

NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM-PHASE IV



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NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM-PHASE IV

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APPENDIX A

- AFOS-Animal Feeding Operation
- AU-Animal Unit
- BMP-Best Management Practice
- CAFOS-Confined Animal Feeding Operation
- DP3-Dairy Pollution Prevention Program
- EPA-Environmental Protection Agency
- EQIP-Environmental Quality Incentive Program
- HUC-Hydrologic Unit Code
- LP3-Livestock Pollution Prevention Program
- NDDA-North Dakota Department of Agriculture
- NDDH-North Dakota Department of Health
- NPS-Non-Point Source
- NRCS-Natural Resource Conservation Service
- RC&D-Resource Conservation and Development
- SCD-Soil Conservation District
- WRB-Water Resource Board

PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY PAGE
PART 1.0

PROJECT TITLE NAME:

North Dakota Livestock Pollution Prevention Program-Phase IV (LP3)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF LEAD PROJECT SPONSOR/SUBGRANTEE:

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PROJECT TYPES:

Waste management/watershed

WATERBODY TYPES:

Lakes, Rivers, Streams, Groundwater, Wetlands

NPS CATEGORY:

Agriculture

TMDL STATUS:

Statewide Project will focus on water-bodies on the 303(d) list

PROJECT AREA:

Statewide

SUMMARIZATION OF MAJOR GOALS:

This funding request is a continuation of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program. The LP3 Program is a voluntary pollution prevention program designed to identify, reduce or eliminate any release of livestock waste into surface or ground water. Surface waters are potentially protected “three times over”: 1) directly, where surface water exists within the boundaries of a farm; 2) indirectly, where wastes would run off the farm property to reach surface water; and 3) indirectly, where ground waters are hydraulically connected to surface waters, whether on or off the farm property. There are five major river basins in the state of North Dakota which are Upper Missouri River (Lake Sakakawea), Lower Missouri River (Lake Oahe), Souris River, James River, and Red River. The primary efforts of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program Phase IV will be to focus efforts such as technical and financial assistance in the Lower Missouri River Basin. The specific watersheds to be targeted in this basin include the Heart River, Knife River, Beaver Creek, and Cannonball River.

The primary goal of the North Dakota Department of Agriculture’s Livestock Pollution Prevention Program (LP3) is to bring awareness of regulatory requirements to the state’s

livestock producers and to help coordinate the installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) at facilities discharging livestock waste into the waters of the state. The long-term goal of the project is to prevent/eliminate water quality impairments associated with the majority of the medium and small AFO's in the state.

PROJECT SUMMARY:

The Livestock Pollution Prevention Program plan is to continue to:

- Provide financial and technical assistance to install Best Management Practices on those livestock operations impacting the water quality of our state
- Meet and educate livestock producers regarding livestock waste pollution and formulate solutions
- Work with smaller producers to create alternative methods and solutions to decrease livestock pollution through the installation of partial containment systems and adopting more advanced feeding management techniques
- Focus efforts in watersheds that have impaired waters

Budget Summary:

<i>FY 2016 Section 319 Funds Requested</i>	\$	209,900
<i>Match</i>	\$	<u>139,933</u>
<i>Total Project Cost</i>	\$	349,833

NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM-PHASE IV PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (LP3)

1.5 CONTINUATION PROJECT:

This PIP represents the continued efforts of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program-Phase IV (LP3) and the expansion of those efforts to address manure management issues for all types of livestock feeding operations statewide. See Summary of Past Accomplishments in the Project Description on pages 7 and 8.

2.0 STATEMENT OF NEED

A significant emphasis has been placed on livestock confinement waste management and enforcement of the Clean Water Act throughout North Dakota and the United States during the past several years. The Clean Water Act includes prohibition of discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States. Manure from animal feeding operations (AFO's) has been identified as a major contributor to the impairment of water quality in many of the watersheds of North Dakota, according to the North Dakota Department of Health's 2012 Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report. The improper management of a livestock operation can cause many long term impacts to the beneficial uses of the state's waters. The primary uses that are most impacted are drinking water and recreation. Recreation use was assessed on 7,232 miles of rivers and streams in the state. Recreation use was fully supporting, fully supporting but threatened and not supporting on 1,549 miles, 3,780 miles and 1,902 miles, respectively. Pathogens (as reflected by E. coli and fecal coliform bacteria) are the primary cause of recreation use impairment in North Dakota. Other factors affecting the use of the state's rivers and streams for recreation would be eutrophication from excessive nutrient loading, resulting in nuisance algae and plant growth. The primary sources of E. coli and fecal coliform bacteria contamination are animal feeding operations and riparian area grazing.

Major sources of nutrient loading to the state's lakes and reservoirs are erosion and runoff from cropland; runoff from animal feeding operations (e.g., concentrated livestock feeding and wintering operations); and hydrologic modifications. Hydrologic modifications, such as wetland drainage, channelization and ditching, increase the runoff and delivery rates to lakes and reservoirs, in effect increasing the size of a lake's watershed.

Recreation use (e.g., swimming, waterskiing, boating, sailing, sunbathing) was assessed for 159 lakes and reservoirs in the state totaling 683,409 acres. Of this total, four (4) lakes, representing 6,308 acres, were assessed as not supporting use for recreation. The primary cause of use impairment is excessive nutrient loading, which results in nuisance algal blooms and noxious aquatic plant growth. One-hundred-fifty-five (155) lakes and reservoirs totaling 677,100 acres were assessed as fully supporting recreation use. Of these, 37 lakes and reservoirs totaling 17,460 acres, were assessed as threatened.

The Livestock Pollution Prevention Program is critical to the water quality of North Dakota. The program provides onsite education to livestock producers regarding the importance of preventing

livestock waste from entering the waters of our state. The program also assists producers with technical information in regards to bringing their operations into compliance with environmental regulations and installing containment systems on those operations discharging pollutants.

There are five major river basins in the state of North Dakota which are Upper Missouri River (Lake Sakakawea), Lower Missouri River (Lake Oahe), Souris River, James River, and Red River. The primary efforts of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program Phase IV will be to focus efforts such as technical and financial assistance in the Lower Missouri River Basin(reference Attachment 6). The specific watersheds to be targeted in these basins include impaired reaches of the Heart River, Knife River, Beaver Creek, and Cannonball River.

There are over ten thousand beef operations in North Dakota with approximately seventy-five hundred operations with less than two hundred head of cows and approximately twenty-five hundred operations with more than two hundred cows. It would be impossible to report the numbers of operations that are with ¼ mile of waters of the state without conducting aerial or county by county surveys on location of operations. From field observations by the LP3 Coordinator in the past thirteen years there are many operations that are in need of assistance and producer participation is rising.

The NDDH is responsible for implementing North Dakota's Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pollution from Certain Livestock Enterprises (see North Dakota Administrative Code (NDAC) Chapter 33-16-03). The rules and regulations require concentrated feeding operations, or any livestock operation that is impacting a water of the state, to be reviewed and approved by the NDDH. EPA has granted this responsibility to the NDDH. Those operations between 300-999 AU and within 1/4 mile of surface waters of the state must submit an application for a NDDH state permit. At this time, the installation of full containment systems on operations between 300-999 AU is a major priority of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program. As well as the small AFO's which are operations with less than 300 AU to be targeted for assistance installing partial systems such as clean water diversions, and relocating feeding areas. The partial system application must include a system design, nutrient management plan and compliance/installation schedule. Producer efforts to meet the state and federal laws will undoubtedly increase demands on funding sources such as Section 319.

Information and Education (I&E) programs are essential to convince livestock producers to practice proper nutrient application methods and to install containment systems if needed. The North Dakota Department of Agriculture relies on the NDSU Manure Management Specialists to provide those services. The role of the LP3 coordinator is technically assist producers by completing onsite environmental assessments of livestock operations to determine if there is water pollution concern from the livestock production area. If there is a concern the LP3 coordinator will try to convince the producer to install a containment system and aid the producer with cost share assistance from the LP3 program.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The ultimate purpose of this program is to protect and/or improve the quality of the waters of the state by reducing or preventing the transport of pollutants associated with manure from the state's livestock operations to nearby waterbodies. As a proactive program, these efforts will also be coordinated with the NDDH, to ensure the manure management systems installed under the LP3 Program Phase IV will assist cooperating livestock producers to comply with current state livestock manure management rules. In general, the state's livestock producers are concerned about water quality and recognize that improved manure management on their operations can benefit water quality. However, time and financial resources are the most common limiting factors preventing many producers from completely addressing their manure management concerns. Consequently, there remains a need to deliver a program that will provide the technical and financial assistance needed for design planning and system construction. To address this need, Phase IV of the LP3 Program will deliver the following types of assistance:

Best Management Practices to be installed and the benefits to water quality:

- Clean water diversions-*prevention of clean water from coming in contact with livestock waste*
- Livestock Waste Containment Systems-*prevention of livestock waste from entering surface or groundwater*
- Partial Systems-- *will minimize the accumulation of livestock manure in confined feeding areas, improve manure utilization; and eliminate feeding in or near riparian corridors*

Technical Assistance offered:

- Professional advice on manure management and containment procedures
- Site evaluation and recommendation of regulatory requirements
- Nutrient management planning

Summary of Past Accomplishments May 2006 to September 2015

- Thirty-seven livestock containment systems permitted and cost shared.
- Thirty-one partial systems were cost shared and installed all in the past 5 years.
- There are 434 producers that have received technical assistance on the topic areas of nutrient management planning, project planning, and regulatory compliance through on-site visits with the livestock producer.
- Approximately 200 livestock producers educated about manure management through workshops, informational meetings, conferences, and tours.
- The NDDA nominated Ole and Jessica Johnson for the EPA Region 8 Environmental Stewardship Award which they were awarded in 2006. The LP3 program cost shared their manure containment system in 2006.
- As of September 2015, the LP3 program is responsible for yearly load reductions of 709,564 pounds of nitrogen and 272,025 pounds of phosphorous into waters of the state.

- Approximately 41,000 cattle occupy permitted manure management systems with assistance from the LP3 program.
- There are four manure containment systems to be installed in the 2015 construction season.
- There are two partial containment systems to be installed in the 2015 construction season.
- There are three planned manure containment systems for the 2016 construction season.

The NDDA is proud of the fact that approximately 92% of the 319 funding received in the past 8 years has been spent directly on the implementation of Best Management Practices.

3.1 GOALS, OBJECTIVES & TASKS OF THE ND LP3 PROJECT PHASE IV

Long Term Project Goals

The LP3 is designed to provide educational, technical, and financial assistance to livestock producers and help them install manure management systems and develop comprehensive nutrient management plans on their specific operations. The successful implementation and maintenance of these practices will prevent or reduce the release of livestock waste into the waters of our state. The final goal is to bring the majority of the small to medium livestock operations in compliance with the assistance of other programs such as the 319 watershed projects, Stockman's Association Environmental Services Program, NDSU Nutrient Management Program, Sheyenne James RC&D, and NRCS.

In general, high priority will be those facilities that are the major contributors of livestock runoff. A ranking process using the NDSU Extension Service AFO Evaluation Worksheet (Attachment 1) will be used to make the determination. Specific criteria used in the worksheet is proximity to a blue line stream, number of animal units, number of days animals are confined to lots or housing, flooding frequency, and groundwater proximity concerns. AFO's with a score above 50 points are considered high priorities.

Goals

The Livestock Pollution Prevention Program (LP3) Phase IV is a continuation and expansion of the initial phase of the Dairy Pollution Prevention Program (DP3). To separate this project from the previous LP3 and DP3 projects, this stage of the LP3 project will be recognized as the ND Livestock Pollution Prevention Program-Phase IV. A majority of Phase IV efforts will focus on the implementation of BMPs; such as, manure containment systems. The goal for Phase IV is to financially assist 4 of the state's livestock producers with the implementation of the BMP's needed to improve manure management, and assist them in meeting current state and federal livestock manure management rules and regulations. In order to install 4 manure management systems, additional funding will be needed to accomplish this goal. In the period following the completion of Phase IV, additional phases will be initiated, if necessary, to accomplish the overall long-term goal of the project.

One of the primary goals for this phase is to decrease e coli bacteria as well as nitrogen and phosphorous levels in the state's waters. By decreasing this loading, the recreational and aquatic uses will be protected and improved. The NDDA plans to decrease yearly nitrogen loading by

18,000 pounds and 7,500 pounds of yearly phosphorous loading at the end of this grant period based upon the Animal Feedlot Runoff Risk Index Worksheet (AFRIIW).

3.2 OBJECTIVES: NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM-PHASE IV

Objective 1: Continue educating the state's livestock producers on issues including regulatory requirements, nutrient management, and manure containment by focusing efforts within impaired watersheds included on the 303(d) list with emphasis on the Lower Missouri River Basin.

Task 1: Distribute program brochures to livestock auction markets, livestock supply dealers, soil conservation districts, and county agent offices. Coordinator will individually educate livestock producers on site about the program, regulatory requirements, and manure containment and application practices.

Product: There will be 3 locations within the identified watersheds that will provide with brochures to livestock producers so they will be well informed about manure containment and utilization. Each location will have approximately 50 brochures available. Livestock producers in these priority watersheds will have adequate education to properly implement Best Management Practices on their operations which will result in the proper field application and containment of their livestock manure.

Task 2: Work with NDSU Extension Agents, Soil Conservation District and Natural Resource Conservation Staff in the Cannonball, Heart, Beaver Creek and Knife River drainages to advertise the program by including LP3 brochures with their periodic newsletters to producers annually.

Product: Livestock producers in priority watersheds will be well informed by mailings/brochures about manure containment and utilization. Livestock producers throughout these watersheds will have adequate education to properly implement Best Management Practices on their operations which will result in the proper field application and containment of their livestock manure. One newsletter/ mailing for each watershed for each the year of the grant. Each mailing will go out to approximately 50 producers.

Objective 2: Provide technical assistance to all ND livestock producers that are interested in improving their operation to prevent livestock manure from polluting the state's waters. Deliver the necessary financial or technical assistance to 4 systems with greater than 50 priority points based upon the worksheet (Attachment 1) and/or within a ½ mile of a water-body to reduce and/or prevent the off-site transport of pollutants associated with livestock manure and assist the cooperating producers

in meeting current state rules and regulations. Continue to provide technical assistance to all the livestock producers that request assistance.

Task 3: Continue meeting with livestock producers at the site of their operation to explain the LP3 program, AFO/CAFO regulations and what they need to do to meet full compliance. Continue making follow up visits and contact to those producers who have expressed further interest in planning Best Management Practices on their operations which may include clean water diversions and manure containment systems.

Product: Livestock producers who are willing to make changes to the management of their facility to improve water quality. The goal is to locate 4 producers that are interested in installing manure management systems that meet minimum qualification criteria. The goal is to complete 10 site reviews during the grant period.

Cost: Reflected in personnel/support budget

Task 4: A worksheet will be completed for each AFO that is interested in BMP funding to determine management needs and to establish a qualification score for LP3 program. Please see Prioritization Worksheet (Attach 1).

Product: A group of 4 operations that have serious water quality concerns.

Cost: Reflected in personnel/support budget

Task 5: Establish Conservation Plan contracts with the 4 producers that were selected from the ranking sheets (2016=4 contracts). This will include securing engineering services, submitting cultural resource reviews, coordinating with engineering firms to complete design and construction, coordinating bid process, and coordinating construction. This task includes working with NRCS to assist producers in securing EQIP contracts.

Product: Four manure containment system contracts, which will include Conservation Plans and Nutrient Management Plans. This product will include up to 1 installed manure containment systems and 3 partial systems. The 319 LP3 grant will cost share 2 full containment system and 15 partial systems and EQIP will cost share 1 full containment system.

Cost: **\$209,900/190,000 319 Funding/EQIP Funding**

Task 6: Coordinate with the cooperating producer and if necessary with the NDDH to conduct periodic operation and maintenance reviews of completed systems during Phase IV.

Product: 4 properly managed Manure Containment Systems (full and partial) that will be kept in working order

Cost: Reflected in personnel/support budget

3.3 MILESTONE TABLE FOR LP3 **SEE ATTACHMENT 2**

3.4 & 3.5 LEAD PROJECT SPONSOR –Appropriate Entity

The North Dakota Department of Agriculture is the appropriate entity to coordinate and implement the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program because:

- The ND Dept. of Ag is a livestock friendly agency
- The ND Dept. of Ag is able to offer the program statewide
- The ND Dept. of Ag has a working relationship with the livestock producers
- The ND Dept. of Ag offers its services to all livestock producers

3.6 Operation and Maintenance Reviews

- The Department of Agriculture will monitor construction agreements between contractors and participants.
- Specific waste management designs and parameters will be reviewed and approved by the NDDH.
- The ND Department of Agriculture will conduct inspections during construction, prior to cost share payments and periodically on completed projects to insure proper maintenance is being completed.

4.0 COORDINATION PLAN

4.1 Lead Project Sponsor

North Dakota Department of Agriculture

NDDA is the lead project sponsor of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program.

Responsibilities include overall program and fiscal administration to implement all tasks. The NDDA will be responsible for monitoring the progression of tasks and submitting annual and final project reports to EPA through the NDDH.

4.2 & 4.3 COOPERATING AGENCIES & ORGANIZATIONS

North Dakota Department of Health

NDDH will be responsible for guidance in decision making throughout the life of the program.

The NDDH will also be in charge of reviewing system designs and the overall facility permitting process.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS will provide additional technical assistance to accomplish water quality concerns along with the use of their financial assistance programs. They also will assist the LP3 Coordinator in identifying high priority operations. The NRCS will continue to provide LP3 participants with cost share assistance through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

North Dakota State University Extension Service

NDSU Extension Service will provide educational services through the NDSU Nutrient Management Educational Support Program. The specialists will also provide additional technical assistance to LP3 participants. Finally, the specialist will be included as a member of a Nutrient Management/Livestock Waste Advisory Team.

North Dakota Milk Producer's Association

The North Dakota Milk Producers Association is supporting the program; the program provides an opportunity for NDMPA to be proactive in protecting the waters of the state. The NDMPA will provide the NDDA with producer feedback and ideas on how to better serve the dairy producers of North Dakota.

Best Management Practice Engineering Team

The BMP Team will provide the LP3 participants with engineering assistance statewide.

Soil Conservation Districts

SCDs will assist in providing LP3 with identification of interested producers and high priority operations in their county. These organizations are crucial for the implementation of tour and promoting the LP3 Program on a local level.

North Dakota Dairy Coalition

The NDDC will assist in advertising the program to producers across the state and will spread a proactive message to dairy producers to participate in the LP3 program and begin the compliance process.

North Dakota Stockmen's Association Environmental Services Director

The ND Department of Agriculture has an agreement with the ND Stockmen's Association to coordinate an outreach to develop additional interest in the programs with livestock producers. The Stockmen's program focuses more on assisting feedlots and the LP3 program focuses more on assisting cow/calf operations. Both coordinators will offer technical and financial assistance.

319 Watershed Projects

Most 319 Watershed Projects also provide financial and technical assistance to livestock producers within their designated watersheds. To prevent duplication of effort, the LP3 focuses its attention on livestock feeding areas outside the active 319 Watershed Projects in the lower Missouri Basin. In the event, a producer within an active watershed project requests assistance from LP3, the LP3 coordinator contacts the local watershed coordinator and provides the request to them. If the local watershed coordinator asks for assistance with the request, the LP3 will provide financial and/or technical to the extent necessary.

4.4 COORDINATION OF THE PROGRAM

LP3 will coordinate with cooperating agencies such as Stockmen's Association, NRCS, NDSU Extension's Manure Management Specialists and 319 watershed coordinators to promote and financially and technically assist with the installment of BMPs on livestock operations from a statewide perspective. One area of concentration for the program is assisting livestock facilities located outside watershed project areas where Section 319 funding is not available. The coordinator will refer interested producers to watershed coordinators when facility is located in

their project area. The coordinator visits with other 319 coordinators periodically to ensure that efforts are not duplicated on respective facilities.

5.0 EVALUATION AND MONITORING PLAN

The LP3 project will use the Animal Feedlot Runoff Risk Index Worksheet (Attachment 5) to estimate nitrogen and phosphorus load reductions resulting from the applied BMP. The estimated potential benefits of the installed manure management systems will be quantified with the worksheet and presented in the annual reports as estimated pollutant reductions.

6.0 NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM PHASE IV BUDGET

ATTACHMENT 3 & 4

ATTACHMENT 1

LIVESTOCK CONCENTRATION AREA PRIORITIZATION WORKSHEET

Purpose

The purpose of this worksheet is to provide a preliminary process for the evaluation of potential water quality impacts associated with livestock concentration and/or winter feeding areas with less than 1000 animal units (AU). Application of the worksheet should be limited to the evaluation/comparison of pollution potential between multiple facilities and/or the evaluation of individual facilities during the initial planning stages. Information and priority rankings included in the worksheet will not provide a definitive answer regarding ND Department of Health (NDDH) permit requirements. Instead, the information and priority rankings should only be used as a guide for the distribution of financial and technical assistance and/or the evaluation of a facility's potential water quality impacts. The final determination of the NDDH permit requirements for a facility will need to be addressed on a case-by case basis by NDDH personnel.

General Information

Type of livestock (List all types): _____

Number of each livestock type: _____

Briefly describe the type of facility, including size of concentration area; time periods when livestock are present; manure management practices; feeding practices; water sources; etc.: _____

Evaluation

<u>Evaluation Questions</u>	<u>Allowable Points</u>	<u>Actual Points</u>
1) Type of concentration/feeding facility.		
____ Open lot (Does not include winter pastures)	5	_____
____ Total Confinement in a Building	3	_____
2) Peak number of animal units (AU) during the previous year. (Based on attached federal definitions).		
____ 700 - 999 AU	10	_____
____ 500 - 699 AU	8	_____
____ 200 - 499 AU	5	_____
____ < 200 AU	3	_____

* Note: If the facility has over 1000 AU, a manure management system for the facility must be approved by the NDDH. In addition, facilities with over 1000 AU are not eligible for Section 319 financial or technical assistance.

3) Total months, during a calendar year, the number of AU's fed and/or housed within the concentration area are greater than 25% of the peak concentrations indicated for question #2.

_____ 11-12 months	10	_____
_____ 8-10 months	8	_____
_____ 5-7 months	6	_____
_____ < 5 months	4	_____

4) Distance to the nearest "blue line" stream or other surface waterbody, based on the USGS quadrangle maps.

_____ Crosscut by or direct access to adjacent waterbody	15	_____
_____ < 1/4 mile	10	_____
_____ 1/4 mile - 1/2 mile	6	_____
_____ 1/2 mile - 1 mile	4	_____
_____ > 1 mile	2	_____

5) Depth to aquifer or usable groundwater.

_____ < 5 feet	15	_____
_____ 5 - 15 feet	10	_____
_____ 16 - 25 feet	5	_____
_____ 26 - 35 feet	2	_____
_____ > 35 feet	0	_____

6) Based on the county Soil Survey, permeability of the **least** permeable soil layer overlying the aquifer or usable groundwater. (If aquifer/groundwater depth is >35 feet, enter 0.)

_____ > 2.0 inches/hour (e.g., sand)	12	_____
_____ 0.60 - 2.0 inches/hour	10	_____
_____ 0.20 - 0.60 inches/hour	5	_____
_____ 0.06 - 0.20 inches/hour (e.g., heavy clay)	0	_____

7) Total acreage above the concentration or feeding area that drains through the facility.

_____ > 25 acres	10	_____
_____ 10 - 25 acres	5	_____
_____ 5 - 10 acres	2	_____
_____ < 5 acres	1	_____

8) General topography between the facility and nearest surface waterbody.

_____ Direct access to the waterbody	15	_____
_____ Slopes > 4% and/or well defined drainage	10	_____
_____ Slopes < 4% and/or poorly defined drainage	1	_____

TOTAL SCORE _____

Facility Priority Ranking

The maximum allowable points for a facility cannot exceed 92. Specific priority rankings for a facility can be based on the actual score or the percent of the maximum score. Percent Maximum scores are determined by dividing the "Actual Score" by the "Maximum Allowable Points."

1) Total Actual Score / Maximum Allowable Points = Percent Maximum Score _____ %
_____ / _____ = _____ %

2) The range of "Actual Scores" and "Percent Maximum Scores" for determining the facility's priority ranking are as follows:

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Actual Score</u>	<u>Maximum Score</u>
High Priority	55 - 92	> 60%
Medium Priority	37 - 54	40% - 59%
Low Priority	14 - 36	< 40%

Priority Ranking: _____

Comments & Recommended Solutions:

FEDERAL ANIMAL UNIT DEFINITIONS

<u>Animal Type</u>	<u>Animal Unit Equivalent</u>
Beef Cattle & Heifers or Buffalo	1.0
Feeder Cattle	1.0
Lactating/Dry Dairy Cattle	1.43
Swine (> 55 lbs.)	0.40
Swine (< 55 lbs.)	0.10
Turkeys	0.0182
Chickens	0.01
Horses	2.0
Sheep or Lambs	0.10
Ducks	0.20

The total number of animal units (AU) is determined by multiplying the number of “head” by the “animal unit equivalent” for that animal type. For example, (800 Dairy Cattle) x (1.43) = 1,144 AU or (50,000 Turkeys) x (0.0182) = 910 AU

MILESTONE TABLE FOR THE NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM-Phase IV

TASK/RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION	OUTPUT	QUANTITY	YEAR 1				
Task 1 Distribute program brochures Group 1,3,4,7,9	3 locations with 50 brochures each	3	3				
Task 2 Informational mailings to producers Group 1,3,4,7,9	150 producers that are well informed about manure containment and utilization through 3 newsletters @50 mailings each newsletter	150	150				
Task 3 Provide technical assistance to interested producers Group 1,3,7,9	The completion of 10 site visits which will lead to interested producers willing to make changes on their facilities	10	10				
Task 4 Evaluate and prioritize ranking sheet results Group 1,2,3,5,6	A group of 4 prioritized facilities that are interested in installing manure management practices	3 partial/1 full	3 partial/1 full				
Task 5 Establish Conservation Plans Group 1,2,3,5,6,8	4 installed manure management systems	3 partial/1 full	3 partial/1 full				
Task 6 Conduct annual reviews on installed systems Group 1,2,3	4 properly managed systems	3 partial/1 full	3 partial/1 full				
COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS OR AGENCIES							
Group 1=	North Dakota Department of Ag						
Group 2=	North Dakota Department of Health						
Group 3=	Natural Resources Conservation Service						
Group 4=	North Dakota State University Extension Service						
Group 5=	Best Management Practice Engineering Team/Dakota Prairies RC&D/South Central RC&D						
Group 6=	Soil Conservation Districts						
Group 7=	Watershed Projects						
Group 8=	State Historical Society						
Group 9=	ND Stockmen's Association						

ATTACHMENT 2

ATTACHMENT 3

BUDGET TABLE I FY 16 LIVESTOCK POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM PHASE IV

PART 1: FUNDING SOURCES

EPA SECTION 319 FUNDS

	<u>2016</u>	<u>Total</u>
1) FY 16 Funds	\$ 209,900	\$ 209,900
<u>Subtotals</u>	<u>\$ 209,900</u>	<u>\$ 209,900</u>

OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS

1) NRCS EQIP Funds	\$ 190,000	\$ 190,000
<u>Subtotals</u>	<u>\$ 190,000</u>	<u>\$ 190,000</u>

STATE/LOCAL MATCH

1) Livestock Producers-Cash		
Match	\$ 139,933	\$ 139,933
<u>Subtotals</u>	<u>\$ 139,933</u>	<u>\$ 139,933</u>

Total Budget	\$ 539,833	\$ 539,833
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ATTACHMENT 4

Section 319/Non-Federal Budget	2016 TOTAL	Inkind/Cash Match	319 Funds
PERSONNEL/SUPPORT***			
1. Salaries*	\$ -		
2. Fringe Benefits	\$ -		
3. Travel	\$ -		
4. Supplies	\$ -		
5. Rent/Utilities	\$ -		
5. Telephone/Postage	\$ -		
6. Equipment**	\$ -		
7. Other***	\$ -		
<u>8. Inkind****</u>			
Subtotal			

Salary/Adim covered by FY14 grant

*Salary is supplemented by State funding

**Equipment expenses may include such items as field equipment

***Other expenses may include dues, fees, and ect

****Inkind match is generated by expended state funds,fellow assisting employee time/salary and BMP inkind match

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Livestock Waste Containment Systems	\$ 349,833	<u>349,833</u>	\$ 139,933	<u>\$ 209,900</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ 349,833</u>	<u>\$ 349,833</u>	<u>\$ 139,933</u>	<u>\$ 209,900</u>
Total	\$ 349,833	\$ 349,833	\$ 139,933	\$ 209,900

ATTACHMENT 5

*North Dakota Animal Feedlot Runoff Risk Index Worksheet

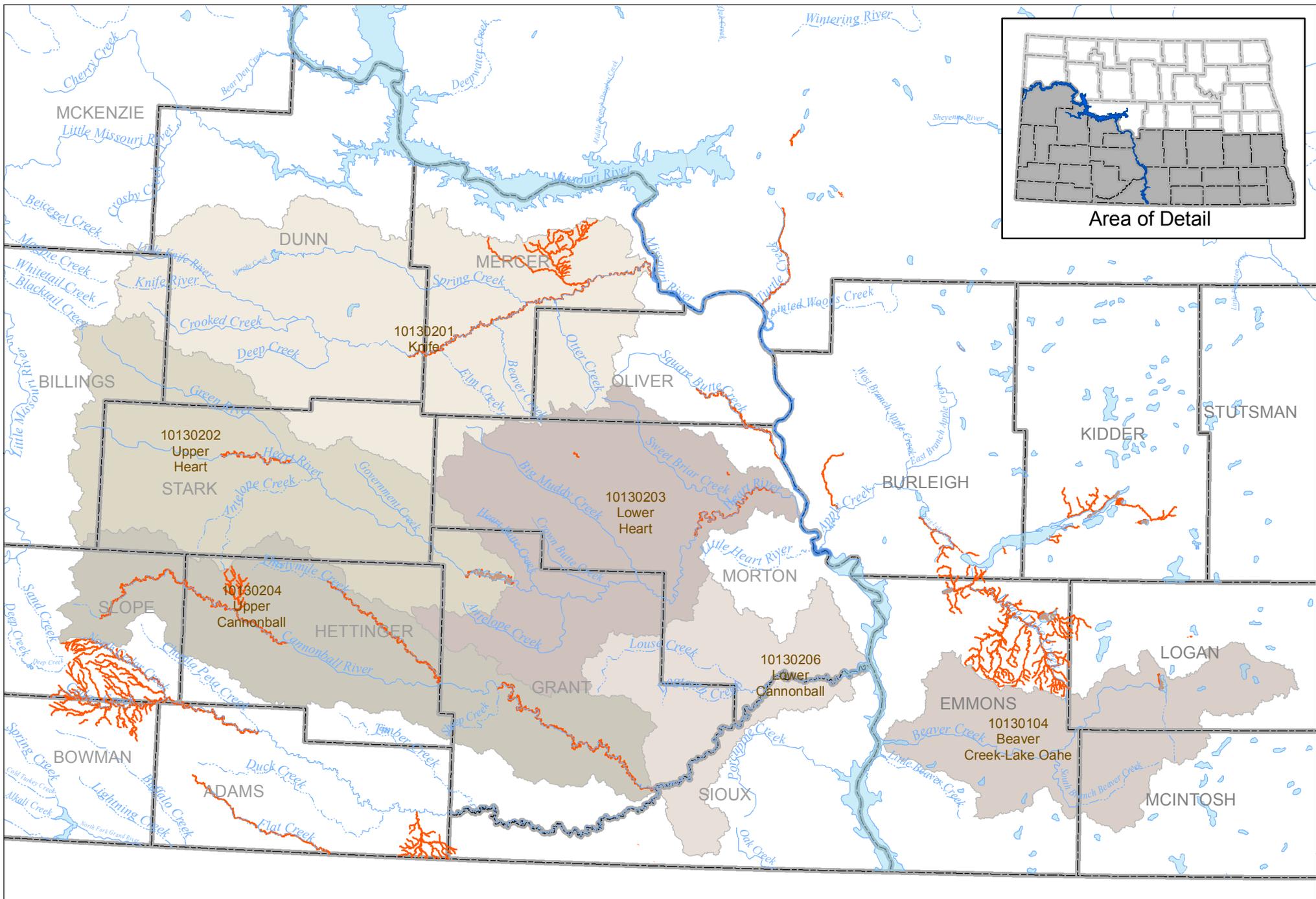
Landowner:		Weather Station:	
Location:		HUC:	
Planner:		Precipitation:	#N/A
Date:			

Lot Description:				
Planning Scenario:	Before	After	Before	After
Lot Size (Sq. Ft.):				
Surface Type:				
Animal Type:				
No. of Animals:				
Avg. Weight:				
Days Confined:				
Sq.Ft./Animal:				
Feedlot Features				
Runoff Containment				
Distance to Water				
% Slope				
Vegetation				
Clean H₂O Diversion				
Index and Risk Level				
Index:				
Risk Level:				
Manure Management and Conservation Practices				
Haul/Scrape Frequency				
Practices to be implemented				
Loading Calculations				
Fresh Manure (tons)				
Total N Available (lbs)				
Total P Available (lbs)				
Total BOD₅ Available (lbs)				
Precipitation Factor				
Lot Surface Factor				
Risk Factor				
Total N Loading (lbs)				
Total P Loading (lbs)				
Total BOD₅ Loading (lbs)				

*Modified from Utah to fit North Dakota. Individual high risk features should be evaluated and conservation practices applied where possible. All runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event must be contained on the lot.

Practices that might be implemented:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Move Lot | Install Dike | Install Filter Strip |
| Regrade Lot | Install Diversion | Roof Runoff System |
| Build Storage | Increase Sq.Ft./Animal | Change Hauling Frequency |
| Increase Storage | | |



Livestock Pollution Prevention Priority Subbasins

ATTACHMENT 6

303 (d) 2012 CYCLE	303 (d) 2012 CYCLE
■ Listed Lakes	— Listed Streams

