

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Controlled Drainage (Blind Inlets & Drainage Water Management Boxes)

Drainage Water Management Box Specifications:

1. Outlet pipe needs to be a minimum of six inches in diameter
2. Outlet structures need to be installed per engineering plan
3. Minimum 10 acres controllable area based on a 30 inches control height without submain installation
4. Minimum 20 acres controllable area based on a 30 inches control height with submain installation
5. Structures should not be installed on a main tile that drains another landowners land, unless written permission is obtained from the upstream landowners
6. Producer will provide SWCD access to the control structure

Blind Inlet Specifications:

1. Pipe is to be perforated with ½” diameter holes every 5 inches positioned at 4 and 8 o’clock
2. Geotextile shall be a nonwoven, needle-punched fabric with a minimum permittivity of 1/sec. required under fine aggregate. Optional between coarse aggregate and earth
3. Sand/gravel may be pit run and shall consist of coarse sand and/or fine gravel
4. Drain a minimum of 2 acres but no more than 20 acres
5. Earthen backfill shall be placed in 8” lifts around all pipes not in water inlet area and compacted by hand
6. All tile/pipe connections shall be made with manufactured connections
7. The ability of the blind inlet to remove water at the design flow rate is dependent on an appropriately sized outlet system and maintenance of a clean sand surface
8. The landowner will be paid for the following items:
 - a. #4 Stone, Washed
 - b. Coarse, Pit Run Sand or Fine, Pit Run Gravel
 - c. PVC pipe
 - d. Geotextile
 - e. Pipe Connections
 - f. Labor

Producer Responsibilities:

1. Provide tile maps and any necessary written permissions from upstream landowners
2. Install structure per provided design
3. Manage structure in accordance with provided management plan
4. Provide all associated invoices/statements regarding practice installation

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Controlled Drainage cont.

SWCD Responsibilities:

1. Receive application from the producer and complete contract
2. Locate sites to install practices
3. Enter all required information into Beehive
4. Obtain landowner agreement
5. Obtain current drainage tile plan
6. Design and layout structures
7. Oversee construction
8. Process payment to producer

Participant Payments:

DWM:

1. Producer will receive \$1,350 per site without submain installation when verification of all program requirements have been satisfied
2. Producer will receive \$3,750 per site with submain installation when verification of all program requirements have been satisfied

Blind Inlet

1. Producer will receive \$2,300 per site following when verification of all program requirements have been satisfied

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Operation and Maintenance for Drainage Water Management Structures

Landowner/Operator: _____

Practice Location: _____

Prepared By: _____

Farm #: _____ Tract #: _____ Date: _____

Inspections and maintenance are required to achieve the intended function, benefits, and life of the practice. The landowner/operator is responsible to establish and implement an inspection and maintenance program. Items to inspect and maintain during the 10-year design life of the practice include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Inspect after significant storm events and at least annually to identify repair and maintenance needs.
2. Lubricate seals on boards annually with vegetable-based lubricant, dishwashing soap or lithium grease approved by the manufacturer.
3. Protect the structure from damage by farm equipment and livestock.
4. Remove accumulated debris from the pipe inlet, structure, and outlet.
5. Fertilize grassed areas to maintain vigorous vegetative cover.
6. Check frequently for burrowing animals. When found, remove the burrowing animals, replace embankment materials, and reseed.
7. Maintain good vegetation on the berms and dikes. If mowing, wait until after nesting birds have hatched (about August 1). Do not burn.
8. Control tree and bush growth by hand cutting, mowing or chemicals. Avoid damaging grass with herbicide sprays.
9. Repair any settlement or erosion that occurs along the pipes and reseed. If this problem persists, evaluate the pipe for leakage and erosion of the fill material into or along the pipe.
10. Repair any scouring that occurs directly upstream or downstream of the pipe with rock riprap.
11. Summer rains will generally not cause the water table to rise into the root zone. Rainfall intensity greatly exceeds infiltration during summer thunderstorms, and excess water runs off rather than causing a water table rise. Infiltration through macropores that may cause some drainage discharge from the unmanaged field does not establish a water table in the soil. This water may fill the drainage pipes in the managed field, but it will soon soak away from the drainage pipes and replenish the crop available water within the soil. In the event of substantial rainfall, especially from two separate storms within a short interval, it will be prudent to observe whether water is flowing over the top of the highest board and whether any water is ponded on the soil surface in the lowest areas in the field. If surface water is evident, one or more boards can be removed but these boards should be reinstalled as soon as the surface water is gone.

Adapted from Ohio Department of Agriculture H2Ohio Program Guidelines

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program
Program Installation & Management Guidelines

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Underground Outlet (Blind Inlet) CODE 620

Landowner/Operator _____

Job Location _____

County _____ SWCD _____ Farm/Tract No. _____

Prepared By _____ Date _____

This Operation and Maintenance, O&M Plan cites normal, repetitive activities that apply to the conservation practice and the plan lists inspection, repair and upkeep items which are required to achieve the intended function, benefits, and life of the conservation practice. The landowner/operator is responsible for establishing and implementing this plan. Items to inspect and maintain during the 20-year design life of the practice include but are not limited to the following:

1. Inspect after significant storm events and at least annually to identify repair and maintenance needs.
2. Keep inlets, trash guards, and collection boxes and structures clean and free of materials that can reduce the flow.
3. Repair leaks and broken or crushed pipe to insure proper functioning.
4. Repair any settlement or erosion that occurs around the pipe with soil and reseed as needed. If this problem persists, evaluate the pipe for leakage and erosion of the fill material into or along the pipe.
5. Keep adequate backfill over the conduit.
6. Check outlet pipe and animal guard to ensure proper functioning.
7. Maintain erosion protection at outlets; repair any eroded areas at the outlet.
8. Promptly repair or replace damaged or inoperable components.
9. Protect the components from damage by farm equipment and livestock. Avoid damage to riser inlets by farm equipment. Mark risers so they are visible to prevent damage by equipment.

Special Considerations: _____

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Filter Strips/Buffer Strips

Purpose

1. To encourage agricultural producers to establish vegetative cover on cropland that is near environmentally sensitive areas.
2. To allow harvest and removal of forage in established areas to reduce overall nutrient levels.
3. To reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in runoff.
4. To reduce dissolved contaminant loadings in runoff.

Guidelines

1. Only acreage converted from cropland to perennial vegetative cover will be considered eligible for this program.
2. The maximum width eligible is 300 feet average. The minimum eligible width is 50 feet.
3. Cost-share funding is authorized at a rate of \$290 per acre
4. Funding is for the establishment and maintenance of perennial forage and biomass.
5. Cost share funding is not authorized for:
 - a. Existing Meadows, Filter strips and field borders
 - b. Existing pasture and hay land.
 - c. Existing or required ditch maintenance right of ways.
6. Practice must be maintained for 2 years from the date of practice installation, requested to keep 3 additional years.
7. Forage plantings must include two species, including at least one cool season grass species. Cool season grass specie(s) must be planted at 50% pure stand seeding rate minimum.
8. Residual forage height must be a minimum of 4" height by September 15th each year. Residual forage must be maintained during the non-growing season.
9. Soil tests are necessary for any phosphorus fertilizer application at the time of establishment. Applications of phosphorus are not allowed during the maintenance period unless approved by ODA/SWCD. Applications of nutrients shall be limited to the Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Ed. recommendations for legume-grass mixtures.
10. Limited grazing is allowed as incidental use when adjacent crop field residue is being grazed after harvest

Applicability

Applies to cropland areas situated below cropland where sediment, nutrients, and animal manure have the potential to be transported from the field and enter environmentally sensitive areas.

Specifications

The completed practice must meet **Criteria for Working Lands Buffer Seeding, Establishment, and Maintenance**.

SWCD Responsibilities

1. SWCD staff are responsible for determining the need for the practice, for designing the practice, and certifying that the practice meets the Criteria Buffer Seeding, Establishment, and Maintenance.
2. SWCD staff shall conduct an on-site visit at the time of practice establishment taking photos as proof of establishment.
3. SWCD staff shall verify the practice exists and is being maintained each year of the contract period.

Producer Responsibilities

1. Provide copy of seed tag or germ test of seed used in establishment (including % germ, % purity, % weed seed, Ohio Noxious Weed Content)
2. Provide copy of any applicable seeding invoices
3. Provide acres & field maps of established filter/buffer strips

Program Payments Participants will receive up to \$290 per acre, which shall cover two years (2) for establishment/maintenance.

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Operation & Maintenance Seeding, Establishment, and Maintenance for Filter/Buffer Strips

Seeding & Establishment

- Forage plantings must include two species, including at least one cool season grass specie.
 - Cool season grass specie(s) must be planted at 50% pure stand seeding rate minimum.
 - Cool Season Grasses include: Kentucky bluegrass, Meadow fescue, Orchardgrass, Perennial ryegrass, Smooth bromegrass, Tall fescue, & Timothy
- Soil tests are necessary for any phosphorus fertilizer application at the time of establishment. Applications of nutrients shall be limited to the Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Ed. recommendations for legume-grass mixtures for establishment. Recent soil test shall be 3 years or less, if fertilization is requested or needed.
- For Forage stands that are more than 35 percent legumes, nitrogen should not be applied. Refer to Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Edition for recommendations
- Follow recommendations for planting rates, methods and dates obtained from Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Ed. – Forage Management.
- Seeding rates will be calculated on a pure live seed (PLS) basis.
- Plant seed at a depth appropriate for the seed size or plant material. Seed should assume uniform contact with soil.
- Prepare the site to provide a medium that does not restrict plant emergence.
- Plant when soil moisture is adequate for germination and establishment.
- All seed and planting materials will meet state quality standards.
- Do not plant federal, state, or local noxious species.
- When planting legumes, use pre-inoculated seed or inoculate with the proper viable strain of Rhizobia immediately before planting.
- Select forage species based on the intended use, level of management, realistic yield estimates, maturity stage, and compatibility with other species. Verify plant adaptation to the area prior to planting. Refer to Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Ed., Table 7-1 – 7-3 for additional guidance on forage species recommendations.

Maintenance

- Applications of phosphorus are not allowed during the maintenance period unless approved. Applications of nutrients shall be limited to the Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Ed. recommendations for legume-grass mixtures.
- Residual forage height must be a minimum of 4” height by September 15th each year. Residual forage must be maintained during the non-growing season.
- Refer to Ohio Agronomy Guide 15th Ed. For weed, insect and disease management during maintenance period.

Adapted from Ohio Department of Agriculture SB299 Working Lands Buffer Program Guidelines

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Seeding Rates

Table 7-8: Suggested Seeding Dates for Forages Grown in Ohio.

Forage species	Northern Ohio	Southern Ohio
Legumes		
Alfalfa	4/1 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/15	3/20 - 4/25 or 8/1 - 8/30
Alsike clover ¹	2/1 - 5/1 or 7/20 - 8/10	2/1 - 4/25 or 8/1 - 8/20
Annual lespedeza	NR ²	2/15 - 4/15
Birdsfoot trefoil	4/1 - 5/1	3/20 - 4/25
Red clover ¹	2/1 - 5/1 or 7/20 - 8/10	2/1 - 4/25 or 8/1 - 8/20
White clover ¹	2/1 - 5/1 or 7/20 - 8/10	2/1 - 4/15 or 8/1 - 8/20
Perennial Grasses and Forbs		
Festulolium	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	3/5 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/30
Kentucky bluegrass	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/30	3/5 - 4/15 or 8/10 - 9/15
Meadow fescue	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	3/5 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/30
Orchardgrass	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	3/5 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/30
Perennial ryegrass	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	NR ²
Reed canarygrass	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/15	3/5 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/25
Smooth brome grass	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	3/5 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/30
Tall fescue	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	3/5 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/30
Timothy	3/20 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 10/5	3/1 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 10/15
Big bluestem	4/20 - 5/15	4/15 - 5/15
Eastern gamagrass	4/20 - 5/15	4/15 - 5/15
Indiangrass	4/20 - 5/15	4/15 - 5/15
Switchgrass	4/20 - 5/15	4/15 - 5/15
Chicory	4/1 - 5/1 or 8/1 - 8/20	3/15 - 4/20 or 8/1 - 8/30

Seeding Dates

Table 7-4: Seeding Rates of Pure Live Seed (PLS) for Forages Grown in Ohio.

Species	Approximate Seeds/lb (x 1000)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate		Proportional Seeding Rates for Mixtures ¹				
		(seeds/ ft ²)	(lb/ac)	3/4	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8
----- lb/ac -----								
Perennial Legumes								
Alfalfa	227	80	15	12	8	5	4	2
Alsike clover	700	150	9	7	5	3	2	1
Birdsfoot trefoil	375	80	9	7	5	3	2	1
Red clover	275	70	11	8	6	4	3	1.5
White clover	860	100	5	4	3	2	1	0.5
Perennial Grasses and Forbs								
Festulolium	227	130	25	19	12	8	6	3
Kentucky bluegrass	2200	500	10	7	5	3	2	1
Meadow fescue	220	80	16	12	8	5	4	2
Orchardgrass	590	130	10	7	5	3	2	1
Perennial ryegrass	237	130	24	18	12	8	6	3
Reed canarygrass	550	130	10	8	5	3	2.5	1
Smooth brome grass	137	50	16	12	8	5	4	2
Tall fescue	227	80	15	12	8	5	4	2
Timothy	1230	220	8	6	4	3	2	1
Big bluestem	150	40	12	9	6	4	3	1
Eastern gamagrass	7.4	1.5	9	7	4	3	2	1
Indiangrass	175	50	12	9	6	4	3	1.5
Switchgrass	370	80	9	7	5	3	2	1
Chicory	375	50	6	4	3	2	1.5	1

Adapted from Ohio Department of Agriculture SB299 Working Lands Buffer Program Guidelines

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

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Fertilizer Recommendations for Establishment & Maintenance

Table 7-6: Annual Phosphate (P₂O₅) Recommendations for Forage Legume or Legume-Grass Mixtures. Includes Maintenance Plus Four-Year Buildup to the Critical Level Where Needed.

Soil P Test Level ppm (lb/ac)	Yield Potential (ton/ac)		
	4	6	8
	-----lb P ₂ O ₅ per ac-----		
10 (20) ¹	130	160	190
15 (30)	100	135	160
20 (40)	75	110	135
25-40 (50-80) ²	50	85	110
45 (90)	25	45	50
50 (100)	0	0	0

¹ Values in parentheses are pounds per acre.

² Maintenance recommendations are given for this soil test range.

Table 7-7: Annual Potassium (K₂O) Recommendations for Forage Grass Only, Legume Only and Legume-Grass Mixtures. Includes Maintenance and Four-Year Buildup to the Critical Level Where Needed.

Soil Test K Level ppm (lb/ac)	Yield Potential (ton/ac)		
	4	6	8
	-----lb K ₂ O per ac-----		
	-----10 meq/100 g-----		
CEC			
75 (150) ¹	260 ²	300	300
100-130 (200-260) ³	220	300	300
140 (280)	40	60	80
150 (300)	0	0	0
CEC	-----20 meq/100 g-----		
100 (200)	270	300	300
125-155 (250-310) ³	220	300	300
165 (330)	40	60	80
175 (350)	0	0	0
CEC	-----30 meq/100 g-----		
125 (250)	280	300	300
150-180 (300-360) ³	220	300	300
190 (380)	40	60	80
200 (400)	0	0	0

¹ Values in parentheses are pounds per acre.

² Maximum potassium rate recommended is 300 pounds K₂O per acre.

³ Maintenance recommendations are given for this soil test range.

Table 7-9: Examples of Nitrogen Rates Recommended for Perennial Cool-Season Grass Forages.

Crop, Percent Legume	Yield Potential, ton/ac		
	4	6	8
	Annual Application (lb N/ac ¹)		
Tall grass, less than 20% legume	100	140	180
Mixed tall grass-legume, 20 to 35% legume	50	90	130
Mixed tall grass-legume, greater than 35% legume	0	0	0

¹ Make split applications of nitrogen in the early spring and after first harvest. Liquid nitrogen should be applied in early spring or immediately following foliage removal.

Adapted from Ohio Department of Agriculture SB299 Working Lands Buffer Program Guidelines

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

Grassed Waterway

Specifications:

1. Landowners will enroll no less than 0.1 acres minimally
2. Install or rehabilitate grassed waterways in areas where recurrent surface erosion occurs.

Producer Responsibilities:

1. Identify the proposed location of the grassed waterway
2. Install grassed waterway and any associated practices according to the approved design plan and in accordance with any Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) practice specification provided
3. Provide SWCD with any bill associated with the installation of the grassed waterway and any associated practices
4. Select a qualified contractor to perform practice installation
5. Participate in a preconstruction meeting with the SWCD technical representative and the contractor
6. Maintain all installed practices in accordance with the provided Operation & Maintenance Plan to ensure longevity
7. Cover any cost beyond the \$7,500 cost share limit

SWCD Responsibilities:

1. Receive application from the producer and complete contract
2. Determine eligibility of grassed waterway installation and gather background information to determine sizing and stability
3. Conduct a survey
4. Develop project design plan & submit for review to either the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) or NRCS
5. Conduct site visit to conduct as-built construction check following installation to ensure quality
6. Enter all required information into Beehive
7. Process payment to producer

Participant Payments:

Participants will receive up to \$7,500 per acre including the installation of the waterway and any associated practices such as rock checks, rock chutes, erosion control blankets, etc. when verification of all program requirements have been satisfied

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE GRASSED WATERWAY & ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

GRASSED WATERWAY CODE 412

Landowner/Operator _____

Job Location _____

County _____ SWCD _____ Farm/Tract No. _____

Prepared By _____ Date _____

Inspections and maintenance are required to obtain the intended function of the waterway for its design life. The waterway capacity and vegetative cover shall be maintained. Items to inspect and maintain during the 10-year design life may include but are not limited to the following.

- Maintain waterway capacity and outlet elevations especially if high sediment yielding areas are in the drainage area above the waterway. Establish necessary clean-out requirements.
- Spoil grading after construction should be accomplished promptly, fully, uniformly, without gaps, and with attention to tile trenches so that the practice functions as it was intended to function.
- Inspect waterway periodically, after significant storms and at a minimum, inspect annually for damage or deleterious effects such as sedimentation or vegetation beyond what is considered normal and healthy.
- If an erosion control blanket is installed, ensure that it is in-tact periodically and particularly after storms before vegetation is fully established.
- Do not graze waterway during establishment of vegetation and when soil conditions are wet.
- Protect waterway from damage by farm equipment and vehicles. Do not use waterway as a road and practice care when crossing to prevent tillage marks or wheel tracks.
- Avoid farming operations along the waterway, which would hinder water entry. Fill and seed all rills or small gullies that occur in the waterway.
- Maintain effective erosion control on the contributing watershed to prevent sedimentation and the resulting loss of capacity.
- Reestablish vegetative cover immediately where scour erosion has removed established seeding.
- Do not spray the waterway with herbicides intended for adjacent crops. Avoid crossing waterways during spray operations, and then cross only if the spray equipment is completely shut off.
- Fertilize waterways the first spring after seeding and thereafter as necessary to maintain a vigorous stand of grass.
- Mow waterways regularly to maintain a healthy, vigorous sod.

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

- The design height of the vegetation is ___ inches to ___ inches. The grass height is consistent with the retardance design.
- Do not burn or overgraze the waterway.
- Keep trees and brush from growing in the waterway. Regular mowing will control woody vegetation.
- Where rock checks, chutes or outlets are installed, replace any dislodged rock and fill back to grade if displacement or settlement occurs.
- Promptly repair all broken subsurface drain lines adjacent to or in the waterway and repair or replace any other damaged components, as necessary. Ensure that tile outlets are open following storm events.
- Each inlet for underground outlets must be kept clean and sediment buildup redistributed so that the inlet is at the lowest point. Inlets damaged by farm machinery must be replaced or repaired immediately.
- Redistribute sediment as necessary to maintain the capacity of the waterway.
- Vegetation shall be maintained and trees and brush controlled by hand, chemical and/or mechanical means. The waterway shall be kept free of weeds, shrubs, trees, and burrowing animals.
- Keep machinery away from steep sloped ridges.
- Keep equipment operators informed of all potential hazards.

Other Considerations: _____

LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET CODE 468

This Operation and Maintenance, O&M Plan cites normal, repetitive activities that apply to the conservation practice and the plan lists inspection, repair and upkeep items which are required to achieve the intended function, benefits, and life of the conservation practice. The landowner/operator is responsible for establishing and implementing this plan. Items to inspect and maintain during the 15-year design life of the practice include but are not limited to the following.

1. Inspect after significant storm events and at least annually to identify repair and maintenance needs.
2. Promptly repair or replace damaged lining and components.
3. Remove sediment that has accumulated to maintain capacity of the lined waterway.
4. Vegetation, where specified, shall be maintained and trees and brush controlled by chemical or mechanical means. Control noxious weeds.
5. Prescribed burning and mowing may be appropriate to enhance wildlife values but must be conducted to avoid peak nesting seasons and reduced winter cover.
6. Do not operate vehicles and machinery in lined waterways except at crossings specifically designed for that purpose and that type of vehicle or machinery.
7. Do not operate vehicles on steep side slopes. Keep equipment operators informed of all potential hazards.

Lower Auglaize Nutrient & Sediment Reduction Program

Program Installation & Management Guidelines

GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE CODE 410

Inspections and maintenance are required to achieve the intended function, benefits, and life of the practice. The landowner/operator is responsible to establish and implement an inspection and maintenance program. Items to inspect and maintain during the 15-year design life of the practice include but are not limited to the following.

1. Inspect after significant storm events and at least annually to identify repair and maintenance needs.
2. Protect the structure from damage by farm equipment and livestock.
3. Maintain the proper embankment height to reduce the chances of overtopping.
4. Repair any erosion that occurs upstream or downstream of the structure.
5. Repair all broken subsurface drain lines in the vicinity of the structure.
6. Replace any rock riprap that has been displaced.
7. Reestablish vegetative cover immediately where scour erosion has removed established seeding.
8. Check frequently for burrowing animals. When found, remove the burrowing animals, replace embankment materials, and reseed.
9. Maintain good vegetation on the embankment and upstream channel by mowing at least annually. Time the first mowing after nesting birds have hatched (about August 1). Remove excess growth. Do not burn or overgraze.
10. Fertilize grassed areas to maintain a vigorous vegetative cover.
11. Control tree and bush growth by hand cutting, mowing or chemicals. Avoid damaging grass with herbicide sprays.
12. Remove any sediment accumulation that may develop at the structure inlet, outlet and/or in the structure itself.
13. Check that all pipe connections are intact and operating as designed.
14. Repair spalled concrete surfaces and corroded metal surfaces.

Special Considerations: _____

Source: Operation and Maintenance Manual for Conservation Practice Standards, State of Ohio NRCS July 7, 2014