

# Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan

## Producer Workbook

PLAN YOUR FARM



FARM YOUR PLAN



## Do You Need an AWQP?

Answer the following questions to determine if you need an agriculture water quality plan, and if so, which sections of the workbook apply to your operation.

**1) Do you own 10 or more acres in Kentucky?**

- Yes—If you answer yes to question 2, you need an AWQP
- No—The Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Act does not require you to complete an AWQP, however, cost-share programs may request one

**2) Is your land being used for farming or timber production?**

- Yes—If you answered yes to question 1, you need an AWQP
- No—You do not need an AWQP

**3) Do you have a conservation plan, compliance plan, or a forest stewardship plan for your land?**

- Yes—Utilize these existing plans to help you develop and implement your AWQP
- No

**4) Do you harvest and/or raise trees for timber on your land?**

- Yes—Complete the Forestry section of the Workbook
- No

**5) Do you use and/or store pesticides and/or fertilizers on your land?**

- Yes—Complete the Pesticides and Fertilizers section of the Workbook
- No

**6) Do you live on your land or do other people live on your land?**

- Yes—Complete the Farmstead section of the Workbook
- No

**7) Do you grow agricultural or silvicultural crops on your property?**

- Yes—Complete the Crops section of the Workbook
- No

**8) Do you have livestock and/or poultry on you property?**

- Yes—Complete the Livestock section of the Workbook
- No

**9) Do you have streams, wetlands, or other waters on your land?**

- Yes—Complete the Streams or Other Waters section of the Workbook
- No

Instructions:

This workbook will help you create an Agriculture Water Quality Plan for your farm. If you have more than one farm, you should complete an Agriculture Water Quality Plan for each farm.

You can:

- a. Make a copy of this document for each farm, or
- b. Use the interactive web tool that can be found at [www.ca.uky.edu/awqa](http://www.ca.uky.edu/awqa) to complete a plan for each farm.

Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

FSA Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Operator: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

The following pages were designed to assist in the development of a KY Agriculture Water Quality Plan. Please answer each question *yes* or *no* as it applies to you. If you answer *yes* to any question, refer to the Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed below the question. Select BMPs that you have already implemented. The selected BMPs represent your current AWQP. Take note of other BMPs that could apply to your operation, keeping in mind that research has shown that multiple BMPs are often necessary to trap, control, and prevent pollution from leaving your farm. Any additional BMPs and the date they were implemented can be added to this document to reflect an updated AWQP, or producers may chose to create a new AWQP by visiting the web tool using the following link: [www.ca.uky.edu/awqa](http://www.ca.uky.edu/awqa).

## Crops

**1) Do you ever produce row crops on hilly or steeply sloping land (greater than 6% slope)?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #1: Conservation Cropping Sequence
- Crops BMP #3: Conservation Tillage / Crop Residue Use
- Crops BMP #4: Contour Farming
- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Crops BMP #7: Grasses and Legumes in Rotation
- Crops BMP #10: Strip Cropping
- Crops BMP #13: Cover Crop
- Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

**2) Do you have row crops on bottom land?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #1: Conservation Cropping Sequence
- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Crops BMP #13: Cover Crop
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

**3) Do you apply waste (animal, agricultural, industrial, municipal, or other) to any of your fields?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Crops BMP #7: Grasses and Legumes in Rotation
- Crops BMP #13: Cover Crop
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**4) Do you apply pesticides or fertilizers to any of your fields?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

**5) Are there water bodies (streams, lakes, wetlands, wet weather streams, etc.) adjacent to any of your crop fields?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #3: Conservation Tillage / Crop Residue Use
- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection

**6) Do you have an orchard or a Christmas tree farm?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #2: Conservation Cover
- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Crops BMP #9: Pasture and Hay Land Management
- Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control
- Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway

**7) Do you produce sod?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

**8) Do you have eroded areas on any of your fields?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Crops BMP #8: Mulching
- Crops BMP #11: Critical Area Planting and Treatment
- Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**9) Are there areas in any of your fields where water concentrates and runs off the field?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**10) Are there areas in your fields that are not very productive or areas that are too steep to row crop?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #2: Conservation Cover
- Crops BMP #9: Pasture and Hay Land Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**11) Do you produce forage crops (hay or pasture)?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #7: Grasses and Legumes in Rotation
- Crops BMP #9: Pasture and Hay Land Management
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

**12) Do any of your crop fields have tile drainage?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

**13) Do any of your fields contain sinkholes?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

## **Crops BMP Descriptions**

### Crops BMP #1: Conservation Cropping Sequence

A conservation cropping sequence is an adopted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth, usually year by year. Crops to be planted on a given parcel are changed year by year in a planned sequence. Crop rotation is a common practice on sloping soils because of its potential for soil saving. This will also reduce soil erosion, improve water use efficiency and water quality, enhance wildlife habitat, and break the reproduction cycle of plant pests.

### Crops BMP #2: Conservation Cover

Conservation cover is the establishment and maintenance perennial vegetative cover (grass, legume, trees, shrubs) to protect soil and water resources on land retired from agricultural production.

### Crops BMP #3: Conservation Tillage / Crop Residue Use

Conservation tillage is any tillage and planting system in which enough of the soil surface is covered by plant residue after planting to control soil erosion by water.

### Crops BMP #4: Contour Farming

Contour farming is farming in such a way that all operations, such as plowing, land preparation, planting, cultivating, and harvesting are across the slope, rather than up and down the slope.

### Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip

A filter strip is a strip or area of vegetation that removes sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff.

### Crops BMP #7: Grasses and Legumes in Rotation

This BMP concerns the use of grasses and/or legumes for one or more years as part of a crop rotation.

### Crops BMP #8: Mulching

Mulching is the application of plant residue (which is not produced on the site), wood fiber or by-products, asphalt or synthetic sprays, or other suitable material to the soil surface.

### Crops BMP #9: Pasture and Hay Land Management

This BMP concerns the establishment, re-establishment, and maintenance of adapted grasses and/or legumes for long-term pasture or hayland uses. It also concerns keeping pasture and hay plants growing and vigorous as long as possible to reduce water loss and protect the soil.

### Crops BMP #10: Strip Cropping

Strip cropping is a cropping system of growing two different crops in alternate strips on the contour or across the slope.

### Crops BMP #11: Critical Area Planting and Treatment

Critical area planting is the establishment of vegetation on severely eroded, sediment-producing areas that often require special planting and management techniques to overcome unfavorable soil-site conditions.

### Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control

This BMP concerns the wise use and application of insecticides, herbicides, and other agriculture chemicals in the production of farm crops and livestock. It includes safe storage of unused chemicals and proper disposal of empty containers and wash materials. Cultural control is also included.

### Crops BMP #13: Cover Crop

A cover crop is a close-growing crop (grass, legume, or small grain) grown primarily for the purpose of temporarily protecting from erosion and improving the soil.

### Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway

A grassed waterway is a natural or constructed channel, usually broad and shallow, covered with erosion-reducing grasses, used to safely carry surface runoff water from a field, terrace, diversion, or other area to a suitable outlet.

### Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

This BMP concerns forested areas in karst topography which contain "sinkhole" depressions. Sinkholes are open or closed circular depressions in limestone areas where surface waters flow to join an underground drainage system.

### Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection

A protected riparian area is an area of trees, woody shrubs, grasses, and other vegetation located adjacent to or up-gradient from water courses, wetlands, and impounded water bodies. This area should be protected from livestock, or livestock should be managed in a manner to protect the area. The area reduces sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff and shallow groundwater flow. Benefits of this practice include enhanced wildlife habitat, reduced stream water temperature, streambank protection, and erosion control.

### Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

Nutrient management involves carefully monitoring all aspects of soil fertility and making necessary adjustments so that crop needs are met while minimizing the loss of nutrients to surface or groundwater. This includes management of all plant nutrients associated with animal manure, commercial fertilizer, legume crops, crop residues and other organic wastes. Nutrient management provides the crop with the correct amount of nutrients at the optimum time and location possible so they are utilized efficiently. This limits the amount of plant nutrients lost to leaching, runoff and volatilization. Nutrient management is one of the more important conservation practices that protect our natural resources. Tremendous benefits to water quality can be achieved and it is relatively easy to implement and can increase profits.

### Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is the practice of diverting rain water to keep it clean and reduce the volume of wastewater that must be managed. In accordance with the Clean Water Act, agriculture operations must manage wastewater in a manner that creates no discharge to surface water resources. Diverting clean water reduces the amount of wastewater that requires containment, and management, conserves wastewater storage space, creates a drier environment for animals, and reduces odors.

## Farmstead

**1) Do you dump or burn solid waste including petroleum products, antifreeze, household paints and cleaners, and lead acid batteries on your land?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Farmstead BMP #1: Solid Waste Procedures
- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

**2) Do you dispose of on-site wastewater or sewage through methods such as lagoons, constructed wetlands, septic tanks and drain fields, seepage pits, cesspools, or straight pipes?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Farmstead BMP #2: Septic Systems and On-Site Sewage Disposal
- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

**3) Do you have any petroleum storage tanks that contain motor fuel (gasoline, diesel fuel) or waste oil, not used for heating purposes, on your land?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Farmstead BMP #3: On-Farm Petroleum Storage and Handling

**4) Are there any water wells (currently in use or abandoned) on your land?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Farmstead BMP #4: Well Protection

**Farmstead BMP Descriptions**

Farmstead BMP #1: Solid Waste Procedures

Solid waste includes any garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining (excluding coal mining), or agricultural operations, and from community activities.

Farmstead BMP #2: Septic Systems and On-Site Sewage Disposal

Septic systems and on-site sewage disposal systems use natural processes to treat and dispose of the wastewater from a home. It typically consists of a septic tank and a drainfield. The system accepts both “blackwater” (toilet wastes) and “greywater” (wastes from the kitchen sink, bathtub, shower, and laundry).

Farmstead BMP #3: On-Farm Petroleum Storage and Handling

An “underground storage tank (UST) system” is any tank, including underground piping connected to the tank, which has at least 10% of its volume underground. This BMP applies only to UST systems that have stored or are storing petroleum products.

Farmstead BMP #4: Well Protection

This BMP applies to wells for human consumption and non-human consumption.

Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

This BMP concerns forested areas in karst topography which contain “sinkhole” depressions. Sinkholes are open or closed circular depressions in limestone areas where surface waters flow to join an underground drainage system.

## Forestry

**1) Will you or the logger need to construct, use, or maintain roads, skid trails, or log landings on your land?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #1: Construction of Access Roads and Skid Trails
- Forestry BMP #5: Logging Debris
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**2) Does the area you plan to log contain, or is it next to, perennial streams, intermittent streams, or other bodies of water?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #3: Streamside Management Zones
- Forestry BMP #5: Logging Debris
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**3) Does the area you plan to log contain sinkholes?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes
- Forestry BMP #5: Logging Debris

**4) Does the logging area have bare areas (such as roads, skid trails or landings) that need to be revegetated to prevent and control soil erosion?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #2: Revegetation
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**5) Will you be logging in wetland areas?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #10: Silviculture in Wetland Areas

**6) Will you or a logger working for you need to prepare the land before planting seedlings?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #6: Proper Planting of Tree Seedlings by Machine
- Forestry BMP #9: Site Preparation for Reforestation

**7) Will you or a logger working for you apply pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes
- Forestry BMP #7: Fertilization
- Forestry BMP #8: Application of Pesticides
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

**8) Do you allow livestock in your forested areas or in forested areas along creeks, streams, lakes, or ponds?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip
- Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection
- Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems, Limited Access Points, or Stream Crossings
- Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

## **Forestry BMP Descriptions**

### Forestry BMP #1: Construction of Access Roads and Skid Trails

An access road is constructed to connect timber harvesting or some other forest activity with the farm or public road system. Skid trails are secondary vehicle travel routes through the forest used to remove harvested timber from a point near where it was harvested to an access road or concentration area. Landings or yards are concentration areas where harvested forest products are temporarily concentrated and stored before being permanently removed from the woods. It is important to construct and maintain these areas in a way that minimizes soil erosion and protects nearby water bodies from sedimentation.

### Forestry BMP #2: Revegetation

“Revegetation” means establishing a vegetative cover to stabilize the soil and reduce damage to downstream areas from sediment and runoff resulting from silvicultural activity.

### Forestry BMP #3: Streamside Management Zones

A streamside management zone (SMZ) is a strip of woodland located adjacent to a stream where only limited disturbance is desirable. SMZs are also commonly used where lakes and ponds exist near logging areas. SMZs maintain natural stream temperature in perennial streams through shading, maintain the integrity of the streambank, and reduce the amount of sediment entering the water by minimizing soil disturbance and filtering overland flow. Intermittent streams are generally dry in the summer months and do not require shading. Both “perennial SMZs” and “intermittent SMZs” require protection of the stream banks and channel and of the adjacent strip of forestland.

### Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

This BMP concerns forested areas in karst topography which contain “sinkhole” depressions. Sinkholes are open or closed circular depressions in limestone areas where surface waters flow to join an underground drainage system.

### Forestry BMP #5: Logging Debris

Logging debris is noncommercial portions of trees and brush or other logging operation waste products associated with silvicultural operations, which may clog, or in some other way, degrade water courses and water quality. This BMP is designed to protect water bodies from pollution by organic and inorganic debris, to protect stream channels, and reduce erosion of streambanks and adjacent areas.

### Forestry BMP #6: Proper Planting of Tree Seedlings by Machine

This BMP concerns planting of tree seedling stock with mechanical tree planting machines in a manner to minimize potential degradation of water quality.

### Forestry BMP #7: Fertilization

This BMP concerns minimizing water quality degradation while applying specific chemicals to the soil to favor increased growth of vegetation. This practice induces desirable vegetation to achieve maximum growth practical for site conditions, while managing the fertilizer in such a way as to protect the quality of nearby water bodies.

### Forestry BMP #8: Application of Pesticides

Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides and nematocides. Applications of these chemicals destroy, prevent, or control woody or herbaceous vegetation and other forest pests on forested lands or areas being reforested. The BMP is to apply pesticides in such a manner that water quality degradation is minimized.

### Forestry BMP #9: Site Preparation for Reforestation

This BMP concerns treatment of lands prior to the planting of tree seedlings or direct seeding of tree seed. This is done to aid in the successful establishment and growth of tree seedlings once planted. This BMP is to apply such treatment in a manner by which potential water quality degradation is minimized.

### Forestry BMP #10: Silviculture in Wetland Areas

Wetlands are areas characterized by soils saturated with moisture during all or a significant proportion of the year and which support a dominance of plants adapted to wet conditions. Such areas are transition zones between predominately dry upland sites and permanent water in streams and lakes. Official determinations of whether a forested area is a wetland are the responsibility of the US Army Corps of Engineers unless there is adjacent cropland, in which case the determination may be made by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of USDA. Forested wetlands, because of their uniqueness, require additional considerations above those listed in other BMPs dealing with silvicultural activities.

### Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip

A filter strip is a strip or area of vegetation that removes sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff.

### Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection

A protected riparian area is an area of trees, woody shrubs, grasses, and other vegetation located adjacent to or up-gradient from water courses, wetlands, and impounded water bodies. This area should be protected from livestock, or livestock should be managed in a manner to protect the area. The area reduces sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff and shallow groundwater flow. Benefits of this practice include enhanced wildlife habitat, reduced stream water temperature, streambank protection, and erosion control.

### Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems, Limited Access Points, or Stream Crossings

This BMP includes fencing, alternative water systems, limited access points, and stream crossings. Fencing involves enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable structure that acts as a barrier to livestock or people. An alternative water system is a water supply other than a present system (generally a stream), which may include a spring development, pipeline and tank, or temporary water system. Limited access points restrict or limit the access of livestock to a given area. This most often occurs along streams or ponds by fencing and creating an access ramp to the water supply. Stream crossings involve installing a designated crossing for livestock using a design that utilizes rock and geotextile fabric.

### Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

Nutrient management involves carefully monitoring all aspects of soil fertility and making necessary adjustments so that crop needs are met while minimizing the loss of nutrients to surface or groundwater. This includes management of all plant nutrients associated with animal manure, commercial fertilizer, legume crops, crop residues and other organic wastes. Nutrient management provides the crop with the correct amount of nutrients at the optimum time and location possible so they are utilized efficiently. This limits the amount of plant nutrients lost to leaching, runoff and volatilization. Nutrient management is one of the more important conservation practices that protect our natural resources. Tremendous benefits to water quality can be achieved and it is relatively easy to implement and can increase profits.

### Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management

This BMP concerns managing heavily used livestock areas in a manner that protects areas prone to water quality or soil erosion problems by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, or by installing needed structures.

### Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is the practice of diverting rain water to keep it clean and reduce the volume of wastewater that must be managed. In accordance with the Clean Water Act, agriculture operations must manage wastewater in a manner that creates no discharge to surface water resources. Diverting clean water reduces the amount of wastewater that requires containment, and management, conserves wastewater storage space, creates a drier environment for animals, and reduces odors

# Livestock

## 1) Do you have livestock?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP #15: Dead Animal Disposal

## 2) Are there any streams, rivers, wetlands, or other water bodies in, or adjacent to, any of your pastures?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #1: Planned Grazing System
- Livestock BMP #2: Proper Grazing Use
- Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection
- Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems, Limited Access Points, or Stream Crossings
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

## 3) Do you overgraze your pastures?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #1: Planned Grazing System
- Livestock BMP #2: Proper Grazing Use
- Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**4) Do you have livestock in paved confined feeding areas?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System
- Livestock BMP #6: Manure Storage Pond
- Livestock BMP #7: Manure Storage Structure (Holding Tank)
- Livestock BMP #8: Manure Treatment Lagoon
- Livestock BMP #9: Sediment or Solids Separation Basin
- Livestock BMP #10: Manure Storage Structure (Stack Pad)
- Livestock BMP #13: Filter Strip
- Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**5) Do your livestock have full access to streams, rivers, wetlands, or other water bodies?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems, Limited Access Points, or Stream Crossings

**6) Do you have livestock in unpaved confined feeding areas?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #2: Proper Grazing Use
- Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System
- Livestock BMP #13: Filter Strip
- Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**7) Do you feed livestock in pasture areas or allow heavy use in crowded areas?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #2: Proper Grazing Use
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP #13: Filter Strip
- Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**8) Do you store animal waste for a long period of time or prior to spreading it on fields?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System
- Livestock BMP #6: Manure Storage Pond
- Livestock BMP #7: Manure Storage Structure (Holding Tank)
- Livestock BMP #8: Manure Treatment Lagoon
- Livestock BMP #9: Sediment or Solids Separation Basin
- Livestock BMP #10: Manure Storage Structure (Stack Pad)
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**9) Do you apply animal waste to your land?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**10) Do you ever dispose of dead animals?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #15: Dead Animal Disposal
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**11) Do you dispose of or store poultry waste?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System
- Livestock BMP #7: Manure Storage Structure (Holding Tank)
- Livestock BMP #10: Manure Storage Structure (Stack Pad)
- Livestock BMP #12: Equine / Poultry Waste Feed
- Livestock BMP #17: Poultry Siting and Land Application of On-Farm Generated Waste By-Products
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**12) Do you dispose of milk parlor/milk house wastewater?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System
- Livestock BMP #6: Manure Storage Pond
- Livestock BMP #8: Manure Treatment Lagoon
- Livestock BMP #9: Sediment or Solids Separation Basin
- Livestock BMP #16: Milking Center Wastewater Treatment
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**13) Do you use animal waste (poultry litter or horse muck) as feed for other livestock on your farm?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #12: Equine / Poultry Waste Feed

**14) Do you store or dispose of horse muck?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System
- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**15) Do you have or plan to build poultry houses on your farm?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management
- Livestock BMP #17: Poultry Siting and Land Application of On-Farm Generated Waste By-Products
- Livestock BMP#18: Stormwater Management

**16) Do any of your fields have sinkholes?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

17) Do any of your pastures have gully erosion?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:

- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

### Livestock BMP Descriptions

#### Livestock BMP #1: Planned Grazing System

A planned grazing system is a practice in which two or more pastures are alternately rested and grazed in a planned sequence for a period of years in order to maintain minimum recommended grazing coverage as typically measured by height. Rest periods may be scheduled throughout the year or during the growing season of key plants.

#### Livestock BMP #2: Proper Grazing Use

Proper grazing use is defined as grazing at an intensity that will maintain enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of desirable vegetation and crop residues. This may include matching stocking rates to maintain cover when Livestock BMP #1 is not implemented. Apply practices that will keep pastures growing and vigorous over as long a period as possible. This includes grazing and pasture management practices that improve the quantity and quality of the forages and to maintain adequate vegetative cover. The amount of animal waste and nutrients reaching streams will be reduced by the filtering effects of the vegetation slowing runoff and by the increased uptake of nutrients.

#### Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection

A protected riparian area is an area of trees, woody shrubs, grasses, and other vegetation located adjacent to or up-gradient from water courses, wetlands, and impounded water bodies. This area should be protected from livestock, or livestock should be managed in a manner to protect the area. The area reduces sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff and shallow groundwater flow. Benefits of this practice include enhanced wildlife habitat, reduced stream water temperature, streambank protection, and erosion control.

#### Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems, Limited Access Points, or Stream Crossings

This BMP includes fencing, alternative water systems, limited access points, and stream crossings. Fencing involves enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable structure that acts as a barrier to livestock or people. An alternative water system is a water supply other than a present system (generally a stream), which may include a spring development, pipeline and tank, or temporary water system. Limited access points restrict or limit the access of livestock to a given area. This most often occurs along streams or ponds by fencing and creating an access ramp to the water supply. Stream crossings involve installing a designated crossing for livestock using a design that utilizes rock and geotextile fabric.

#### Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System

A manure management system is a planned system for managing liquid and solid manure, in which all necessary components are installed in a manner that does not degrade soil or water resources.

#### Livestock BMP #6: Manure Storage Pond

A manure storage pond is a reservoir, pit, or pond made by excavation or earth fill for the temporary storage of liquid and/or solid livestock manure, waste water, and/or other polluted runoff prior to land application. Construction of a storage pond for animal manure allows it to be used more effectively for fertilizer. Livestock manures are temporarily held in the manure storage pond until spreading.

#### Livestock BMP #7: Manure Storage Structure (Holding Tank)

A holding tank is an essentially water-tight structure of concrete, concrete block, steel, fiberglass, or similar materials to temporarily store livestock liquid and slurry manure. Holding tanks are an effective means of storing animal manure on site, reducing its access to streams. The manure can be hauled and applied in a slurry form when soil conditions permit and it is needed most for crop production.

#### Livestock BMP #8: Manure Treatment Lagoon

A manure treatment lagoon is an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill to biologically treat livestock manure or other agricultural waste, reduce pollution, and protect the environment. Lagoons biologically treat agricultural wastes to reduce nutrient content when wastes are not used for fertilizer value. Excess effluent may be removed from the lagoons by irrigation or hauling if needed.

#### Livestock BMP #9: Sediment or Solids Separation Basin

A separation basin is a structure that temporarily restrains runoff and permits liquids to drain gradually to a holding pond, lagoon, or infiltration area. Solids remain in the basin for drying and later removal for field application.

#### Livestock BMP #10: Manure Storage Structure (Stack Pad)

A stack pad is a stacking facility constructed of durable materials to temporarily store solid livestock manure or agricultural waste until it can be removed and properly disposed of on the land.

#### Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

Nutrient management involves carefully monitoring all aspects of soil fertility and making necessary adjustments so that crop needs are met while minimizing the loss of nutrients to surface or groundwater. This includes management of all plant nutrients associated with animal manure, commercial fertilizer, legume crops, crop residues and other organic wastes. Nutrient management provides the crop with the correct amount of nutrients at the optimum time and location possible so they are utilized efficiently. This limits the amount of plant nutrients lost to leaching, runoff and volatilization. Nutrient management is one of the more important conservation practices that protect our natural resources. Tremendous benefits to water quality can be achieved and it is relatively easy to implement and can increase profits.

#### Livestock BMP #12: Equine / Poultry Waste Feed

Certain animal waste can be utilized as feed for other livestock. Feeding broiler litter to cattle is an example of effective use of a by-product from one livestock industry by another. This type of activity usually requires some type of processing prior to feeding.

#### Livestock BMP #13: Filter Strip

A filter strip is a strip of close growing dense vegetation for filtering sediment, nutrients, and pathogens. Ideally, they are established down slope of animal production areas to capture and treat runoff before it reaches environmentally sensitive areas.

#### Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management

This BMP concerns managing heavily used livestock areas in a manner that protects areas prone to water quality or soil erosion problems by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, or by installing needed structures.

#### Livestock BMP #15: Dead Animal Disposal

This BMP concerns methods of disposing of dead livestock that are legally and environmentally acceptable, including incineration, boiling, burying, rendering, placing in a landfill, composting, or a combination of the previously listed methods.

#### Livestock BMP #16: Milking Center Wastewater Treatment

Milking center wastewater includes waste from the milking parlor and milkhouse. It comprises milk solids, fat, casein, detergents, manure, and other solid and liquid particles.

#### Livestock BMP #17: Poultry Siting and Land Application of On-Farm Generated Waste By-Products

This BMP applies to the construction of poultry facilities and the use of nutrient management planning in conjunction with land applications to control or eliminate the contribution of excess nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorus) to our water resources.

#### Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is the practice of diverting rain water to keep it clean and reduce the volume of wastewater that must be managed. In accordance with the Clean Water Act, agriculture operations must manage wastewater in a manner that creates no discharge to surface water resources. Diverting clean water reduces the amount of wastewater that requires containment, and management, conserves wastewater storage space, creates a drier environment for animals, and reduces odors

#### Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

This BMP concerns forested areas in karst topography which contain "sinkhole" depressions. Sinkholes are open or closed circular depressions in limestone areas where surface waters flow to join an underground drainage system.

## Pesticides and Fertilizers

**1) Do you store 25 tons or more of dry bulk fertilizer in a non-mobile structure for more than a year?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #1: Storage of Dry Bulk Fertilizer
- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

**2) Do you store 5,000 gallons or more of bulk liquid fertilizer in a non-mobile structure for more than a year?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #2: Storage of Liquid Bulk Fertilizer

**3) Do you store less than 25 tons of dry fertilizer or less than 5,000 gallons of liquid fertilizer for any period of time?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #3: Storage of Liquid or Dry Fertilizer (small quantities)
- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

**4) Do you store more than 300 lbs of dry bulk pesticides in a non-mobile structure for more than a year?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #4: Storage of Dry Bulk Pesticides
- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

**5) Do you store more than 300 gallons of liquid bulk pesticides in a non-mobile structure for more than a year?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #5: Storage of Liquid Bulk Pesticides

**6) Do you store less than 300 lbs of dry pesticides or less than 300 gallons of liquid pesticides for any period of time?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #6: Storage of Liquid and Dry Pesticides (small quantities)

**7) Do you transport pesticides or fertilizers on public highways?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #7: Transport of Pesticides and Fertilizers

**8) Do you mix, load, or otherwise handle pesticides or fertilizers and their containers at your farm?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #8: Mixing, Loading and Handling
- Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

**9) Do you store unused or leftover pesticides or fertilizers on your farm at any time?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #9: Excess Pesticide Disposal

**10) Do you ever dispose of empty pesticide or fertilizer containers?**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #10: Pesticide and Fertilizer Container Disposal
- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

## **Pesticides and Fertilizers BMP Descriptions**

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #1: Storage of Dry Bulk Fertilizer

This BMP applies to the storage of over 25 tons of dry fertilizer in a non-mobile structure or container for longer than one year.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #2: Storage of Liquid Bulk Fertilizer

This BMP applies to the storage of over 5,000 gallons of any liquid fertilizer in a non-mobile structure or container for longer than one year.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #3: Storage of Liquid or Dry Fertilizer (small quantities)

“Fertilizer” refers to any fertilizer in liquid or dry forms. This BMP applies to dry fertilizer in accumulated quantities of less than 25 tons of net dry weight, stored for any period of time. It also applies to liquid fertilizer in accumulated quantities of less than 5000 U.S. gallons liquid measure, stored for any period of time.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #4: Storage of Dry Bulk Pesticides

This BMP applies to the storage of more than 300 pounds of any dry pesticide in a non-mobile structure or container or in an individual container in undivided quantities for longer than one year.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #5: Storage of Liquid Bulk Pesticides

This BMP applies to the storage of more than 300 gallons of any liquid pesticide in a non-mobile structure or container or in an individual container for more than one year.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #6: Storage of Liquid and Dry Pesticides (small quantities)

This BMP applies to the storage, over any period of time, of dry pesticides in quantities less than 300 pounds. It also applies to storage, over any period of time, of liquid pesticides in quantities less than 300 U.S. gallons.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #7: Transport of Pesticides and Fertilizers

This BMP concerns transportation of all pesticides and fertilizers on public highways.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #8: Mixing, Loading and Handling

This BMP concerns the mixing, loading, and handling of all pesticides and fertilizers and their containers.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #9: Excess Pesticide Disposal

This BMP applies to the disposal of any pesticide meeting the definition of “pesticide” at [KRS 217B.040](#).

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #10: Pesticide and Fertilizer Container Disposal

This BMP concerns disposal of containers for all pesticides and fertilizers.

### Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes

This BMP concerns forested areas in karst topography which contain “sinkhole” depressions. Sinkholes are open or closed circular depressions in limestone areas where surface waters flow to join an underground drainage system.

### Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is the practice of diverting rain water to keep it clean and reduce the volume of wastewater that must be managed. In accordance with the Clean Water Act, agriculture operations must manage wastewater in a manner that creates no discharge to surface water resources. Diverting clean water reduces the amount of wastewater that requires containment, and management, conserves wastewater storage space, creates a drier environment for animals, and reduces odors

## Streams and Other Waters

**1) Do you ever cross a stream with farm equipment or vehicles?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Streams BMP #1: Stream Crossing Protection

**2) Are there sand or gravel deposits in any stream on your land that you want to remove?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Streams BMP #2: Sand and Gravel Removal

**3) Are any stream banks on your land scouring, caving in, or sloughing off?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Streams BMP #3: Streambank and Shoreline Protection

**4) Do any streams on your land have log jams or sediment blockage that you want to remove?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Streams BMP #4: Proper Stream Drainage Maintenance

**5) Do you plan to carry out any activities on areas considered to be wetlands?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Contact the Army Corps of Engineers, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), or the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW) Water Quality Certification Section.

**6) Do you have gully erosion?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

**7) Do you have streams, springs, and/or other conveyances that flow through your production area (areas where manure, feed, and/or agricultural chemicals are stored; or areas where animals are held, housed, fed, and/or handled)?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

**8) Do you have roofs or downspouts that discharge into your (livestock) production area?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Choose all practices below that you have implemented on this operation:*

- Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

## **Streams and Other Waters BMP Descriptions**

### Streams BMP #1: Stream Crossing Protection

A stream crossing is a bridge or low water crossing built for farm or vehicular traffic. These guidelines are provided to minimize impacts to surface streams. This BMP covers activities described by [Corps of Engineers \(COE\) Nationwide Permit #14](#).

### Streams BMP #2: Sand and Gravel Removal

The removal of sand and gravel deposits in streams by mechanical means for commercial or other purposes can affect aquatic ecosystems. These guidelines are provided to minimize the disturbances and adverse effects on water quality.

### Streams BMP #3: Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Streambank protection is structural and/or vegetative practices designed to control or prevent stream banks from scouring, caving, or sloughing. This BMP covers activities described by [Corps of Engineers NWP #13](#).

### Streams BMP #4: Proper Stream Drainage Maintenance

Stream drainage maintenance is that group of practices used to assure that streams are able to carry the optimum water flow to prevent flooding. Examples include removal of log jams and sediment blockage. These stream drainage activities can affect water quality. In order to minimize negative effects, proper stream drainage maintenance techniques need to be employed. This activity may be covered by [Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit #27](#).

### Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is the practice of diverting rain water to keep it clean and reduce the volume of wastewater that must be managed. In accordance with the Clean Water Act, agriculture operations must manage wastewater in a manner that creates no discharge to surface water resources. Diverting clean water reduces the amount of wastewater that requires containment, and management, conserves wastewater storage space, creates a drier environment for animals, and reduces odors



## Agriculture Water Quality Plan Self Certification

I understand my obligations under the Agriculture Water Quality Act to implement the applicable requirements of the statewide water quality plan and I have developed a water quality plan for my individual operations based on its guidance. I am aware of the need to review my plan periodically to record those practices or measures that I have completed and to modify my plan as major changes are made in my operation. If my management practices are questioned by regulatory agencies or through civil actions, these updated records will serve as documentation of my efforts to improve and protect the natural resources. This plan will entitle me to:

- The Corrective Measures process. A process to correct any identified water quality problems that may be the result of activities conducted on my operation.
- Availability of technical assistance through the conservation districts to develop or modify as needed my water quality plan, practices and/or measures or to recommend changes to the statewide water quality plan.
- Financial Assistance needed for implementation of my plan as resources become available.
- Possible extensions of time for compliance with a water quality plan based on the availability of technical and financial assistance.

I would like to be kept informed, through the conservation districts mailing list, of new information as it becomes available regarding: resource needs, water quality, environmental conditions, new or more effective best management practices, new and beneficial technologies, and new or expanded sources of technical and financial assistance such as cost share or incentive programs.

### Physical Property Information

<u>No. Street/Road</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>No. Of Acres</u>	<u>USDA Farm ID# (if applicable)*</u>
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### Landowner(s) Information

<u>Printed Name(s)</u>	<u>Signature(s)</u>		
<u>Mailing Address No. Street/Road</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Zip</u>

### Landuser (tenant, manager, etc) Information, If Different from Landowner

<u>Printed Name</u>	<u>Signature</u>		
<u>Mailing Address No. Street/Road</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Zip</u>

\_\_\_\_\_ Date Signed

**INSTRUCTION:** Please mail or deliver to your local county conservation district office or contact them if you need technical assistance or additional information to complete your plan.