

Fertilizer Dealer Mtg.

NM Progress

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- Showing the NM delivery system is working
- When will the 2005 standard be in rule?
- QAT Issues, Snap Plus planning improvements
- Ordinance news

2001-2006 Nutrient Management Acres

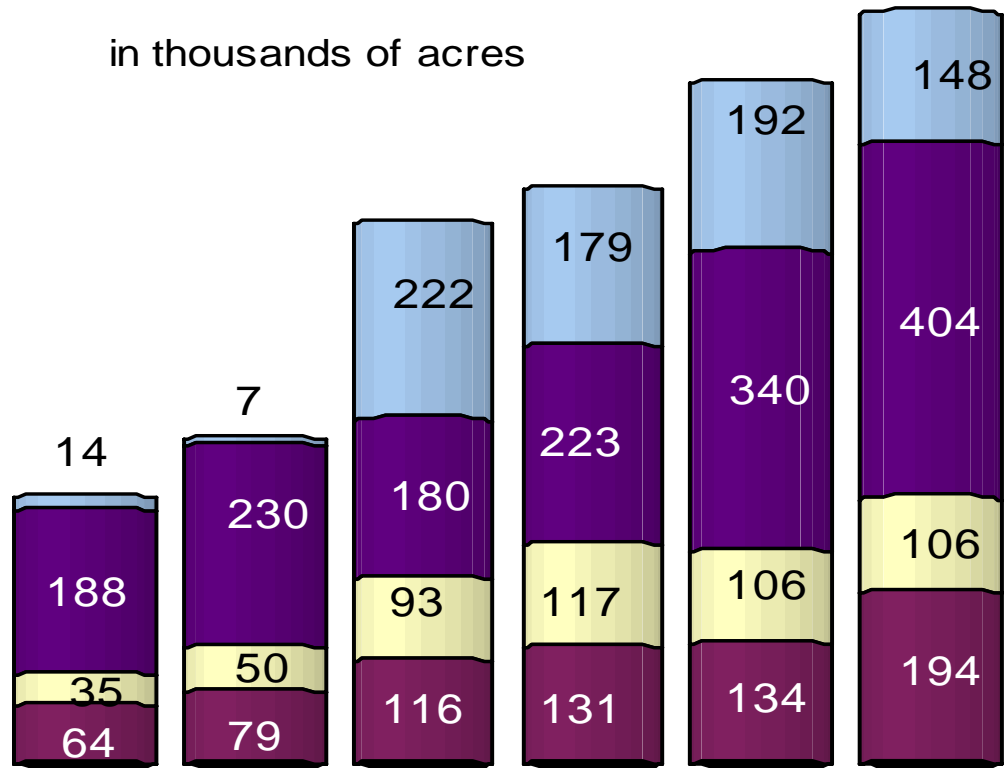
□ Farms practicing NM & not in programs

■ Cost Sharing Programs

□ WPDES

■ County Ord.

in thousands of acres



Total reported acres
Year

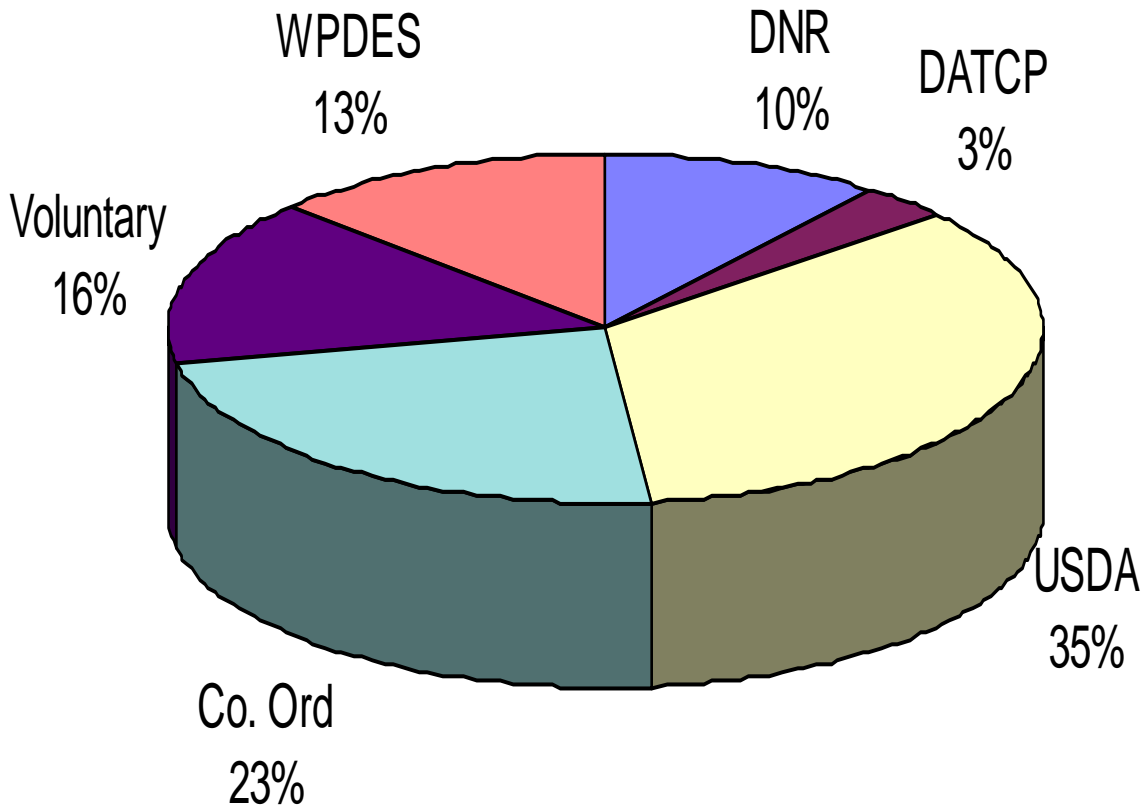
302,070
2001

852,254
2006

2006 NM delivery system

- Bulk fertilizer suppliers reported 1,862 plans covering 852,254 acres in 2006
- 17% of the farmers purchasing bulk fertilizer had 590 plans, up 9% since last year
- 288 farmers and 190 agronomists submitted *Nutrient Management Plan Checklist* for 1,657 NM plans covering 721,129 acres
- 19% increase from *Checklist* acres reported in 2005
- WI has 717 certified planners considered qualified NM planners compared to the 598 planners in 1999

2006 Percent of Total Acres by Program



190 private
agronomists

1,369 NM
plans

645,367
acres

23 % more
acres

30% more
plans

27 more
agronomist
planners
reporting
than in 2005

288
farmers
written
plans

75,762
acres

23%
decrease
in plans

16%
decrease
in acres
over 2005

maybe
less
reporting
of these
plans

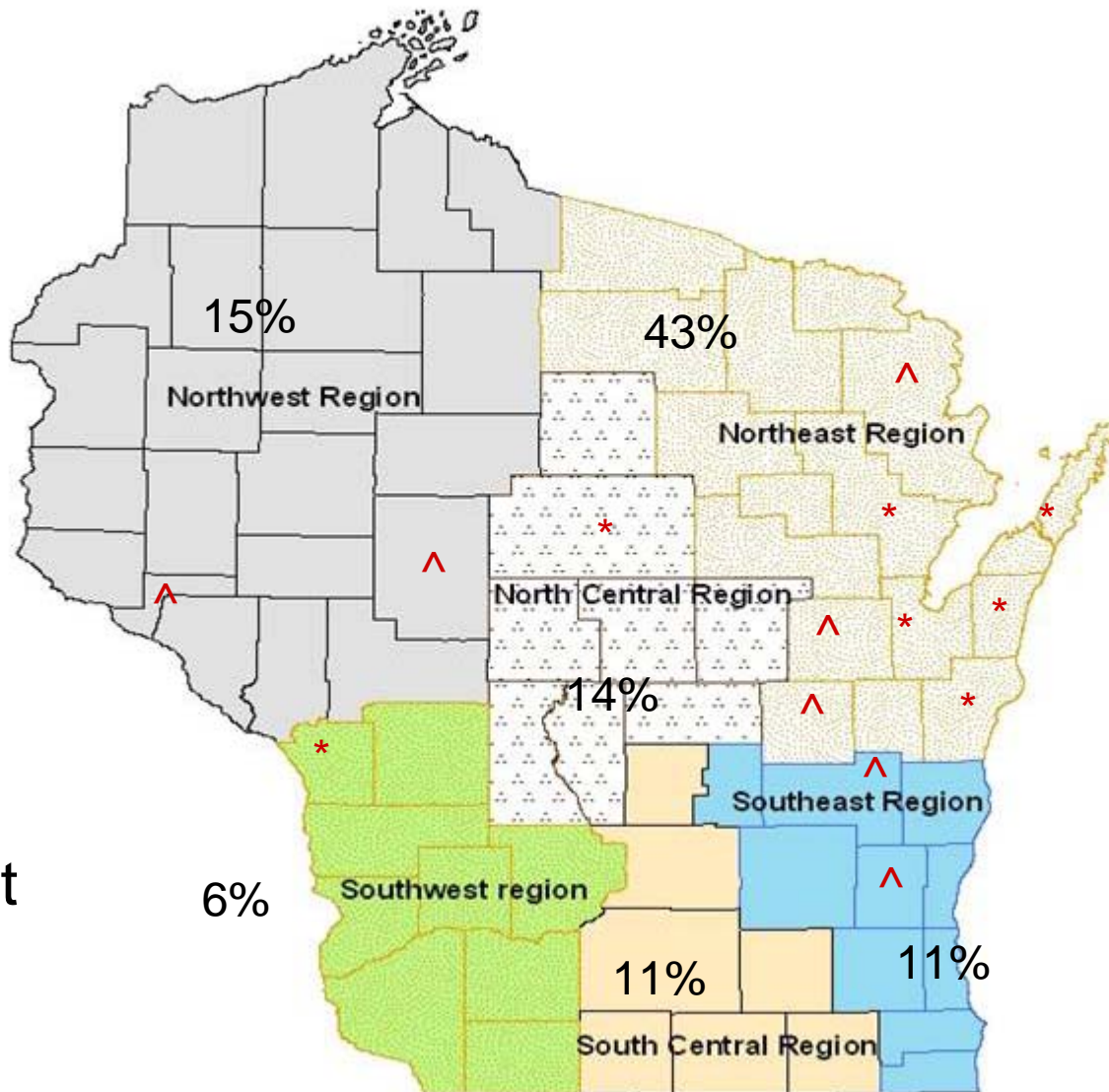
Is NM Std. 590 2005 law?

- Yes, in ATCP 51, livestock siting, May 2006
- 590 Std. 2005 being incorporated into Wis. Admin. Code ATCP 50
- 517 NM plans (207,700 acres) reported in 2006 were P based 590, an increase from the 38 NM plans (25,260 acres) in 2003

Nutrient Management Regions % of 2006 NM Plan Acres

14 counties had more than 15% of their cropland acres under NM plans.

In 2005 only 8 counties reported at this level.



The number of *Checklists* has been increasing by at least 15% per year

* = more than 20% of crops in NM

^ = 15%-20%

How were the 2006 QAT plans?

- 7 of 15 plans missing soil erosion control information that did not allow us to determine if the plan complied with the 590 standard.
 - Is a crop rotation listed and calculated to T?
- Above average improvement in the field map information and the plan printout, but the 2006 NM plans were below average regarding manure and soil test information.
 - Are the manure spreaders calibrated and the plan suggests 1 or 2 rates?
 - Does the soil map unit match the soil survey?

When Are Nutrient Management Plans Required?

1. A producer voluntarily accepts, or is offered, government cost-share dollars for NM or the installation of manure storage. **REQUIRES COST SHARING**
2. A producer voluntarily continues participation in the farmland preservation program (FPP).
3. A producer is regulated under a county manure storage or livestock siting ordinance.
4. A producer is regulated under a DNR WPDES.
5. NM planning enforcement can take effect everywhere in Wisconsin after January 1, 2008.

WI's Livestock Facility Siting Law

ATCP 51 Effective on May 1, 2006

- Designed to limit land-use conflicts
- **Local Governments** that elect to regulate livestock facilities siting, adopt local ordinances, & apply state standards
 - Conditional Use Permit (CUP)
 - Licensing permit to protect health and safety
- **Producers** wishing to expand or to site a new livestock operation and exceeds size thresholds, must complete a state application to demonstrate compliance with standards



livestocksiting.wi.gov

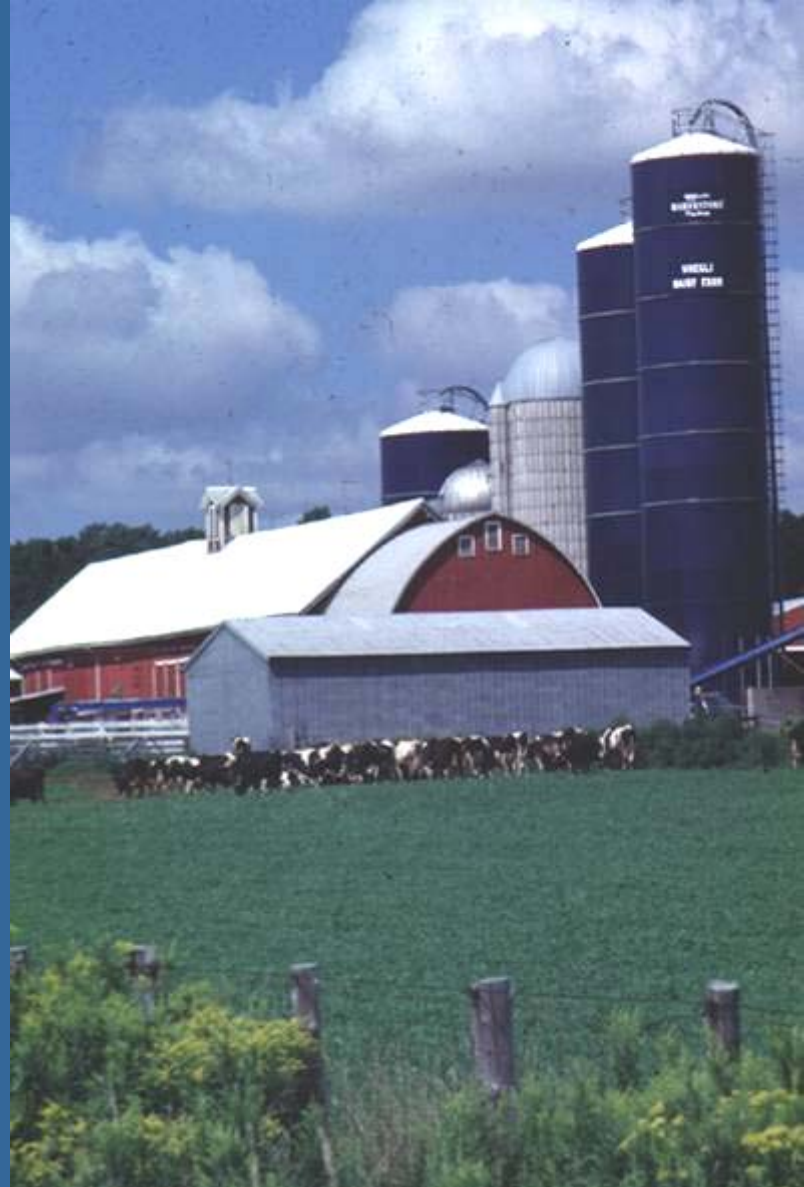
A permit is required if local government regulates livestock facilities siting AND one of the following applies:

- Facility has 500 or more animal units when new or has 500 or more animal units and expands by 20%
 - Unless a lower ordinance number as of July 19, 2003 (must amend ordinance by November 1, 2006 to incorp. Standards and submit ordinance to DATCP)
- Exceeds size of previous permit

Livestock Facility Siting Rule (ATCP 51)

Applies in areas that require local livestock expansion approval

- Producer submits state application
- Governments follow predictable timeframes
 - 45 days to decide if application is complete
 - 90 days to approve or deny
 - 30 days to appeal to Livestock Facility Review Board
- Local government provides producer written decision



Application Materials

- **Area and Site Maps**
- **Incident Response and Employee Training Plans**
- **Setback Compliance** from roads, property lines, storage, water...



Animal Units (AU)

Odor Management

Waste and Nutrient Management***

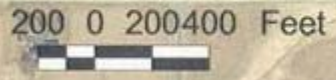
Waste Storage Facilities***

Runoff Management***

*** May meet this requirement by submitting a WPDES permit for the same size facility

Farm A
Manitowoc County

Determine the density of neighbors within 1,300 feet of each structure. 5 or fewer and no high use buildings = low density



Application area map or aerial photos

- Label all existing and proposed livestock structures. Show map scale and north indicator.
- Show all existing buildings, property lines, roadways, and navigable waters lying within 2 miles of any of the livestock structures.
- Show all residences and high use buildings within 2500 ft. of any livestock structure, labeling which (if any) of those buildings are owned by the applicant, or by persons who have agreed to exclude the buildings from the applicant's odor worksheet calculations.
- Show topographic lines at 10 ft. elevation intervals.

Application site maps or aerial photos

- Label all existing and proposed livestock structures. Show map scale and north indicator.
- Include all existing buildings, property lines, roadways, navigable waters, and known karst features lying within 1,000 ft. of any of the livestock structures.
- Show map scale, north indicator, and topographic lines at 2 ft. elevation intervals, for the area within 300 feet of the livestock structures.

Worksheet 2: Odor Management

Fixing the future reference point



**Exempts
facility**

Expansions
less 1000
AU,

New under
500,

Over 2500'
separation
distance

- Producers may voluntarily complete and comply with the odor standard even if exempt to lock-in and keep your closest affected neighbor reference point, even if new affected neighbors are added to your area.



Nearest affected neighbor

Worksheet 3:

Waste and Nutrient Management

Part A: Waste Generation and Storage Summary

Part B: Land Base for Applying Nutrients

Part C: Nutrient Management Checklist

– Follow NRCS 590 NM Std. (2005) & UW soil test recommendations (Pub.A2809 1998)

– Allows **application NM plan** to have > 5ac soil test samples or assume fields over 100 PPM soil test P **if** soil testing is done according to (Pub.A2100) within 12 months of siting approval and NM plan revised accordingly

– Does not allow winter restrictions beyond those in 590 unless a stricter siting standard is approve to protect health and safety



Part C: Nutrient Management Checklist

- Must answer yes or NA to these questions
- Signature of NM Planner and applicant
- The local government can request documentation from the planner for items within the checklist

Part C – Nutrient Management Checklist		Yes	NA
Instructions: All applicants must submit this checklist unless exempted under Part A or B. The checklist is based on NRCS Technical Guide Nutrient Management Standard 590 (September 2005)			
County Name:	Date Submitted:	Township (T. _____ N., S.) – (R. _____ E., W.)	
Cropland Acres: (owned, rented, or with manure spreading agreement)		Name of livestock operator submitting checklist:	
1. Are the following field features identified on maps or aerial photos?			
a) Field location, soil survey map unit(s), field boundary, and field identification number		X	
b) Areas prohibited from receiving nutrient applications: Surface water, established or constructed flow channels with perennial cover, permanent non-harvested vegetative buffer, non-farmed wetlands, ditches, moles, lands where established vegetation is not removed, nonmetallic mines, and fields eroding at a rate exceeding tolerable soil loss (T)		X	
c) Areas within 50 feet of a drinking water well where mechanically-applied manure is prohibited		X	
d) Areas prohibited from receiving winter nutrient applications: Slopes > 9% (12% if contour-cropped); Surface Water Quality Management Area (SWQMA) defined as and within 1,000 ft of lakes and ponds or within 300 ft of perennial streams draining to these waters, unless manure is deposited through winter cleaning/casturing of plant residue and not exceeding the N and P requirements of this standard		X	
e) Areas where winter applications are restricted unless effectively incorporated within 72 hours: Land contributing runoff within 200 feet upslope of direct conduits to groundwater such as a well, sinkhole, fractured bedrock at the surface, tile inlet, or nonmetallic mine		X	
f) Sites vulnerable to N leaching: Areas within 1,000 feet of a municipal well, and soils listed in Appendix 1 of the Conservation Planning Technical Note WL-1		X	
2. Are erosion controls implemented so the crop rotation will not exceed T on fields that receive nutrients according to the conservation plan or WI P Index model?		X	
3. Check the methods below used to determine field soil nutrient levels:			
a) Soil samples were collected and analyzed within the last 4 years according to UW Publication A2100 recommendations		X	
b) For fields not meeting (a.) above, soil test phosphorus levels are assumed to be greater than 100 ppm soil test P.*			X
c) For fields not meeting (a.) above, preliminary estimates of soil nutrients were determined using limited soil sampling (> 5 acre per sample) but analyzed by a DATCP-certified laboratory.*			X
*For fields with soil nutrient levels determined under (b) or (c), the applicant must collect and analyze soil samples meeting the requirements of A2100 within 12 months of siting approval, and revise the nutrient management plan accordingly.			
4. Using the field's predominant soil series and realistic yield goals, are planned nutrient application rates, timing, and methods of all forms of N, P, and K listed in the plan and consistent with UW Publication A 2609, Soil Test Recommendations for Field, Vegetable and Fruit Crops, and the 590 standard?		X	
5. Do manure production and collection estimates correspond to the acreage needed in the plan? Are manure application rates realistic for the calibrated equipment used?		X	
6. Is a single phosphorus (P) assessment of either the P Index or soil test P management strategy uniformly applied to all fields within a tract?		X	
7. Are areas of concentrated flow, resulting in reoccurring gullies, planned to be protected with perennial vegetative cover?		X	
8. Will nutrient applications on non-frozen soil within the SWQMA comply with the following?		X	
a) Unincorporated liquid manure on unsaturated soils will be applied according to Table 1 of the 560 standard to minimize runoff		X	
b) One or more of the following practices will be used: 1) Install/maintain permanent vegetative buffers, or 2) Maintain greater than 30% crop residue or vegetative coverage on the surface after nutrient application, or 3) Incorporate nutrients leaving adequate residue to meet tolerable soil loss, or 4) Establish fall cover crops promptly following application		X	
9. Is a narrative included which describes proposed manure collection, transportation, and application methods?		X	
I certify that the documentation supporting this checklist is complete and accurate:			
Signature of Qualified Nutrient Management Planner, other than applicant: _____ (qualified by 1. NAICCC-PCC, 2. ASA-CCA, 3. ASA-Professional Agronomist, 4. SSSA-Soil Scientist)			
Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative: _____			

Local Government Responsibilities:

- Make the choice to regulate or not
- Develop/Update ordinances if you choose to regulate
 - Can use zoning to establish zones where livestock operations are prohibited
 - Do you want more stringent standards?
- Approve or disapprove applications
- Issue permits and monitor compliance of NM or other siting standards