

# Nutrient Management Definitions



**Agronomic Rates** means the land application of animal wastes at rates of application which provide the crop or forage growth with needed nutrients for optimum health and growth.

**Agricultural Waste Management Plan** is a plan in accordance with "*Natural Resources Conservation Service — Conservation Practice Standard — Waste Management System*", to properly manage liquid and solid waste, including runoff from concentrated areas.

**Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)** identifies actions or priorities that will be followed to meet clearly defined nutrient management goals at an agricultural operation.

**Animal Feeding Operation (AFO)** means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and the animal confinement areas do not sustain crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues in the normal growing season. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are a single animal feeding operation if they physically adjoin each other, or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of manure.

**Animal Unit** means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: The number of slaughter and feeder cattle and dairy heifers multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over 55 pounds multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0. 1000 animal units (or greater) will refer to CAFO number 1 in definition j. 300 animal units (but less than 1000) will refer to CAFO number 2 in definition j.

**Best Management Practices ("BMPs")** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the water quality impacts of State waters. Best Management Practices also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO)** means an "animal feeding operation" which meets the following criteria:

1. New and existing operations which stable or confine and feed or maintain for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period more than the number of animals specified in any of the following categories:

- a. 1,000 slaughter or feeder cattle
- b. 700 mature dairy cattle (whether milkers or dry cows)
- c. 2,500 swine weighing over 55 pounds
- d. 500 horses
- e. 10,000 sheep or lambs
- f. 55,000 turkeys
- g. 100,000 laying hens or broilers when the facility has unlimited continuous flow watering systems
- h. 30,000 laying hens or broilers when facility has liquid manure handling system
- l. 5,000 ducks, or
- j. 1,000 animal units from a combination of slaughter steers and heifers, mature dairy cattle, swine over 55 pounds and sheep.

2. New and existing operations that discharge into navigable waters either through a man-made ditch, flushing system, or other similar man-made device, or directly into surface waters of the State, and which stable or confine and feed or maintain for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period more than the numbers or types of animals in the following categories:



- a. 300 slaughter or feeder cattle
- b. 200 mature dairy cattle (whether milkers or dry cows)
- c. 750 swine weighing over 55 pounds
- d. 150 horses
- e. 3000 sheep or lambs
- f. 16,000 turkeys
- g. 30,000 laying hens or broilers when the facility has unlimited continuous flow watering systems
- h. 9000 laying hens or broilers when facility has liquid manure handling systems
- i. 1,500 ducks; or
- j. 300 animal units from a combination of slaughter steers and heifers, mature dairy cattle, swine over 55 pounds and sheep.

Control Facility means any system used for the retention of wastes on the premises until their ultimate disposal. This includes the retention of manure, liquid waste and runoff from the feedlot area.

Groundwaters mean those waters in saturated zones.

Land Application means the removal of wastewater and waste solids from a control facility and distribution to, or incorporation into the soil mantle primarily for disposal purposes.

NRCS means the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Process Wastewater means any process generated wastewater in the operation of an Animal Feeding Operation including:

- a. Spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing of pens, barns or manure pits.
- b. Direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals.
- c. Leachate from silage and feed storage areas .
- d. Wastewater generated in the production of intermediate or final products such as eggs and milk.
- e. Precipitation which comes into contact with any area where organic materials are stored, fed or wasted such as silos, bunk silos, organic bedding storage, grain storage, commodity buildings, feed bunks, and manure or wastewater storage or treatment facilities.