

592 – Feed Management Implementation Requirements

Producer:		Project or Contract:	
Location:		County:	
Farm Name:		Tract Number:	
Practice Lifespan – :	Lyear		
Definition: Manipulating and colivestock and poultr	ontrolling the quantity and qual y.	ity of available nutrients	, feedstuffs, or additives fed to
Purpose: This practice is used	to accomplish one or more of	the following purposes–	(check all that apply):
	-Prevent excess nutrients in sur phorus, sulfur, salts, and other	_	
• •	-Prevent excess pathogens and y reducing their quantity and v		e, biosolids or compost
Air quality—Re feeding operat	•	and greenhouse gas (GHC	G) emissions production from animal
NRCS Electronic Fiel 592 Feed Managem List all CMUs or farm	d Office Technical Guide (Section	on IV-Conservation Pract	ion Practice Standard found in the VT ice Standards and Support Documents is attached.
	s about this planned Feed Mar		
Name:	Tel:	E	mail:
NRCS Review Only	<i>(</i>		
Designed By:		Date	
Checked By:		Date	
Annroved By:		Date	

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The participant is responsible for each of the following items:

- Ensuring that design and feed management strategies are developed by professional animal scientists, independent professional nutritionists, or other comparably qualified individuals.
- Providing a copy of the written plan to the NRCS contact, along with the following information:
 - Name of Feed Management Plan Developer:
 - Credentials of Feed Management Plan Developer:
- Ensuring the Feed Management Plan is developed in accordance with current recommendations from:
 - National Research Council (NRC)
 - Land grant university (University of Vermont)
- Ensuring that Manure Sample(s) have been conducted prior to development of the Feed Management Plan to use as a baseline.
- Implementing the Feed Management Plan, including providing NRCS with adequate records to demonstrate implementation.
- Ensuring that Manure Sample(s) have been conducted after implementation of the Feed Management Plan. Copies of the analysis results will be provided to NRCS.

Operation and Maintenance:

The producer/client is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the feed management plan. Operation and maintenance activities include:

- Periodic feed management plan review to determine if adjustments or modifications are needed.
- Routine feed analysis to document the rates at which nitrogen and phosphorus were actually fed. When actual rates fed differ from or exceed planned rates, records will indicate reasons for the differences.
- Maintain records to document plan implementation. As applicable, records include—
 - Feed analysis and ration formulation, including the record of ration formulation used prior to implementing the feeding strategy.
 - Records estimating the impact the feeding strategy is having on reducing manure nutrient content and nutrient efficiency.
 - Manure analysis that was done after the feeding strategy was implemented to determine manure nutrient content.
 - Dates of review and person performing the review, and any recommendations that resulted from the review.
- Records of plan implementation shall be maintained for 5 years, or for a period longer than 5 years if required by other Federal, State, or local ordinances, program, or contract requirements.

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For NRCS Use Only: (Mark completed locations on the conservation plan map.)

PRACTICE CHECKOUT AND CERTIFICATION: *Certifying official completes the following information:*

Feed Management Plan Specifications: (from the final written 592 plan)

Groups Addressed in Plan									
Group I	ID Animal Ty		ype	Average Animal Numbers in Group	Average Animal Weight				
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Practices/Technologies Planned (check all that apply)				
					Diet Formulated Closer to Animal Requirements				
					Reducing or eliminating phosphorus supplements				
					Reducing protein in ruminant diets to meet rumen nitrogen/amino acid requirements				
					Manipulating crude protein and energy to enhance availability of amino acids				
					Using highly digestible feeds and forages				
					Reducing phosphorus content of diet when phosphorus is being overfed				
					Using scientifically supported enzymes or products to enhance feed				
					digestibility/efficiency				
					Using scientifically supported and environmentally benign growth promotants/additives				
					Implementing group feeding based on physiological or production status				
					Modify cropping strategies or alternative feed sources to provide nutrients that more closely match animal requirements				
					Using other feed processing, management, additives or diet manipulation technologies				
					that have demonstrated the ability to reduce manure nutrient content, pathogens,				
					odors, or GHG				
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