1. In regards to the 9,000 gal/ac how would you handle multiple applications for different seasons?
   **Answer:** Applications in different seasons on the same field are handled as multiple applications. The greater than 9,000 gallons per acre guidance refers only to manure applied in the same season.

2. What is wrong with permanent stack pads?
   **Answer:** There are no issues with permanent stacking pads for manure. When manure is stacked outside poultry houses, for any period of time, we are asking that the stacking occur per the NRCS Practice Standard (634) for manure transfer. If the stacked manure is on the pad for more than 28 days, the stacking pad is considered a manure storage and must meet the requirements of NRCS Practice Standard (313) for manure storages.

3. What is the definition of small and large stack pads?
   **Answer:** There are no different definitions. When manure is stacked outside poultry houses, for any period of time, we are asking that the stacking occur according the NRCS Practice Standard (634) for manure transfer. If the stacked manure is on the pad for more than 28 days, the stacking pad is considered a manure storage and must meet the requirements of NRCS Practice Standard (313) for manure storages.

4. Are manure stacks susceptible to setbacks?
   **Answer:** This depends. Setbacks do not apply to NRCS Practice Standard (634) for manure transfer but do apply to NRCS Practice Standard (313) for manure storages.

5. If you mix mortality composting with broiler manure is that atypical manure?
   **Answer:** If the final mortality composting product is mixed with the broiler manure, that mixture would not be atypical manure. This is based on the assumption that the volume of broiler manure is considerably greater than the volume of the mortality compost.

6. Does the Food Processing Residuals (FPR) regulation “trump” any other manure regulations?
   **Answer:** It depends on the scenario. DEP has agreed that when FPRs are mixed with Act 38 manure and run thru a manure digester, the end product of the digestion would be considered Act 38 manure, thus for this scenario the FPR manual does not apply. In all other scenarios, a combination of the Act 38 regulations or the FPR manual criteria will need to be used, with the more stringent requirements of either program needing to be utilized.

*Note, during the Lancaster presentation, it was mistakenly reported that if FPR and manure are mixed in the same storage, but not digested, that the Act 38 manure regulations should be
used. That is incorrect as if the mixture is not digested, the more stringent requirement for either program would come into play.

7. Do FPRs need a manure plan and if so does it have to be an Act 38 plan?  
   **Answer:** When using FPRS alone, the use of the FPR needs to be per the DEP FPRs manual. When FPRs are used on Act 38 operations, either mixed with manure or used alone, they must be included in the Act 38 NMP. For non-Act 38 operations, FPRs and manure may be shown on either individual FPR manual plan, individual manure management plan (MMP), or a combination of both, per DEP guidance.

8. If biosolids and Act 38 manure are mixed, which regs do you use to determine setbacks?  
   **Answer:** The more stringent setbacks would need to be followed for whatever scenario needs a setback.

9. Same question above but what if there is not Act 38 manure but biosolids is mixed with FPR?  
   **Answer:** The more stringent setbacks, between the two programs, would need to be followed for whatever scenario needs a setback.

### Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) Spreadsheet and Users Guide, Version 6.0

10. Can you use the manure calculator with actual weights instead of the Standard animal weights?  
    **Answer:** In the Farm Specific Animal List worksheet, the default is the book value weights. NMP writers may enter farm specific weights, if they are available. The Grazing Group Manure Calculator will use the animal weights from the Farm Specific Animal List worksheet. If you want to use farm record weights in the Grazing Group Manure Calculator, then enter the animal type farm record weights in the Farm Specific Animal List worksheet.

11. Can you use farm records for manure production?  
    **Answer:** Yes, you may use “Records” as the inventory method to record the amount of manure/bedding/washwater generated for a manure group. You can’t change the daily manure production values for the animal types listed in the Animal Type-Manure Production worksheet. You may add animal types not listed in the Animal Type-Manure Production worksheet and the associated manure production values. Those added animal types and associated manure production values would need to be acceptable to the commission.

12. Can you use the grazing calculator on crop acres when cows may graze those acres (such as a harvested corn field)?  
    **Answer:** Yes, you may use the Manure Group Grazing calculator on crops other than a pasture such as a harvested corn field.
13. Can we still plan every scenario that a farmer wants? Can we get 25 columns so we don’t have to create multiple packets?
   **Answer:** The NBS Input sheet will accommodate 100 rows or instances of a crop. For example:
   - 100 single manure applications on a crop may be entered.
   - 50 multiple manure applications on a crop may be entered.
   - 50 double crop scenarios with a manure application on each crop may be entered.
   - 25 double crop scenarios with two manure applications on each crop may be entered.

14. Why do you need different names for fields?
   **Answer:** The field names are used to identify where the manure will be applied on the importing farm. For Option 2 (Nitrogen based rate) or Option 3 (P Index) soil test information is needed and this is on a field by field basis. For Option 3 (P Index) fields transport factors are needed and this is field specific information.

15. Does the NBS Excel spreadsheet allow for multiple scenarios and if so what is the maximum?
   **Answer:** Yes, multiple manure applications can be completed in the NBS. For non-P-Index fields the multiple manure applications are only limited by the crop nutrient needs. For P-Index fields a maximum of six multiple manure applications may be used. If the crop scenario is a double crop, then you can have a maximum of six multiple manure applications for both crops. For example, a small grain silage/corn silage double crop could have 3 manure applications on the small grain silage winter crop and 3 manure applications on the corn silage summer crop.

16. Do crop groups consider soil fertility?
   **Answer:** Soil fertility is considered when using a NBS. If you don’t have a soil test you are limited to manure application rates that don’t exceed Phosphorous removal of a crop. For Option 1 (P removal) fields with a soil test P result over 200 ppm (Mehlich 3) may not use Option 1 (P removal). For Option 2 (Nitrogen based rate) and Option 3 (P Index) the P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O soil test results are used to determine the P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O user recommendations based on the crop and yield.

17. Is soil fertility important on a NBS?
   **Answer:** Soil fertility is considered when using a NBS. If you don’t have a soil test you are limited to manure application rates that don’t exceed Phosphorous removal of a crop. For Option 1 (P removal) fields with a soil test P result over 200 ppm (Mehlich 3) can’t use Option 1 (P removal). For Option 2 (Nitrogen based rate) and Option 3 (P Index) the P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O soil test results are used to determine the P$_2$O$_5$, and K$_2$O user recommendations based on the crop and yield.

18. When can imported manure be applied within 150 Feet?
   **Answer:** There are two options for the importing farm to apply manure within the 150’. Use Option 3 of the NBS or have an Act 38 NMP.
PA Phosphorous Index Update

19. Is there any new discussion on making the screening tool better?
   **Answer:** At this time, there has not been discussion about eliminating or substantially changing the screening tool, PA P Index Part A. However, the current screening tool, PA P Index Part A, was developed after the structure, source and transport factors, and weighting factors of PA P Index Version 2.0 were identified. Therefore, as changes to the PA P Index are re-structured changes may also be made to the screening tool.

20. How does the research consider precipitation data and water runoff?
   **Answer:** In the project, precipitation is accounted for through the use of the water quality model TopoSWAT (Soil Water and Assessment Tool). This water quality model incorporates annual rainfall, as well as, other management and landscape properties to simulate phosphorus losses and runoff. For comparison to the PA P Index, TopoSWAT was run for approximately 15 years which allowed simulation of nutrient losses and runoff for typical, wet, and dry years.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Update

21. No Questions

Act 38 Odor Management Update

22. No Questions

Department of Environmental Protection Update

23. How are the plain sect supposed to comply with the annual reporting rule without access to the internet?
   **Answer:** It is a requirement of all NPDES permittees to comply with the federal e-reporting rule. For extenuating circumstances, there may be the ability to receive a temporary waiver (i.e. limited to regulated facilities in areas that lack sufficient broadband availability) from the e-reporting requirement. However, waivers generally would not be approved since a consultant (e.g., nutrient management planner) may submit the annual report on behalf of the farmer.

Act 38 Nutrient Management Update

24. No Questions