

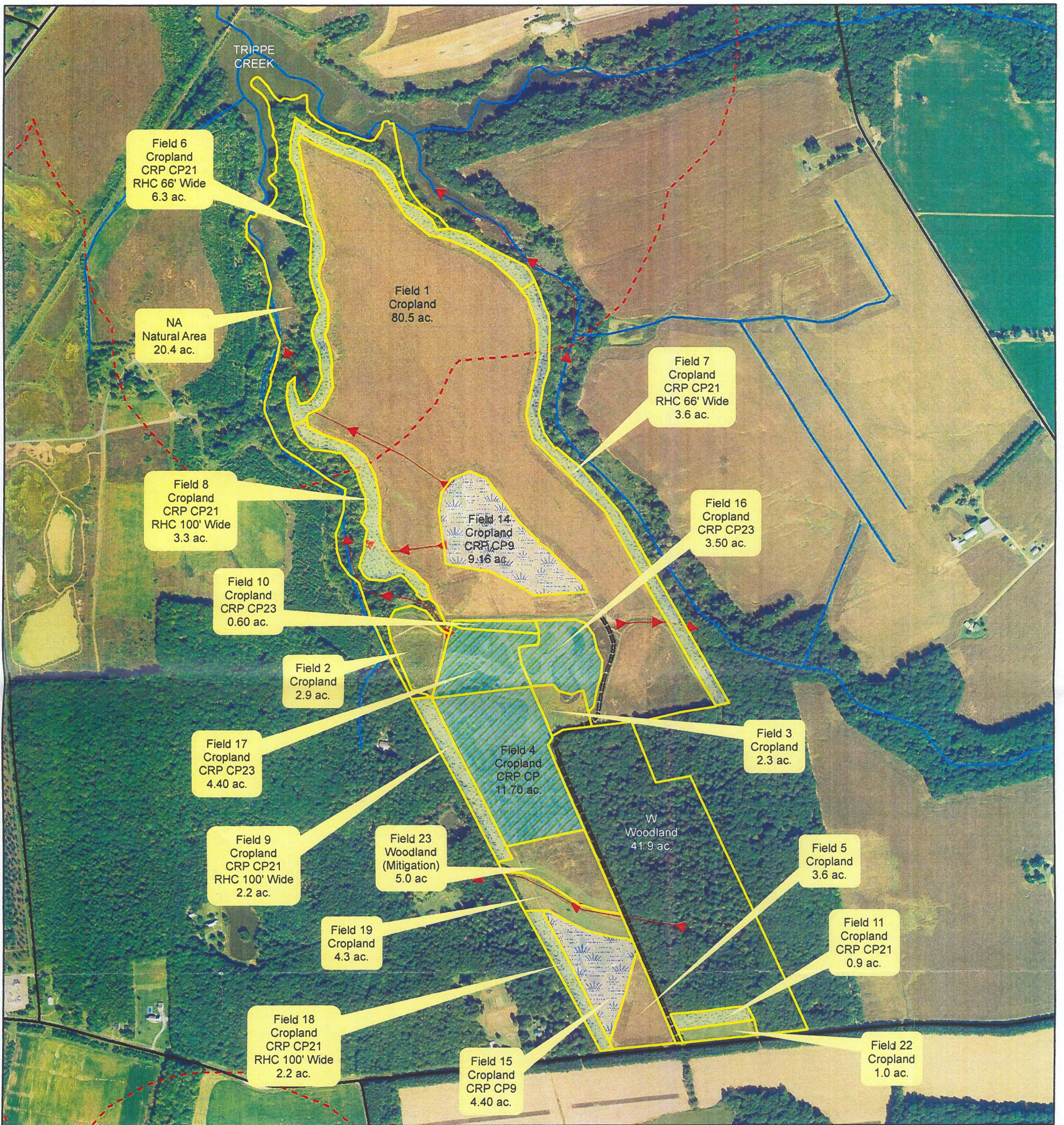
CRP MAP

Date: 5/1/2020

Customer(s): DELAHAY FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 Operator: SAME
 Approximate Acres: 214.8
 Scale: 1" = 660'

Farm: 2208
 Tract: 563
 Plan: 83087
 M 48 / P 49

Field Office: EASTON SERVICE CENTER
 Agency: MDA / NRCS
 Assisted By: Scott Nordhoff



Legend:

- Property / Field Boundary
- Talbot Co. Roads
- Critical Area Line
- CRP CP9 Shallow Water Area
- Drives & Lanes
- Mapped Streams
- CRP CP21 Riparian Herbaceous Cover
- Drainage
- CRP CP23 Wetland Restoration



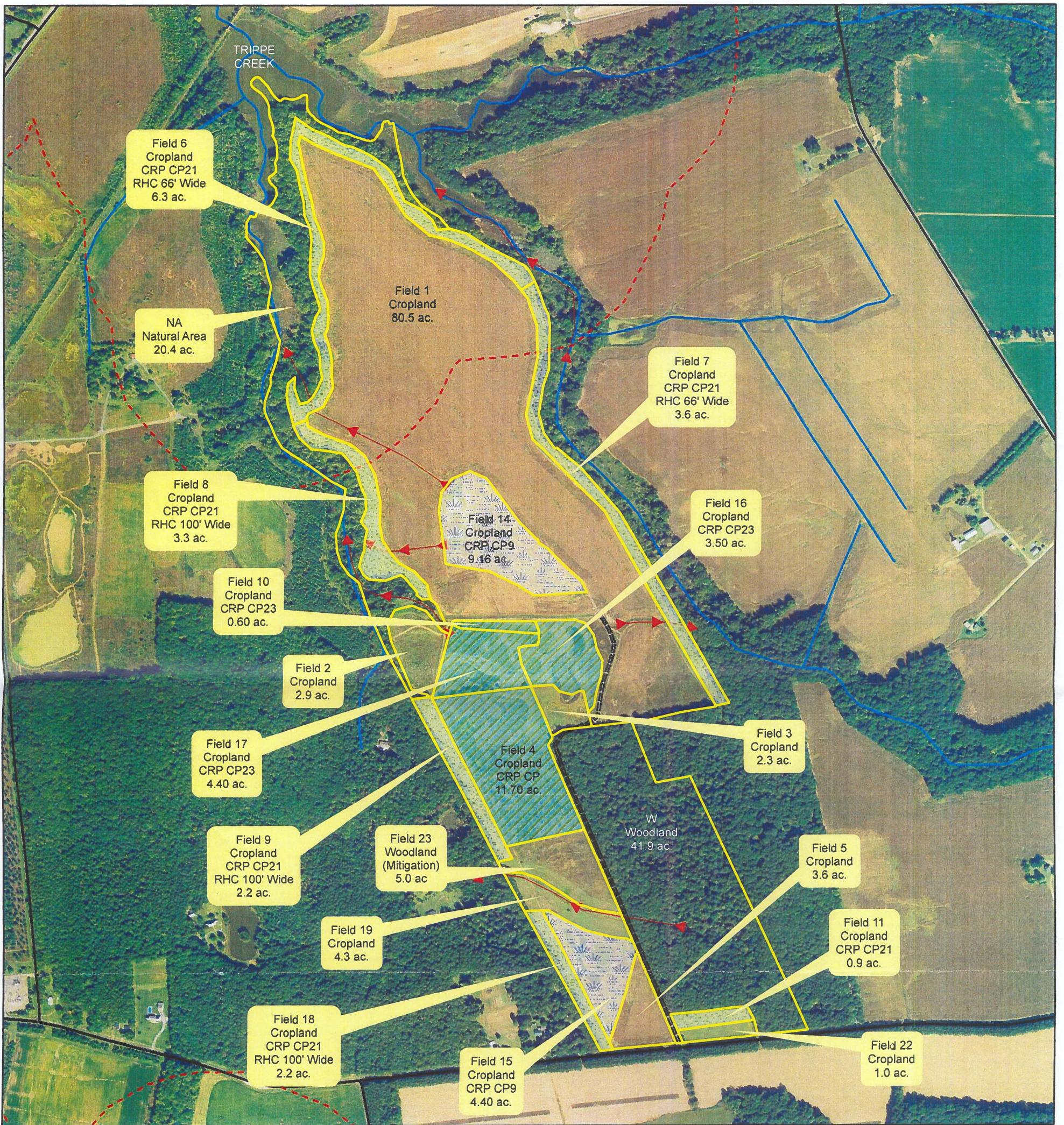
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Legend:

- Property / Field Boundary
- Talbot Co. Roads
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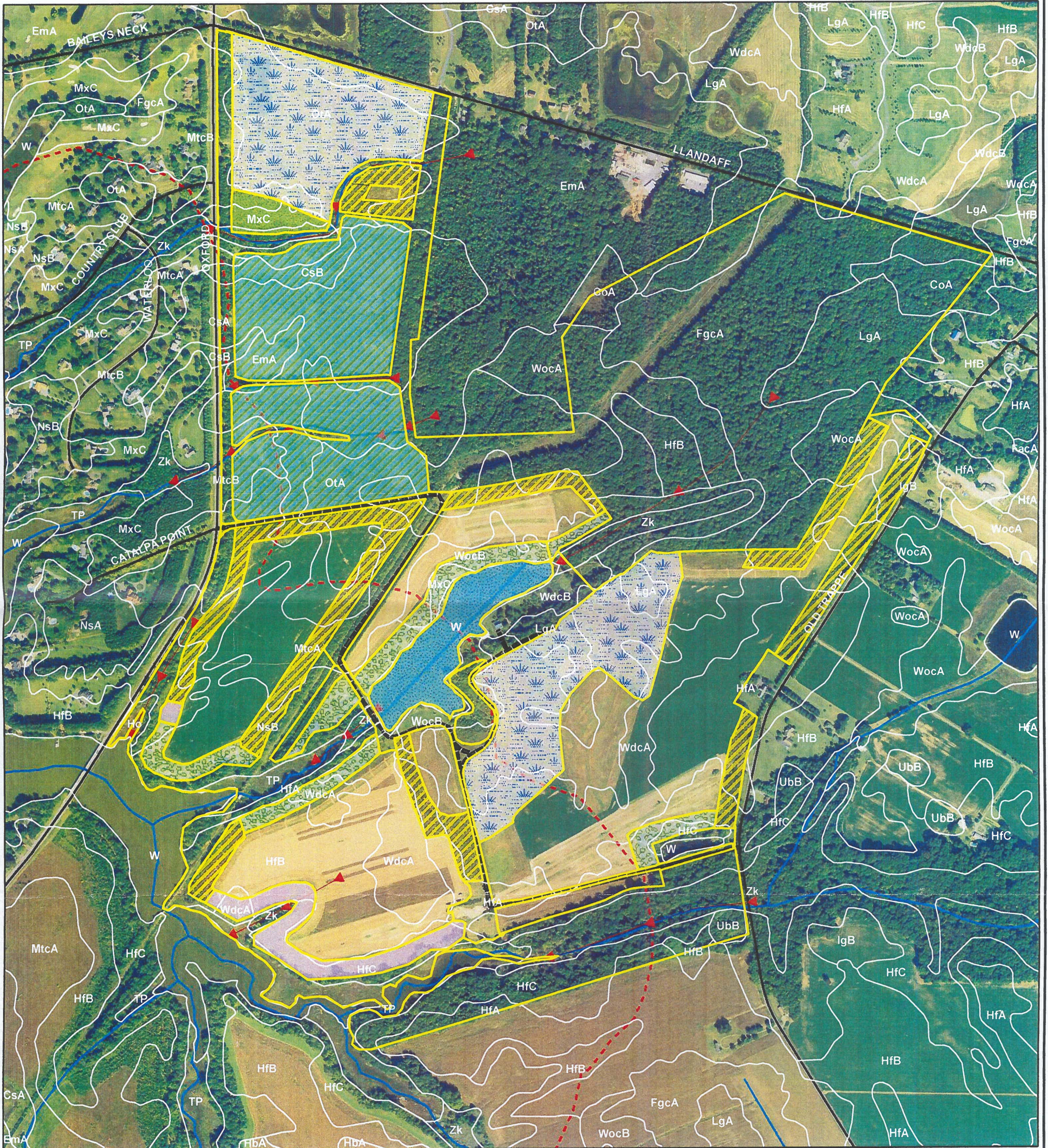
SOILS MAP

Customer(s): Duvall Farm LLC
 Farm Manager: Clay Robinson
 Operator Knightly Point Ventures
 Approximate Acres: 489.7
 Scale: 1" = 660'

Farm: 2210
 Tract: 2236
 Plan: 83147
 M 42 / P 291

Date: 6/3/20

Field Office: EASTON SERVICE CENTER
 Agency: MDA / NRCS
 Assisted By: Scott Nordhoff



Legend:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Property / Field Boundary | CRP CP33 Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds | Critical Area Line |
| CRP CP21 Riparian Herbaceous Cover | CRP CP4D Permanent Wildlife Habitat | Drainage |
| CRP CP22 Riparian Forest Buffer | CRP CP9 Shallow Water Areas | Mapped Streams |
| CRP CP23 Wetland Restoration | Pond | Talbot Co. Roads |
| | | Lanes & Drives |



Soil Conservation and Water Quality Plan

The objective in conservation planning is to help each client attain sustainable use and sound management of soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources. The purpose is to prevent the degradation of resources and to ensure their sustained use and productivity, while considering the client's economic and social needs.

Property Owner

Name: Delahay Family Limited Partnership Phone Number: (301) 588-5478
Mailing Address: 28181 Harleigh Lane Property Address: Almshouse Road
City, State, Zip: Oxford, MD 21654-1532 City, State, Zip: Oxford, MD 21654

Plan Information

Total Acres: 214.8 ac. Farm #: 2208
Cropland Acres: 152.5 ac. (93.6 ac. cropped) Tract #: 563
CRP Acres: 58.9 ac. Plan #: 83087
Watershed #: 02-13-04-03 04-61 Map / Parcel #: 48 / 49, lots 1-4
Account ID(s): 21-03-115054, 21-03-198756, 21-03-198757, 21-03-198758, 21-03-198759
Notes: Custom Cropping by Chris Wilson / Caretaker: Clay Robinson – (410) 829-9270

Operator

Name: Same / with Chris Wilson Phone Number: 410-310-8136



Assisted by the Talbot Soil Conservation District

Reviewed for technical adequacy. To the best of my knowledge, the practices contained herein have no adverse impact on wetlands, endangered species, historic or archaeological property.

Property within the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area has or will have met minimum requirements of the equivalency to a 25 ft. vegetative buffer around farm fields adjacent to tidal waters when all scheduled practices within the zone are completed.

Assisted by: Scott Nordhoff

Date: August 20, 2020



TALBOT COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
 28577 MARYS COURT SUITE #3
 EASTON, MD 21601
 (410) 822-1577

JACK KING
 DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST

Conservation Plan

DELAHAY FAMILY LMTD PARTNERSHIP
 28181 HARLEIGH LN
 OXFORD, MD 21654

OBJECTIVE(S)

Cropped fields are custom cropped by owners rep. Continue NT (No-Till) farming, Conservation Crop Rotation and use of a winter Cover Crop to protect farm land in, and near the critical area. Additionally, the Nutrient Management plan should be kept current and adhered too. Property owner is re-enrolling fields 14 & 15 in the CRP CP9 program and fields 4, 10, 16 & 17 in the CRP CP23 program. Continue to maintain all existing CRP fields per NRCS / FSA regulations.

Crop

Tract: 563

Conservation Crop Rotation(328)

Grow crops in a planned rotation to protect the soil from erosion; help control weeds, insects, and diseases; and improve the physical condition of the soil. Noxious weeds (Johnsongrass, shattercane, Canada thistle, plumeless thistle, musk thistle, bull thistle) must be controlled as required by State Law and not allowed to go to seed. Use the following rotation on these fields: Corn NT, CC Small Grain, FS Soybeans NT.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	80.5 ac	8	2020		
5	3.6 ac	8	2020		
Total:	84.1 ac				

Cover Crop(340)

Grain / grasses, legumes, and forbs planted for seasonal vegetative cover.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	80.5 ac	10	2020		
5	3.6 ac	10	2020		
Total:	84.1 ac				

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management(647)

MCM - Light Strip Disking CSG - This land is enrolled in CRP/CREP and is to be maintained in cool-season grass and legume cover. Conduct light strip disking as the required mid-contract management activity to maintain vegetative diversity and improve plant structure for wildlife. Refer to the attached Implementation Requirements sheet for specific instructions. Do not conduct this activity during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
7	3.6 ac	2	2015	3.6 ac	1/1/2016
8	3.3 ac	2	2015	3.3 ac	1/1/2016
9	2.2 ac	2	2015	2.2 ac	1/1/2016
18	2.2 ac	2	2015	2.2 ac	1/1/2016
6	6.3 ac	2	2019		
11	0.9 ac	2	2019		
Total:	18.5 ac			11.3 ac	

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management(647)

This land (wetland / shallow water berms and banks) is enrolled in CRP/CREP and is to be maintained in cool-season grass and legume cover. Conduct the required mid-contract management activity to maintain vegetative diversity and improve plant structure for wildlife. Refer to the attached Implementation Requirements sheet for specific instructions. Do not conduct this activity during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
4	11.7 ac	2	2025	ac	
10	0.6 ac	2	2025	ac	
25 25	9.8 9.6 ac	2	2025	ac	
15	4.4 ac	2	2025	ac	
16	3.5 ac	2	2025	ac	
17	4.4 ac	2	2025	ac	
Total:	34.4 ac			ac	

Nutrient Management(590)

Manage rate, source, placement, and timing of plant nutrients and soil amendments while reducing environmental impacts.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	80.5 ac	8	2020		
5	3.6 ac	8	2020		
Total:	84.1 ac				

Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till(329)

Manage organic residue so maximum amounts are left on the soil surface on a year-round basis. Plant crops in narrow slots or narrow tilled strips in previously untilled soil.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	80.5 ac	8	2020		
5	3.6 ac	8	2020		
Total:	84.1 ac				

Riparian Herbaceous Cover(390)

This area will be enrolled in CRP/CREP. Establish and maintain perennial herbaceous cover to protect soil and water resources and enhance wildlife habitat on land removed from agricultural production. Refer to the attached job sheet for recommended seed mixes and other planting and establishment information. Once established, do not mow during the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15. Noxious weeds must be controlled as required by State Law. If necessary, spot treatment of noxious weeds (mowing or spraying limited to the immediate area of infestation) may be authorized by the Farm Service Agency County Office. Failure to perform planned management activities and routine maintenance as stated in the job sheet can result in contract violation. Cost-share may be available for mid-contract maintenance if requested and approved through FSA.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
7	3.6 ac	10	2015	3.6 ac	1/1/2016
8	3.3 ac	10	2015	3.3 ac	1/1/2016
9	2.2 ac	10	2015	2.2 ac	1/1/2016
18	2.2 ac	10	2015	2.2 ac	1/1/2016
6	6.3 ac	10	2019	6.3 ac	1/1/2020
11	0.9 ac	10	2019	0.9 ac	1/1/2020
Total:	18.5 ac			18.5 ac	

Shallow Water Development and Management(646)

This area will be enrolled in CRP/CREP. Create and maintain a shallow water area at the location shown on the plan map to benefit waterfowl, wading birds, and other wildlife. The design and installation of this practice will meet NRCS standards and specifications. All necessary permits and notifications will be obtained before construction. Refer to the attached job sheet for operation and maintenance information. Once established, do not mow during the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15. Noxious weeds must be controlled as required by State Law. If necessary, spot treatment of noxious weeds (mowing or spraying limited to the immediate area of infestation) may be authorized by the Farm Service Agency County Office. Annual food plots are not allowed in this area.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
14	ac	10	2010	9.8 ac	7/1/2011
15	ac	10	2010	4.4 ac	7/1/2011
14 25	9.8 ac	10	2020	ac	
15	4.4 ac	10	2020	ac	
Total:	14.2 ac			14.2 ac	

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management(645)

Create, maintain or enhance area(s) to provide upland wildlife food and cover.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
2	2.9 ac	7	2019		
3	2.3 ac	7	2019		
22	1. ac	7	2019		
Total:	6.2 ac				

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management(645)

Manage the area indicated on the plan map to provide food, cover, nesting areas, corridors, and/or other habitat elements for upland wildlife. When managing for breeding habitat, conduct management activities, such as mowing or disking, outside of the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
7	3.6 ac	10	2015	3.6 ac	1/1/2016
8	3.3 ac	10	2015	3.3 ac	1/1/2016
9	2.2 ac	10	2015	2.2 ac	1/1/2016
18	2.2 ac	10	2015	2.2 ac	1/1/2016
6	6.3 ac	10	2019		
11	0.9 ac	10	2019		
Total:	18.5 ac			11.3 ac	

Wetland Restoration(657)

This area will be enrolled in CRP/CREP. Restore and maintain a wetland at the location shown on the plan map to benefit waterfowl, wading birds, and other wildlife, and to provide other wetland functions. The design and installation of this practice will meet NRCS standards and specifications. All necessary permits and notifications will be obtained before construction. Refer to the attached job sheet for operation and maintenance information. Once established, do not mow during the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15. Noxious weeds must be controlled as required by State Law. If necessary, spot treatment of noxious weeds (mowing or spraying limited to the immediate area of infestation) may be authorized by the Farm Service Agency County Office.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
4	ac	10	2010	16.7 ac	7/1/2011
10	ac	10	2010	0.6 ac	7/1/2011
16	ac	10	2010	3.5 ac	7/1/2011
17	ac	10	2010	4.4 ac	7/1/2011
4	11.7 ac	10	2010	ac	
10	0.6 ac	10	2010	ac	
16	3.5 ac	10	2010	ac	
17	3.8 ac	10	2010	ac	
Total:	20.2 ac			25.2 ac	

Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management(644)

Manage wetland and adjacent upland areas to provide food, protective cover, and nesting grounds for wetland wildlife.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
4	ac	10	2010	16.7 ac	7/1/2011
10	ac	10	2010	0.6 ac	7/1/2011
14 14	ac	10	2010	8.6 ac	7/1/2011
15	ac	10	2010	4.4 ac	7/1/2011
16	ac	10	2010	3.5 ac	7/1/2011
17	ac	10	2010	3.8 ac	7/1/2011
4	11.7 ac	10	2020	ac	
10	0.6 ac	10	2020	ac	
14 25	9.16 ac	10	2020	ac	
15	4.4 ac	10	2020	ac	
16	3.5 ac	10	2020	ac	
17	3.8 ac	10	2020	ac	
Total:	32.6 ac			37.6 ac	

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

DELAHAY FAMILY LMTD PARTN DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST

JACK KING DATE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TALBOT SCD DATE

PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collections is 0578-0013. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45/0.75 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

PRIVACY ACT

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USDA Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20250-9410

Or call toll free at (866) 632-9992 (voice) to obtain additional information, the appropriate office or to request documents. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish). USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Delahay Family Limited Partnership
by Clay Robinson POA 8/13/20
DELAHAY FAMILY LMTD PARTN DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST
John L. King 8/13/2020
JACK KING DATE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Shawn Smith 8.13.20
TALBOT SCD DATE

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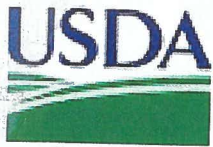
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TALBOT COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
 28577 MARYS COURT SUITE #3
 EASTON, MD 21601
 (410) 822-1577

JACK KING
 DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST

CRP Plan

DELAHAY FAMILY LMTD PARTNERSHIP
 28181 HARLEIGH LN
 OXFORD, MD 21654

OBJECTIVE(S)

Property owner is re-enrolling fields 4, 10, 16 & 17 in the CRP CP23 (Wetland Restoration) program. Continue to maintain existing CRP shallow water fields (and berms) per NRCS / FSA regulations.

Crop

Tract: 563
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management(647)

MCM - Herbaceous Cover - This land is enrolled in CRP/CREP and is to be maintained in grass and forb cover. Conduct the required mid-contract management activity to maintain vegetative diversity and improve plant structure for wildlife. Refer to the attached Implementation Requirements sheet for specific instructions. Do not conduct this activity during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
4	11.70 Ac	2	2025		
10	0.60 Ac	2	2025		
16	3.50 Ac	2	2025		
17	4.40 Ac	2	2025		
Total:	20.20 Ac				

Wetland Restoration(657)

This area will be enrolled in CRP/CREP. Restore and maintain a wetland at the location shown on the plan map to benefit waterfowl, wading birds, and other wildlife, and to provide other wetland functions. The design and installation of this practice will meet NRCS standards and specifications. All necessary permits and notifications will be obtained before construction. Refer to the attached job sheet for operation and maintenance information. Once established, do not mow during the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15. Noxious weeds must be controlled as required by State Law. If necessary, spot treatment of noxious weeds (mowing or spraying limited to the immediate area of infestation) may be authorized by the Farm Service Agency County Office.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
4	11.70 Ac	10	2020		
10	0.60 Ac	10	2020		
16	3.50 Ac	10	2020		
17	4.40 Ac	10	2020		
Total:	20.20 Ac				

Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management(644)

Manage wetland and adjacent upland areas to provide food, protective cover, and nesting grounds for wetland wildlife.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
4	11.70 Ac	10	2020		
10	0.60 Ac	10	2020		
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17	4.40 Ac	10	2020		
Total:	20.20 Ac				



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CRP Plan

DELAHAY FAMILY LMTD PARTNERSHIP
 28181 HARLEIGH LN
 OXFORD, MD 21654

OBJECTIVE(S)
 Property owner is re-enrolling fields 15 & 25 in the CRP CP9 (Shallow Water Development & Management) program. Continue to maintain existing CRP shallow water field (and berm) per NRCS / FSA regulations.

Crop

Tract: 563

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management(647)

MCM - Herbaceous Cover - This land is enrolled in CRP/CREP and is to be maintained in grass and forb cover. Conduct the required mid-contract management activity to maintain vegetative diversity and improve plant structure for wildlife. Refer to the attached Implementation Requirements sheet for specific instructions. Do not conduct this activity during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
25	9.16 Ac	2	2025		
15	4.40 Ac	2	2025		
Total:	13.56 Ac				

Shallow Water Development and Management(646)

This area will be enrolled in CRP/CREP. Create and maintain a shallow water area at the location shown on the plan map to benefit waterfowl, wading birds, and other wildlife. The design and installation of this practice will meet NRCS standards and specifications. All necessary permits and notifications will be obtained before construction. Refer to the attached job sheet for operation and maintenance information. Once established, do not mow during the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15. Noxious weeds must be controlled as required by State Law. If necessary, spot treatment of noxious weeds (mowing or spraying limited to the immediate area of infestation) may be authorized by the Farm Service Agency County Office. Annual food plots are not allowed in this area.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
25	9.16 Ac	10	2020		
15	4.40 Ac	10	2020		
Total:	13.56 Ac				

Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management(644)

Manage the area indicated on the plan map to provide food, cover, nesting areas, corridors and/or other habitat elements for wetland wildlife, such as waterfowl, wading birds, shorebirds, aquatic mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. When managing for breeding habitat, conduct management activities, such as mowing or disking, outside of the primary nesting season of April 15 to August 15.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
25	9.16 Ac	10	2020		
15	4.40 Ac	10	2020		
Total:	13.56 Ac				

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

DELAHAY FAMILY LMTD PARTN DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST

JACK KING DATE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TALBOT SCD DATE

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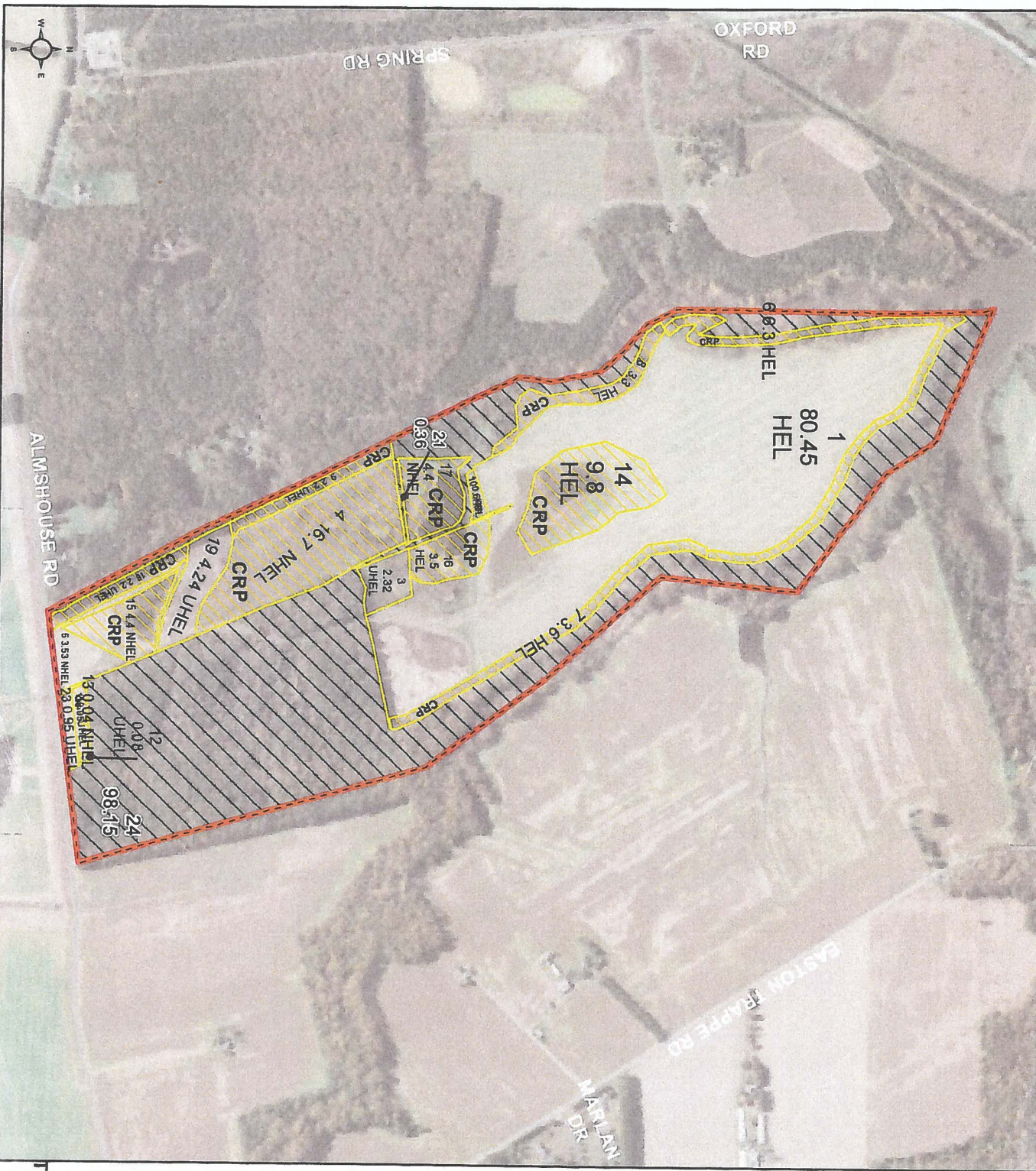
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USDA
1400
Wash
9/17/2020

Tract 563

2020 Program Year

Map Created May 20, 2020



Common Land Unit

- Non-Cropland
- Cropland
- CRP
- Tract Boundary

Wetland Determination

- Identifiers
- Restricted Use
 - Limited Restrictions
 - Exempt from Conservation
 - Compliance Provisions

Tract Cropland Total: 149.56 acres

USDA-FSA maps are for FSA Program administration only. This map does not represent a legal survey or reflect actual ownership; rather it depicts the information provided directly from the producer and/or the 2018 NAI imagery. The producer accepts the data as is and assumes all risks associated with its use. The USDA Farm Service Agency assumes no responsibility for actual or consequential damage incurred as a result of any user's reliance on this data outside FSA Programs. Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape, or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact boundaries and determinations or contact NRCS.



WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT CODE 644

Maryland Conservation Practice Implementation Requirements and Certification

Cooperator Name Delahay Family Limited Partnership	County Talbot	Planner DSN	Date 8/13/20
Farm/Tract/Field(s) Farm: 2208, Tract: 563, Fields: 14 & 15	Program/Contract No. (if applicable) CRP CP9		Amount Planned 14.20 AC

Purpose To manage wetland and aquatic habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, aquatic mammals, amphibians, reptiles, or other wetland dependent flora fauna for one or more of the following purposes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To provide a variety of foods for the desired wildlife species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To provide water for the desired wildlife species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To provide cover for nesting, brood rearing, loafing, resting, escape, travel corridors, summer shade, and winter protection for the desired wildlife species	
Species to Benefit Local Birds, Water Fowl, and other small mammals	Habitat Type Shallow water Area, and surrounding grass berm.
Description of Work N/A	Permit May Be Required? N/A
Associated Practices (must be implemented in combination with this practice) 646	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES			
Location(s)	Acres	Activity	Timing, Intensity, Frequency

Additional and/or Special Requirements (permits, sensitive areas, etc.)
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HERBACEOUS SEEDING (IF APPLICABLE)	
Site Preparation (Type and Timing)	
Planting Dates	Establishment Should Occur By (Date)
Seeding Depth	Planting Method
Seed Mixture (Species or Mix, Rate, Quantity)	
Weed Control Measures During Establishment (Timing and Methods)	

Notify the NRCS or SCD office when the activity is completed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Inspect the habitat periodically (at least annually) to determine if suitable vegetation is present in suitable quantity, quality, and distribution to meet project objectives.
- Drawdowns of the pool area should occur over a period of 2 weeks or more to increase availability of food resources and reduce potential for nutrient losses.
- Leave vegetation in pool area standing over winter to provide food for waterfowl and other wildlife.
- Avoid disturbance during the primary nesting season of April 15 – August 15, except if recommended for control of noxious and invasive plants.
- Avoid noisy activities when waterfowl are present.
- Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife.
- Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. If it becomes necessary to control noxious weeds during the nesting season, contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.
- If undesirable woody vegetation starts to encroach on the planting, targeted herbicide applications may be necessary for control. Refer to applicable Brush Management (Code 314) Implementation Requirements or contact your local University of Maryland Extension or Soil Conservation District office for more specific information.

Additional Operations and Maintenance

CERTIFICATION (FOR AGENCY USE ONLY)	
Supporting Documentation (for file)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map showing practice location	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Worksheet(s)
Planning Certification	Implementation Certification
<p>This practice was planned according to NRCS standards and specifications.</p> <p>Job Class: <u> S </u></p>	<p>This practice was applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.</p> <p>Amount: _____ Date: _____</p>
<p><u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/10/20</u></p> <p>Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date</p>
Reporting Checklist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CPA-06 Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report in Toolkit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File copy of completed IR sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Other reporting tools (optional)

COOPERATOR RECORD-KEEPING
(Optional)

Cooperator Name and Address: _____

Date/Time	Location (Tract/Fields)	Type or Description	Amount



United States
Department of
Agriculture

SHALLOW WATER DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT CODE 646

Maryland Conservation Practice Implementation Requirements and Certification

Cooperator Name Delahay Family Limited Partnership	County Talbot	Planner DSN	Date 8/13/20
Farm/Tract/Field(s) Farm: 2208, Tract: 563, Fields: 14 & 15	Program/Contract No. (if applicable) CRP CP9		Amount Planned 14.20 AC

Purpose To provide and manage habitat for species that require shallow water for a least a part of their life cycle.	
Species to Benefit Local Birds, Water Fowl, and other small mammals	Habitat Type Shallow water area, and surrounding grass berm
Description of Work N/A	Permit May Be Required? N/A
Associated Practices (must be implemented in combination with this practice) 644	

WATER LEVEL MANAGEMENT			
Location(s)	Acres	Drawdown Start Date and Rate	Re-flood Start Date and Rate

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT			
Location(s)	Acres	Activity	Timing, Intensity, Frequency

HERBACEOUS SEEDING (if applicable)	
Site Preparation (Type and Timing)	
Planting Dates	Establishment Should Occur By (Date)
Seeding Depth	Planting Method
Seed Mixture (Species or Mix, Rate, Quantity)	
Weed Control Measures During Establishment (Timing and Methods)	
Additional and/or Special Requirements (permits, sensitive areas, etc.)	

Notify the NRCS or SCD office when the activity is completed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Inspect all embankments and structures at least once per year and after every major storm. Promptly remove trash and obstructions, and make repairs as soon as possible.
- Unless otherwise prescribed, mow berms infrequently (once per year or less often) to reduce encroachment of trees and shrubs. Tree and shrub root systems can lead to berm failure.
- Drawdowns of the pool area should occur over a period of 2 weeks or more to increase availability of food resources and reduce potential for nutrient losses.
- Leave vegetation in pool area standing over winter to provide food for waterfowl and other wildlife.
- Do not mow for cosmetic purposes.
- Avoid disturbance of the herbaceous vegetation in the upland areas and on berms during the primary nesting season of April 15 – August 15, except if recommended for control of noxious and invasive plants.
- For wildlife benefits, leave a portion of the herbaceous vegetation in the upland areas standing through the winter, preferably disturbing it only every 2 to 3 years.
- Avoid noisy activities when waterfowl are present.
- Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife.
- Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. If it becomes necessary to control noxious weeds during the nesting season,

contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.

- If undesirable woody vegetation starts to encroach on the planting, targeted herbicide applications may be necessary for control. Refer to applicable Brush Management (Code 314) Implementation Requirements or contact your local University of Maryland Extension or Soil Conservation District office for more specific information.

<p>Additional Operations and Maintenance</p>

CERTIFICATION (for agency use only)	
Supporting Documentation (for file)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map showing practice location	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Worksheet(s)
<p>Planning Certification</p> <p>This practice was planned according to NRCS standards and specifications.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Job Class: <u> 1 </u></p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">[Signature]</p> <p>Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date <u> 9/10/20 </u></p>	<p>Implementation Certification</p> <p>This practice was applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Amount: _____ Date: _____</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">[Signature]</p> <p>Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date _____</p>
Reporting Checklist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CPA-06 Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report in Toolkit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File copy of completed IR sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Other reporting tools (optional)

COOPERATOR RECORD-KEEPING
(Optional)

Cooperator Name and Address: _____

Date/Time	Location (Tract/Fields)	Type or Description	Amount

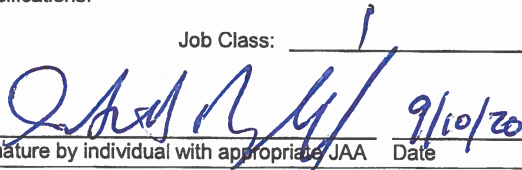


EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT CODE 647

Maryland Conservation Practice Implementation Requirements and Certification

Cooperator Name Delahay Family Limited Partnership	County Talbot	Planner DSN	Date 8/12/20
Farm/Tract/Field(s) Farm: 2208, Tract: 563, Fields: 14 & 15	Program/Contract No. (if applicable) CRP CP9 (grass berm)		Amount Planned 1.40 AC
Required/Optional Activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Required - This activity is required for the purposes of: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRP/CREP <input type="checkbox"/> EQIP <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Optional - This activity is optional.			
Implementation Date(s): February 2025			
Purpose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase plant community diversity to provide habitat for early successional species <input type="checkbox"/> Provide or restore wildlife habitat for those species that need early successional vegetative habitat			
Existing Cover/Habitat Type CRP CP9 Wetland with Grass Berm		Target Cover/Habitat Type Wetland with Grass Berm	
Management Activity to be Implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Strip Disking <input type="checkbox"/> Strip Spraying <input type="checkbox"/> Overseeding Introduced Legumes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Control any weed encroachment, and maintain integrity of berm <input type="checkbox"/> Interseeding Native Forbs and Legumes			
Refer to the relevant management activity instructions (attached), and the applicable Maryland fact sheet for more information: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Warm-season Grasses - Establishment, Maintenance and Management for Erosion Control, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cool-Season Grasses - Establishment, Maintenance and Management for Erosion Control, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Native Herbaceous Plantings - Establishment, Maintenance and Management for Wildlife Habitat and Pollinators</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			

CERTIFICATION (FOR AGENCY USE ONLY)

Supporting Documentation (for file) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map showing practice location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Worksheet(s) (if required by policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered species consultation(s), if present	
Planning Certification This practice was planned according to NRCS standards and specifications. Job Class: _____  Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date 9/10/20	Implementation Certification This practice was applied according to NRCS standards and specifications. Amount: _____ Date: _____ _____ Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY - STRIP DISKING

Location(s)	Acres
<p>Strip disking is used to reduce the density of the grass stands, provide openings in the stand for wildlife movement and foraging, and to increase plant diversity and food sources by encouraging the germination of forbs and legumes. Strip disking should only be used if it will not result in excessive erosion or adversely impact water quality, and will not destroy the planting. The appropriate intensity and timing for disking will depend on the objectives and the stand characteristics.</p> <p>For stands where grasses are not dense or are composed primarily of cool-season grasses (e.g. orchardgrass), a single pass with a light finish disk may be sufficient. Thick stands of native warm-season grasses will require heavier, more intensive disking to open up the stand. In thick stands, multiple passes with a tandem disk, or a single pass with a heavy offset disk may be required to thin the grasses. A heavy offset disk will slice and turn the soil and bury residue, which may be needed to reduce the overall cover of grasses.</p> <p>The timing of disking affects the types of plants that will germinate from the seed bank. Fall disking tends to promote the growth of forbs and legumes (e.g., ragweed, partridge pea), whereas spring disking tends to promote the growth of annual grasses (e.g., foxtail). Timing can also affect the vitality of established perennial grasses. Disking perennial grasses just before they enter dormancy can limit their growth in the next growing season. Warm-season grasses tend to be more susceptible to disking in late summer or early fall, when they are sending reserves into their roots. Disking at this time may be useful for reducing the thickness of the grasses, while disking warm-season grasses in the spring tends to have the opposite effect. Cool-season grasses are generally more susceptible to disking than warm-season grasses, regardless of when they are disked.</p> <p>Minimum Set-backs</p> <p>The following set-backs are required in order to maintain the functions of the planting and protect water quality. Do <u>not</u> disk in these areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 20 feet from a watercourse, water body, or wetland. • Within 15 feet from adjacent cropland or intensively used areas, if present. Infrequently used field roads or firebreaks planted with cool-season grasses can be included in this set-back. <p>Site Preparation for Disking</p> <p>Before disking, mow the area that will be disked. Fall mowing can facilitate spring disking by providing time for breakdown of leaf matter.</p> <p>Width, Spacing, Timing, Intensity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do <u>not</u> disk during the primary nesting season (April 15 – August 15). • Disk in strips on 1/3 to 1/2 of each field on the contour on a 2 or 3-year rotation. <input type="checkbox"/> Warm-season grasses (e.g., switchgrass, Indiangrass) - Disk in late summer to early fall (September 1 - October 15), at light to heavy intensity, depending on the density of the stand and the amount of plant material on the ground, leaving 10% to 30% residue in disked strips. If disking results in an uneven ground surface, smooth the soil surface with a cultipacker or other finishing implement. <input type="checkbox"/> Cool-season grasses (e.g., orchardgrass) - Lightly disk in strips in late summer to early fall, or in early spring, leaving 10% to 30% residue in disked strips. <input type="checkbox"/> Tree and shrub plantings - Lightly disk in between rows of recently established or thinned tree stands, or in openings and on trails and edges in older stands. Disk in late summer to early fall, or in early spring, leaving 10% to 30% residue in disked strips. Avoid damage to trees and their roots. <input type="checkbox"/> Highly Erodible Land with an EI ≥ 16 is included in this plan. Follow this special guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disk in strips <u>no wider than 30 feet on the contour</u>, in an alternating pattern of disked and undisked strips. Undisked strips should be twice the width of disked strips. • Disking intensity should be light enough to maintain at least 30% residue cover in the disked strips. • Do not disk parts of the field where excessive sheet and rill erosion or gully erosion is likely to occur. • <u>On highly erodible land with an EI > 30</u>, only disk in the upper half of the slope, and adjust the disking intensity to attain at least 60% residue cover. 	



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY - INTERSEEDING/OVERSEEDING FORBS AND LEGUMES

Type: Native Forbs and Legumes Native Legumes Only Introduced Legumes (e.g., clovers)

Location(s) Fields: 14 & 15	Planting Dates 2 / 2025	Acres Berm as needed
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As a grass stand or recently established tree stand matures, the forb and legume components tend to naturally decline. Forbs and legumes may be interseeded or overseeded into existing grass or tree stands to maintain plant diversity and provide food for wildlife.

The following general requirements are applicable to interseeding/overseeding activities:

- This management practice is not a food plot activity, and should only be used as necessary to maintain plant diversity. Managed disking will encourage germination of wildflowers that are currently in the seedbank.
- If the grass stand is thick or contains more than ¼ inch of litter (thatch), lightly disk or harrow the stand prior to seeding. It is important to ensure that the stand contains space for the plants to establish. When disking or harrowing is needed, use a minimum set-back of at least 20 feet from a watercourse, water body, or wetland.
- When overseeding in tree stands, overseed in between tree planting rows in recently established or thinned stands. In older stands, overseed in openings, and on trails and edges. If disking prior to overseeding, avoid damaging trees and their roots.
- Do not interseed/overseed during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Use one of the following planting methods for interseeding/overseeding:

- Broadcast Seeding.** Cut the grass short before seeding. Broadcast the seed. Then go over it with a cultipacker, drag or harrow to enhance seed-to-soil contact.
- No-till Planting.** Cut the grass short before seeding. Use a no-till drill to place seed about ¼-inch into the soil.
- Frost Seeding (introduced legumes only).** Introduced legumes can be frost-seeded during the dormant season. Broadcast legumes over the grass in late winter or very early spring when the ground is still frozen. Freezing and thawing, in combination with rainfall, will work the seed into the soil surface.

Seed Mixture (Species or Mix, Rate, Quantity)



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY - STRIP SPRAYING

Location(s):

Acres:

Grass stands, especially those with dense grasses, can be thinned by spraying with an herbicide to promote the growth of forbs and legumes. Forb and legume seeds may reside in the soil for many years without germinating if they are completely shaded out by grasses and other vegetation. Thinning of the existing grass stand can provide the light needed to prompt germination of existing seeds. The seedbank can be supplemented by interseeding or overseeding after thinning if desirable species are not present. This activity can also be used to reduce grasses and increase plant diversity in the rows between recently established tree stands. Refer to the applicable Maryland fact sheet for more information.

The following general requirements are applicable to strip spraying:

- The purpose of chemical suppression spraying is not to completely eradicate the grasses, but to reduce their vigor and abundance to encourage wildflower diversity. The goal of the herbicide application should be to suppress approximately 50% of the perennial grasses within the treatment area.
- To be effective, herbicides must be applied when the grasses to be suppressed are actively growing. The best time to apply strip herbicide treatment on stands containing warm-season grasses is in late summer, when wildflower germination and development is encouraged, and control of perennial warm-season grasses is most effective. Herbicides can be applied to cool-season grasses in the fall.
- Check the pesticide label to determine the types of plants that are controlled by the herbicide, and follow the pesticide label when applying herbicides. Consult with your local University of Maryland Extension office or county weed control specialist for specific herbicide recommendations for your site.
- If desirable forbs and legumes do not appear anywhere in the existing cover, they can be interseeded or overseeded after strip spraying to supplement the seedbank.
- Do not strip spray during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Minimum Set-backs

The following set-backs are required in order to maintain the functions of the planting and protect water quality. Do not strip spray in these areas.

- Within 20 feet from a watercourse, water body, or wetland.
- Within 15 feet from adjacent cropland or intensively used areas, if present. Infrequently used field roads or firebreaks planted with cool-season grasses can be included in this set-back.

Strip Spraying Instructions

- Use a minimum risk herbicide (e.g., glyphosate) or an alternative herbicide (e.g., acetic acid).
 - Spray in strips or blocks, on only 1/3 (preferred) to 1/2 of the field in any one year.
 - Target areas where grasses dominate to minimize damage to desirable forbs and legumes.
 - Mowing prior to herbicide application can increase herbicide coverage and effectiveness. Mow grasses at a height of 6 to 8 inches.
 - If spraying in between rows of recently established trees, use low pressure spray nozzles and spray on days with minimal wind to avoid killing trees.
- Warm-season grasses** (e.g., switchgrass, Indiangrass) should be sprayed in the last 2 weeks of August or the beginning of September.
- Cool-season grasses** (e.g., orchardgrass) should be sprayed in late September or October.
- Interseed or overseed after strip spraying. Refer to the attached management activity sheet for *Interseeding/Overseeding Forbs and Legumes* for species, rates, and instructions.



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES			
Location(s)	Acres	Activity	Timing, Intensity, Frequency
Additional and/or Special Requirements (permits, sensitive areas, etc.) Maintain CRP CP9 berm / buffer as required by NRCS specs and regulations.			

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Inspect the habitat periodically (at least annually) to determine if suitable vegetation is present in suitable quantity, quality, and distribution to meet project objectives.
- Avoid disturbance during the primary nesting season of April 15 – August 15, except if recommended for control of noxious and invasive plants.
- Leave a portion of the herbaceous vegetation standing through the winter to provide cover and food for wildlife, unless otherwise recommended.
- Do not mow for cosmetic purposes.
- Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife.
- Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment, using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. If it becomes necessary to control noxious weeds during the nesting season, contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.
- If undesirable woody vegetation starts to encroach on the planting, targeted herbicide applications may be necessary for control. Refer to applicable Brush Management (Code 314) Implementation Requirements or contact your local University of Maryland Extension or Soil Conservation District office for more specific information.

Additional Operation and Maintenance



United States
Department of
Agriculture

WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT CODE 644

Maryland Conservation Practice Implementation Requirements and Certification

Cooperator Name Delahay Family Limited Partnership	County Talbot	Planner DSN	Date 8/13/20
Farm/Tract/Field(s) Farm: 2208, Tract: 563, Fields: 4, 10, 16 & 17	Program/Contract No. (if applicable) CRP CP23		Amount Planned 20.20 AC

Purpose To manage wetland and aquatic habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, aquatic mammals, amphibians, reptiles, or other wetland dependent flora fauna for one or more of the following purposes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To provide a variety of foods for the desired wildlife species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To provide cover for nesting, brood rearing, loafing, resting, escape, travel corridors, summer shade, and winter protection for the desired wildlife species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To provide water for the desired wildlife species	
Species to Benefit Local Birds, Water Fowl, and other small mammals	Habitat Type Shallow water Area, and surrounding grass berm.
Description of Work N/A	Permit May Be Required? N/A
Associated Practices (must be implemented in combination with this practice) 646	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES			
Location(s)	Acres	Activity	Timing, Intensity, Frequency

Additional and/or Special Requirements (permits, sensitive areas, etc.)

HERBACEOUS SEEDING (IF APPLICABLE)

Site Preparation (Type and Timing)

Planting Dates

Establishment Should Occur By (Date)

Seeding Depth

Planting Method

Seed Mixture (Species or Mix, Rate, Quantity)

Weed Control Measures During Establishment (Timing and Methods)

Notify the NRCS or SCD office when the activity is completed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Inspect the habitat periodically (at least annually) to determine if suitable vegetation is present in suitable quantity, quality, and distribution to meet project objectives.
- Drawdowns of the pool area should occur over a period of 2 weeks or more to increase availability of food resources and reduce potential for nutrient losses.
- Leave vegetation in pool area standing over winter to provide food for waterfowl and other wildlife.
- Avoid disturbance during the primary nesting season of April 15 – August 15, except if recommended for control of noxious and invasive plants.
- Avoid noisy activities when waterfowl are present.
- Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife.
- Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. If it becomes necessary to control noxious weeds during the nesting season, contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.
- If undesirable woody vegetation starts to encroach on the planting, targeted herbicide applications may be necessary for control. Refer to applicable Brush Management (Code 314) Implementation Requirements or contact your local University of Maryland Extension or Soil Conservation District office for more specific information.

Additional Operations and Maintenance

CERTIFICATION (FOR AGENCY USE ONLY)


Supporting Documentation (for file)

Map showing practice location Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Worksheet(s)

Planning Certification

This practice was planned according to NRCS standards and specifications.

Job Class: 1

 9/10/20

Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date

Implementation Certification

This practice was applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.

Amount: _____ Date: _____

Signature by individual with appropriate JAA Date

Reporting Checklist

CPA-06 Notes Report in Toolkit

File copy of completed IR sheet Other reporting tools (optional)

COOPERATOR RECORD-KEEPING
(Optional)

Cooperator Name and Address: _____

Date/Time	Location (Tract/Fields)	Type or Description	Amount



United States
Department of
Agriculture

SHALLOW WATER DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT CODE 646

Maryland Conservation Practice Implementation Requirements and Certification

Cooperator Name Delahay Family Limited Partnership	County Talbot	Planner DSN	Date 8/13/20
Farm/Tract/Field(s) Farm: 2208, Tract: 563, Fields: 4, 10, 16 & 17	Program/Contract No. (if applicable) CRP CP23		Amount Planned 20.20 AC

Purpose To provide and manage habitat for species that require shallow water for a least a part of their life cycle.	
Species to Benefit Local Birds, Water Fowl, and other small mammals	Habitat Type Shallow water area, and surrounding grass berm
Description of Work N/A	Permit May Be Required? N/A
Associated Practices (must be implemented in combination with this practice) 644	

WATER LEVEL MANAGEMENT			
Location(s)	Acres	Drawdown Start Date and Rate	Re-flood Start Date and Rate

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT			
Location(s)	Acres	Activity	Timing, Intensity, Frequency

HERBACEOUS SEEDING (if applicable)	
Site Preparation (Type and Timing)	
Planting Dates	Establishment Should Occur By (Date)
Seeding Depth	Planting Method
Seed Mixture (Species or Mix, Rate, Quantity)	
Weed Control Measures During Establishment (Timing and Methods)	
Additional and/or Special Requirements (permits, sensitive areas, etc.)	

Notify the NRCS or SCD office when the activity is completed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Inspect all embankments and structures at least once per year and after every major storm. Promptly remove trash and obstructions, and make repairs as soon as possible.
- Unless otherwise prescribed, mow berms infrequently (once per year or less often) to reduce encroachment of trees and shrubs. Tree and shrub root systems can lead to berm failure.
- Drawdowns of the pool area should occur over a period of 2 weeks or more to increase availability of food resources and reduce potential for nutrient losses.
- Leave vegetation in pool area standing over winter to provide food for waterfowl and other wildlife.
- Do not mow for cosmetic purposes.
- Avoid disturbance of the herbaceous vegetation in the upland areas and on berms during the primary nesting season of April 15 – August 15, except if recommended for control of noxious and invasive plants.
- For wildlife benefits, leave a portion of the herbaceous vegetation in the upland areas standing through the winter, preferably disturbing it only every 2 to 3 years.
- Avoid noisy activities when waterfowl are present.
- Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife.
- Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. If it becomes necessary to control noxious weeds during the nesting season,

contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.

- If undesirable woody vegetation starts to encroach on the planting, targeted herbicide applications may be necessary for control. Refer to applicable Brush Management (Code 314) Implementation Requirements or contact your local University of Maryland Extension or Soil Conservation District office for more specific information.

Additional Operations and Maintenance
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CERTIFICATION (for agency use only)	
Supporting Documentation (for file)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map showing practice location	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Worksheet(s)
Planning Certification This practice was planned according to NRCS standards and specifications. Job Class: <u> 1 </u>	Implementation Certification This practice was applied according to NRCS standards and specifications. Amount: <u> </u> Date: <u> </u>
Signature by individual with appropriate JAA <u> </u> Date <u>9/10/20</u>	Signature by individual with appropriate JAA <u> </u> Date <u> </u>
Reporting Checklist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CPA-06 Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report in Toolkit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File copy of completed IR sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Other reporting tools (optional)

COOPERATOR RECORD-KEEPING
(Optional)

Cooperator Name and Address: _____

Date/Time	Location (Tract/Fields)	Type or Description	Amount



EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT CODE 647

Maryland Conservation Practice Implementation Requirements and Certification

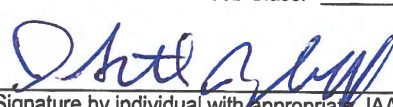
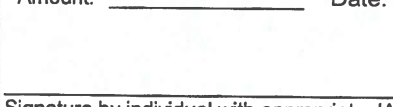

Cooperator Name Delahay Family Limited Partnership	County Talbot	Planner DSN	Date 8/12/20
Farm/Tract/Field(s) Farm: 2208, Tract: 563, Fields: 4, 10, 16 & 17	Program/Contract No. (if applicable) CRP CP23 (grass berm)		Amount Planned 2.20 AC
Required/Optional Activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Required - This activity is required for the purposes of: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRP/CREP <input type="checkbox"/> EQIP <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Optional - This activity is optional.			
Implementation Date(s): February 2025			
Purpose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase plant community diversity to provide habitat for early successional species <input type="checkbox"/> Provide or restore wildlife habitat for those species that need early successional vegetative habitat			
Existing Cover/Habitat Type CRP CP23 Wetland with Grass Berm		Target Cover/Habitat Type Wetland with Grass Berm	
Management Activity to be Implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Strip Diking <input type="checkbox"/> Strip Spraying <input type="checkbox"/> Overseeding Introduced Legumes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Control any weed encroachment, and maintain integrity of berm <input type="checkbox"/> Interseeding Native Forbs and Legumes			
Refer to the relevant management activity instructions (attached), and the applicable Maryland fact sheet for more information: <input type="checkbox"/> Warm-season Grasses - Establishment, Maintenance and Management for Erosion Control, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Cool-Season Grasses - Establishment, Maintenance and Management for Erosion Control, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Native Herbaceous Plantings - Establishment, Maintenance and Management for Wildlife Habitat and Pollinators <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			

CERTIFICATION (FOR AGENCY USE ONLY)

Supporting Documentation (for file)

Map showing practice location Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Worksheet(s) (if required by policy)

Endangered species consultation(s), if present

Planning Certification This practice was planned according to NRCS standards and specifications. Job Class: _____	Implementation Certification This practice was applied according to NRCS standards and specifications. Amount: _____ Date: _____
 Signature by individual with appropriate JAA	 Signature by individual with appropriate JAA
 Date	Date



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY - STRIP DISKING

Location(s)

Acres

Strip disking is used to reduce the density of the grass stands, provide openings in the stand for wildlife movement and foraging, and to increase plant diversity and food sources by encouraging the germination of forbs and legumes. Strip disking should only be used if it will not result in excessive erosion or adversely impact water quality, and will not destroy the planting. The appropriate intensity and timing for disking will depend on the objectives and the stand characteristics.

For stands where grasses are not dense or are composed primarily of cool-season grasses (e.g. orchardgrass), a single pass with a light finish disk may be sufficient. Thick stands of native warm-season grasses will require heavier, more intensive disking to open up the stand. In thick stands, multiple passes with a tandem disk, or a single pass with a heavy offset disk may be required to thin the grasses. A heavy offset disk will slice and turn the soil and bury residue, which may be needed to reduce the overall cover of grasses.

The timing of disking affects the types of plants that will germinate from the seed bank. Fall disking tends to promote the growth of forbs and legumes (e.g., ragweed, partridge pea), whereas spring disking tends to promote the growth of annual grasses (e.g., foxtail). Timing can also affect the vitality of established perennial grasses. Disking perennial grasses just before they enter dormancy can limit their growth in the next growing season. Warm-season grasses tend to be more susceptible to disking in late summer or early fall, when they are sending reserves into their roots. Disking at this time may be useful for reducing the thickness of the grasses, while disking warm-season grasses in the spring tends to have the opposite effect. Cool-season grasses are generally more susceptible to disking than warm-season grasses, regardless of when they are disked.

Minimum Set-backs

The following set-backs are required in order to maintain the functions of the planting and protect water quality. Do not disk in these areas:

- Within 20 feet from a watercourse, water body, or wetland.
- Within 15 feet from adjacent cropland or intensively used areas, if present. Infrequently used field roads or firebreaks planted with cool-season grasses can be included in this set-back.

Site Preparation for Disking

Before disking, mow the area that will be disked. Fall mowing can facilitate spring disking by providing time for breakdown of leaf matter.

Width, Spacing, Timing, Intensity

- Do not disk during the primary nesting season (April 15 – August 15).
- Disk in strips on 1/3 to 1/2 of each field on the contour on a 2 or 3-year rotation.
- Warm-season grasses** (e.g., switchgrass, Indiangrass) - Disk in late summer to early fall (September 1 - October 15), at light to heavy intensity, depending on the density of the stand and the amount of plant material on the ground, leaving 10% to 30% residue in disked strips. If disking results in an uneven ground surface, smooth the soil surface with a cultipacker or other finishing implement.
- Cool-season grasses** (e.g., orchardgrass) - Lightly disk in strips in late summer to early fall, or in early spring, leaving 10% to 30% residue in disked strips.
- Tree and shrub plantings** - Lightly disk in between rows of recently established or thinned tree stands, or in openings and on trails and edges in older stands. Disk in late summer to early fall, or in early spring, leaving 10% to 30% residue in disked strips. Avoid damage to trees and their roots.
- Highly Erodible Land with an EI ≥ 16** is included in this plan. Follow this special guidance:
 - Disk in strips no wider than 30 feet on the contour, in an alternating pattern of disked and undisked strips. Undisked strips should be twice the width of disked strips.
 - Disking intensity should be light enough to maintain at least 30% residue cover in the disked strips.
 - Do not disk parts of the field where excessive sheet and rill erosion or gully erosion is likely to occur.
 - On highly erodible land with an EI > 30, only disk in the upper half of the slope, and adjust the disking intensity to attain at least 60% residue cover.



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY - INTERSEEDING/OVERSEEDING FORBS AND LEGUMES

Type: Native Forbs and Legumes Native Legumes Only Introduced Legumes (e.g., clovers)

Location(s) Fields: 4, 10, 16 & 19	Planting Dates 2 / 2025	Acres Berm as needed
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As a grass stand or recently established tree stand matures, the forb and legume components tend to naturally decline. Forbs and legumes may be interseeded or overseeded into existing grass or tree stands to maintain plant diversity and provide food for wildlife.

The following general requirements are applicable to interseeding/overseeding activities:

- This management practice is not a food plot activity, and should only be used as necessary to maintain plant diversity. Managed disking will encourage germination of wildflowers that are currently in the seedbank.
- If the grass stand is thick or contains more than ¼ inch of litter (thatch), lightly disk or harrow the stand prior to seeding. It is important to ensure that the stand contains space for the plants to establish. When disking or harrowing is needed, use a minimum set-back of at least 20 feet from a watercourse, water body, or wetland.
- When overseeding in tree stands, overseed in between tree planting rows in recently established or thinned stands. In older stands, overseed in openings, and on trails and edges. If disking prior to overseeding, avoid damaging trees and their roots.
- Do not interseed/overseed during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Use one of the following planting methods for interseeding/overseeding:

- Broadcast Seeding.** Cut the grass short before seeding. Broadcast the seed. Then go over it with a cultipacker, drag or harrow to enhance seed-to-soil contact.
- No-till Planting.** Cut the grass short before seeding. Use a no-till drill to place seed about ¼-inch into the soil.
- Frost Seeding (introduced legumes only).** Introduced legumes can be frost-seeded during the dormant season. Broadcast legumes over the grass in late winter or very early spring when the ground is still frozen. Freezing and thawing, in combination with rainfall, will work the seed into the soil surface.

Seed Mixture (Species or Mix, Rate, Quantity)



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY - STRIP SPRAYING

Location(s):	Acres:
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Grass stands, especially those with dense grasses, can be thinned by spraying with an herbicide to promote the growth of forbs and legumes. Forb and legume seeds may reside in the soil for many years without germinating if they are completely shaded out by grasses and other vegetation. Thinning of the existing grass stand can provide the light needed to prompt germination of existing seeds. The seedbank can be supplemented by interseeding or overseeding after thinning if desirable species are not present. This activity can also be used to reduce grasses and increase plant diversity in the rows between recently established tree stands. Refer to the applicable Maryland fact sheet for more information.

The following general requirements are applicable to strip spraying:

- The purpose of chemical suppression spraying is not to completely eradicate the grasses, but to reduce their vigor and abundance to encourage wildflower diversity. The goal of the herbicide application should be to suppress approximately 50% of the perennial grasses within the treatment area.
- To be effective, herbicides must be applied when the grasses to be suppressed are actively growing. The best time to apply strip herbicide treatment on stands containing warm-season grasses is in late summer, when wildflower germination and development is encouraged, and control of perennial warm-season grasses is most effective. Herbicides can be applied to cool-season grasses in the fall.
- Check the pesticide label to determine the types of plants that are controlled by the herbicide, and follow the pesticide label when applying herbicides. Consult with your local University of Maryland Extension office or county weed control specialist for specific herbicide recommendations for your site.
- If desirable forbs and legumes do not appear anywhere in the existing cover, they can be interseeded or overseeded after strip spraying to supplement the seedbank.
- Do not strip spray during the primary nesting season (April 15 - August 15).

Minimum Set-backs

The following set-backs are required in order to maintain the functions of the planting and protect water quality. Do not strip spray in these areas.

- Within 20 feet from a watercourse, water body, or wetland.
- Within 15 feet from adjacent cropland or intensively used areas, if present. Infrequently used field roads or firebreaks planted with cool-season grasses can be included in this set-back.

Strip Spraying Instructions

- Use a minimum risk herbicide (e.g., glyphosate) or an alternative herbicide (e.g., acetic acid).
 - Spray in strips or blocks, on only 1/3 (preferred) to 1/2 of the field in any one year.
 - Target areas where grasses dominate to minimize damage to desirable forbs and legumes.
 - Mowing prior to herbicide application can increase herbicide coverage and effectiveness. Mow grasses at a height of 6 to 8 inches.
 - If spraying in between rows of recently established trees, use low pressure spray nozzles and spray on days with minimal wind to avoid killing trees.
- Warm-season grasses** (e.g., switchgrass, Indiangrass) should be sprayed in the last 2 weeks of August or the beginning of September.
- Cool-season grasses** (e.g., orchardgrass) should be sprayed in late September or October.
- Interseed or overseed after strip spraying. Refer to the attached management activity sheet for *Interseeding/Overseeding Forbs and Legumes* for species, rates, and instructions.



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES			
Location(s)	Acres	Activity	Timing, Intensity, Frequency
Additional and/or Special Requirements (permits, sensitive areas, etc.) Maintain CRP CP23 berm / buffer as required by NRCS specs and regulations.			



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Inspect the habitat periodically (at least annually) to determine if suitable vegetation is present in suitable quantity, quality, and distribution to meet project objectives.
- Avoid disturbance during the primary nesting season of April 15 – August 15, except if recommended for control of noxious and invasive plants.
- Leave a portion of the herbaceous vegetation standing through the winter to provide cover and food for wildlife, unless otherwise recommended.
- Do not mow for cosmetic purposes.
- Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife.
- Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment, using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. If it becomes necessary to control noxious weeds during the nesting season, contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.
- If undesirable woody vegetation starts to encroach on the planting, targeted herbicide applications may be necessary for control. Refer to applicable Brush Management (Code 314) Implementation Requirements or contact your local University of Maryland Extension or Soil Conservation District office for more specific information.

Additional Operation and Maintenance

NOTICE REGARDING ACCEPTABLE CRP OFFERS

September 9, 2020

Dear: Dolahay Family Lmtd. Ptnship

This notice is to inform you that your offer on tract 563 under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has been determined acceptable by FSA.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or Technical Service Provider (TSP) must develop a conservation plan, approved by the Conservation District, and signed by all signatories on the CRP contract offer to participate in the CRP. So that we may continue to process your offer, you should continue to work with NRCS or TSP to obtain the required plan on the acreage which is subject to the offer. Your offer cannot be approved by the County Committee without an approved conservation plan.

The same acreage cannot be enrolled under CRP and Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage (ARC/PLC). The total of the CRP and ARC/PLC acres on a farm cannot exceed the total eligible land for the program on the farm. The owner of the land offered for CRP may be required to reduce all or a portion of ARC/PLC acreage before CRP-1 will be approved. Please contact the Talbot County FSA Office for more information.

Sincerely,

J. L. Banya
County Executive Director

CRP-23 (10-22-15)



TALBOT SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

28577 Marys Court • Suite 3 • Easton, Maryland 21601
410-822-1577 x 5 • <http://www.talbotscd.com>

September 17, 2020

Delahay Family Limited Partnership
c/o Mr. Clay Robinson
28181 Harleigh Lane
Oxford, MD 21654-1532

Mr. Robinson,

I am writing to thank you for your help and cooperation with the recent CRP re-enrollment plan and documents for your agricultural property in Talbot County. I have included a copy of the NRCS Practice Implementation sheets for your CRP fields. They typically accompany a new CRP contract, but we are now including them with all CRP enrollments and re-enrollments. Included is a Conservation Plan Implementation Requirements Cover Sheet that needs to be signed by you and returned to our office in the self-addressed and stamped envelope.

I apologized for any oversight on my part. I appreciate your time and help with the conservation and CRP plans. Please contact me or the Talbot Soil Conservation District should you have any question or require further assistance.

Scott Nordhoff
Agricultural Resource Conservation Specialist
Talbot County Soil Conservation District
28577 Marys Court
Suite 3
Easton, MD 21601
443-746-4318