for Inventories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Supporting documentations for evaluations and benchmark conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Supporting documentations for alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>Other reference documents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Develop alternatives to address any identified resource concerns that:

Match the client’s goals

a. Fit the site conditions.
b. Comply with specific NRCS practice standards.
c. Meet NRCS NPPH Quality criteria
d. Comply with applicable regulations.
e. Create a “system” of conservation practices to address all identified risks associated with the livestock production facility (operation) and associated land.

1. Plan proposed practices using applicable NRCS standards.
2. Plan the proposed facilities on the main livestock production site taking into account effects on neighbor’s property (odor, dust, and gaseous emissions).
3. Plan all proposed livestock concentration areas (barnyards, feed lots, dry lots, exercise lots, etc.)
4. Plan all proposed waste storage facilities, manure transfer systems, composting facilities and stacking areas.
5. Plan all proposed feed storage area.
6. Plan all proposed milk house waste systems.
7. Plan all proposed vegetated treatment areas.
8. Plan all associated practices of the overall system
9. Plan other engineering practices outside the production area as identified by other planners. (i.e. grassed waterways, terraces, grazing practices, etc.)
10. Plan for Safety and health issues relating to waste storage facilities, barnyards, confined spaces, feed storage areas, etc.
11. Test pits or soil borings logs to characterize the subsurface features (soils, subsurface saturation, and bedrock) are required to site the proposed facilities and shall be distributed within the footprint of the practices. (Pits or borings can be used for more than one category: Test pits and borings used to meet this criteria shall be located in the footprint or no more than 100 feet from the footprint.) All planning soil borings shall be to the depth and detail required per the applicable NRCS practice standard. The additional investigations needed to comply with the applicable standard will be required for the preliminary and final design.

12. Minimum Planning Soil Borings
   a. 313, Waste Storage Facilities, a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per 30,000 square feet of facility footprint with a minimum of 3 per facility.
   b. 629, Waste Treatment (permanent feed storage areas) a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per 30,000 square feet of footprint with a minimum of 2 per facility.
   c. 635, Vegetated Treatment Area requires a minimum of two (2) test pits/soil boring per facility.
   d. 634, Waste Transfer (small tanks) requires a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per transfer facility.
   e. 634, Waste Transfer (large tanks) requires a minimum of two (2) test pits/soil boring per transfer facility.
   f. 634, Waste Transfer (short pipes) requires a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per transfer facility.
g. 634, Waste Transfer (long pipes) requires a minimum of two (2) test pits/soil boring per transfer facility.

h. 632, Waste Separation Facility requires a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per facility.

i. 316, Animal Mortality Facility and 317, Composting Facility requires a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per facility.

j. 410, Grade Stabilization Structure requires a minimum of three (3) test pit/soil boring per structure.

k. 561, Heavy Use Area Protection located where animals are confined requires a minimum of one (1) test pit/soil boring per area.

l. 412, Grassed Waterway and 362, Diversions requires a minimum of one (1) soil investigation per soil type in the waterway/diversion, with a minimum of one (1) per 750 linear feet.

m. 366, Anaerobic Digester requires a minimum of two (2) test pits/soil boring per digester.

n. Borrow areas - The minimum number and distribution needed to characterize the subsurface (soils, saturation, and bedrock). Test pits/borings shall be added if there is inconsistency within or between test pits/borings. The borings/test pits shall be distributed over the borrow area to cover the required volume of material.
Develop conceptual designs for planned practices

CNMP conceptual designs for proposed conservation practices include details (but are not limited to) to ensure that the project can be properly constructed per the appropriate NRCS practice standard

1. A plan view of the proposed practice(s) location / layout and soil borings/test pit location(s).
   All the practice design(s) shall be horizontally and vertically tied to the same reference points and TBMs, so the practice can be located on the ground.
2. Well separation distances
3. Location of all inflow and discharge pipes and a description of pipe materials and diameter
4. Typical cross section(s) dimensions (length & width) and side slopes
5. Profile(s) and grades/slopes
6. Applicable elevations
7. Type and required materials quality
8. Required structural details where appropriate
9. Applicable management and site assessment(s)
10. Estimated cost of the practice(s)
Record of Decisions and implementation schedule

Schedule of Planned Conservation Practices.
Attach documentation containing conservation practice details and specifications (Job sheet and/or Implementation Requirements).
Add conservation practice blocks, as needed.

**Narrative:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (field/farmstead)</th>
<th>Resource Concern</th>
<th>Assessment Tool Used</th>
<th>Benchmark Condition</th>
<th>Conservation Practice</th>
<th>Planned Amount</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
<th>Planned Month/Year</th>
<th>Attachment (Y/N)</th>
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Complete the NRCS - CPA - FORM 068_1155_1156.xlsx for practices needed to address the identified resource concerns.
**ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D. Client's Objective(s) (purpose):</th>
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<table>
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<th>E. Need for Action:</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>H. Alternatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternative 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternative 2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Resource Concerns**

In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process. (See FOTG Section III - Resource Planning Criteria for guidance).

**F. Resource Concerns and Existing/Benchmark Conditions**

(Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOIL: EROSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Alternative 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternative 2</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOIL: SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative 1</td>
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<td>Alternative 2</td>
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</table>
Wisconsin Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
Summary

A CNMP is a document developed by professionals using the NRCS’s NPPH to keep a record the planning process and develop tools for the producer. The plan would include:

1. Inventories of the livestock producer’s existing operation
   a. Production area
   b. Cropland
   c. Pasture
   d. Environmentally sensitive areas

2. Evaluations the operation compared to NRCS’s e-FOTG section III Quality criteria

3. Identified resource concerns and benchmark conditions

4. Alternatives developed to address resource concerns in the following areas:
   a. Production area
   b. Cropland erosion control
   c. Nutrient management (utilization of the nutrients)
   d. Farmstead safety and security
   e. Pasture
5. Alternatives selected through conversations between the producer and professional
6. Planned conditions or desired future conditions with selected practices
7. Management documents developed through conversations between the producer and professional
   a. Risk management
      i. Biosecurity plan
      ii. Emergency response contacts
      iii. Producer’s emergency plans when spills occur
   b. Record keeping
   c. Farmstead Safety and Security Inventory, Evaluation, and Alternatives