

FARMSTEAD

BARNYARD RUNOFF CONTROL SYSTEMS.

Integrated structures and practices for collecting, storing and treating livestock manure and feed wastes to reduce runoff and water pollution.

WHY CONTROL FEEDLOT RUNOFF?

1. Protects water quality by preventing organic matter, phosphorus, nitrogen and pathogens in feedlot runoff from entering local surface waters or leaching into groundwater
2. Conserves valuable, nutrient-rich manure for use on crops
3. Clean, dry lots enhance livestock health and are easier to maintain

COST SHARE

- 1) Program will pay up to 70% of the cost or in cases of financial hardship 90%.
- 2) In kind labor and equipment use can be used towards landowner's cost.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

1) COSTS FOR SYSTEM COMPONENTS

- a) Paving for barnyard/feedlot with curbing
- b) A collecting, treating and storing systems
- c) Costs to establish permanent vegetative cover
- d) Costs for modification of a building that is essential for installation of the barnyard runoff control system

INELIGIBLE COSTS

- 1) Costs to design a barnyard runoff control system that is not installed.
- 2) Costs to construct a building.

CONDITIONS

- 1) The landowner agrees to a 10 year maintenance period for the barnyard runoff control system
- 2) The landowner agrees to maintain a nutrient management plan for 10 years if the landowner receives more than \$25,000 in DATCP cost-share payments for the runoff control system.

SEDIMENT BASIN

Permanent basins that reduce the transport of waterborne pollutants such as eroded soil sediment, debris, and manure sediment. Sediment basins may include containment walls or berms, pickets or screens to filter debris, orifices or weirs to control discharge, and conduits to direct runoff to treatment or discharge areas.

COST SHARE

- 1) Program will pay up to 70% of the cost or in cases of financial hardship 90%.
- 2) In kind labor and equipment use can be used towards landowner's cost.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

- 1) Designing and constructing a sediment basin, including costs for heavy use area protection, livestock fencing, filter strips, waste transfer, underground outlets, and critical area plantings.

CONDITIONS

- 1) The landowner agrees to maintain the sediment basin for 10 years unless farming operations on the affected land are discontinued.

MILKING CENTER WASTE CONTROL SYSTEMS.

A system of facilities or equipment designed to contain or control the discharge of milking center waste.

COST SHARE

- 1) Program will pay up to 70% of the cost or in cases of financial hardship 90%.
- 2) In kind labor and equipment use can be used towards landowner's cost.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

- 1) Costs to design, construct, repair, or modify a milking center waste control system, including costs for appropriate waste pretreatment, waste storage, and land irrigation equipment.
- 2) Costs for conduits, pumps, and related equipment required to transfer milking center wastes
- 3) May include conservation sinks, pre-cooler water utilization systems, manifold cleaning systems, air injection systems, wastewater treatment strips used with appropriate waste pretreatment measures, recyclable water storage and plumbing for automatic water and cleaning chemicals controls, flocculator systems, waste milk diverter valves, and booster pumps for parlor floor cleaning.

INELIGIBLE COSTS

- 1) Portable equipment for spreading milking center wastes onto land or incorporating those wastes into land.

CONDITIONS

- 1) The landowner agrees to a 10 year maintenance period.
- 2) The maintenance period does not apply if the operation is discontinued

FEED STORAGE RUNOFF CONTROL SYSTEMS.

A system of facilities or practices to contain, divert, retard, treat, or otherwise control the discharge of leachate and contaminated runoff from livestock feed storage areas. It has the ability to burn vegetation, carry crop nutrients, and pollute surface waters and ground water.

| Typical Silage Effluent: | Typical Dairy Manure: |
|---|-----------------------|
| PH - 4.0 | PH 7.4 |
| Phosphorus- 500 mg/l | Phosphorus - 900 mg/l |
| Potassium- 3400 mg/l | Potassium 3200 mg/l |
| Organic Nitrogen - 3700 mg/l | Nitrogen - 5600 mg/l |
| Ammonia - 700 mg/l | BOD - 20,000 mg/l |
| Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) - 12,000 - 90,000 mg/l | Solids- 15% |
| Solids- 2 -10% | |

COST SHARE

- 1) Program will pay up to 70% of the cost or in cases of financial hardship 90%.
- 2) In kind labor and equipment use can be used towards landowner's cost.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

- 1) Costs for diversion of clean water from the storage area.
- 2) Costs for conduits, permanent pumps, and related equipment required to collect, transfer, and store discharges of leachate and contaminated runoff including subsurface and surface discharges.
- 3) Costs for preparation of a site for a runoff treatment area and establishment of permanent vegetative cover.

CONDITIONS

1. The landowner agrees to a 10 year maintenance period.
2. The maintenance period does not apply if the operation is discontinued

ROOF RUNOFF SYSTEMS.

Facilities for collecting, controlling, diverting, and disposing of precipitation from roofs. A "roof runoff system" may include gutters, downspouts, erosion-resistant channels, subsurface drains, and trenches.

COST SHARE

- 1) Program will pay up to 70% of the cost or in cases of financial hardship 90%.
- 2) In kind labor and equipment use can be used towards landowner's cost.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

The cost of designing and constructing a roof runoff system as part of a barnyard runoff or manure storage system

CONDITIONS

Landowner agrees to maintain the roof runoff system for 10 years unless farming operations on the affected land are discontinued and is needed to prevent runoff from flowing over areas of manure.