

**Marais Des Cygnes River Basin**  
**Livestock Management Practice Incentive Program**  
**Producer Sealed Bid (fill out one sheet per livestock operation)**

This project is funded by the Kan-Mo Bi-State Targeted Watershed Grant Program for the purpose of improving water quality through the implementation of livestock management practices. Technical assistance can be obtained by Kansas producers at the Lake Region RC&D at 913-242-2073 and by Missouri producers at the Osage Valley RC&D at 660-885-5567, extension 6. **Bid Closing Date: 06/30/2009**

|                                       |   |        |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|
| Name:                                 | Date:   | Phone: |
| Address:                              | City:   | State: |
| Operation Name/Legal Description:     |   |        |
| Type of Animal:                       | Feed ration: high energy, forage, other: (circle one) |        |
| Avg. animal weight:                   | Approx. # of days fed annually at site:               |        |
| Number of Head (current):             | Number of Head (planned):                             |        |
| Approx. size of current feeding site: | acres or square feet (circle one)                     |        |

- Which of the following livestock management practices (in addition to any currently used) would you be willing to use on this animal feeding operation? *See reverse for definitions.*
- What is the one-time payment you would need to implement the selected BMP(s)?
- What other cost-share programs are being utilized?  
*–These funds may be used in conjunction with other funds (e.g. cost-share) you may be receiving, however combined cost-share funds may not exceed 75% of total project cost.*

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Livestock Management Practices-definitions on back. (Please attach a map &amp;/or engineering plans of area to be treated.)</b> | <b>Phosphorus Reduction Efficiency (PRE)</b> | <b>Total Bid Price (\$'s)</b> |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| ___                                 | Vegetative buffer strip  | 50%  |                               |
| ___                                 | Settling basin   | 50%  |                               |
| ___                                 | Lagoon   | 60-95%                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Relocate feedlot or feeding pens   | 30-80%                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Relocate feeding site within pasture/winterfeeding   | 30-80%                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Off-stream watering system   | 40-98%                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Rotational grazing   | 20-40%                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Fence off stream   | 40-98%                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Stream crossing(s)   | Varies                                       |                               |
| ___                                 | Other  | TBD  |                               |



## **Livestock Management Practices (LMPs) Definitions:**

**Vegetative buffer strip** – An area of dense perennial grass vegetation that receives runoff from an animal feeding operation. A buffer often requires an area of land equal to or greater than feeding site or drainage area. Vegetative buffers may or may not require a settling basin installed upslope, depending on size of operation, slope, soil, etc. Management requires harvest of vegetative growth to remove accumulated nutrients. Lifespan estimate: 10 years; approximate phosphorous reduction efficiency of 50%.

**Settling basin** - A designed depression or low area in which solid material such as manure, feed, or debris may settle out before entering into a vegetative buffer. Settling basins are most often used in conjunction with a vegetative buffer strip. Management requires annual clean out. Lifespan estimate: 10 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 50%.

**Lagoon** - A pond-like earthen basin sized to provide biological treatment and long-term storage of animal waste. Requires detailed maintenance plan. Lifespan estimate: 15 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 60-95%.

**Relocate feedlot or feeding pens (confinement feeding)** – Move a feedlot or pens farther from a stream, waterway, or body of water to increase filtration, infiltration and waste removal. Lifespan estimate: 15 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 30-80%.

**Relocate feeding site and/or change feeding method within pasture (non-confined feeding)** - Move feeding site that is in a pasture farther from a stream, waterway, or body of water to increase the filtration, infiltration and waste removal (eg. move large round bale feeders farther from stream). Adopt methods of unrolling or distributing hay throughout pasture to reduce accumulation of waste. Lifespan estimate: 15 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 30-80%.

**Off-stream watering system** - Install an alternative watering system so livestock do not enter stream or body of water to drink. Lifespan estimate: 10-20 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 40-98% (greatest phosphorous reduction is achieved by restricting access to water bodies).

**Rotational grazing** – A grass management program that uses several pastures providing for one paddock or pasture to be grazed while all others are rested. Rotational grazing improves grass health and management, improves grazing distribution which widely distributes waste, increasing filtration and waste removal. Lifespan estimate: 5 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 20-40%.

**Fence off stream** – Riparian fences are constructed along streams to limit or restrict access of cattle or other livestock to waterways. Lifespan estimate: 20 years; approximate phosphorous reduction of 40-98%.

**Stream crossing(s)** – A stream crossing provides a hard, stable area where livestock or equipment can cross a stream without damaging the streambed or banks. **Permit may be required.** Lifespan and phosphorous reduction varies.

**Other** - Any management practice not listed above that reduces phosphorus runoff. Be creative. Examples may include: lagoon management equipment, shelter belt, land application equipment, etc. Lifespan and phosphorous reduction vary by practices.