

Activities Managed by the Animal Waste Storage and Nutrient Management Code (AWO)

What is the Purpose of the AWO?

The AWO allows the Conservation, Planning and Zoning (CPZ) Department to monitor the siting, construction, installation, management, and closure of animal waste storage facilities or waste transfer systems, and the application of animal waste, to protect human health and safety and prevent the degradation of surface water and groundwater resources.

An AWO permit is required prior to:

- ◆ Constructing,
- ◆ Closing, or
- ◆ Substantially altering a waste storage facility or a waste transfer system.



How do I obtain a permit?

To receive a permit from the CPZ Department you must obtain the services of an agricultural or civil engineer registered with the State of Wisconsin or a DATCP or NRCS engineering practitioner to provide plans, specifications and documentation of the following:

- * Management assessment
- * Site assessment
- * Safety design
- * Operation and maintenance plan
- * Construction plan, schedules and staging
- * Construction inspection plan
- * Final construction plan showing changes and certifying it meets NRCS Standards
- * Nutrient management plan-done by an agronomist or other qualified person

Other Activities Subject to the Code?

- **Failing and Leaking Facilities** - shall be brought up to and maintained in a sanitary condition within a timeframe identified by the CPZ Department not to exceed 2 years.
- **Idle Facilities** - whether constructed under permit or not, must be properly closed unless certain conditions are met. Cost sharing is available.
- **Direct Runoff of Animal Waste** - from facilities or over-application shall be cleaned up in a timeframe determined by the CPZ Department.
- **Safety Devices** -such as fences, are required and shall be maintained and functional.



When is a Nutrient Management Plan Required?

Any landowner who has a permitted manure storage facility, constructed after 1984, or any landowner that receives an official offer of cost share funding to do nutrient management planning.

What is a Nutrient Management Plan?

A nutrient management plan is a document that is updated annually outlining the requirements for managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of all sources of plant nutrients to cropland and pastures.

Who can prepare a Nutrient Management Plan?

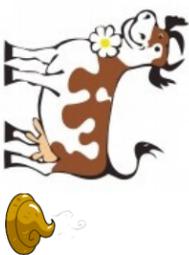
A landowner who has taken an approved training course or a professional agronomist or soil scientist with certifications identified by DATCP.

Need Assistance or Have Questions: Marathon County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning staff is available to provide assistance or answer questions related to these various topics. Please contact us at 715-261-6000 or email: cpz@co.marathon.wi.us

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Do you produce animal waste?

See inside so you know what to be aware of in regards to managing and growing your livestock business.



Marathon County Conservation,
Planning and Zoning Department

210 River Drive
Wausau WI 54403 5449



Marathon County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Mission:

To protect our community's land and environment because the economic strength and vitality of our community is dependent on the quality of our resources.

Through leadership, accountability, community engagement and collaborative partnerships we promote thoughtful and deliberate use of resources and innovative solutions to ensure Marathon County has healthy people, a healthy economy and a



Website: <http://www.co.marathon.wi.us/Departments/ConservationPlanningZoning.aspx>



MARATHON COUNTY'S LIVESTOCK FACILITIES LICENSING ORDINANCE

In response to the growth of many livestock facilities, in November, 2006, Marathon County enacted a county wide Livestock Facilities Licensing Ordinance to regulate the development and expansion of livestock operations over 500 animal units (AU). The ordinance affects all new or expanding livestock facilities if they increase animal units by 20% and exceed 500 AU.

Are you growing your farm? The ability to site and expand livestock operations is essential to keeping Wisconsin's agricultural economy green and growing. The livestock facility siting regulations balance local control, community oversight, environmental protection and the need for a predictable siting process.

The livestock siting law and rules establish:

- ◆ New siting standards to protect air and water (odor management, waste and nutrient management, waste storage, and runoff management).
- ◆ A predictable siting process, including standard application and timelines.

The benefits of the rule include:

- ◆ A predictable process, which is critical for long-term business investments.
- ◆ The ability for local governments to plan and determine the landscape of their communities.
- ◆ A less contentious and less costly local permitting process.
- ◆ Livestock operations that meet air and water quality standards.



Could My Farm Be Affected?

Currently, existing facilities (those in operation prior to 2006) may initially expand animal units by up to 20% without triggering a permit requirement (even if expanded facility is more than 500 AU). For example in November of 2006 your operation was....

- ◆ A 490 animal unit facility, you may expand to 588 animal units without a permit, even if the local permit threshold is 500 animal units.
- ◆ A 600 animal unit facility, you may expand to 720 animal units without a permit.
- ◆ A 490 animal unit facility, expanding to 750 animal units (more than 20%) will need a permit.
- ◆ A 600 animal unit facility, expanding to 999 animal units (more than 20%) will need a permit.

The number of animal units housed on the facility in November of 2006 is considered the base number for determining existing facilities.

- ◆ If you have already expanded beyond the limits, don't worry. Call now and we will walk you through the permit process.

Farms that expand over 1000 AU's need to contact the local Department of Natural Resources to obtain a Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit. The Marathon County Livestock Facilities Licensing Ordinance was amended in November of 2012 to only permit facilities that have 500 to 999 AU's. This eliminated duplication of agency regulations.

100 Dairy Cows Does Not Equal 100 Animal Units



To determine the current animal units housed on your farm, or to determine the animal units for any future plans to increase your herd size, use the form below:

Instructions: Use this worksheet to determine the number of animal units.			
1. Identify each type of livestock that you might keep at the proposed facility. Enter the maximum number of animals of each type that you might keep for at least 90 days in any 12-month period.			
2. Multiply the number of animals of each type by the relevant Animal Unit Factor to obtain animal units of each type.			
3. Sum the animal units for all livestock types to obtain the Total Animal Units.			
	Livestock Type	Animal Unit Factor	Animal Units For Proposed Facility
Example – Milking & Dry Cows			1.4 x 800 = 1120 AU
Dairy Cattle	Milking and Dry Cows		1.4 x =
	Heifers (800 lbs. to 1200 lbs.)		1.1 x =
	Heifers (400 lbs. to 800 lbs.)		0.6 x =
	Calves (up to 400 lbs.)		0.2 x =
Beef	Steers or Cows (600 lbs. to market)		1.0 x =
	Calves (under 600 lbs.)		0.5 x =
	Bulls (each)		1.4 x =
Swine	Pigs (55 lbs. to market)		0.4 x =
	Pigs (up to 55 lbs.)		0.1 x =
	Sows (each)		0.4 x =
	Boars (each)		0.5 x =
Poultry	Layers (each)		0.01 x =
	Broilers (each)		0.005 x =
	Broilers – continuous overflow watering		0.01 x =
	Layers or Broilers – liquid manure system		0.033 x =
	Ducks – wet lot (each)		0.2 x =
	Ducks – dry lot (each)		0.01 x =
	Turkeys (each)		0.018 x =
Sheep (each)			0.1 x =
Goats (each)			0.1 x =
Total Animal Units			=

Livestock Siting Local Contacts:

Farms with 500-999 animals units, please contact Ken Pozorski, Marathon County CPZ at 715-261-6004, if you **do not** have a Livestock Licensing permit or have questions pertaining to the information presented in this document.

Farms with 1000 animal units or more please contact Stacy Martin, DNR at 715-241-7504, if you **do not** have a WPDES permit.

WDNR SPILLS HOTLINE: 1-800-943-0003

Report manure spills immediately!

Call DNR 24-hour spill emergency hotline: All agricultural or livestock operations, regardless of size, must report manure spills or runoff that may affect Wisconsin's waters to the Department of Natural Resources.

Be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your name and contact information
- Farm address, location and other pertinent identification information.
- Nature of emergency (employee injury, fire, discharge of manure or hazardous materials).
- Emergency equipment and personnel that are needed.
- Potential for manure to reach surface waters or major field drains.
- Current status of containment efforts.
- Location of hazardous/flammable materials, fire suppression equipment, emergency cut off switches or valves.