



Potomac Valley Conservation District
Agricultural Enhancement Program – Emergency Assistance Application
Revegetation of Feeding Areas – Sign Up Period April 15 – 30, 2019

West Virginia
Conservation Agency

Applicant Information

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Email Address: _____

Application Date: _____

Farm Information

Conservation District: _____

County : _____

Farm Name: _____

Farm # : _____

Tract # : _____

Field # or #'s: _____

Best Management Practice

Please complete the following information for the Best Management Practice you would like to apply for:

BMP	Limits	Cost-Share Rate	Amount applied for	Other
Revegetation of Feeding Areas	Not to exceed 50 acres per farm.	\$60/acre flat rate	_____ acres	

Program Eligibility

Is this practice approved for financial assistance through another program? ____ Yes ____ No (if yes, not eligible)

Is this practice covered under private insurance policy? ____ Yes ____ No (if yes, not eligible)

Was this practice installed as part of a cost share program/project? ____ Yes ____ No Select: AgEP ☐ 319 ☐

Other _____

A. Policies for Practice

1. Applicant must be a District Cooperator.
2. A W-9 tax form will be required with application.
3. Cost share is available to owner or lessee.
4. Applicant must provide map identifying tract and field along with proposed acreage.
5. Technical guidance from WVU Extension and/or NRCS standard must be followed.
6. Application approvals will be made by the Conservation District based upon site visit and availability of funds.
7. Invoices must be submitted by May 31, 2019.

B. Payment rates & limits:

1. The cost-share rate for this practice shall be \$60 per acre.
2. Maximum of 50 acres per farm.
3. Payment approval will be authorized by district board. Cooperator must submit paid invoices, complete a W-9 form and contact Conservation District to verify practice implementation prior to receiving payment.
4. No duplication of federal or state cost-share shall be allowed.

By signing this I have read, understand, and agree to the terms and conditions stated in this document.

Farm Name (if applicable): _____

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Date Received:	
Time Received:	
Ranking Score:	
If Approved:	
BD Date Approved:	
Contract Expiration Date:	
Application #:	
Verification #:	

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

► Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

Print or type.
See Specific Instructions on page 3.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ► _____ Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ► _____	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>
5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.	Requester's name and address (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code	
7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number										
				-			-			
or										
Employer identification number										
				-						

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

**Sign
Here**

Signature of
U.S. person ►

Date ►

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)

- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding, later.

Recovering from Mud Spring 2019

Ed Rayburn and Tom Basden

The last 12-months have been one of the wettest 12-months on record in West Virginia. It was difficult making hay during the summer. It was difficult feeding hay this winter. Winter temperatures have been above freezing many days with much of the winter precipitation coming as rain. This resulted in the destruction of sod and production of mud on many feeding areas.

Now is the time to start planning on how to revegetate these areas this spring. These winter-feeding areas need to be revegetated as soon as possible to prevent soil and soil fertility loss from the farm, to provide forage production this coming summer, and to reduce soil compaction and improve soil health for future forage production. Exactly what to do will depend on the degree and extent of damage, tools available on the farm or within the community (available from neighbors, Conservation District, machinery or fertilizer dealers).

Where damage is primarily from hoof treading and the soil surface is relatively smooth using a chain harrow to work the area when the soil is dry may be sufficient. This will break up light hay clumps on the ground. Hopefully hay was not fed repeatedly in the same spot. If multiple bales were fed in one area, a frontend loader may be needed to remove excess hay and put it where it can be composted for later field application. Where only a single bale was fed in each spot the chain harrow will usually open the area sufficiently for seedling establishment across the area. Small areas where seedlings don't establish in the spring will usually have seedlings invade the organic mat later in the summer or fall. For these sites chain harrow the area. Broadcast the desired seeding mix then chain harrow the area a second time to give some coverage to the seeds.

Where damage includes tire ruts, the ruts may need to be disked out. Disking with a heavy field disk is preferred. A back blade or dozer blade can be used if a disk is not available. If a blade is used a light disk, field cultivator or spring tooth harrow can be used to work up a seed bed. When the soil is worked up it is best to firm the soil with a cultipacker, roller, or pulvi-mulcher (spring teeth raised up). The seed can then be broadcast, the soil cultipacked a second time or a chain harrow used to cover the seeds lightly, then the soil cultipacked.

When additional summer feed is needed sudangrass or a sorghum-sudangrass hybrid can be planted. It is best to drill these grasses with a conventional or no-till drill but the seed can be broadcast on a cultivated seedbed then lightly covered with a chain harrow and cultipacked in. These seed should be planted no deeper than 2-3 times the diameter of the seed.

It is recommended that winter-feeding areas be rotated across the farm in order to cycle plant nutrients across the farm. When only one area is used year after year, use an annual grass seeding to get ground cover and provide some forage. Be careful in a dry year since forage on these sites may accumulate nitrate which can poison animals. Most of the nitrates are in the lower stems of the plant so if animals eat only the leaves and not the plant stems intake of nitrates will be minimized. Both sudangrass and sorghum sudangrass hybrids produce prussic acid in young growth or frosted growth. On healthy growing forage, graze sudangrass when growth is greater than 18-inches. On Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids growth should achieve a 24- to 30-inch height. When there is a risk of frost, remove animals from both these grasses. Once the grass has been

killed by frost and is completely dried down, livestock can graze off the dead material without risk to prussic acid poisoning.

Keep livestock off the reseeded winter-feeding areas until the seedlings have grown to an 8- to 12-inch height or the 18- to 30-inch height for sudangrass and sorghum-sudangrass. Test the rooting of the seedlings by grabbing the plants by the leaves and pull up firmly. If the roots stay in the ground and the leaves tear off the plant the plants are well enough established to graze. Do not allow animals to graze off more than half the forage or stay on the area for more than 7-days, preferably 3-days. If the area is adequately level so that the area can be hayed that provides another option for harvesting the forage.

Repairing winter-feeding areas is going to cost some money so spend the money wisely. The purchase of a good chain harrow, if one is not already on hand, is a good investment. Use only blue-label certified seed since these varieties will be longer lived, and more productive. Develop a management plan that reduces winter damage to reduce long term costs for renovating winter-feeding areas. Management practices that help include: feed only 1-hay bale on a spot of ground a year, place bales out in early winter and strip graze the bales with moveable electric fence don't use a tractor to move hay in wet weather, confine cattle to a feeding barn in winter and store the manure under cover then return manure to hay fields next summer.

Normally when making a new seeding we say first take a soil sample and apply lime and fertilizer based on the soil test. However, this is not a normal year. We need to get vegetative cover planted as soon as the weather permits. Most winter-feeding areas will have adequate soil fertility and pH for the establishment of grasses. Do take a soil test as soon as you can and apply needed fertilizer and lime during the summer. But do not hold off planting. If grass appears yellow apply nitrogen fertilizer at 50 to 60 lbs./acre/harvest. Sudangrass and sorghum-sudangrass will often respond to 100 to 150 lbs. of nitrogen per acre.

Table 1. Seeding mixtures for winter-feeding areas under different management, plant species and seeding rates (pure live seed lbs./acre, total pure live seed 20-30 lbs./acre).

Permanent winter-feeding areas	Rotated winter-feeding areas
Annual ryegrass (20) Kentucky bluegrass (3) Crabgrass (2) Ladino clover (2) Or Sudangrass (20-40, depending on seed size and if drilled or broadcast seeding) Or Sorghum x sudangrass hybrid (30-60, depending on seed size and if drilled or broadcast and seeding)	Orchardgrass (10) or Endophyte free tall fescue (14) or Enhances Endophyte tall fescue (14) Kentucky bluegrass (3) Red clover (8) Ladino clover (2) Annual ryegrass (5) Omit clover seed and increase dominant grass (orchardgrass or tall fescue) seeding rate proportionally if planning to scout for weeds and spray approved herbicides for broadleaf weed control. Clover seed can then be frost seeded the next winter.

TABLE 1
SEED MIXTURES AND RATES PER ACRE

1.	Red Clover	8 lbs.	17.	White Clover	2 lbs.
	Timothy	4 lbs.		Orchardgrass	5 lbs.
				Kentucky Bluegrass	5 lbs.
2.	Alsike Clover	4 lbs.	18.	Switchgrass	8 lbs.**
	Timothy	4 lbs.			
3.	Red Clover	4 lbs.	19.	Big Bluestem	8 lbs.**
	Alsike Clover	2 lbs.			
	Orchard Grass	4 lbs.	20.	Caucasian Bluestem	6 lbs.**
4.	Alfalfa	10 lbs.	21.	Bermudagrass	20 bu./ac.
	Orchardgrass	4 lbs.			
5.	Alfalfa	10 lbs.	22.	Red Clover	4 lbs.
	Timothy	4 lbs.		Ladino Clover	1 lb.
6.	Orchardgrass	10 lbs.	23.	Birdsfoot Trefoil	6 lbs.
7.	Alfalfa	10 lbs.	24.	Orchardgrass	4 lbs.
				Bluegrass	9 lbs.
8.	Birdsfoot Trefoil	8 lbs.		Timothy	2 lbs.
	Timothy	4 lbs.		Ladino Clover	1 lb.
9.	Reed Canary Grass	xxxxx	25.	Orchardgrass	6 lbs.
				Bluegrass	10 lbs.
10.	Birdsfoot Trefoil	8 lbs.		Ladino Clover	1 lb.
	Orchardgrass	6 lbs.	26.	Bluegrass	8 lbs.
				Timothy	5 lbs.
11.	Birdsfoot Trefoil	8 lbs.		Ladino Clover	1 lb.
	Tall Fescue	8 lbs.*	27.	Bluegrass	6 lbs.
12.	Ladino Clover	2 lbs.		Smooth Brome grass	4 lbs.
	Tall Fescue	10 lbs.*		Ladino Clover	1 lb.
				Red Clover	2 lbs.
13.	Tall Fescue	15 lbs.*	28.	Bluegrass	6 lbs.
14.	Ladino Clover	2 lbs.		Smooth Brome grass	4 lbs.
	Orchardgrass	8 lbs.		Timothy	2 lbs.
				Birdsfoot Trefoil	6 lbs.
15.	Ladino Clover	2 lbs.	29.	Bluegrass	8 lbs.
16.	Orchardgrass	6 lbs.		Smooth Brome grass	4 lbs.
	Bluegrass	4 lbs.		Timothy	4 lbs.
	Tall Fescue	3 lbs.	30.	Timothy	8 lbs.
	Ladino Clover	1 lb.		Ladino Clover	2 lbs.
	Timothy	2 lbs.		Red Clover	1 lb.