

CAFO Fact Sheet series

Fact Sheet #21: What is the Agricultural Storm Water Exemption?

Disclaimer

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By Joe Harrison, Washington State University

Introduction

nimal feeding operations (AFOs) can be defined as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) and required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or a designated state permitting authority. The likelihood of an AFO being classified as a CAFO will depend, in large part, on whether that operation is considered to be large, medium, or small.

How is the EPA applying the agricultural storm water exemption? EPA has determined that it is appropriate to base the difference between agricultural storm water discharges and regulated point source discharges of manure, litter, and process wastewater from a CAFO on whether the manure and process wastewater (see definition at end of fact sheet) has been applied in accordance with site-specific nutrient management practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure or process wastewater. However, where such practices have not been used, it is reasonable to conclude that land application discharges of manure, litter, or process wastewater are not agricultural storm water but are discharges and considered a point source. When manure and process wastewater is applied in accordance with practices designed to ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of nutrients, it is a beneficial agricultural input.

Dry weather discharges of manure or process wastewater resulting from its application to land area under the control of a CAFO would not be considered an agricultural storm water discharge and would thus be subject to Clean Water Act requirements.

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Producer Practices to be Followed

One requirement of CAFOs is to use site-specific nutrient management practices to apply manure and wastewater, ensuring appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure and wastewater.

The specific types of practices that are needed to ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of nutrients are as follows:

- Identify appropriate site-specific conservation practices to be used, including buffers or equivalent practices, as appropriate, to control runoff of pollutants to waters of the United States.
- 2. Identify methods for appropriate testing of manure, litter, process wastewater, and soil.
- 3. Establish methods to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater according to site-specific nutrient management practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure, litter, or process wastewater.
- 4. Identify records that will be maintained to document the implementation and management of the minimum components of a nutrient management plan. See *CAFO Fact Sheet #6* for more information about record keeping.

Time Line for Compliance

The owner of a livestock or poultry operation defined as a CAFO has a "Duty to Apply" for an NPDES permit. The deadline for an NPDES permit application is as follows:

Type of Operation	Permit Application Deadline
Existing animal operation historically defined as a CAFO by EPA rules:	
And operating with current NPDES permit.	180 days prior to expiration of current permit

But operating without an NPDES permit.	Immediately
Existing animal operation NOT histo defined as a CAFO by EPA rules:	prically
But now a CAFO.	Deadline set by permit authority but no later than April 13, 2006
Due to its original size but now a CAFO due to expan- sion.	As soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after expansion
Due to a past exemption under the original CAFO rule (e.g., species exemption) but now a CAFO following expansion.	April 12, 2006 or 90 days after expansion, whichever is later
Newly constructed CAFO:	•
Large enough to be a CAFO	180 days before beginning operation

For additional information on the time line for compliance, see *CAFO Fact Sheet #3: How Soon Must I Comply with NPDES CAFO Regulations?*

Definition of Terms

AFO-Animal (livestock or poultry) Feeding Operation

CAFO-Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. Animal feeding operations classified as large or presenting a high risk to discharge can be classified as CAFOs and are likely required to have an NPDES permit.

NPDES–National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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Process wastewater—Water directly or indirectly used in the AFO's operation for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other AFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater also includes any water that comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs, or bedding.

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Reviewers

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For More Information

Environmental Regulations Related Resources

EPA CAFO Phone Line-202-564-0766

http://www.epa.gov/npdes/caforule/-To obtain copy of regulations

http://www.epa.gov/npdes/afo/statecontacts/-To obtain state environmental agency contacts

http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/animals.html/-To obtain compliance assistance information from EPA

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/contacts.cfm?program_id=7&type=REGION/-To obtain EPA Region Animal Feeding Operation contacts

Land-Grant University Resources

The local contact for your land-grant university Cooperative Extension program is listed in the phone book under "Cooperative Extension" or "(county name) County Cooperative Extension."

http://www.reeusda.gov/1700/statepartners/usa.htm/-To obtain state Cooperative Extension contacts

http://www.lpes.org/-To view the Livestock and Poultry Environmental Stewardship (LPES) curriculum resources

USDA Farm Bill Resources

To obtain more information about the Farm Bill 2002, see the USDA-NRCS website at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/farmbill/2002/. You can also contact your local USDA Service Center, listed in the phone book under "U.S. Department of Agriculture," or your local conservation district.





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