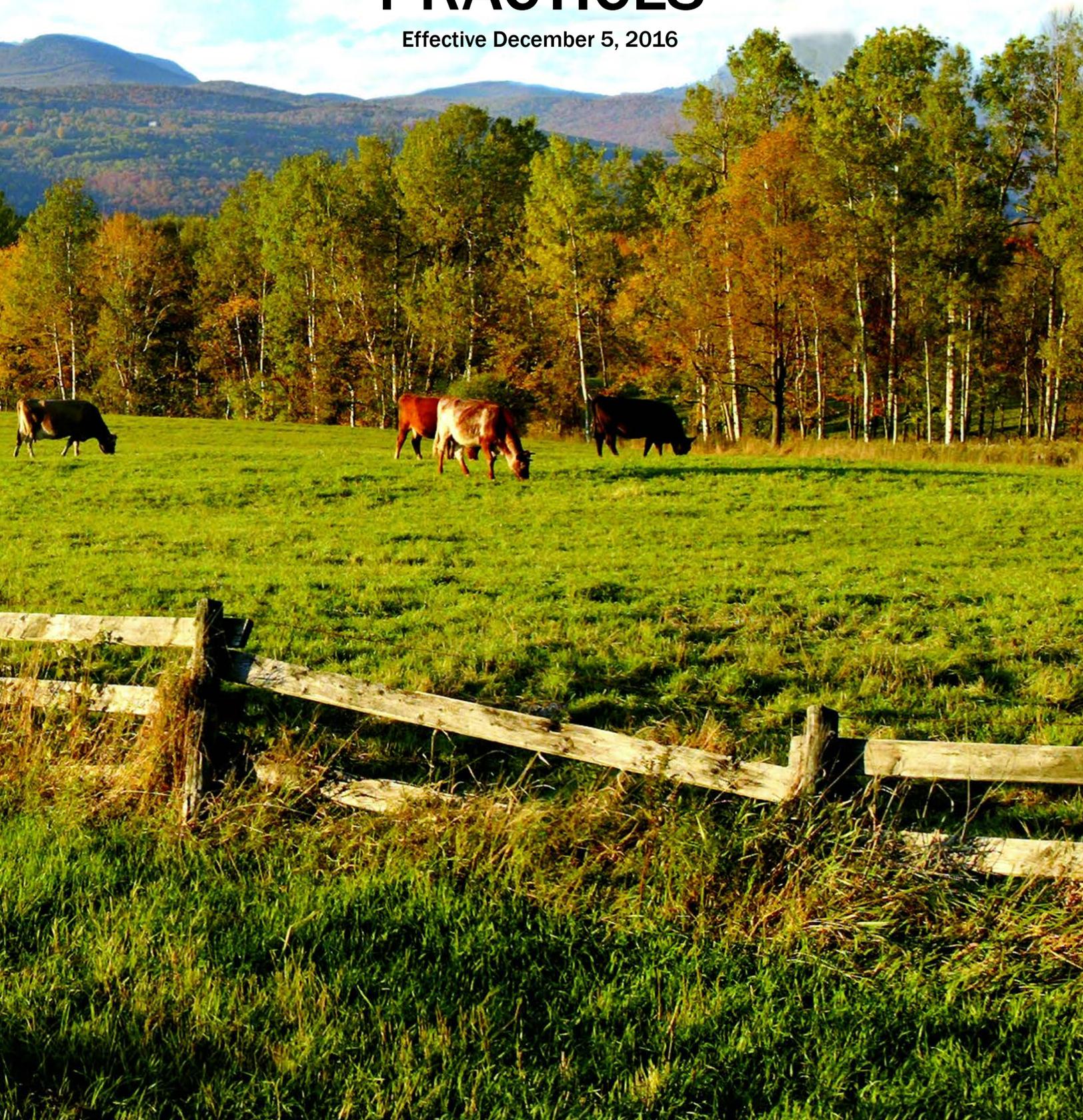


Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

A SUMMARY OF THE
**REQUIRED
AGRICULTURAL
PRACTICES**

Effective December 5, 2016



What are the Required Agricultural Practices (RAPs)?

The Required Agricultural Practices (RAPs) establish practices and management strategies to which all types of farms must be managed to reduce the impact of agricultural activities to water quality.

These standards are intended to improve the quality of Vermont's waters by reducing and eliminating cropland erosion, sediment losses, and nutrient losses through improved farm management techniques, technical and compliance assistance, and where appropriate, enforcement. The RAPs establish nutrient, manure, and waste storage standards, make recommendations for soil health and establish requirements for vegetated buffer zones and livestock exclusion from surface water. In addition, the RAPs establish standards for nutrient management planning and soil conservation.

In addition to the various standards included in the RAPs, small farms that meet the criteria to be considered a Certified Small Farm Operation (see page 3) will need to annually certify compliance with the RAPs as well as develop and implement nutrient management plans.

Resources are available in the form of both technical and financial assistance for farmers to help them comply with the RAPs. (See pages 11-12).

Farm Size Classification

All Farms
Must
Comply
with
the
RAPs.

SMALL FARMING OPERATION (SFO)



Operate 4 or more acres for farming; OR

Have filed a 1040(F) Tax Form once in the last 2 years; OR



Earn an annual gross income of more than \$2,000 from the sale of agricultural products.

CERTIFIED SMALL FARM OPERATION (CSFO)



Have at least the following animal numbers:

50 mature dairy cows, 75 young stock or heifers, 75 cattle or cow/calf pairs, 40 equines, 750 sheep or goats, or a combination of animals with total live weight exceeding 90,000 pounds (see RAPs for complete animal threshold numbers); OR



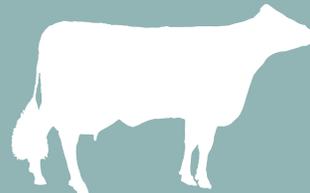
Operate more than 50 acres of annual cropland (corn, sweet corn, soybean, or pumpkin); OR



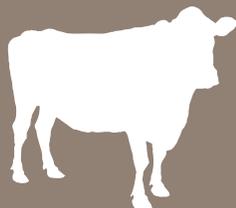
Operate more than 50 acres of vegetable production.

MEDIUM FARM OPERATION (MFO)

Operates a farm within the thresholds for a Permitted Medium Farm Operation (MFO) (200-699 dairy cows, 300-999 youngstock or heifers; etc.)



LARGE FARM OPERATION (LFO)



Operates a farm within the thresholds for a Permitted Large Farm Operation (LFO) (700+ dairy cows, 1,000+ youngstock or heifers ; etc.)

Other Requirements:

- Annual Certification
- Farm Inspections
- 590 Nutrient Management Plan
- Water Quality Training

- Annual Reporting
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RAP Summary

This summary is meant to inform farmers about the RAPs, but the full rule should be referenced for further information regarding site specific concerns, variances, exemptions, and complete management practices required by the RAPs.

Small Farm Certification (Sec. 4.3)

Every year, **Certified Small Farm Operations (CSFOs)** will submit an Annual Certification Form that certifies the Farm's compliance with the RAPs by **January 31 each year.**

A **CSFO** will be inspected at least once every seven years.



Water Quality Training (Sec. 5)

Large Farm Operation (LFO), Medium Farm Operation (MFO) and CSFO will need 4 hours of water quality training every 5 years. This may be achieved through courses with UVM Extension, or trainings provided by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets (VAAFM). Check the Agriview Calendar or the the VAFFM website to find approved courses. Trainings will be available both in person and online.

Nutrient Management Planning (Sec. 6.03)

All **CSFOs, MFOs, and LFOs** need a field by field Nutrient Management Plan (NMP), that meets the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Nutrient Management Practice Code 590 Standard.

For all Small Farming Operations (SFOs) that don't need to certify, all sources of nutrients should be considered when deciding nutrient application rates. All fields receiving mechanical application of manure, agricultural wastes, or fertilizer need to be soil sampled every five years.

For all farms, records of soil analysis and nutrient application need to be kept for five years and contain:

- o Date of application
- o Field location
- o Application rate
- o Source of nutrients applied
- o Weather and field conditions at the time of application

VAFFM understands that not all CSFOs will have a complete NMPs, but expects farmers to be in the process of obtaining one, or be in contact with partner agencies in order to begin NMP development. Farmers should be actively working towards NMP completion by taking modified Morgan extractant soil samples and applying manure at agronomic rates.

(Sec. 6.01) Discharges

Farms are not allowed to have a discharge of agricultural wastes from a farm to surface waters of the state through a pipe, ditch, or conduit.

Production areas should have runoff and collection systems, diversion, or other runoff management strategies to prevent and control runoff from reaching surface water or groundwater.



(Sec. 6.04) Soil Health

Practices such as cover cropping, conservation tillage, green manures, and legume rotations that promote soil health are highly recommended and may be necessary to meet soil erosion requirements.

Frequently flooded soils, (USDA Soil Survey Flooding Frequency Class) must be cover-cropped for the winter by October 1 if broadcast seeded, or October 15 if drilled or incorporated.

Prevent fieldborne gully erosion with grassed waterways, filter strips, or crop rotations.



Before



Grassed Waterway

After

Manure and Nutrient Storage (Sec. 6.02)

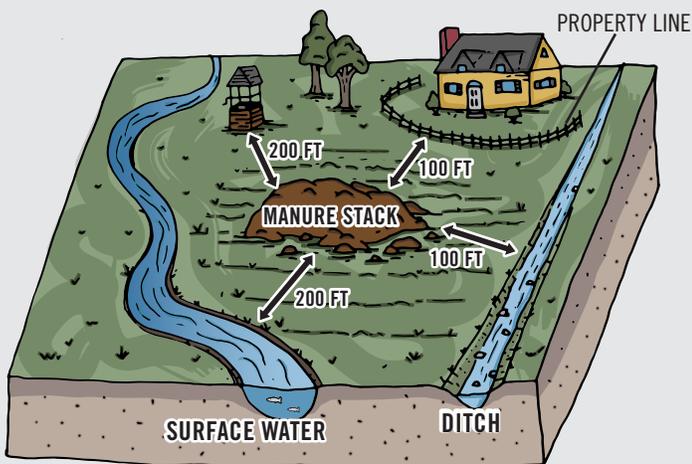
Prevent runoff or leaching of agricultural wastes into water or across property boundaries. Prevent structural or mechanical failure in waste management systems.

Pesticides and fertilizer shall be managed per appropriate regulations.

Waste storage facilities must be maintained to protect structural integrity, prevent leaks or overflows, and provide adequate volume to prevent overflows.

See diagram for manure stacking setback requirements. Additionally, manure cannot be stacked on exposed bedrock.

Any waste storage facility constructed (or modified) after July 1, 2006 must be designed and constructed per USDA NRCS standards or other equivalent standards certified by a licensed engineer.



Manure Stacking Setbacks

Manure and Nutrient Application (Sec. 6.05)

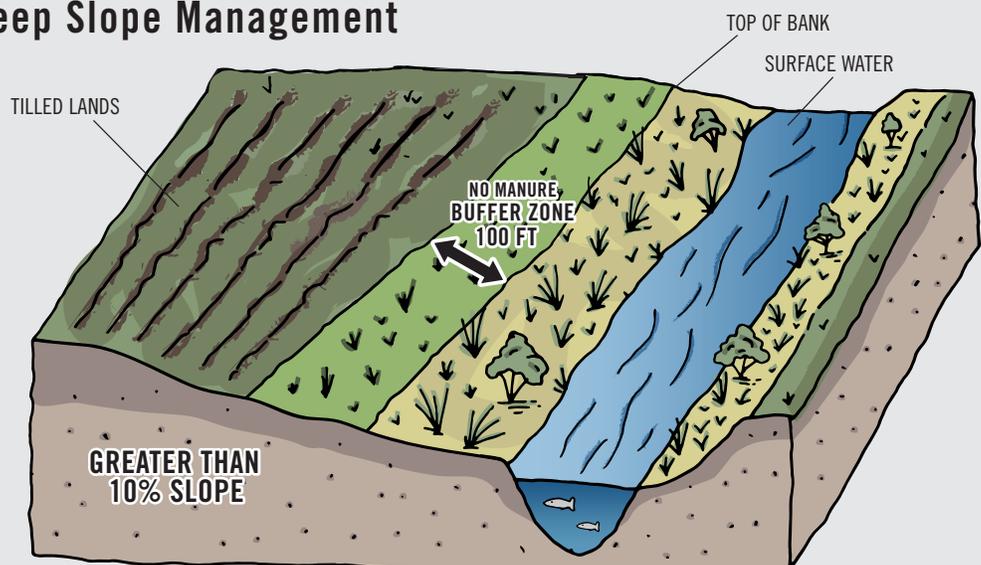


*Manure and other agricultural wastes cannot be applied between December 15 and April 1.

*Manure and other agricultural wastes cannot be applied to areas of land with frequently flooded soils, (USDA Soil Survey Flooding Frequency Class) between October 16 and April 14.

Manure cannot be spread within 100 feet of a private water supply, or 200 feet of a public water supply.

Steep Slope Management



IF A TILLED FIELD IS GREATER THAN 10% IN SLOPE, A 100 FOOT BUFFER MUST BE MAINTAINED ON THE DOWNSLOPE BETWEEN THE FIELD AND SURFACE WATER.

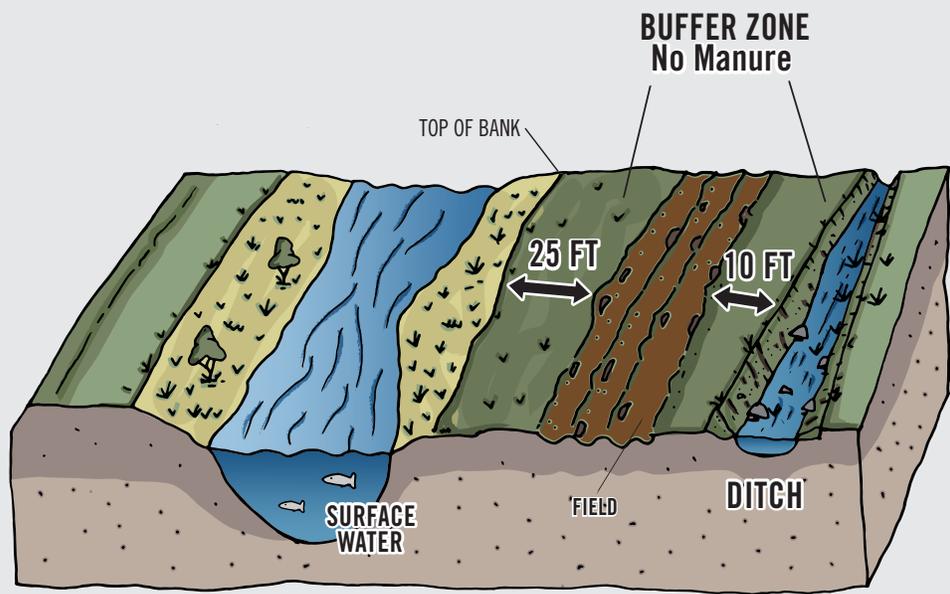
*Site specific exemptions and variances exist; please see full RAPs for more details.

(Sec. 6.07) Buffers

Buffers can be grazed or harvested, but they cannot be tilled or have compost or fertilizer applied except for establishment or maintenance.

Buffer Zones are required:
 10' on ditches
 25' on surface water
 25' on surface inlets

*Site specific exemptions and variances exist; please see full RAPs for more details.



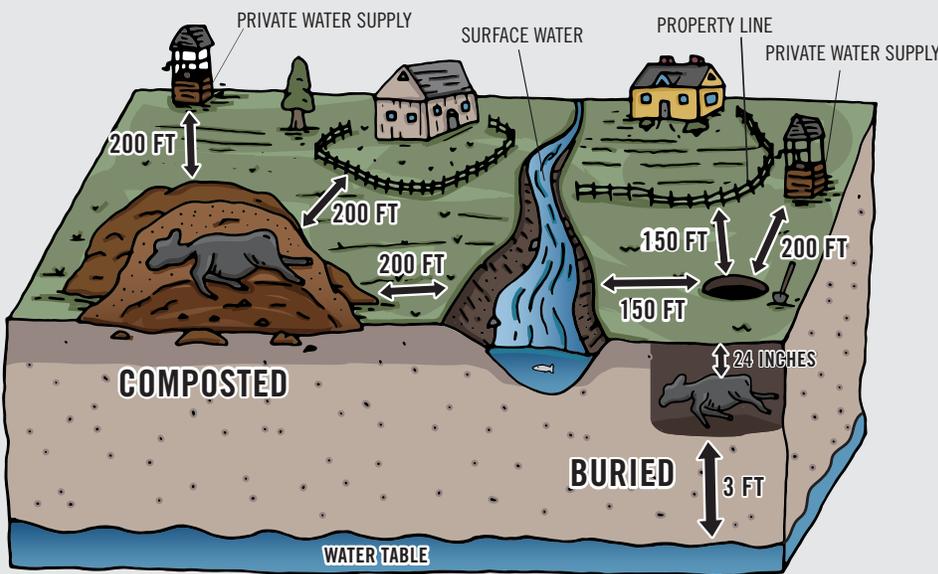
Buffer Zones

Mortalities

(Sec. 6.08)

Animal mortalities must be managed within 48 hours in a way that doesn't impact water quality or create a nuisance to neighboring properties.

See the diagram for animal mortality siting requirements.



Animal Mortality Siting Setbacks

Livestock Exclusion

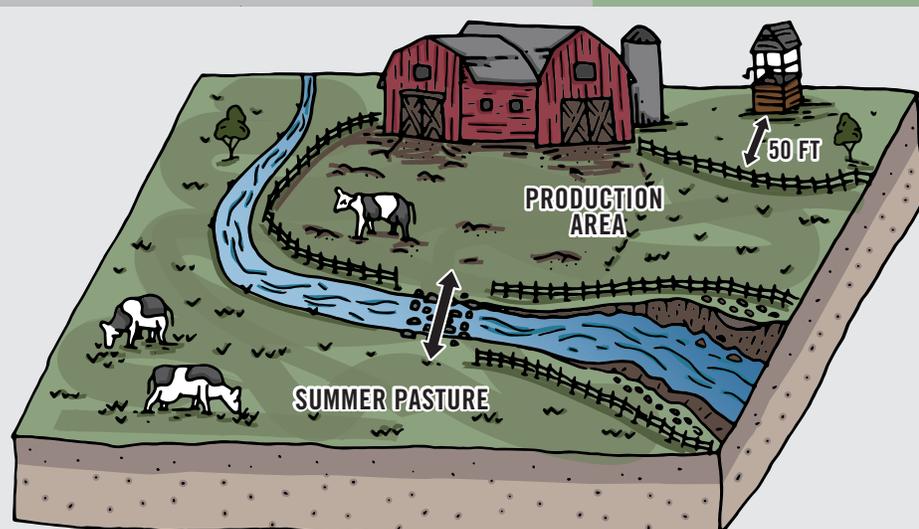
(Sec. 7)

Adequate vegetation on banks needs to be maintained.

Livestock must be fenced out of surface waters that have unstable or eroded banks.

Livestock cannot be pastured within 50 feet of a neighbors well.

If a stream goes through the farmstead and production area, make sure livestock are fenced out except at defined stream crossings or watering areas. (See diagram).



Livestock Exclusion from Surface Waters

Ground Water (Sec. 8)

Manure stacking and field application need to be kept away from water supplies and exposed bedrock. If manure contamination occurs, it can result in high nitrates and bacteria in drinking water, which can be harmful to humans and livestock.

VAAFM can provide free ground water testing for agricultural contaminants to farmers, and neighbors of farming operations.

Farm Structures (Sec. 9)

There are specific siting requirements for farm structures. VAAFM is the statewide zoning authority for farm structures.

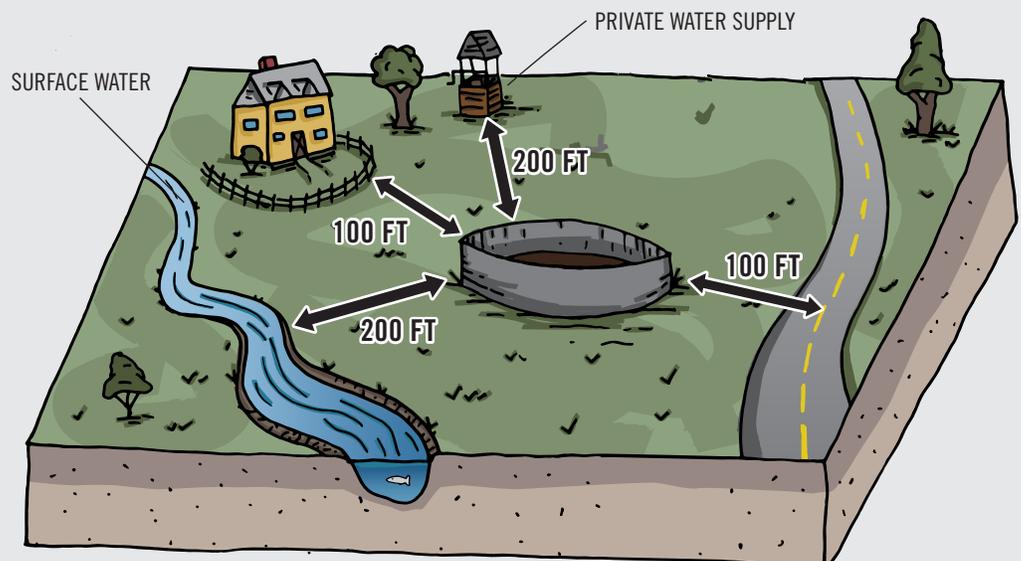


Farmers still must notify the zoning administrator or town clerk of proposed farm structure construction, but are not required to obtain a zoning permit or pay a fee.

For construction of farm structures in flood hazard and river corridor areas, you need to obtain a permit from the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR). Local municipalities can provide assistance if necessary.

For construction of new farm structures that disturb more than one acre, a stormwater construction permit from ANR is required.

ALL NEW WASTE STORAGE FACILITIES PROPOSED ON SITES WHERE NO STORAGE FACILITY OR PRODUCTION AREA PREVIOUSLY EXISTED SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING SETBACKS:



New Waste Storage Facilities

Important Dates

Custom Manure & Ag Waste Applicator Certification

January 31

Custom Applicators are required to renew their annual certification and pay an annual fee by **January 31** of each year. Exams are required every 5 years. Applicators who are seeking certification should contact the VAAFAM.

CSFO Annual Certification

January 31

Farming operations that meet the threshold of a Certified Small Farm will be required to self-certify their operation with the Agency of Agriculture annually by January 31.

LFO Annual Reporting and Fee

February 15

Farming operations within the threshold of a Large Farm must submit their annual compliance report and operating fee before February 15 of each year.

MFO Annual Reporting and Fee

April 30

Farming operations within the threshold of a Medium Farm must submit their annual compliance report and operating fee by April 30 of each year.

Cover Cropping of Floodplains

October 1-15

Annually, fields need to be broadcast seeded by **October 1**, and drilled or otherwise incorporated by **October 15**.

Extended Winter Spreading Ban on Floodplains

October 16-April 14

The extended winter manure spreading ban for frequently flooded areas of annual crop fields will take place from **October 16** to **April 14**.

Winter Manure Spreading Ban

December 15-April 1

This winter manure spreading ban has been in place since 1995 and prohibits spreading of manure or other agricultural wastes during the winter season. There are exemptions for emergency and non-emergency situations, call (802) 828-2431.

Financial Assistance

CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP):

Contact (802) 951-6796 // Visit <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/vt/contact/> to find your local NRCS office.

VAAFM Best Management Practice (BMP) Program:

Contact Jeff Cook // (802) 828-3474 // Email Jeff.Cook@Vermont.gov

VAAFM Farm Agronomic Practices (FAP) Program:

Contact Clark Parmelee // (802) 661-8284 // Email Clark.Parmelee@Vermont.gov

Pasture and Surface Water Fencing (PSWF) Program:

Contact Jenn Colby // (802) 535-7606 // Email Jennifer.Colby@UVM.edu

VAAFM Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP):

Contact Ben Gabos // (802) 461-3814 // Email Ben.Gabos@Vermont.gov

VAAFM Grassed Waterway and Filter Strip (GWFS) Program

Contact Farmers' Watershed Alliance // Email farmerswatershedallianceNW@gmail.com

Contact the Vermont Association of Conservation Districts // (802) 496-5162 // susie.walshdaloz@vacd.org

VHCB Grant Programs

Contact Katie Michaels // (802) 828-5587 // Katie@vhcb.org



CONSERVATION EQUIPMENT

VAAFM Capital Equipment Assistance Program (CEAP):

Contact Nina Gage // (802) 622-4098 // Email Nina.Gage@Vermont.gov

Technical Assistance

UVM EXTENSION

State Office:

Contact // (802) 656-2990 or (866) 622-2990 // Visit https://www.uvm.edu/extension/contact_us to contact your local Extension office.

Berlin Office: (802) 476-2003

Rutland Office: (802) 773-3349

Brattleboro Office: (802) 257-7967

St. Johnsbury Office: (802) 751-8307

Middlebury Office: (802) 388-4969

St. Albans Office: (802) 524-6501

Agronomy and Conservation Assistance Program (ACAP)

North Lake // Jeff Sanders // (802) 524-6501 // Email Jeffrey.Sanders@uvm.edu

Central Lake // Kirsten Workman // (802) 388-4969 // Email Kirsten.Workman@uvm.edu

South Lake // Jennifer Alexander // (802) 287-8339 // Email Jennifer@pmnr.cd.org

YOUR LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Vermont Association of Conservation Districts (VACD)
(802) 496-5162

Bennington County NRCD
(802) 442-2275

Ottawaquechee NRCD
(802) 295-7942 x111

Orleans County NRCD
(802) 334-6090 x118

Windham County NRCD
(802) 254-5323 x104

Winooski NRCD
(802) 828-4493 x113

Lamoille County NRCD
(802) 888-9218 x113

Poultney-Mettowee NRCD
(802) 287-8339

White River NRCD
(802) 396-3167

Franklin County NRCD
(802) 528-4176

Otter Creek NRCD
(802) 388-6746 x126

Caledonia County NRCD
(802) 748-3885 x110

Grand Isle County NRCD
(802) 372-8400

Rutland NRCD
(802) 775-8034 x117

Essex County NRCD
(802) 424-5353

YOUR LOCAL FARMER WATERSHED ALLIANCE:

Farmer's Watershed Alliance, Franklin & Grand Isle // Darlene Reynolds (802) 752-5156

Champlain Valley Farmer Coalition // Nate Severy (802) 388-4969

Connecticut River Watershed Farmer Alliance // Paul Doton (802) 457-2230

BUSINESS PLANNING FOR WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

UVM Extension Water Quality Business Analysis

Contact Tony Kitsos at (802) 524-6501 // Email Tony.Kitsos@uvm.edu

VHCB Vermont Farm & Forest Viability Program:

Contact Katie Michaels at (802) 828-5587 // Email Katie@vhcb.org

Vermont Agency of Agriculture

Email: AGR.WaterQuality@Vermont.gov

Web: www.agriculture.vermont.gov/water-quality

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