

CAFO

Ready Reference Guide



JANET NAPOLITANO
Governor



DONALD BUTLER
Director

Arizona Department of Agriculture

1688 W. Adams Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 542-0873 FAX (602) 364-0830

November 4, 2008

Dear CAFO Stakeholders:

I am pleased to present you with a copy of the CAFO Ready Reference Guide. This concise binder style book is the first edition collection of all regulations and agencies that effect animal feeding operations in Arizona. Included are grant opportunities and operation checklists to assist with daily operations.

Several years ago the Producers Notebook was developed as the one-stop point of reference for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. Unfortunately, due to the depth of the materials provided it frequently was outdated and difficult to update. After discussions between the CAFO Education Group and the United Dairymen of Arizona the idea for a high level resource tool was developed.

While reading through this guide, please keep in mind it is to remain an ever changing document. Any recommendations are greatly appreciated. As we are made aware of regulatory changes, the guide will be updated and the changed section reissued.

To access the most current version available please visit: <http://www.azda.gov/ACT/Acep.htm> .

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany H. Ground".

Tiffany H. Ground
Program Coordinator - Agricultural Conservation Education Program
Agricultural Consultation and Training



Acknowledgements

Brett Cameron.....*Arizona Department of Agriculture*

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Dart Easterday*Arizona Department of Agriculture*

Randy Edmond.....*Arizona Department of Water Resources*

Tiffany Ground*Arizona Department of Agriculture*

Stewart Jacobson*Arizona Department of Agriculture*

Frances Lechner*United Dairymen of Arizona*

Jim Meggs.....*Arizona Department of Agriculture*

Yvonne Miera*Arizona Department of Environmental Quality*

Terry Tully*Arizona Department of Agriculture*

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**United Dairymen
of Arizona**





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SECTION 1



Arizona Department of Agriculture

Agency Overview

The Department has programs designed to regulate all aspects of agricultural production and processing within the State, educate industry to foster compliance with applicable regulations, promote the general welfare of the agricultural community, inform the consumer, and protect the public health and safety. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance program protects against the distribution of unsafe, unwholesome, and improperly labeled meat, poultry, ratites, milk, and eggs. The Non-Food Product Quality Assurance program protects the public's interest by ensuring the quality of feeds, fertilizers, pesticides and seed. The Animal Disease Ownership and Welfare Protection program protects agricultural animals from disease or abuse, livestock owners against theft, and the public from harmful livestock interactions. The Pest Exclusion and Management program ensures the provision of pest-free agricultural products and protects the public from plant pests through prevention, control, and eradication. The Native Plant and Cultural Resources Protection program protects and conserves Arizona's native plants, historical sites, and other natural resources for present and future generations to enjoy and appreciate. The Pesticide Compliance and Worker Safety program protects public health, agricultural workers, and the environment by ensuring the proper use of crop protection products. The State Agricultural Laboratory supports the Department of Agriculture and other regulatory agencies in protecting consumers and natural resources through the provision of quality laboratory services. The Agricultural Consultation and Training program is an innovative compliance assistance program that guides the agricultural community in a non-enforcement posture on regulatory matters, and administers the Livestock and Crop Conservation and Specialty Crop Block Grant Programs and the agricultural commodity councils, Agricultural Employment Relations Board and the Agricultural Protection Commission.



ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE PROGRAM

Overview

The Animal Health and Welfare Program (AHWP) of the Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA) is responsible for safeguarding the state's livestock, poultry and commercial fish resources from devastating diseases and protecting the public from livestock and poultry diseases transmissible to people (zoonotic diseases) and from harmful livestock interactions. In addition to protecting livestock and poultry from diseases that are foreign to the United States, animal safeguarding activities include many diseases that do not exist in Arizona but are a constant threat from other parts of the U.S. as well as diseases that have been recently eliminated from the state.

AHWP activities that have a direct impact on concentrated animal feeding operations (feedlots and dairies) include:

- Issuing licenses to beef cattle feedlots;
- Conducting periodic compliance inspections of feedlots and investigating complaints;
- Issuing import permits for shipments of livestock, poultry and fish into Arizona from other states; and
- Ensuring compliance with requirements for inspection of livestock, either through inspection by AHWP officers or inspectors, or approving participation in the self-inspection program.

The only livestock operations that require licensing by ADA are beef cattle feedlots.

To obtain a license for a beef cattle feedlot

Contact the Office of the State Veterinarian (602-542-4293) to obtain the proper forms for license application or renewal.

- ✓ Feedlots are licensed annually in July.
- ✓ Cost for a feedlot license depends on the size of the operation—\$25/less than 500 head, \$50/500 to 3,000 head, \$100/3,000 to 10,000 head and \$150/more than 10,000 head.
- ✓ Feedlots must meet certain operational standards for solid waste and waste water management and pest, dust and disease control. Requirements can be found in ADA statutes (ARS 3-1454) and regulations (AAC R3-2-406).
- ✓ In addition to ADA requirements, the beef cattle feedlots must meet local zoning and health requirements and the requirements administered by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.



In 2007, twenty-nine (29) cattle feeding operations with 500 head or greater were licensed.



In order to receive livestock from out-of-state origins, a prior import permit must be obtained from the Office of the State Veterinarian.

To obtain a permit to import livestock into Arizona

- ✓ Import permits are free of cost and issued by telephone (602) 542-4293 Monday through Friday 8am - 5pm MST.
- ✓ With few exceptions, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is required prior to obtaining the import permit. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection are obtained by the shipper in the state of origin.
- ✓ Depending on the type of livestock and the health status of the state of origin, prior testing or disease certification may be required:
 - Cattle - brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichomoniasis
 - Swine - brucellosis, pseudorabies
 - Sheep/goats - brucellosis, scrapie

In order to transport livestock you must have a bill of sale and a livestock inspection certificate.



Both the receiver as well as the shipper are responsible for compliance with Arizona health requirements. Contact the Office of the State Veterinarian, (602)542-4293, for specific health requirements.



Livestock shipments that require inspection by an AHWP officer or inspector

- ✓ When shipping range cattle out-of-state.
- ✓ When selling range cattle.
- ✓ When shipping any type of cattle to custom slaughter.
- ✓ Call AHWP Dispatch to arrange for an inspection - (602) 542-0799 or (800) 294-0305



Range cattle are defined as cattle that roam on the ranges of the state, whether public domain or in private control and not in the immediate actual possession or control of the owner although occasionally placed in enclosures for temporary holding.

Livestock shipments that require self-inspection

- ✓ All other types of cattle shipments not listed above.
- ✓ When transporting sheep or goats.
- ✓ When transporting dairy cattle.
- ✓ When transporting cattle, sheep or goats to exhibition.
- ✓ Call AHWP Self-inspection to obtain an application and to obtain self-inspection certificates or Seasonal self-inspection certificates for exhibition (602) 542-6407.



If your livestock have symptoms of disease, call your local veterinarian or the Arizona State Veterinarian disease hotline (888) 742-5334.



ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Office of the State Veterinarian Animal Health and Welfare Program

1688 W. Adams Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-4293
FAX: (602) 542-4290

Dispatch

(602) 542-0799
(800) 294-0305

Self-Inspection

(602) 542-6407

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Dairy Control Office

Regulations

The Arizona Department of Agriculture regulates the Dairy Industry by the authority of Arizona Revised Statutes; Arizona Administrative Code and the adoption of the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.

Requirements

1. R3-2-806 person constructing or extensively altering a milking parlor and/or milk room shall submit plans to the ADA's Dairy Supervisor for written approval before work begins.
2. Plans shall consist of a scaled plot design with elevations and pertinent dimensions.
3. The specific requirements as to site; surroundings and floor level are detailed in R3-2-806.
4. The specific requirements of the Milking Parlor and Milk Room as to floors, walls, stalls, ceilings, doors and windows, alleys, gutters, stanchions and ventilation are detailed in R3-2-806.
5. All plumbing shall meet all applicable plumbing codes. Floor drains are to have a water trap and clean out plug. The potable water system must be protected against backflow and/or back siphonage installation of proper pressure vacuum breakers.



ADA organizes quarterly CAFO Education Group workshops to maintain open communication between regulatory agencies and Arizona's animal feeding operations. For more information about the CAFO Education Group please contact the program coordinator at (602) 542-0873

Dairy Farm Permits

1. Permits for new farms will be issued after building is completed and a final inspection is conducted by a member of the Dairy Program Staff, at which time approval is given for a Grade A permit to produce Grade A raw milk for pasteurization.
2. Existing farms that are being sold or leased to a new permittee should give the Arizona Department of Agriculture sufficient notice - a week or more in order to schedule an inspection for a new Grade A permit. Repairs may be needed in order to qualify for a new permit.



General Operation

1. Standards for Grade A raw milk for pasteurization.
2. Temperature - Cooled to 50° F or less within 4 hours of the commencement of the first milking. Provided that the blend temperature after the first milking and subsequent milking does not exceed 50° F.
3. Bacterial Limits - Individual producer not to exceed 100,000 per ML.
4. Drugs - No positive results on a drug residue screening.
5. Somatic Cell Count – Individual producer not to exceed 750,000 per ML.

Dairy farms are routinely inspected and held to standards of the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance. Violations are noted on an inspection form and are to be corrected prior to the next inspection. Failure to correct repeat violations may result in a notice to suspend/revoke the operating permit.

Closing/Change of Status

Notify the Arizona Department of Agriculture regarding closings or pending change of ownership.

Any questions regarding dairy farm permitting/operation/regulation please call:

Arizona Department of Agriculture

Dairy Control Office
1688 W. Adams St.
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

(602) 542-4189
FAX: (602) 542-4194



MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM

Overview

The mission of the Meat and Poultry Inspection (MPI) Program of the Arizona Department of Agriculture is to assure food safety through the monitoring of the slaughtering and processing of food animals and facilities. The Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) mandate that all meat sold in Arizona must be inspected by either the ADA or USDA. The A.R.S. requires that anyone that slaughters for compensation be licensed with ADA. Custom exempt is the term used for custom slaughter and processing, those livestock which are not for sale and are returned to the original owner.

To apply for a slaughtering or processing license contact the MPI Program Manager, Area Supervisor or the ADA switchboard, listed in the telephone book under Arizona Department of Agriculture. Information on obtaining a license is available on the Internet at: <http://www.azda.gov>.



Arizona is one of 27 states that maintain a state meat and poultry inspection program that is determined by the USDA to be "at least equal to" the USDA's programs.

Opening a Facility

The AZMPI Program manager or Area Supervisor can assist with:

- ✓ Sanitation, equipment and facility guidance
- ✓ Technical guidance for Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) and other technical processing and slaughter concerns or programs
- ✓ Labeling guidance of meat food products for sale

Operating a Facility

The AZMPI Program manager or Area Supervisor can assist with:

- ✓ Daily operations of food safety programs
- ✓ Daily records of required HACCP and SSOP entries



In 2007 there are 6 state inspected slaughtering, 39 processing facilities and 12 USDA inspected establishments that sell wholesale meat food products. There are 46 custom exempt slaughtering, processing facilities for personal use only.



REQUIREMENTS FOR EXEMPT FACILITIES

A.R.S. § 3-2050 Requirements for exempt processors

All exempt processors shall be licensed by the division pursuant to section 3-2003 and shall operate in a clean and sanitary condition during all periods of operation. The following are the minimum requirements for such establishments:

1. Each establishment shall have sanitary floors impervious to water.
2. All outside windows and doors shall be screened adequately and effectively.
3. There shall be an adequate supply of potable water and it shall conform with the minimum requirements of the department of health services.
4. There shall be an adequate sewage disposal system of such a type as not to be a breeding place for flies and not to constitute a hazard or to endanger public health and it shall conform with the minimum requirements of the department of health services.
5. The establishment shall be kept in a sanitary condition during all periods of slaughter.

A.A.C. R3-2-209. Exempt Non-mobile Slaughter Establishments

In addition to A.R.S. § 3-2050 and the material incorporated in R3-2-202(A), the following shall be provided when slaughtering animals in an exempt non-mobile slaughter establishment:

1. General.
 - a. A metal knocking box or concrete box with metal door to confine the animal before stunning;
 - b. A distance of at least three feet from the header rail to the adjacent wall;
 - c. A bleeding rail with its top at least 16 feet above the floor; and
 - d. Dressing rails and cooler rails placed so the lowest part of the carcass is at least 12 inches from the floor.
2. Coolers.

A chill cooler and separate holding cooler may be provided or both may be combined in one unit. The walls shall be light colored, smooth, free from cracks and impervious to moisture. The door between the slaughtering department and the chill cooler shall be clad with rust-resistant material. Rails shall be spaced at least two feet from walls, columns, refrigeration equipment and other fixed equipment to prevent contact with the carcasses.
3. Disposal of blood.

If blood is not permitted to drain into the sewage system, it may be collected in a metal tank and removed from the premises.
4. Drainage.
 - a. Floors that require flushing during operations shall have sloped floor drains to carry off the effluent. Drainage systems shall conform to state and local plumbing codes.
 - b. Grease recovery systems shall not mask odors or create a harborage for pests.
5. Ventilation and lighting.

Natural ventilation may be supplemented by artificial means and shall be



sufficient to ensure the absence of dust, masking odors and steam vapors. To ensure adequate lighting at all times and at all places, natural lighting shall be supplemented by well-distributed artificial lighting.

6. Potable water supply, wash basins, sterilizing facilities.
 - a. Hot and cold running water, under pressure, shall be available in all parts of the plant and in conformity with the requirements of the Arizona Department of Health Services. The hot water used for sterilizing equipment, floors and walls that may be contaminated by the dressing procedure or handling of diseased carcasses, viscera and other animal parts, shall be at least 180° F. A thermometer shall be installed to verify the temperature of the water at the point of use. A cleanup hose shall be available for use.
 - b. One or more wash basins shall be located in the slaughtering department. The wash basins shall be equipped with hot and cold running water, delivered through a combination mixing faucet with an outlet at least 12 inches above the rim of the bowl. The water delivery shall be foot-pedal operated and the drainage outlet shall lead directly into the sewage lines. Soap and disposable towels shall be convenient to the wash basins.
 - c. The tool sterilizer shall be maintained at 180° F and be in operation at all times during slaughter activities.
7. Protection against flies, rodents and other vermin.
 - a. Establishments shall be free of flies, rats, mice, roaches and other pests or vermin. The establishment shall be constructed and maintained to prevent entrance of pests to the premises and to eliminate breeding places from the surrounding area and in the establishment.
 - b. Animal handling facilities such as stock pens and runways shall be clean and manure or other waste materials removed shall not accumulate at or near the establishment.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT CHECKLIST

- Information packet
- Sewage system letter of approval on file
- Water potability letter on file
- Label sketch approval on file
- Formulation on file
- Official number issued or reserved
- HACCP Basic Compliance
- SSOP Basic Compliance
- Final approval of facilities
- Establishment application for inspection
- Payment of fees



AZMPI OFFICES AND CONTACTS

Program Manager

1688 W. Adams
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-6398
FAX: (602) 542-4194

Program Manager Responsible for:

- Final approvals for all intended facilities, both inspected and exempt
- Final approval for all labels used by establishments on meat products
- Training of inspectors in HACCP, SSOP, sanitation/processing programs
- Public concerns regarding meat and meat food products
- Proper enforcement of laws, including Humane Treatment of Livestock

NORTHERN AREA:

SUPERVISOR

1688 W. Adams
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-6398
FAX: (602) 542-4194

SOUTHERN AREA:

SUPERVISOR

400 W. Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6314
FAX: (520) 628-6961

Supervisors responsible for:

- Daily scheduling of inspection personnel
- Proper enforcement of laws and regulation regarding meat and meat food products, including Humane Treatment of Livestock

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National Animal Identification System

The program for the National Premises ID Program in the state of Arizona and the Tribal Nations. The education of the livestock owners of Arizona in the reasoning of Premises ID for tracing disease quickly in 48 hours back to the origin.

Objective:

The threat of a foreign animal disease outbreak or other animal health event in the United States is real. Unfortunately, the timing and severity of an outbreak are impossible to predict.

NAIS is a modern, streamlined information system that helps producers and animal health officials respond quickly and effectively to animal health events in the United States. The NAIS program-a voluntary State-Federal-Industry partnership-is designed to:

1. Protect your premises and your livelihood
2. Reduce hardships caused by an animal disease outbreak or other animal health event in your community
3. Protect your access to markets

Premises registration is free.

Obtain an application at www.azda.gov

Questions contact: (602) 542-0943



Only the State Veterinarian will have access to the data as needed to carry out Arizona's animal disease prevention, control and response program.

While the program is currently voluntary, it is anticipated the program will become mandatory for all livestock on a national basis.

SECTION 2



Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Division Overview

The mission of the Water Quality Division is to protect and enhance public health and the environment by ensuring safe drinking water and reducing the impact of pollutants discharged to surface and groundwater.

The Water Quality Division's core responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that Arizona's public water systems deliver safe drinking water.
- Managing the quality of water resources through partnerships within the natural boundaries of the state's watersheds.
- Regulating the discharge and treatment of wastewater.
- Monitoring and assessing the quality of surface and groundwater throughout the state.
- Identifying water pollution problems and establishing standards to address them.
- Issuing permits to protect Arizona waters from point sources of pollution.

Investigating complaints and violations of Arizona's water quality laws, rules and permits. ADEQ regulates CAFO operations and activities that may threaten water quality.



Operating a Facility:

Arizona's Aquifer Protection Permit Program under Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 4: Nitrogen Management General Permits.

A.A.C. R18-9-401. Definitions

In addition to the definitions established in A.R.S. §§ 49-101 and 49-201, the following terms apply to this article:

1. "Application of nitrogen fertilizer" means any use of a substance containing nitrogen for the commercial production of a crop or plant. The commercial production of a crop or plant includes commercial sod farms and nurseries.
2. "Contact stormwater" means stormwater that comes in contact with animals or animal wastes within a concentrated animal feeding operation.
3. "Crop or plant needs" means the amount of water and nitrogen required to meet the physiological demands of a crop or plant to achieve a defined yield.
4. "Crop or plant uptake" means the amount of water and nitrogen that can be physiologically absorbed by the roots and vegetative parts of a crop or plant following the application of water.
5. "Impoundment" means any structure, other than a tank or a sump, designed and maintained to contain liquids. A structure that stores or impounds only non-contact stormwater is not an impoundment under this Article.
6. "Liner" or "lining system" means any natural, amendment and synthetic material used to reduce seepage of impounded liquids into a vadose zone or aquifer.
7. "NRCS guidelines" means the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Engineering Handbook, Part 651 Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook, Chapter 10, 651.1080, Appendix 10D - Geotechnical, Design and Construction Guideline (November 1997). This material is incorporated by reference and does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated material. Copies of the incorporated material are available for inspection at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 or may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service at:

<ftp://ftp.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/downloads/wastemgmt/AWMFH/awmfh-chap10-app10d.pdf>

A.A.C. R18-9-402. Nitrogen Management General Permits: Nitrogen Fertilizers.

An owner or operator may apply a nitrogen fertilizer under this general permit without submitting a notice to the Director, if the owner or operator complies with the following best management practices:

1. Limit application of the fertilizer so that it meets projected crop or plant needs;
2. Time application of the fertilizer to coincide to maximum crop or plant uptake;
3. Apply the fertilizer by a method designed to deliver nitrogen to the area of maximum crop or plant uptake;
4. Manage and time application of irrigation water to minimize nitrogen loss by leaching and runoff; and
5. Use tillage practices that maximize water and nitrogen uptake by a crop or plant.



A.A.C. R18-9-403. Nitrogen Management General Permits: Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.

- A. An owner or operator may discharge from a concentrated animal feeding operation without submitting a notice to the director, if the owner or operator complies with the following best management practices:
1. Harvest, stockpile and dispose of animal manure from a concentrated animal feeding operation to minimize discharge of any nitrogen pollutant by leaching and runoff;
 2. Control and dispose of nitrogen-contaminated water resulting from an activity associated with a concentrated animal feeding operation, up to a 25-year, 24-hour storm event equivalent, to minimize the discharge of any nitrogen pollutant;
 3. Following the requirements in subsection (B), construct and maintain a lining for an impoundment, used to contain process wastewater or contact stormwater from a concentrated animal feeding operation to minimize the discharge of any nitrogen pollutant; and
 4. Close a facility in a manner that will minimize the discharge of any nitrogen pollutant. If a liner was used in an impoundment:
 - a. Remove liquids and any solid residue on the liner and dispose appropriately;
 - b. Inspect any synthetic liner for evidence of holes, tears and defective seams that could have leaked. If evidence of leakage is discovered:
 - i. Remove the liner in the area of suspected leakage,
 - ii. Sample potentially impacted soil and
 - iii. Properly dispose of impacted soil or restore to background nitrogen levels;
 - c. Cover the liner in place or remove it for disposal or reuse if the impoundment is an excavated impoundment,
 - d. Remove and dispose of the liner elsewhere if the impoundment is bermed;
 - e. Grade the facility to prevent the impoundment of water; and
 - f. Notify the department within 60 days following closure.
- B. Lining requirements for concentrated animal feeding operation impoundments.
1. New impoundments. The owner or operator shall:
 - a. Follow the NRCS guidelines for any newly constructed impoundment or an impoundment first used after November 12, 2005 and
 - b. Use a coefficient of permeability of 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second or less as acceptable liner performance. The owner or operator may include up to 1 order of magnitude reduction in permeability from manure sealing in impoundments that hold wastes having manure as a significant component.
 2. Impoundments already in use.
 - a. The owner or operator shall maintain the existing seal for any impoundment first used before November 12, 2005.



Arizona Pollution Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) for a Discharging Facility: Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9: Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.

Point source water quality regulations. An Arizona AZPDES general permit for CAFO's is suggested for all CAFOs that discharge or intend to discharge.

Nonpoint source water quality regulations. Agricultural producers are required to follow nitrogen management BMP's, where applicable, to minimize nitrogen contamination of surface and ground water.

Special Conditions: A nutrient management plan (NMP) is necessary for the proper management and use of manure, wastewater and other nutrient resources.

Other Applicable Regulations:

A.R.S. 49-141. Addresses environmental nuisances:

- A. The director may take action under this section to abate environmental nuisances. As used in this section, an environmental nuisance is the creation or maintenance of a condition in the soil, air or water that causes or threatens to cause harm to the public health or the environment and that is not otherwise subject to regulation under this title. Subject to this limitation, the following conditions may constitute environmental nuisances:
1. A condition or place in populous areas which constitutes a breeding place for flies, rodents, mosquitoes and other insects which are capable of carrying and transmitting disease-causing organisms to any person or persons.
 2. The following regulations from Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 11 may apply:

A.A.C. R18-11-108. Narrative Water Quality Standards

- A. A surface water shall be free from pollutants in amounts or combinations that:
1. Settle to form bottom deposits that inhibit or prohibit the habitation, growth and propagation of aquatic life;
 2. Cause objectionable odor in the area in which the surface water is located;
 3. Cause off-taste or odor in drinking water;
 4. Cause off-flavor in aquatic organisms;
 5. Are toxic to humans, animals, plants and other organisms;
 6. Cause the growth of algae or aquatic plants that inhibit or prohibit the habitation, growth and propagation of other aquatic life or that impair recreational uses;
 7. Cause or contribute to a violation of an aquifer water quality standard prescribed in R18-11-405 or R18-11-406; or
 8. Change the color of the surface water from natural background levels of color.



- B. A surface water shall be free from oil, grease and other pollutants that float as debris, foam and scum; or that cause a film or iridescent appearance on the surface of the water; or that cause a deposit on a shoreline, bank and aquatic vegetation. The discharge of lubricating oil or gasoline associated with the normal operation of a recreational watercraft is not a violation of this narrative standard.
- C. A discharge of suspended solids to a surface water shall not be in quantities or concentrations that either interfere with the treatment processes at the nearest downstream potable water treatment plant or substantially increase the cost of handling solids produced at the nearest downstream potable water treatment plant.

A.R.S. R18-11-109. Numeric Water Quality Standards

- A. The water quality standards prescribed in this section and in Appendix A apply to surface waters listed in Appendix B and their tributaries. Additional numeric water quality standards for unique waters are prescribed in R18-11-12.

Arizona Drinking Water Rules. Many livestock operations are required to comply with these rules if they have potable water service for 25 people or more and 15 or more service connections for at least 60 days per year.

Dredge and Fill Rules. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administers the dredge and fill permit program in Arizona that regulates the discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the State. However the initial contact point is ADEQ which certifies the reviews for the permits that the Corps issues. Activities covered under the 404 permit must meet Arizona's Surface Water Standards.

Water Quality Compliance Assurance Unit

Marcia Colquitt, Manager
(602) 771-4651

Yvonne Miera, CAFO Coordinator
(602) 771-4723

SECTION 3



Arizona Department of Water Resources **Regulations for Dairy Water Use**

Overview

The Arizona Legislature created the Department of Water Resources (ADWR) when it enacted the landmark 1980 Groundwater Management Code. Lawmakers charged the Department with securing long-term water supplies for communities within the State of Arizona. The principal duties include:

- ✓ Implementing the Groundwater Management Code
- ✓ Registering all surface water and groundwater rights
- ✓ Supporting the adjudication of water rights within the state
- ✓ Ensuring the safety of non-federal dams
- ✓ Assisting local entities to manage floodplains
- ✓ Providing technical assistance to the state's water users and
- ✓ Representing Arizona in interstate water discussions.

ADWR manages the state's most precious resource. Our mission extends from licensing well drillers and developing mandatory conservation requirements for all water use sectors to protecting the state's Colorado River allocation and facilitating Indian water rights negotiations among tribal representatives, local interests, federal and state officials and members of Congress.



Regulations

Outside of Active Management Areas (AMA)

- 1) If no existing well, file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to drill a new well with ADWR
- 2) No other ADWR requirements apply

Within AMA

- 1) Acquire a groundwater right and/or a permit from ADWR to meet the facility's expected annual water needs
 - ✓ Purchase land with an Irrigation Grandfathered Right (GFR) and convert it into a Type 1 Non-Irrigation GFR, which is appurtenant to the land has an annual allocation of 3.0 acre-feet/acre or less
 - ✓ Purchase or lease a Type 2 Non-Irrigation GFR, which is not appurtenant to the land and has an annual allocation based on average annual water use from 1975-79
 - ✓ Obtain a General Industrial Use (GIU) Permit from ADWR, which is generally issued for a 10-year period, can be renewed upon termination and has an annual allocation based on the facility's estimated water needs
- 2) If no existing well and/or existing well is inadequate, apply for and obtain appropriate well permit(s) from ADWR
- 3) Comply with applicable ADWR conservation requirements
 - ✓ Allotment Based Requirements:
 - Annual allotment for the facility is based on 105 Gallons per Animal per Day (GAD) per lactating animal (assumes 3 milkings per day) and 20 GAD per non-lactating animal
 - Compliance is determined over a 3-year running average (any measured wastewater that is delivered to an Irrigation GFR is not counted towards annual water use)
 - ✓ BMP Program Requirements:
 - Alternative to allotment based requirements
 - Must apply to be regulated under the BMP Program
 - Required to implement Best Management Practices (BMP) designed to maximize efficiency in different water use categories
 - Compliance is determined by complying with applicable BMP
 - A review of the applicability of the BMP to the facility is required every 5 years



- 4) File an annual water use report with ADWR
- ✓ Report is due by March 31st of each year
 - ✓ Report needs to include
 - Annual water use by the facility
 - Total number of lactating and non-lactating animals in the facility each month
 - If the facility is regulated under the BMP Program, any documentation needed to demonstrate program compliance
 - Payment of applicable groundwater withdrawal fees



The federal government constructed a system of reservoirs on the Colorado river to harness it's supplies for use in several states: Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Mexico share the river's resources. Arizona has the right to use 2.8 million acre feet annually of Colorado River water.



Regulations for Cattle Feedlot Water Use

Outside of AMA

- 1) If no existing well, file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to drill a new well with ADWR
- 2) No other ADWR requirements apply

Within AMA

- 1) Acquire a groundwater right and/or a permit from ADWR to meet the facility's expected annual water needs
 - ✓ Purchase land with an Irrigation Grandfathered Right (GFR) and convert it into a Type 1 Non-Irrigation GFR, which is appurtenant to the land has an annual allocation of 3.0 acre-feet/acre or less
 - ✓ Purchase or lease a Type 2 Non-Irrigation GFR, which is not appurtenant to the land and has an annual allocation based on average annual water use from 1975-79
 - ✓ Obtain a General Industrial Use (GIU) Permit from ADWR, which is generally issued for a 10-year period, can be renewed upon termination and has an annual allocation based on the facility's estimated water needs
- 2) If no existing well and/or existing well is inadequate, apply for and obtain appropriate well permit(s) from ADWR
- 3) If the facility has an average of 100 or more beef cattle per day during the calendar year, it must comply with applicable ADWR conservation requirements
 - ✓ Allotment Based Requirements:
 - Annual allotment for the facility is based on 30 GAD per animal fed primarily for meat production (includes cattle and calves)
 - Compliance is determined over a 3-year running average.
- 4) File an annual water use report with ADWR
 - ✓ Report is due by March 31st of each year
 - ✓ Report needs to include:
 - Annual water use by the facility
 - Total number of beef cattle in the facility each month
 - Payment of applicable groundwater withdrawal fees



How much water are we using? Arizona uses approximately 7.24 million acre-feet of water, under normalized conditions. One acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons. An acre-foot is enough water to serve the needs of a family of five for one year.



ADWR Regulations for Other CAFO Water Use (Non-Dairy and Non-Cattle Feedlot)

Outside of AMA

- 1) If no existing well, file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to drill a new well with ADWR
- 2) No other ADWR requirements apply

Within AMA

- 1) Acquire a groundwater right and/or a permit from ADWR to meet the facility's expected annual water needs
 - ✓ Purchase land with an Irrigation Grandfathered Right (GFR) and convert it into a Type 1 Non-Irrigation GFR, which is appurtenant to the land has an annual allocation of 3.0 acre-feet/acre or less
 - ✓ Purchase or lease a Type 2 Non-Irrigation GFR, which is not appurtenant to the land and has an annual allocation based on average annual water use from 1975-79
 - ✓ Obtain a General Industrial Use (GIU) Permit from ADWR, which is generally issued for a 10-year period, can be renewed upon termination and has an annual allocation based on the facility's estimated water needs
- 2) If no existing well and/or existing well is inadequate, apply for and obtain appropriate well permit(s) from ADWR
- 3) File an annual water use report with ADWR
 - ✓ Report is due by March 31st of each year
 - ✓ Report needs to include:
 - Annual water use by the facility
 - Payment of applicable groundwater withdrawal fees



There are basically four categories of water supplies available in Arizona: Colorado River water, surface water other than Colorado River water, groundwater and effluent.



Active Management Areas

ADWR Main Office

3550 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 771-8500

Pinal Active Management Area (AMA)

1729 N. Trekell Road, Suite 105
Casa Grande, AZ 85222
(520) 836-4857
FAX: (520) 836-9208

Phoenix Active Management Area (AMA)

3550 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 771-8500
FAX: (602) 771-8688

Prescott Active Management Area (AMA)

2200 E. Hillsdale Road
Prescott, AZ 86301
(928) 778-7202
FAX: (928) 776-4507

Santa Cruz Active Management Area (AMA)

857 W. Bell Road, Suite 3
Nogales, AZ 85621
(520) 761-1814
FAX: (520) 761-1869

Tucson Active Management Area (AMA)

400 W. Congress, Suite 518
Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 770-3800
FAX: (520) 628-6759

<http://www.azwater.gov>

SECTION 4



The Arizona Department of Weights and Measures

Overview

The Department of Weights and Measures promotes equity in the marketplace by assuring the accuracy of all weighing and measuring devices used commercially in Arizona, as well as the accuracy of all pricing information and weights and volumes of packaged goods.



Regulations

The following portions of Arizona Revised Statutes apply to the Department's responsibilities in the area of agriculture:

ARTICLE 4. LICENSING, TESTING AND CERTIFICATION

41-2091. Licensing devices used for commercial purposes; authorization to test devices used for all other purposes; fees; certification; transaction privilege tax license records; notification

B. A license shall be obtained annually from the department on forms prescribed and furnished by the department. The fee prescribed in this chapter shall be submitted with the prescribed form. A license shall be obtained not later than thirty days following the first day of commercial use for original installations. If the ownership of a device that is licensed is transferred, the ownership of the license may be transferred. On transfer of a license, new licensees shall notify the department of the licensee's name and address and the location of the device. A license for a device shall be posted at the licensed business location in a manner that provides the department access to the license during normal business hours.

E. Noncommercial devices may be tested by the department pursuant to this chapter. A weighing device owned by a person who uses it only for the purpose of weighing the person's own livestock or agricultural products and for no commercial purposes is declared to be a noncommercial device, and the owner of the device is exempt from paying any licensing fees collected pursuant to this chapter.

F. If a commercial livestock scale is used for thirty or more days in a calendar year, the scale is required to be licensed. If a commercial livestock scale is used for fewer than thirty days in a calendar year, the scale is required to be certified. If an owner or operator of a commercial livestock scale requests that the department certify the scale, the certification fee shall be comparable to the license fee prescribed in section 41-2092. If an owner or operator of a noncommercial scale requests that the department certify the scale, the certification fee shall be comparable to the license fee prescribed in section 41-2092.

41-2093. License as public weighmaster required; application; fee; renewal; exemptions

A. A person shall not serve as a public weighmaster or deputy weighmaster unless the person is issued a public weighmaster or deputy weighmaster license by the department in accordance with practices and procedures to be established by the director. An applicant for a public weighmaster or deputy weighmaster license shall:

D. Except as otherwise provided in subsection F of this section, certified weighing of any property, livestock or commodity shall be performed only by a public weighmaster



or deputy weighmaster. The following persons are not required to obtain licenses as public weighmasters or deputy weighmasters:

1. A person weighing property, livestock or a commodity that the person or the person's employer is either buying or selling for the person's or the person's employer's own account.
2. A person weighing property, livestock or a commodity in conjunction with or on behalf of a publicly sponsored or nonprofit organization sponsored exposition, fair or show event.

Additional statutes from other ARS Titles that affect the Department of Weights and Measures:

§3-615. Milk holding tanks; structural requirements; measuring device: Requires milk holding tanks to have a certified device.

Arizona Department of Weights & Measures

(602) 771-4920 (Phoenix area)

(800) 277-6675 (toll-free for calls within AZ)

www.azdwm.gov

SECTION 5



Arizona State Land Department

Agency Overview

To manage State Trust lands and resources to enhance value and optimize economic return for the Trust beneficiaries consistent with sound stewardship, conservation and business management principles supporting socioeconomic goals for citizens here today and generations to come. To manage and provide support for resource conservation programs for the well-being of the public and the State's natural environment.



Agricultural Lease Administration

The Agricultural Lease Program maintains the administration of leases and permits for Agricultural uses that are issued by the Land Department for State Trust lands.

- ✓ State Trust land can be leased for agriculture (farming) for a maximum of ten years, as set by statute. Renewal of leases is contingent upon the lessee having complied with the terms and conditions of the lease.
- ✓ A new lease on undeveloped land is restricted to a two year developmental lease. Renewal of the two year lease would occur if the lessee has complied with the terms and conditions of the lease and the lease has been substantially developed.
- ✓ Improvements - Any temporary or permanent improvement placed on a State agricultural lease must be approved by the Land Department prior to placement. Reimbursement for approved permanent improvements in the event of a taking or sale is provided by law, and would be made on the appraised value at time of the action.
- ✓ Rent rates - Agricultural leases are billed annually. Rent is assessed based on different types of uses. Separate rates are charged for farmed acres, unfarmed acres, unusable acres, roads, ditches and building sites and residences. The farmed rate is based on comparable private-lease rates, with a deduction for the lessee' ownership of improvements and management. The comparable private lease rates are monitored by the Water Rights and Agriculture Section and the Appraisal Section. Any significant change in the private leasing sector is reflected in the State Land "farmed" rate.

For further information or to request application forms contact:

**Arizona State Land Department
Water Rights & Agriculture Section**

1616 W Adams St
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602)542-2698

The following table lists the new application fees effective August 1, 2008. The new fees will remain effective until June 30, 2009, unless extended by the Legislature. The Department will accept applications with the pre-August 1, 2008 fees if it is postmarked prior to August 1, 2008. Additionally, the Department will accept any fees due after August 1, 2008, that were billed using the old rates.

Type of Application	New Fee
Agricultural and Grazing – New (per section or fraction thereof)	\$150
Agricultural and Grazing – Renew	\$200
Commercial – New less than 10 years	\$1,000
Commercial – New 10 years or more (long term)	\$2,000
Commercial – Renew (includes homesite)	\$1,000
Assignments – lease, permit, right of way, certificate of purchase	
Name change only assignment	\$500
Partial assignment of a Commercial Lease – 10 years or more (long term)	\$2,500
All other assignments	\$1,000
Application to Place Improvement	\$150
Application to Place Improvement without Prior Approval	\$200
Application for Land Treatment	\$150
Special Land Use Permits – New or Renew	\$300
Application to Amend General	\$100
Sublease	\$200
Amendments for Commercial Lease – less than 10 years	\$500
Amendments for Commercial Lease – 10 years or more (long term)	\$1,000
Right of Way – New or Renew	\$500
Temporary Right of Entry	\$100
Application to Purchase	\$2,000
Certificate of Purchase (Issuance)	\$1,000
Patent (Issuance)	\$200
Application for Partial Patent	\$1,000
Natural Products – Commercial Timber	\$200
Natural Products – Incidental Use Permit	\$200
Natural Products – Water	\$500
Mineral Material	\$500
Mineral Exploration (New or Renew)	\$500
Oil & Gas (New or Renew)	\$500
Geothermal	\$500
Recreational Annual Use – Individual	\$50
Recreational Permits (Group) Less 5 days	\$50
Recreational Annual Use – Family	\$75
Urban Planning Classification	\$1,000
Urban Planning Development	\$1,000
Lease Reinstatement	\$300
In-lieu Selection	\$100,000

* Fees not listed remain as stated in A.R.S. 37-108

SECTION 6



The University of Arizona **Cooperative Extension**

Description of Programs

The University and its Cooperative Extension Faculty offer a wide range of services to the agricultural sector in general and specifically, to the dairy industry. These services include advice on dairy herd management; facilities design review, nutrition evaluations and recommendations, educational programs in waste management and BMP compliance and manure application rate recommendations for nutrient management. Soil, water and plant tissue petiole testing are offered but in conjunction with a research project.

An owner-operator may wish to consult with County Extension faculty as the first step in obtaining assistance. The County faculty has a wide range of experiences, expertise and familiarity with local conditions and factors that have an important bearing upon any recommendations to be made.

The County faculty are in close contact with the Extension Specialists and if needed can route a dairy person's question.



Maricopa County Extension

4341 E Broadway Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85040
Phone 602-255-4456
Fax 602-255-4540

Pinal County Extension

Rick Gibson
County Director
820 E. Cottonwood Lane, Bldg. C
Casa Grande, AZ 85222
Phone 520-836-5221
Fax 520-836-1750

Dairy Management

Extension Specialist and Assistant Professor
Dairy Extension – Department of Animal Science
The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
The University of Arizona
Shantz Building
PO Box 210038 – 1177 E. 4th St.
Tucson, AZ 85721
Phone 520-626-9383
Fax 520-621-9435

Waste Management

Robert Freitas
Associate in Extension
Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering
The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
The University of Arizona
Forbes Building
PO Box 210036
Tucson, AZ 85721
Phone 520-621-1381
Fax 520-621-1647

Bobf@ag.arizona.edu

Nutrient Management of Application Rates of Manure

Paul Warren Brown
Extension Specialist
Soil Water and Environmental Sciences
The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
The University of Arizona
Shantz Building
PO Box 210038 – 1177 E. 4th St.
Tucson, AZ 85721
Phone 520-621-1319
Fax 520-621-1647

PBrown@ag.arizona.edu

SECTION 7



Flood Control District of Maricopa County

Overview

The mission of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County is to provide regional flood hazard identification, regulation, remediation and education to Maricopa County residents so they can reduce the risk of injury, death and property damage from flooding, while still enjoying the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains



Regulations

Floodplain Use Permit

Persons wishing to construct a dairy within a 100-year floodplain are advised to contact the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (District) to ensure all local requirements for floodplain management are met. Within Maricopa County, anyone performing construction in a 100-year floodplain in an unincorporated area of the County or in the communities of Buckeye, Carefree, Cave Creek, Chandler, Gila Bend, Litchfield Park, Queen Creek and Surprise must obtain a Floodplain Use Permit. The fee for this permit is \$835.00 for commercial users. Please contact a District Floodplain Representative or visit the Floodplain Management section of the District's Web site for the most up-to-date permit fee schedule. Persons located in other communities in the County should contact their community's floodplain management department.

New Construction Permit Review Process

The review process for floodplain use will look at site-specific and floodplain-specific variables. In general, under an agricultural classification, a dairy may be built in a 100-year floodplain as long as the structures are either floodproofed or elevated to a level at or above the Regulatory Flood Elevation (RFE). The degree and type of floodproofing will be the subject of the District's review. Berms that divert water will be scrutinized for potential adverse effects during a flood.

Existing Structure Improvement Process

If an existing dairy in a 100-year floodplain will be expanded or redesigned, it must obtain clearance from the District. If the existing dairy is in a floodway (i.e. the main channel through which the water flows in a wash or river), all new structures must be completely floodproofed. In addition, permits for construction may be needed from the county or city planning and zoning department.



The Flood Control District operates a 24-hour network of 300 automatic rain gauges, 150 automatic stream gauges and 30 automatic weather stations throughout Maricopa and neighboring countries as part of the National weather Service ALERT system. Real-time rainfall and streamflow information along with up-to-date weather forecasts are available in the Rainfall and weather section of the District's Web site, www.fcd.maricopa.gov



For additional information regarding floodplain regulations, please contact:

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

Floodplain Administration

2801 W. Durango St.

Phoenix, AZ 85009

(602) 506-1501

(602) 506-7346 fax

<http://www.fcd.maricopa.gov>



Stay Out of Flooded Washes! Flash floods can occur within minutes when fast moving water flows through a wash, even from a rainstorm miles away. Six inches of water can sweep a person off their feet and most vehicles will float in just two feet of water.

SECTION 8



Maricopa County Bureau of Vector Control **Division of Water and Waste Management**

Agency Overview

The Vector Control office is part of the Water and Waste Management Division of the Environmental Services Department. Vector Control staff investigate citizen complaints dealing with mosquitoes, flies and non-native rodents. We also enforce and ensure compliance of the Maricopa County Environmental Health Code.

Regulations

Maricopa County Bureau of Vector control is primarily concerned with control of the breeding of mosquitoes, flies and non-native rodents. Dairy waste ponds are considered to be potential sources for breeding these vectors and are checked routinely. Most commonly the Bureau responds to complaints which initiates an investigation. Also, under the Maricopa County Health Code, Chapter XI, Animals, Section 1, the following summarizes regulations which state:

- A. Livestock, including dairy cattle shall be kept so as not to harbor vectors and become a public health nuisance.
- B. Manure shall be removed at least twice weekly and disposed of in an approved manner.
- C. Mound storage will be permitted only under such conditions as to prevent fly breeding.
- D. Water troughs shall be equipped to prevent the ponding of water and creating a breeding ground.
- E. No putrescible (rotting) material shall be allowed to accumulate on any premises and shall be removed daily.
- F. A dead animal shall be buried or disposed of in a sanitary manner within 72 hours of death or after the Department has been notified, whichever is longer.

For more information please contact:

Craig Levy

Program Manager, Vector-Borne & Zoonotic Diseases Program
150 North 18th Avenue, Suite 140
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone (602) 364-4562
Fax (602) 364-3199

SECTION 9



Program Overview

Congress set up a unique system under which Federal farm programs are locally administered. Farmers who are eligible to participate in these programs elect a three-to-five-person county committee that reviews county office operations and makes many of the decisions on how to administer the programs. This grassroots approach gives farmers a much-needed say in how Federal actions affect their communities and their individual operations. After more than 60 years, it remains a cornerstone of FSA's efforts to preserve and promote American agriculture.

There are 60 Farm Service agency employees located in ten offices throughout the state of Arizona that are at your service. Farm Service agency employees can answer any question you may have on any of our programs from Farm Loans, Direct and Counter Cyclical Program, Livestock and Dairy Programs to Disaster Programs.

Arizona State Farm Service Agency

230 N. 1st Avenue

Suite 506

Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Phone: (602) 285-6300

Fax: (602) 285-6325



Selected USDA Service Centers in Arizona

Avondale

12409 W. Indian School Road, Suite 201
Avondale, AZ 85323
(623) 535-5055

Casa Grande

520 N. Camino Mercado, Suite 12
Casa Grande, AZ 85222
(520) 836-1960

Chandler

805 E. Warner Rd., Suite 104
Chandler, AZ 85225
(480) 988-1078

Holbrook

51 W. Vista, Suite 3
Holbrook, AZ 86025-1844
(928) 524-2652

Safford

305 E. Fourth Street
Safford, AZ 85546-2024
(928) 428-5537

Tucson

3241 N. Romero Road
Tucson, AZ 85705
(520) 292-2999

Wilcox

656 N. Bisbee Avenue
Wilcox, AZ 85643
(520) 384-2229

Yuma

2450 S. 4th Avenue, Ste 402
Yuma, AZ 85364-8573
(928) 782-0860

<http://www.az.fsa.usda.gov>

SECTION 10



United States Department of Agriculture **Natural Resources Conservation Service**

Overview

The mission of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is to provide leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain and improve our natural resources and environment. NRCS in partnership with local conservation districts, delivers technical assistance based on sound science and the needs of the producer. Cost-sharing and other financial incentives are available in some cases. Participation in NRCS programs is voluntary. To apply for technical or financial assistance, contact the local USDA Service Center, listed in the telephone book under U.S. Department of Agriculture. Information on office locations and conservation programs is also available on the Internet at: <http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov>.

Opening a Facility

NRCS can assist with:

- ✓ Soils maps and other natural resources information for the site
- ✓ Technical guidance for conservation planning and management of animal waste, as well as soil, water, air, plant and animal resources

Closing a Facility

NRCS can assist with:

- ✓ Soils maps and other natural resources information for the site
- ✓ Technical guidance for proper disposal of animal waste

Operating a Facility

NRCS can assist with:

- ✓ Preparation of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP), designed to properly manage animal waste, as well as meet the needs of the producer, the resources and regulatory requirements
- ✓ Provide cost share funding for eligible facility improvements (lagoons, solid separators, etc.) through conservation programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)



Arizona NRCS Field Offices

AVONDALE FIELD OFFICE
12409 W. Indian School Rd., Bldg. B,
Ste. 201
Avondale, AZ 85323
Phone: (623) 535-5055
Fax: (623) 536-5261

CASA GRANDE FIELD OFFICE
520 Camino Mercado, Suite 12
Casa Grande, AZ 85222
Phone: (520) 836-1960
Fax: (520) 836-1297

CHANDLER FIELD OFFICE
805 E. Warner Rd., #104
Chandler, AZ 85225
Phone: (480) 988-1078
Fax: (480) 988-1474
Cell: (602) 686-0887

CHINLE FIELD OFFICE
P. O. Box 490
Chinle, AZ 86503-0490
Phone: (928) 674-3612
Fax: (928) 674-3613

DILKON FIELD OFFICE
P.O. Box 6087
Winslow, AZ 86047
Phone: (928) 657-3251
Fax: (928) 657-3288

DOUGLAS FIELD OFFICE
6940 N. Air Terminal Blvd.
Douglas, AZ 85607-6221
Phone: (520) 364-2001
Fax: (520) 364-8542

FLAGSTAFF FIELD OFFICE
1585 S. Plaza Way, Suite 120
Flagstaff, AZ 86001-7156
Phone: (928) 774-2401
Fax: (928) 774-2780

FREDONIA FIELD OFFICE
143 S. Main Street
PO Box 520
Fredonia, AZ 86022-0520
Phone: (928) 643-7062
Fax: (928) 643-7411

HOLBROOK FIELD OFFICE
51 West Vista, #3
Holbrook, AZ 86025-1844
Phone: (928) 524-2652
Fax: (928) 524-6609

HOLBROOK
Navajo Nation ESD Office
51 West Vista, #5
Holbrook, AZ 86025-1844
Phone: (928) 524-2652
Fax: (928) 524-6609

KAYENTA FIELD OFFICE
Highway 163
P.O. Box 429
Kayenta, AZ 86033-0768
Phone: (928) 697-8482
Fax: (928) 697-8486

KEAMS CANYON FIELD OFFICE
Post Office Box 158
1B1 Building 4
Keams Canyon, AZ 86034
Phone: (928) 738-0245
Fax: (928) 738-0246

KINGMAN FIELD OFFICE
101 E. Beale Street, Suite C
Kingman, AZ 86401-5827
Phone: (928) 753-6183
Fax: (928) 753-3254

PARKER FIELD OFFICE
25855 Mohave Road
PO Box 3366
Parker, AZ 85344-3366
Phone: (928) 669-9826
Fax: (928) 669-9666

PRESCOTT VALLEY FIELD OFFICE
8841 E. Florentine Road, Suite C
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314
Phone: (928) 759-9301
Fax: (928) 759-9284

SAFFORD FIELD OFFICE
305 E. 4th Street
Safford, AZ 85546-2024
Phone: (928) 428-5537
Fax: (928) 428-4284

SAN CARLOS FIELD OFFICE
(temporary location)
2205 W. Highway 60
Wild West Center, Ste. D
PO Box 2538
Globe, Arizona 85501
Phone: (928) 402-0940
Fax: (928) 475-2513

SELLS FIELD OFFICE
BIA Compound, Bldg. 32
PO Box 577
Sells, AZ 85634-0577
Phone: (520) 383-2851
Fax: (520) 383-3445

SHIPROCK FIELD OFFICE
Highway 64
PO Box 3561
Shiprock, AZ
Cell: (505) 406-6263

SPRINGVILLE FIELD OFFICE
823 E. Main Street
PO Box 329
Springville, AZ 85938-0329
Phone: (928) 333-4941
Satellite: (254) 377-8929
Fax: (928) 333-2703

ST. MICHAELS FIELD OFFICE
Highway 264
St. Michaels, AZ 86511-0499
Phone: (928) 871-4528
Fax: (928) 871-4530

TUCSON FIELD OFFICE
3241 N. Romero Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85705
Phone: (520) 292-2999
Fax: (520) 292-9099

WHITERIVER FIELD OFFICE
1302 Industrial Road
PO Box 1706
Whiteriver, AZ 85941-1706
Phone: (928) 338-3852
Fax: (928) 338-5424

WILLCOX FIELD OFFICE
656 N. Bisbee Avenue
Willcox, AZ 85643
Phone: (520) 384-2229
Fax: (520) 384-2735

YUMA FIELD OFFICE
2197 S. 4th Avenue, Suite 104
Yuma, AZ 85364
Phone: (928) 782-0860
Fax: (928) 782-0951

SECTION 11



United States Environmental Protection Agency

Overview

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment. EPA leads the nation's environmental science, research, education and assessment efforts by: developing and enforcing regulations; offering financial assistance; performing environmental research; sponsoring voluntary partnerships and programs; furthering environmental education; and publishing information. For more background on EPA programs, go to <http://www.epa.gov>.

EPA implements major environmental laws passed by Congress. For example, the Clean Water Act authorizes the regulation of concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) that discharge to surface waters. These operations may need to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Information on the NPDES requirements is found at:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=7.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is the lead permitting authority directly responsible for issuing NPDES permits in Arizona. EPA works closely with ADEQ and oversees implementation of the program to ensure compliance with applicable federal requirements.



United States Environmental Protection Agency

Opening a Facility

EPA can assist with:

- ✓ Determining whether any federal laws might apply to the facility.
- ✓ Interpretation of and guidance on applicable federal requirements including permits and best management practices.
- ✓ Voluntary programs that promote additional environmental stewardship.

Closing a Facility

EPA can assist with:

- ✓ Applicable requirements that may apply. For example, CAFOs with an NPDES permit should maintain coverage until proper closure.

Operating a Facility

EPA can assist with:

- ✓ Interpretation of and guidance on applicable federal regulations including best management practices and technology-based requirements.
- ✓ Keeping producers informed of grant programs and changes to regulations
- ✓ Compliance assistance and voluntary programs that promote additional environmental stewardship.

Selected USEPA Contacts

Jovita Pajarillo

USEPA Region 9

(415) 972-3491

[*pajarillo.jovita@epa.gov*](mailto:pajarillo.jovita@epa.gov)

David Albright

USEPA Region 9

(415) 972-3971

[*albright.david@epa.gov*](mailto:albright.david@epa.gov)

[**http://www.epa.gov**](http://www.epa.gov)

[**http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=7**](http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=7)

[**http://www.epa.gov/agstar**](http://www.epa.gov/agstar)

SECTION 12



U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management

Agency Overview

BLM's History

In 1812, Congress established the General Land Office to administer the public domain. The passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, which established the U.S. Grazing Service, provided active range management on public lands. In 1946, the Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 2 merged the Grazing Service, along with the General Land Office to create the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a federal agency under the U.S. Department of the Interior.

BLM's Mission

The BLM is responsible for managing the nation's public lands and resources in a combination of ways, which best serves the needs of the American people. The BLM balances recreational, commercial, scientific and cultural interests and it strives for long-term protection of renewable and nonrenewable resources, including range, timber, minerals, recreation, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values. It is the mission of the BLM to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generation.

BLM in Arizona

BLM Arizona administers 12.2 million surface acres of public lands, along with another 17.5 million subsurface acres within the state. There are seven field offices throughout the state that provide on-the-ground field management: Arizona Strip, Kingman, Lake Havasu, Phoenix, Safford, Tucson and Yuma. Arizona BLM management, coordination and direction come from the Arizona State Office, which is guided by State Director Elaine Zielinski.



In accordance with the NEPA Process, Arizona BLM conducts an interdisciplinary review of the environmental effects of the proposal so that the relevant environmental information is available to citizens and public.

**Arizona State Office
One North Central Avenue
Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427
Phone: (602) 417-9200**

APPENDIX A

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a CAFO?

A concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) is a subset of an animal feeding operation that meets the federal criteria prescribed in 40 CFR Part 122.23 – based primarily on number of animals confined.

A “concentrated animal feeding operation,” or CAFO, is an animal feeding operation that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- ✓ Large CAFO: confines 1,000 beef animals; 700 dairy cows; 2,500 or 10,000 swine depending on waste system type; 500 horses; 10,000 sheep or lambs; 55,000 turkeys; 30,000, 82,000, or 125,000 chickens depending on waste system type
- ✓ Medium CAFO: confines less than the number listed for Large CAFO, but equal to or greater than 300 beef; 200 dairy cattle; 750 or 3,000 swine; 150 horses; 3,000 sheep or lambs; 16,500 turkeys; or 9,000, 25,000 or 37,500 chickens and discharges pollutants into “waters of the United States” (either directly into on-site water, or indirectly by channeling wastes through a ditch, flushing system, or other device)
- ✓ It is designated by ADEQ upon determination that the operation, regardless of its size, is a significant source of pollution following A.A.C. R18-9-D901 (B) through (E)

What permits do I need from ADEQ to operate a CAFO?

From the Water Quality Division, the following permits may be required:

Aquifer Protection Permit (APP): All CAFOs are required to comply with the Nitrogen Management General Permit for CAFOs. This APP general permit (18 A.A.C. 9 Article 4) protects groundwater by minimizing discharges of nitrogen to groundwater from waste impoundments and other CAFO activities through the use of best management practices (BMPs).

AZPDES Permits: AZPDES Permits are required for point source dischargers in order to protect the water quality of streams, rivers and lakes. A CAFO operator should obtain an AZPDES CAFO General Permit if they discharge, intend to discharge or have discharged to a water of the United States (18 A.A.C. 9, Article 9). The AZPDES CAFO general permit controls the discharge of pollutants from the facility including the land application of manure and wastewater. Under the CAFO general permit, operators are required to develop and follow a plan for handling manure and wastewater and submit an annual report to ADEQ. AZPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit is required if one or more acres of land will be disturbed during construction of the CAFO or its facilities; and an AZPDES Dewatering General Permit is required if groundwater must be dewatered for construction.

From the Air Quality Division, an Agricultural PM10 General Permit will be required if the CAFO, greater than 10 acres in size, is in an area that is not meeting federal air quality standards for PM10 (18 A.A.C. Chapter 2, Article 6). This permit is intended to reduce dust from CAFO operations by requiring operators to implement Best Management Practices. After implementation of a BMP, the operator is required to document the practice on the BMP agricultural PM10 permit record.

How do I apply for these permits?

For the Nitrogen Management General Permits, an owner or operator of a CAFO is covered under the general permit if the owner or operator complies with best management practices (BMPs) outlined in the rule, that minimize the discharge of nitrogen to the aquifer. The BMPs are designed to control nitrogen discharges through the:

1. Harvesting, stockpiling and disposal of animal manure;
2. Control and disposal of manure contaminated water from CAFO activities;
3. Construction and maintenance of the lining of any impoundment used to contain process wastewater or contact stormwater from a CAFO operation. The rule provides the lining requirements for new and existing impoundments and requires the owner or operator of a CAFO to notify ADEQ when a new impoundment is put into use or an existing impoundment liner has been upgraded.

For any of the AZPDES General Permits, a Notice of Intent (NOI) must be submitted to ADEQ for authorization to discharge under any of the three permits. The NOI applications for all three AZPDES permits are available on the ADEQ webpage at:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/azpdes.html>

What if I expand or move my existing dairy?

ADEQ should be notified of any additions or modifications made at a CAFO that may affect the way the facility manages its wastewater. Construction of a new impoundment must follow NRCS Guidelines as outlined in the nitrogen management general permit. If a CAFO is moving to a different location and the original site will no longer be operating as a CAFO, the owner/operator is required to notify ADEQ of the closure.

What am I required to do if I close my dairy?

If a facility ceases operation or is no longer a CAFO, the owner or operator is required to notify ADEQ of the closure. If the CAFO has coverage under an AZPDES permit or under an APP permit, specific requirements for closure apply such as a closure plan, removal of liquids and solids from the impoundment, liner removal and disposal and grading to prevent the collection of water. The facility must be closed in a manner that will minimize any discharge of a pollutant from the remaining manure, litter or associated process wastewater.

What will happen if I have an unauthorized discharge?

Unauthorized discharges of manure contaminated wastewater are prohibited and may require corrective action. Upon an owner or operators failure to comply, ADEQ may initiate the enforcement process by issuing an informal Notice of Opportunity to Correct or Notice of Violation to a responsible party to address deficiencies in their waste-management practices. If warranted, ADEQ may take an administrative or civil enforcement action.

Who do I contact if I have an unauthorized discharge of a pollutant?

All CAFO facilities are required to report discharges within 5 days of discovery and implement a contingency plan. In addition, AZPDES permitted facilities are required to report to ADEQ discharges by phone within 24 hours of the discharge. Discharges are reported to ADEQ at (602) 771-4723.

What should I expect during an inspection by ADEQ?

Upon arrival, an ADEQ inspector will present an ADEQ photo identification badge. The inspector will explain and review the Notice of Inspection Rights form, applicable rules and checklist to be used during the inspection. Copies of the form, rules and checklist will be provided for the facility owner or representative and then the inspector will tour the facility accompanied by the owner or representative. The inspector will take photographs and global positioning (GPS) measurements of the facility. Water samples may be collected if a discharge is observed. Inspections generally take one to two hours to conduct depending on the complexity of the waste handling system or the presence of a discharge. Upon completion of the inspection, the ADEQ inspector will discuss with the facility owner or representative any compliance problems observed during the inspection. An inspection report will be sent to the facility within 30 business days.

Where can I get more information about CAFO requirements in Arizona?

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Water Quality Division
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85507

The CAFO Coordinator can be contacted at (602) 771-4723. Additional information is available on ADEQ's website at:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/envIRON/water/permits/cafo.html>

APPENDIX B

Opening a Dairy

Agency	Document/Permit Required-or- Compliance Activity	Conditions and/or Requirements	Frequency	✓
ADA Dairy Control Office	Dairy Permit			
ADWR	NOI – Drill New Well	If Outside Active Management Area		
	Groundwater Right or Permit Apply	If Inside Active Management		
	Best Management Practices Ap- plication of			
ADEQ	NOI–Applying for coverage			
	CNMP			
	AZPDES			
	Air Quality Permit			
	SWPPP	If disturbing > 1 acre of land		
Army Corps of Engineers	404 Permit	If disturbing waterways of the US		
State Land Department	Approval for Effluent Application	If on State Land		

Opening a Dairy cont.

BLM	Management Approval	If using BLM Lands		
USDA FS	Management Approval	If using Forest Service Land		
County *				
Planning & Zoning	Ag Use Permit			
	Septic Tanks			
Building Inspection				
City *				
Planning & Zoning				

* Requirements will vary considerably per county; recommend starting with Planning & Zoning for both counties and cities.

Operating a Dairy

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Document/Permit Required-or- Compliance Activity</i>	<i>Conditions and/or Requirements</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	✓
ADWR	Water Use Report	File by 3/31	Annually	
ADEQ	CNMP—Soil Samples	Currently not a requirement	Every 5 yrs	
	CNMP—Waste Samples	Currently not a requirement	Every 5 yrs	
	CNMP—Water Samples	Currently not a requirement	Every 5 yrs	
	AZPDES	If you have discharged or potential for discharge		
ADWM	Certificate of Accuracy	Applies to facilities with scales	Every 3 yrs	
ADOT	Tax-Free Red Diesel Fuel	Only for agricultural use		
County *				
Vector Control	Insect Control	Inspections are complaint driven		
City *				

* Requirements will vary considerably per county; recommend starting with Planning & Zoning for both counties and cities.

Closing a Dairy

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Action Required Frequency</i>	✓
ADA Dairy Control Office	Notify the Dairy Control Office	
ADWR		
ADEQ	Notify the CAFO coordinator	
State Land Department		
BLM		
USDA FS		
County *		
City *		

* Requirements will vary considerably per county; recommend starting with Planning & Zoning for both counties and cities.

APPENDIX C

Grant Resources

Agencies	Program	Purpose	Eligible	Cost Share or Match	Timing	More Information:
ADEQ/EPA	Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Grants (NPS)	Nonpoint source implementation projects and environmental education grants.	Tribes, local governments, National Resource Conservation District's, nongovernmental organization's, and other non-profit groups.	40% of total project costs, and funds must be from a non-federal source.	Varies from Fall to Winter for proposal due date.	ADEQ: http://www.azdeg.gov/environ/water/watershed/nonpoint.html Tribes: http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/tribal/tribal-cwa.html Other EPA grants: http://www.epa.gov/region09/funding/index.html
ADWR	Arizona Water Protection Fund	Develop and implement measures to protect water quality and quantity to maintain, enhance, and restore rivers and streams and associated riparian habitat.	Any person or entity, state or federal agency, or political subdivision of Arizona may submit an application.	Not required. DWR funds can be used as a match for CWA 319 (NPS) projects.	Spring and Summer	http://www.awpf.state.az.us/
Arizona Game & Fish Department	Landowner Relations Program	Works with private landowners and land management agencies to improve wildlife habitat and ecosystem/watershed health.	Any private landowner or leasee of a state or federal agricultural lease.	Cost-share varies depending on project and funding source		http://www.azgfd.gov/outdoor_recreation/landowner_relation.shtml
AZDA	Livestock and Crop Conservation Grant Program (LCCGP)	Implement conservation based management alternatives and can be used as matching funds to other conservation programs.	Livestock and Crop Producers. Can be used on private, state and federal lands (cannot be used on tribal lands).	Up to 100% of total project costs.	Proposals due in the Spring	Arizona Department of Agriculture, LCCGP Coordinator at: 1-800-294-0308
U.S. EPA	Wetlands Assessment	Develop wetland protection plans	Varies, can be state, tribe, or local government.	Minimum non-federal match of 25% of the total cost of the project.	Proposals due in the Fall.	http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/wetlands/wetlands-grants.html
U.S. EPA	Targeted Watersheds	Funds subject to federal budget availability. Targeted Watersheds is a competitive grant program that provides funding to community-driven, results-oriented watershed projects.	States, local governments, public and private nonprofit institutions/organizations, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, U.S. territories or possessions, and interstate agencies.	Minimum non-federal match of 25% of the total cost of the project.	Proposals due in the Fall.	http://www.epa.gov/twg/index.html
U.S. FWS	Natural Resources Assistance Grants	Varies	Governmental, public and private organizations, groups and individuals.	Varies		http://www.fws.gov/grants/
USDA Farm Bill	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Develop and follow a plan for the conversion of cropland to a less intensive use.	Farmers and ranchers	50%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/

Grant Resources cont.

Agencies	Program	Purpose	Eligible	Cost Share or Match	Timing	More Information:
USDA Farm Bill	Conservation Security Program (CSP)	Install and/or maintain conservation practices	Farmers and ranchers	Up to 75%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
USDA Farm Bill	Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Develop and follow an EQIP plan that describes the conservation and environmental purposes to be achieved, assist with installation costs.	Farmers and ranchers	Up to 75%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
USDA Farm Bill	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRLPP)	The program provides matching funds to State, Tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations with existing farm and ranch land protection programs to purchase conservation easements.	Farmers and ranchers	None		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
USDA Farm Bill	Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP)	Develop and implement a management plan	Farmers and ranchers	Up to 75%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
USDA Farm Bill	Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)	An easement or restoration of grasslands.	Farmers and ranchers	Up to 90%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
USDA Farm Bill	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	Restoration and maintenance of wetlands.	Farmers and ranchers	Up to 100%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
USDA Farm Bill	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	Wildlife habitat development	Farmers and ranchers	Up to 75%		http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/



Agricultural Consultation and Training
Agricultural Conservation Education Program

1688 W. Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-0873