



HARDIN COUNTY
Board of Supervisors

Wednesday, November 6, 2019

1. 8:30 A.M. Drainage
[VIEW REGULAR DRAINAGE MEETING AGENDA](#)
Courthouse Large Conference Room
2. 10:00 A.M. Call To Order
Courthouse Large Conference Room
3. Pledge Of Allegiance
4. Approval Of Agenda
5. Approval Of Claims For Payment

Documents:

[VENDOR PUBLICATION REPORT 11-6-19.PDF](#)

6. Utility Permits & Secondary Roads Department
7. Letter To Iowa Homeland Security And Emergency Management, Re: Mitigation Plan Review

Documents:

[IOWA HOMELAND SECURITY LETTER.PDF](#)

8. Completed FY 2019 Cost Allocation Plan

Documents:

[CAS LETTER AND CERTIFICATION.PDF](#)

9. FY 2021 Community Services Budget Changes
10. WageWorks Flexible Benefits Agreement For 2020
11. Auditor's Monthly Report

Documents:

[AUDITOR MONTHLY REPORT.PDF](#)

12. Recorder's Monthly Report

Documents:

[RECORDER MONTHLY REPORT.PDF](#)

13. Motion Directing Hardin County Attorney To Review For The Purpose Of Making Any Recommended Action Or Amending Ordinance No. 29, Article XXIII (Non-Commercial Wind Energy Conversion System Permitted Uses And Commercial Conditional Use Wind Energy Conversion System Standards)
14. Recommendation To The DNR On Animal Feeding Operation Construction Permit -- Corner Pork Site, Section 27, Alden Township

Documents:

[CORNER PORK SITE PERMIT.PDF](#)

15. Public Comments

Documents:

[HARDIN COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.PDF](#)

16. Other Business
17. Adjournment/Recess

Claims Paid - November 6, 2019

Ackley Public Library	\$686.08
Ahlers & Cooney-P.C.	\$1,700.00
Alden Public Library	\$1,326.42
Alliant Energy	\$508.58
Angela De La Riva	\$69.30
APCO International	\$94.00
Barco Municipal Products	\$2,363.31
Bauer Built Tire	\$4,646.80
Black Hawk County Sheriff	\$107.68
Builders FirstSource	\$293.49
Central Iowa Distr Inc	\$530.00
Cintas Corporation	\$164.59
City of Ackley	\$100.05
City of Eldora	\$5,129.22
City of Hubbard	\$54.51
City of Iowa Falls	\$2,164.50
City of New Providence	\$50.43
Concrete Inc	\$3,380.76
Connie J Mesch	\$50.00
Cooley Pumping LLC	\$95.00
Cristine A Birks	\$1,155.00
Crosser Electric Inc.	\$342.80
Culligan	\$42.60
Dale Howard	\$56.85
Deborah Mesch	\$176.86
Eldora Hardware	\$302.34
Fast Lane Motor Parts LLC	\$650.73
Fastenal	\$85.05
Frank Dunn	\$1,598.00
Galls Incorporated	\$156.53
Greenbelt Home Care	\$8,416.66
Hardin Co Agriculture Soc	\$2,000.00
Hardin Co Tire & Service Inc	\$745.69
Hardin County Sheriff	\$9,083.33
Hubbard Public Library	\$1,290.17
Innovative Ag Services	\$47.67
Iowa County Attorneys Assoc	\$75.00
Iowa Prison Industries	\$241.73
Iowa Regional Utilities Assoc.	\$199.39
IP Pathways	\$11,359.20
ISAC	\$195.00
ISSDA	\$300.00
Larry W Johnson	\$37.80
LaVelle Lawn Care	\$473.00
Linn Adams	\$40.00
Luke Mannerter	\$3,200.00
Mary J Swartz	\$664.68
McDowell & Sons Contractors	\$330.00
Mend Correctional Care PLLC	\$10,417.52
Mitchell J Kappel	\$20.30
Office Depot	\$130.54
Pinecrest Mobile Home Park	\$295.00
Pitney Bowes Purchase Power	\$643.94
Pro Repair & Performance	\$360.00
Quality Automotive Inc	\$558.63
Radcliffe Public Library	\$1,546.50
Reliable1	\$4,123.09
Sabre Industries	\$8,604.50
South Hardin Signal Review Inc	\$35.00
Speck Electric	\$69,217.60
Staples	\$40.94
Steamboat Rock Library	\$949.50
Storey Kenworthy	\$2,965.08
Story County Auditor	\$2,595.30
Summit Food Service LLC	\$3,978.40
Thomas Craighton	\$36.28
Times Citizen	\$15.74
U.S. Cellular	\$1,140.57
Union Public Library	\$1,431.33
Vaux Welding	\$10.00
Verizon Wireless	\$2,652.54

VISA	\$6,525.27
Walmart Community	\$25.32
Windstream	\$212.89

Grand Total	\$185,312.58
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Renee McClellan, Chair
Board of Supervisors

Jessica Lara
Hardin County Auditor



HARDIN COUNTY

Board of Supervisors

1215 EDGINGTON AVE., SUITE 1
ELDORA, IA 50627
(641) 939-8219
SUPERVISORS@HARDINCOUNTYIA.GOV

November 6, 2019

Joyce Flinn, Director
Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management
7900 Hickman Road, Suite 500
Windsor Heights, IA 50324

Dear Ms. Flynn:

Hardin County Board of Supervisors reviewed Hardin County Multi-jurisdictional All Hazards Mitigation Plan for 2017 with Hardin County Emergency Management Coordinator Thomas Craighton and Sheriff Dave McDaniel. This plan was approved by FEMA in 2018.

Of the mitigation strategies identified in the plan, the following were discussed for continued efforts to bring further up in priority and then those that are completed or near completion.

On page 533 of the plan it identifies “new” strategies. Mitigation Action #7, Provide Livestock Containment in the Event of MVA, was discussed that Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and Iowa Department of Transportation are currently working on this as a DOT project that would be supplied from Iowa DOT. There is also possible equipment available through the Hardin County Beef Producers and local vendors in this type of equipment.

Also they looked at the strategies brought forward in the plan.

Mitigation Action #1: Create a Water Use Ordinance. This would be very difficult as a county as all the wells are private and would not be regulated.

Mitigation Action #3: Laminated Glass for Use During Hailstorms. Thomas will check with Jody Mesch as windows were replaced throughout courthouse a couple years back.

Mitigation Strategy #5: Evacuation Planning. This at the time was thought to be a Red Cross item. This will be reviewed as a sheltering issue. Plans are to move cots in storage out to local fire department to start shelter operation within the local community especially during winter storms.

Mitigation Strategy #16: Identify Alternate Advanced Warning Systems for Storms and Mitigation Action #20: Work on Communications Network. This is being addressed with Hardin County Emergency Management Commission signing up and setting up Alert Iowa in Hardin County and the communities inside county.

Mitigation Strategy #19 is about 50% completed. Still working on IT and phone. Have room carpeted and concrete sealed. Tables and chairs already in. This should be completed within the next 5 months.

[HTTP://WWW.HARDINCOUNTYIA.GOV](http://www.HARDINCOUNTYIA.GOV)

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LGRANZOW@HARDINCOUNTYIA.GOV

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CHAIR
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Mitigation Action #27 can be removed as Drainage Districts are established and continued work on tile maintenance on a regular basis.

Sincerely,

Renee McClellan, Chair
Hardin County Board of Supervisors



October 22, 2019

The Board of Supervisors
Hardin County Courthouse
1215 Edgington Ave.
Eldora, Iowa 50627

RE: Completed FY 2019 Cost Allocation Plan

Dear Board Members:

We have completed the **Hardin County** cost allocation plan based on actual expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2019. One bound copy of the plan is enclosed for your files. Additional copies of the plan are being provided to the County Auditor. Also enclosed herein is a standard federal Certification Statement that is required where reimbursement is claimed from federal grant programs. The statement says that to the best of the County's knowledge, the cost allocation plan is correct and was prepared in accordance with the federal cost principles contained in 2 CFR, Part 200. Please have the Board Chairperson sign the statement, retain a copy on file and return the original to me. A copy of the plan will also be placed on file at the central office of the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS).

The FY 2019 cost allocation plan will result in the following indirect cost recoveries during **FY 2021**.

DHS Local Administrative Expenses

This category relates to the indirect costs that the county incurs for the local DHS office. These indirect costs include expense items such as audit fees, liability and property insurance, un-billed building space costs, accounting services and legal services. The total indirect costs to be claimed on quarterly Local Administrative Expense (LAE) reports for FY 2021 is \$66,190. This amount includes the required carry-forward adjustment to reconcile actual and projected costs for FY 2019 and is shown on Exhibit B near the beginning of the cost allocation plan. Your actual reimbursement will be the FFP rate in effect for each quarter. We estimate that about 33 percent of the total claims for the year will be reimbursed to the County from federal funds. Accordingly, **the total reimbursement for the year should be about \$21,843**. We will track these payments each quarter and report the actual results to you after the close of the year. A copy of our correspondence to the local office of DHS which provides guidance for claiming these costs on the LAE reports is also enclosed herein for your reference.

The Board of Supervisors
October 22, 2019
Page -2-

Please contact me if you have any questions relating to the cost allocation plan. We are pleased for the confidence that you have placed in us and look forward to being of continuing service to you.

Sincerely,
Cost Advisory Services, Inc.

Roger Stirlor
Roger Stirlor
Senior Associate

Enclosures

Cc: Jessica Lara, County Auditor



CERTIFICATION OF COST ALLOCATION PLAN

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief regarding the cost allocation plan submitted herewith:

- (1) All costs included in this proposal based on the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019, to establish cost allocations or billings for use in FY 2021, are allowable in accordance with the requirements of 2 CFR, Part 200, et al. "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards", and the Federal award(s) to which they apply. Unallowable costs have been adjusted for in allocating costs as indicated in the cost allocation plan.

- (2) All costs included in this proposal are properly allocable to Federal awards on the basis of a beneficial or causal relationship between the expenses incurred and the awards to which they are allocated in accordance with applicable requirements. Further, the same costs that have been treated as indirect costs have not been claimed as direct costs. Similar types of costs have been accounted for consistently.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Governmental Unit: Hardin County

Signature: _____

Printed Name of Official: _____

Title: _____

Date of Execution: _____



October 22, 2019

Ms. Sheila Granner
County DHS Office
2300 Superior St., Ste. #1
Webster City, Iowa 50595

RE: County LAE Reports – FY 2021

Dear Sheila:

We have completed the **Hardin County** Cost Allocation Plan based on actual costs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The cost allocation plan is prepared in accordance with the federal cost principles contained in 2 CFR, Part 200. The results of this plan (shown on the enclosed Exhibit B) will be used in **FY 2021** to claim indirect costs that the County incurred for Social Services administration. Copies of the plan are now being provided to the Board of Supervisors and the County Auditor. The plan will also be placed on file at the central office of DHS prior to September 30, 2020.

For the four quarters beginning with the quarter ending September 30, 2020, please include a line item on the County's Local Administrative Expense reports to claim one-fourth of the annual indirect cost amount, or **\$16,547.50 per quarter**. If you wish, a copy of this letter can be attached to the report in support of this claim. We also ask that you provide us with a copy of all future LAE reports as they are submitted. An unsigned copy will suffice and can be sent as an e-mail attachment to the address shown below. We would also like to be notified of any changes that may occur in the staff that have responsibility for these reports.

Please contact me anytime you have a question regarding indirect costs or if we can otherwise be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,
Cost Advisory Services, Inc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Roger Stirlor".

Roger Stirlor
Senior Associate

Enclosure

Cc: Board of Supervisors
Jessica Lara, County Auditor

**COST ADVISORY SERVICES, INC.
HARDIN COUNTY, IOWA - FY 2019**

COMPUTATIONS OF CARRY-FORWARD AND FIXED COSTS

DEPARTMENTS RECEIVING ALLOCATIONS	TOTAL ACTUAL COSTS ALLOCATED FOR CURRENT YEAR	TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR	CARRY-FORWARD DIFFERENCE (ACTUAL LESS ESTIMATED)	ACTUAL COSTS FOR CURRENT YEAR PLUS CARRY-FORWARD	ADJUSTMENTS	FIXED ALLOCATIONS FOR SECOND YEAR AFTER CURRENT YEAR ACTUAL
Supervisors	\$44,294			\$44,294		\$44,294
Elections	\$4,677			\$4,677		\$4,677
Treasurer	\$50,273			\$50,273		\$50,273
Sheriff	\$181,123			\$181,123		\$181,123
Recorder	\$30,995			\$30,995		\$30,995
Assessor	\$25,030			\$25,030		\$25,030
Secondary Roads	\$155,627			\$155,627		\$155,627
Veterans Affairs	\$6,309			\$6,309		\$6,309
Conservation	\$53,944			\$53,944		\$53,944
Health Board	\$1,219			\$1,219		\$1,219
Genl Welfare Svcs	\$3,401			\$3,401		\$3,401
Medical Examiner	\$1,090			\$1,090		\$1,090
District Court	\$183,256			\$183,256		\$183,256
Round Barn	\$350			\$350		\$350
Social Services	\$62,131	\$58,073	\$4,058	\$66,190		\$66,190
Case Management	8,117			8,117		8,117
Mental Health	\$10,677			\$10,677		\$10,677
Chemical Dependency	\$81			\$81		\$81
Contract Law Enforce	\$703			\$703		\$703
Land Use & Bldg	\$378			\$378		\$378
E 911	\$6,313			\$6,313		\$6,313
Emergency Mgmt	\$4,137			\$4,137		\$4,137
Special Appraisal						
GIS	\$2,118			\$2,118		\$2,118
Road Clearing						
Weed Commission	\$11,368			\$11,368		\$11,368
Grants - Dept 84	\$88			\$88		\$88
All Other	\$181,937			\$181,937		\$181,937

County Auditor's Report of Fees Collected

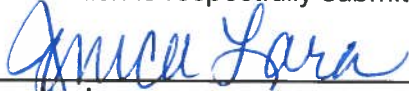
State of IOWA) SS:
County of) Hardin County

To the Board of Supervisors of HARDIN COUNTY:

I, Jessica Lara, Auditor of the above named County and State, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement of the fees collected by me in my office for the period of 10/1/2019 through 10/31/2019 and the same has been paid to the County Treasurer:

	No. Doc.	Fees collected
4150 Passport fees	13	\$455.00
4150 Photo fees	20	\$300.00
	Total	\$755.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.



Jessica Lara
Hardin County Auditor



Date

Chairperson, Board of Supervisors

Date

Recorder's Monthly Report to the Treasurer

10/01/2019 to 10/31/2019

Liability

Account Number	Description	Net
0001-1-07-8000-400000-2	Use Tax-DOR	(\$288.00)
0001-1-07-8000-400000-3	State Sales Tax-DOR	(\$486.00)
0001-1-07-8000-400000-4	Local Option Tax-DOR	(\$76.00)
0001-1-07-8000-401000-1	Snowmobile Registration Fees-State	(\$225.00)
0001-1-07-8000-401001	Snowmobile Titles - State	(\$52.00)
0001-1-07-8000-402000	RVVRS Boat Registration Fees - State	(\$75.80)
0001-1-07-8000-402001-1	RVVRS Boat Titles - State	(\$1.50)
0001-1-07-8000-402001-2	RVVRS Boat Titles - DOR	(\$5.00)
0001-1-07-8000-403000-1	Hunting & Fishing Fees-State	(\$1,399.00)
0001-1-07-8000-404000-2	Real Estate Transfer Tax-State	(\$6,398.25)
0001-1-07-8000-406000-1	Vitals Certified Copies-State	(\$1,528.00)
0001-1-07-8000-407000-1	ATV Registration Fees-State	(\$312.50)
0001-1-07-8000-407000-2	ATV Titles-State	(\$78.00)
0001-1-07-8000-407000-3	ATV Liens-State	(\$19.50)
0001-1-07-8000-413001-1	Marriage License-State	(\$124.00)
Total		(\$11,068.55)

Revenue

Account Number	Description	Net
0001-1-07-8000-400000	Recording of Instruments	(\$6,685.00)
0001-1-07-8000-400000-1	Over Payment	(\$5.00)
0001-1-07-8000-401000	Snowmobile Writing Fees (\$5.00)-County	(\$40.00)
0001-1-07-8000-402001	RVVRS Boat Titles - County	(\$5.00)
0001-1-07-8000-403000	Hunting & Fishing Fees-County	(\$57.75)
0001-1-07-8000-404000	Real Estate Transfer Tax-County	(\$1,333.75)
0001-1-07-8000-406000	Vitals Certified Copies-County	(\$552.00)
0001-1-07-8000-407000	ATV Writing Fees(\$5.00)-County	(\$75.00)
0001-1-07-8000-408000	RVVRS Writing Fees - County	(\$40.00)
0001-1-07-8000-410000	Auditor's Transfer Fees - \$5.00	(\$555.00)
0001-1-07-8000-413001	Marriage License-County	(\$16.00)
0001-1-07-8000-550000	Photocopy/Fax Fees	(\$273.00)
0024-1-07-0000-414000	Document Management Fees	(\$309.00)
5410-1-07-0000-416000	Electronic Transaction Fees	(\$309.00)
Total		(\$10,255.50)
Grand Total		(\$21,324.05)

Recorder's Monthly Report to the Treasurer

10/01/2019 to 10/31/2019

Range Summary

Range	Account	Net
Department of Revenue		
	0001-1-07-8000-400000-4 Local Option Tax-DOR	(\$76.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-400000-3 State Sales Tax-DOR	(\$486.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-400000-2 Use Tax-DOR	(\$288.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-402001-2 RVVRS Boat Titles - DOR	(\$5.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-404000-2 Real Estate Transfer Tax-State	(\$6,398.25)
Department of Revenue		(\$7,253.25)
Hunting and Fishing		
	0001-1-07-8000-403000 Hunting & Fishing Fees-County	(\$57.75)
	0001-1-07-8000-403000-1 Hunting & Fishing Fees-State	(\$1,399.00)
Hunting and Fishing		(\$1,456.75)
Marriage Application		
	0001-1-07-8000-413001-1 Marriage License-State	(\$124.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-413001 Marriage License-County	(\$16.00)
Marriage Application		(\$140.00)
RVVRS County		
	0001-1-07-8000-408000 RVVRS Writing Fees - County	(\$40.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-401000 Snowmobile Writing Fees (\$5.00)-County	(\$40.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-402001 RVVRS Boat Titles - County	(\$5.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-407000 ATV Writing Fees(\$5.00)-County	(\$75.00)
RVVRS County		(\$160.00)
RVVRS State		
	0001-1-07-8000-401001 Snowmobile Titles - State	(\$52.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-402000 RVVRS Boat Registration Fees - State	(\$75.80)
	0001-1-07-8000-402001-1 RVVRS Boat Titles - State	(\$1.50)
	0001-1-07-8000-407000-2 ATV Titles-State	(\$78.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-407000-1 ATV Registration Fees-State	(\$312.50)
	0001-1-07-8000-401000-1 Snowmobile Registration Fees-State	(\$225.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-407000-3 ATV Liens-State	(\$19.50)
RVVRS State		(\$764.30)
Transfer Tax		
	0001-1-07-8000-404000 Real Estate Transfer Tax-County	(\$1,333.75)
	0001-1-07-8000-404000-2 Real Estate Transfer Tax-State	(\$6,398.25)
Transfer Tax		(\$7,732.00)
Vitals Certified Copies		
	0001-1-07-8000-406000-1 Vitals Certified Copies-State	(\$1,528.00)
	0001-1-07-8000-406000 Vitals Certified Copies-County	(\$552.00)
Vitals Certified Copies		(\$2,080.00)



620 Country Club Road Iowa Falls, Iowa 50126 Office: (641) 648-7300 Fax: (641) 648-7310 www.pinnacleiowa.com

August 20, 2019

Re: Corner Pork Site

Attached you will find a Manure Management Plan, Construction Design Statement and Master Matrix for the Corner Pork Site.

The site does require a Master Matrix that you will find enclosed with a passing score. We will be attending the site visit with the DNR and we will attend the Supervisor meeting and any public hearings. Please sign the enclosed county verification and fax back to 641-648-7310 or e-mail to jean@pinnacleiowa.com. In the meantime, if you have any questions please call us at 641-648-7300.

Thank You,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kent Krause".

Kent Krause
Cell 515-571-7816



Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Construction Permit Application Form Confinement Feeding Operations

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prior to constructing, installing, modifying or expanding a confinement feeding operation structure¹, answer questions 1-8 on Item 3, Section A (page 2), to determine if a construction permit is required. To calculate the animal unit capacity (AUC) of the operation, complete Table 1 (page 4). If a construction permit is required, complete the rest of the form, have the applicant(s) sign it on pages 5 and 6. Mail to the DNR (see address on page 5) this application form, documents and fees requested in Checklist No. 1 or 2 (pages 10-15). See item 5 (page 5), to determine which checklist to use.

If a construction permit is not needed, some pre-construction requirements may still apply prior to the construction of a formed manure storage structure². See page 5 for additional DNR contact information.

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR:

1. A new confinement feeding operation
2. An existing confinement feeding operation (*answer all of the following questions*):
 - a) Facility ID No. (5 digit number): _____
 - b) Date when the operation was first constructed: _____
 - c) Date when the last construction, expansion or modification was completed: _____

(Not needed if the confinement operation has previously received a construction permit from DNR.)

- d) Is this also an ownership change? Yes No If yes box is checked additional fees apply. See page 8

ITEM 1 – LOCATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION (See page 17 for instructions and an example):

A) Name of operation: Corner Pork

Location: SW SE 27 T89N R22W Alden Hardin
(¼ ¼) (¼) (Section) (Tier & Range) (Name of Township) (County)

B) Applicant information:

Name: Grow Iowa, LLC Title: _____

Address: 16922 Co Rd 527 Alden, IA 50006

Telephone: 641-456-8477 Fax: _____ Email: _____

C) Person to contact with questions about this application (if different than applicant):

Name: Kent Krause Title: _____

Address: 620 Country Club Rd Iowa Falls, IA 50126

Telephone: 641-648-7300 Fax: 641-648-7310 Email: kkrause@pinnacleiowa.com

- Enclose aerial photo or engineering drawing showing the proposed location of the confinement feeding operation structure¹ and all applicable separation distances, as requested in Attachment 1 (pages 11-12 or 14-15). See example of aerial photo on pages 18 to 19, at the end of this form.
- I manage or am the majority owner of another confinement feeding operation located within 2,500 feet of the proposed site. Please contact the DNR AFO Program staff at (712) 262-4177 to verify site adjacency requirements.

¹ Confinement feeding operation structure = animal feeding operation structure (confinement building, manure storage structure or egg washwater storage structure) that is part of a confinement feeding operation. Manure storage structures include formed and unformed manure storage structures.

² Formed manure storage structure = covered or uncovered concrete or steel tanks, and concrete pits below the building.

ITEM 2 – SITING INFORMATION:

A) **Karst Determination:** Go to DNR AFO Siting Atlas at <http://programs.iowadnr.gov/maps/afo/>. Search for your site by either scrolling into your location or entering an address or legal description in the bottom search bar. Left click on the location of your proposed structure. Make sure the karst layer box is checked on the map layers. If you cannot access the map, or if you have questions about this issue, contact the AFO Engineer at (712) 262-4177. Check one of the following:

- The site is not in karst or potential karst. Print and enclose the map with the name and location of the site clearly marked.
- The site is in karst. The upgraded concrete standards of 567 IAC 65.15(14)"c" must be used. Refer to "Applicant's submittal checklist" on page 10 for karst documentation.
- The site is within 1,000 feet of a known sinkhole, Secondary Containment Barrier is required in accordance with 567 IAC 65.15(17).

B) **Alluvial Soils Determination:** Go to the AFO Siting Atlas as described above. Make sure the alluvial layer box is checked on the map legend. If you cannot access the map, or if you have questions about this issue, contact DNR Flood Plain at (866) 849-0321. Check one of the following:

- The site is not in alluvial soils. Print and enclose the map with the name and location of the site clearly marked.
- The site is in alluvial soils. You will need to submit a request for a flood plain determination from DNR Flood Plain (866) 849-0321. After receiving determination submit one of the following:
 - Not in 100-year floodplain or does not require a flood plain permit. Include correspondence from the DNR Flood Plain Section.
 - Requires flood plain permit. Include flood plain permit.
- Documentation has been submitted to determine site is not in alluvial soils. Refer to "Applicant's Submittal Checklist" on page 10 for alluvial soils documentation.

ITEM 3 – OPERATION INFORMATION:

A) A construction permit is required prior to any of the following:

1. Constructing or modifying any unformed manure storage structure³, constructing or modifying a confinement building that uses an unformed manure storage structure³, or increasing animal units in a confinement building that uses an unformed manure storage structure.
2. Constructing, installing or modifying a confinement building or a formed manure storage structure² at a confinement feeding operation if, after construction, installation or expansion, the AUC of the operation is 1,000 animal units (AU) or more. This also applies to confinement feeding operations that store manure exclusively in a dry form.
3. Initiating a change that would result in an increase in the volume of manure or a modification in the manner in which manure is stored in any unformed manure storage structure³, even if no construction or physical alteration is necessary. Increases in the volume of manure due to an increase in animal capacity, animal weight capacity or AUC up to the limits specified in a previously issued construction permit do not require a new construction permit.
4. Initiating a change, even if no construction or physical alteration is necessary, that would result in an increase in the volume of manure or a modification in the manner in which manure is stored in a formed manure storage structure² if, after the change, the AUC of the operation is 1,000 AU or more. Increases in the volume of manure due to an increase in animal capacity, animal weight capacity or AUC up to the limits specified in a previously issued construction permit do not require a new construction permit.
5. Constructing or modifying any egg washwater storage structure or a confinement building at a confinement feeding operation that includes an egg washwater storage structure.
6. Initiating a change that would result in an increase in the volume of egg washwater or a modification in the manner in which egg washwater is stored, even if no construction or physical alteration is necessary. Increases in the volume of egg washwater due to an increase in animal capacity, animal weight capacity or AUC up to the limits specified in a previously issued construction permit do not require a new construction permit.
7. Repopulating a confinement feeding operation if it was closed for 24 months or more and if any of the following apply:
 1. The confinement feeding operation uses an unformed manure storage structure³ or egg washwater storage structure;
 2. The confinement feeding operation includes only confinement buildings and formed manure storage structures² and has an AUC of 1,000 AU or more.
8. Installing a permanent manure transfer piping system, unless the department determines that a construction permit is not required.

³ Unformed manure storage structure = covered or uncovered anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin, aerobic earthen structure.

B) In your own words, describe in detail, the proposed construction, expansion, installation, modification or repair being proposed in this project. (Must be completed) Attach additional pages if necessary:

I will be building a two building site to house 5000 head of hogs.

C) Master Matrix (must check one). If any of boxes 1 to 3 are checked, the operation is required to be evaluated with the master matrix if the county, where the confinement feeding operation structure¹ is or would be located, has adopted a 'Construction Evaluation Resolution' (CER). Select the one that best describes your confinement feeding operation:

1. A new confinement feeding operation proposed in a county that has adopted a CER.
2. An existing operation constructed on or after April 1, 2002, in a county that has adopted a CER.
3. An existing operation constructed prior to April 1, 2002, with a current or proposed AUC of 1,667 AU or more, in a county that has adopted a CER.
4. None of the above. Therefore, the master matrix evaluation is not required.

D) Qualified Operation (must check one). If any of boxes 1 to 4 are checked, the operation is also a 'qualified operation'. A qualified operation is required to use a manure storage structure that employs bacterial action which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen, and which shall include aeration equipment. However, this requirement does not apply if box 5 is checked. Select the one that best describes your confinement feeding operation:

1. A swine farrowing and gestating operation with an AUC of 2,500 AU or more. If the replacement breeding swine are raised and used at the operation, the animal units for those replacement animals do not count in the operations total AUC for the purpose of determining a qualified operation.
2. A swine farrow-to-finish operation with an AUC of 5,400 AU or more.
3. A cattle confinement feeding operation (including dairies) with an AUC of 8,500 AU or more.
4. Other confinement feeding operations with an AUC of 5,333 AU or more.
5. This is not a qualified operation because:
 - a. It is below the limits shown on boxes 1 to 4.
 - b. It includes a confinement feeding operation structure¹ constructed prior to May 31, 1995.
 - c. It handles manure exclusively in a dry form (poultry).

ITEM 4 – ANIMAL UNIT CAPACITY (AUC) and, if applicable, ANIMAL WEIGHT CAPACITY (AWC):

A) Calculating AUC – Required for all operations

For each animal species, multiply the maximum number of animals that you would ever confine at one time by the appropriate factor, then add all AU together on Table 1 (page 4). Use the maximum market weight for the appropriate animal species to select the AU factor.

You must complete all applicable columns in Table 1. Use column a) to calculate the existing AUC, before permit for existing operations only. Use column b) to calculate the 'Total proposed AUC' (after a permit is issued) including new operations. The number obtained in column b) is the AUC of the operation and must be used to determine permit requirements. Use column c) to calculate the 'New AU' to be added to an existing operation. To calculate the indemnity fee (see page 7), also use column c), however, if the "Existing AUC" (column a) is 500 AU or less, enter the "Total proposed AUC" (column b) in the "New AU" (column c).

In calculating the AUC of a confinement feeding operation, you must include the AUC of all confinement buildings which are part of the confinement feeding operation, unless a confinement building has been abandoned. A confinement feeding operation structure¹ is abandoned if the confinement feeding operation structure¹ has been razed, removed from the site of a confinement feeding operation, filled in with earth, or converted to uses other than a confinement feeding operation structure¹ so that it cannot be used as a confinement feeding operation structure¹ without significant reconstruction. Therefore, in Table 1, enter the animal unit capacity of all the confinement buildings, including those that are from an "adjacent" operation located within 2,500 feet. For more information, contact the AFO Program at (712) 262-4177.

Table 1. Animal Unit Capacity (AUC): (No. HEAD) x (FACTOR) = AUC

Animal Species	a) Existing AUC (Before permit)			b) Total Proposed AUC (After permit)		
	(No. Head)	x (Factor)	= AUC	(No. Head)	x (Factor)	= AUC
laughter or feeder cattle		1.0			1.0	
Immature dairy cattle		1.0			1.0	
Mature dairy cattle		1.4			1.4	
Gestating sows		0.4			0.4	
Farrowing sows & litter		0.4			0.4	
Boars		0.4			0.4	
Gilts		0.4			0.4	
Finished (Market) hogs	0	0.4	0	5000	0.4	2000
Nursery pigs 15 lbs to 55 lbs		0.1			0.1	
Sheep and lambs		0.1			0.1	
Goats		0.1			0.1	
Horses		2.0			2.0	
Turkeys 7 lbs or more		0.018			0.018	
Turkeys less than 7 lbs		0.0085			0.0085	
Broiler/Layer chickens 3 lbs or more		0.01			0.01	
Broiler/Layer chickens less than 3 lbs		0.0025			0.0025	
Ducks		0.04			0.04	
Fish 25 grams or more		0.001			0.001	
Fish less than 25 grams		0.00006			0.00006	
TOTALS:			a) Existing AUC: 0			b) Total proposed AUC: 2000
c) New AU = b) - a): 2000						

Note: If the "Existing AUC" (column a) is 500 AU or less, enter the "Total proposed AUC" (column b) in the "New AU" (column c)

(This is the AUC of the operation)

B) Calculating AWC - Only for operations first constructed prior to March 1, 2003

The AWC is needed for an operation that was first constructed prior to March 1, 2003, to determine some of the minimum separation distance requirements for construction or expansion.

The AWC is the product of multiplying the maximum number of animals that you would ever confine at any one time by their average weight (lbs) during the production cycle. Then add the AWC if more than one animal species is present (examples on how to determine the AWC are provided in 567 IAC 65.1(455B).)

If the operation was first constructed prior to March 1, 2003, you must complete all applicable columns in Table 2:

Table 2. Animal Weight Capacity (AWC): (No. head) * (Avg. weight, lbs) = AWC, lbs

Animal Species	a) Existing AWC (Before Permit)			b) Proposed AWC (After permit)		
	(No. head) x	avg weight	= AWC	(No. head) x	avg weight	= AWC
Slaughter or feeder cattle						
Immature dairy cattle						
Mature dairy cattle						
Gestating sows						
Farrowing sows & litter						
Boars						
Gilts						
Finished (Market) hogs						
Nursery pigs 15 lbs to 55 lbs						
Sheep and lambs						
Goats						
Horses						
Turkeys 7lbs or more						
Turkeys less than 7 lbs						
Broiler/Layer chickens 3 lbs or more						
Broiler/Layer chickens less than 3 lbs						
Ducks						
Fish 25 grams or more						
Fish less than 25 grams						
TOTALS:			a) Existing AWC: <input type="text"/>			b) Total proposed AWC: <input type="text"/>
c) New AWC = b) - a): <input type="text"/>						

(This is the AWC of the operation)

ITEM 5 – SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS Checklists No. 1 or 2 (pages 10-15) describe the submittal requirements, which are based on the type of confinement feeding operation structure¹ and AUC proposed. To determine which checklist to use, choose the option that best describes your confinement feeding operation:

- A) **Formed manure storage structures²:** The proposed confinement feeding operation structure¹ will be or will use a formed manure storage structure². Check one of the following boxes:
- A swine farrowing and gestating operation with an AUC of 1,250 AU or more. Use Submittal Checklist No. 2 (page 13).
 - A swine farrow-to-finish operation with an AUC of 2,750 AU or more. Use Submittal Checklist No. 2 (page 13).
 - A cattle confinement feeding operation (including dairies) with an AUC of 4,000 AU or more. Use Submittal Checklist No. 2 (page 13).
 - Other confinement feeding operations with an AUC of 3,000 AU or more. Use Submittal Checklist No. 2 (page 13).
 - None of the above. Use Submittal Checklist No. 1 (page 10).

If any of boxes 1 to 4 are checked, the operation meets the threshold requirements for an engineer⁴ and a Professional Engineer (PE), licensed in Iowa, is required. For these cases, use Submittal Checklist No. 2 (page 13).

If you checked box 5, your operation is below threshold requirements for an engineer⁴ and a Professional Engineer (PE) is not required. Use Submittal Checklist No. 1 (page 10).

- B) **Unformed manure storage structure³:** The proposed confinement feeding operation structure¹, will be or will use an unformed manure storage structure³ or an egg washwater storage structure. A Professional Engineer (PE) licensed in Iowa must design and sign the engineering documents for any size of operation. Use Submittal Checklist No. 2 (page 13) and Addendum "A" (page 16).

ITEM 6- UTILIZING RURAL WATER SYSTEM FOR WATER SUPPLY

- The proposed facility will utilize rural water and the providing rural water system has been notified and is aware of the proposed increase in water use.

ITEM 7 – SIGNATURE:

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application is complete and accurate.

Signature of Applicant(s):

Crow Iowa, LLC.
By: Piker Krause Member

Date:

8/20/19

MAILING INSTRUCTIONS:

To expedite the application process, follow the submittal requirements explained in Checklist No. 1 or 2 (pages 10 to 16), whichever applies. Page 1 of this form should be the first page of the package. Mail all documents and fees to:

**Iowa DNR
AFO Program
1900 N Grand Ave
Gateway North, Ste E17
Spencer, IA 51301**

(Note: Incomplete applications will be returned to the sender.)

Questions

Questions about construction permit requirements or regarding this form should be directed to an engineer of the animal feeding operations (AFO) Program at (712) 262-4177. To contact the appropriate DNR Field Office, go to <http://www.iowadnr.gov/fieldoffice>.

⁴ Threshold requirements for an engineer apply to the construction of a formed manure storage structure². Operations that meet or exceed the threshold requirements for an engineer are required to submit engineering documents signed by a professional engineer licensed in the state of Iowa. Please refer to Checklist No. 2 (pages 13-15).

ITEM 8

Interested Parties Form
Confinement Feeding Operation

Interest means ownership of a confinement feeding operation as a sole proprietor or a 10 percent or more ownership interest held by a person in a confinement feeding operation as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary or other equity interest holder. Ownership interest is an interest when it is held either directly or indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please list all persons (including corporations, partnerships, etc.) who have an interest in any part of the confinement feeding operation covered by this permit application.

Full Name	Address	City/State	Zip
Grow Iowa, LLC	16922 Co Rd S27	Alden, IA	50006

For each name above, please list below all other confinement feeding operations in Iowa in which that person has an interest. Check box "None", below, if there are no other confinement feeding operations in Iowa in which the above listed person(s) has or have an interest.

Operation Name	Location (¼ ¼, ¼, Section, Tier, Range, Township, County)	City
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	[There are no other confinements in Iowa in which the above listed person(s) has or have an interest].	

I hereby certify that the information provided on this form is complete and accurate.

Signature of Applicant(s): Grow Iowa, LLC. Date: 8/20/19
By: Parker Krause

ITEM 9

**Manure Storage Indemnity Fee Form
for Construction Permits**

CASHIER'S USE ONLY
0474-542-474A-0431
Facility ID #
County

Credit fees to: Grow Iowa, LLC

Name of operation: Corner Pork

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Use the 'Total Proposed AUC' from column b), Table 1 (page 4), to select the appropriate fee line in the table below. The 'Total Proposed AUC' is the AUC of the operation.
 - 2) Select the animal specie and row number (see examples). Enter the 'New AU' from column c), Table 1 (page 4). The 'New AU' is the number of AU to be added to an existing operation or being proposed with a new operation. **Note:** If the "Existing AUC" (column a) is 500 AU or less, enter the "Total proposed AUC" (column b) in "New AU" (column c).
 - 3) Multiply the 'New AU' by the appropriate 'Fee per AU'. The resulting number is the indemnity fee due.
- **Example 1:** An existing swine operation is expanding from an 'Existing AUC' of 1,000 AU to a 'Total Proposed AUC' of 1,800 AU, and has previously paid an indemnity fee for the existing 1,000 AU. Calculate the indemnity fee as follows: The 'Total Proposed AUC' is between 1,000 AU and 3,000 AU; the animal specie is other than poultry; enter 800 AU in the 'New AU' column, row 4, and multiply it by \$ 0.15:

$$(800 \text{ AU}) \times (\$ 0.15 \text{ per AU}) = \$ 120.00$$
 - **Example 2:** An existing poultry operation is expanding from an 'Existing AUC' of 250 AU to a 'Total Proposed AUC' of 2,000 AU and has not paid the indemnity fee for animals housed in the existing buildings. Calculate the indemnity fee as follows: The 'Total Proposed AUC' is between 1,000 AU and 3,000 AU; the animal specie is poultry and the indemnity fee has not previously been paid, enter 2,000 AU in the 'New AU' column on row 3, and multiply it by \$0.06:

$$(2,000 \text{ AU}) \times (\$ 0.06 \text{ per AU}) = \$ 120.00$$
 - **Example 3:** If you are proposing a new swine confinement feeding operation with a 'Total Proposed AUC' of 3,500 AU, enter 3,500 AU in the 'New AU' column, row 6 and multiply it by \$ 0.20:

$$(3,500 \text{ AU}) \times (\$ 0.20 \text{ per AU}) = \$ 700.00$$
 - **Example 4:** If you are applying for a construction permit but you are not increasing the AUC of the operation, and has previously paid the applicable indemnity for the animals housed in the existing buildings, there is no indemnity fee due (\$ 0.00). If no indemnity fee is due, do not submit this page.

Indemnity Fee Table:

Total Proposed AUC (After Permit (from column B, Table 1))	Row	Animal species	New AU (from column C Table 1)	x	Fee per AU	Indemnity Fee
Less than 1,000 AU	1	Poultry		x	\$ 0.04 =	
	2	Other		x	\$ 0.10 =	
1,000 AU or more to less than 3,000 AU	3	Poultry		x	\$ 0.06 =	
	4	Other	2000	x	\$ 0.15 =	300
3,000 AU or more	5	Poultry		x	\$ 0.08 =	
	6	Other		x	\$ 0.20 =	

ITEM 9 (Cont.)

Filing Fees Form
for Construction Permits

CASHIER'S USE ONLY
0473-542-473A-0431
0474-542-474A-0431
Facility ID #
County

Credit fees to: Grow Iowa, LLC

Name of operation: Corner Pork

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. If the operation is applying for a construction permit enclose a payment for the following:
 - Construction application fee \$250.00.
(Note: This fee is non-refundable)
2. A manure management plan must be submitted with a filing fee.
 - Manure management plan filing fee \$250.00
(Note: This fee is non-refundable)
3. If this is a change in ownership then indemnity fees must also be paid on the current (existing) total AUC at the appropriate rate on page 7.
 - Indemnity fee due to ownership change \$ _____
4. Total filing fees: Add the fees paid in items 1, 2 and 3 (above): \$ 500

SUMMARY:	
- Manure Storage Indemnity Fee (see previous page) to be deposited in the Manure Storage Indemnity Fee Fund (474)	\$ <u>300</u>
- Total filing fees (see item 4 on this page) to be deposited in the Animal Agriculture Compliance Fund (473)	\$ <u>500.00</u>
TOTAL DUE:	\$ <u>800.00</u>

Make check payable to: Iowa Department of Natural Resources or Iowa DNR; and send it along with the construction application documents (See Submittal Checklist No. 1 or 2, pages 10-15.) Note: Do not send this fee to the county.

ITEM 10

**COUNTY VERIFICATION RECEIPT
OF DNR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT APPLICATION**

This form provides proof that the County Board of Supervisors has been provided with a complete copy of the construction permit application documents (everything except the fees) for the confinement feeding operation or a complete MMP has been provided to the County because manure will be applied in that county:

Applicant: Grow Iowa, LLC Telephone: 641-456-8477

Name of operation: Corner Pork

Location: SW SE 27 T89N R22W Alden Hardin
(¼ ¼) (¼) (Section) (Tier & Range) (Name of Township) (County)

Documents being submitted to the county:

- Construction permit application form: submit items 1 to 9 (see Submittal Checklist No. 1 or 2)
- Attachment 1 - Aerial photos: Must clearly show the location of the proposed confinement feeding operation structure¹ and that all the separation distances are met, including those claimed for points in the master matrix (if applicable).
- Attachment 2 - Statement of design certification, submit any of the following (see Checklist No. 1 or 2):
 - Construction Design Statement form
 - Professional Engineer (PE) Design Certification form
 - Engineering report, construction plans and technical specifications
 - In addition, if proposing an unformed manure storage structure³ or an egg washwater storage structure submit documentation required in Addendum "A" of this construction application form.
- Attachment 3 - Manure management plan (MMP).
- Attachment 4 - Master Matrix (if required). You must include supporting documents (see Checklist No. 1 or 2)

THIS SECTION IS RESERVED FOR THE COUNTY

As soon as DNR receives a construction permit application, the DNR will fax your County Auditor a "Courtesy reminder letter" explaining what actions your County Board of Supervisors must complete and the deadlines.

Public Notice is required for all construction permit applications, including those applications not required to be evaluated with the master matrix and applications in counties not participating in the Master matrix.

Counties participating in the master matrix: the county's master matrix evaluation and county's recommendation is required for the following cases:

- A new confinement feeding operation that is applying for a construction permit
- An existing confinement feeding operation that was first constructed on or after April 1, 2002 that is applying for a construction permit.
- An existing confinement feeding operation that was first constructed prior to April 1, 2002 that is applying for a construction permit with an animal unit capacity (AUC) is 1,667 animal units (AU) or more.

I have read and acknowledge the county's duty with this construction permit application, as specified in 567 IAC 65.10 and Iowa Code 459.304. On behalf of the Board of Supervisors for:

COUNTY: Hardin
 NAME: Mindy McLeeland
 TITLE: Clerk
(Member of the County Board of Supervisors or its designated official/employee)

Date: 8-21-, 20 19

FILED
 AUG 21 2019
 HARDIN COUNTY AUDITOR

If you do not receive the courtesy reminder letter within a reasonable time, or if you have any questions, please contact the animal feeding operations (AFO) Program at (712) 262-4177 or visit www.iowaDNR.gov



Construction Design Statement (CDS)

Instructions:

1. This form is for new or expanding confinement feeding operations with an AUC¹ of more than 500 AU, not required to have a professional engineer (PE)², that are proposing to construct a formed manure storage structure³.
2. Complete and submit Sections 1, 2 and 3 (pages 1 to 6).
3. Complete and submit Section 4 (page 6) only if you are applying for a construction permit and are constructing three or more confinement feeding operation structures⁴.
4. Mail only pages 1 to 6, as instructed on page 6 and 7. Do not mail the remainder of this form.
5. If the site-specific design is sealed by a PE², do not use this CDS instead use DNR Form 542-8122.

Section 1 - Information about the proposed formed manure storage structure³(s)

A) Information about the operation:

Name of operation: Corner Pork Facility ID No.: N/A

Location: SW SE 27 T89N R22W Alden Hardin
(¼ ¼) (¼) (Section) (Tier & Range) (Name of Township) (County)

B) Description of the proposed formed manure storage structure³. Include dimensions (length, width, or diameter, depth). Indicate if it is aboveground or belowground; covered or uncovered, made of concrete or steel, address location of pit fans, if applicable, and address water line entry into buildings. If necessary attach more pages:

Two 71' 2" x 277' x 8' deep, below ground, covered, formed concrete manure storage tanks will be built.

No water lines will enter through the concrete manure storage or floors and all pit fans will be mounted on top of concrete pump outs.

C) Utilizing Rural Water System for Water Supply

The proposed facility will utilize rural water and the providing rural water system has been notified and is aware of the proposed increase in water use.

D) **Aerial photos:** Aerial photos must be submitted that clearly show the location of all existing and proposed confinement feeding operation structures and show at least a one-mile radius around the structures. The photos must either show roads on the north and south or east and west sides of a section (so that a mile distance is apparent), or include a distance scale.

The photo(s) must show that the proposed structures comply with all statutory minimum required separation distances to the objects listed below:

- Residences (not owned by the permit applicant), churches, businesses, schools, public use areas
- Water wells (depends on type)
- Major water sources, wellhead or cistern of an agricultural drainage well or known sinkholes
- Water sources (other than major water sources) and surface intakes of an agricultural drainage well
- Designated wetlands
- Road right-of-way

The separation distance to each of the above objects must be noted with a straight line between the proposed structure(s) and the object. If any of the above objects is not located within one mile from the proposed structures, note the fact on the photo(s) or use additional pages. (Example: "No agricultural drainage wells within one mile.")

All separation distances that are not clearly in excess of the required minimum separation distance must be measured according to 567 IAC 65.11(9) using standard survey methods. Go to the DNR fact sheet page at <http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Land-Quality/Animal-Feeding-Operations/AFO-Resources/AFO-Factsheets> and select DNR fact sheet "Distance Requirements for Construction" to find the required separation distances. Or, go directly to: <http://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/forms/5421420.pdf>. An example aerial photo can be found on pages 18 to 19 of the AFO Construction Permit Application (DNR Form 542-1428). Or, go directly to: http://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/afo/fs_iemap.pdf.

¹ To determine the AUC see the 'Manure Storage Indemnity Fee' (Form 542-4021) or the 'Construction Permit Application' (Form 542-1428), or visit <http://www.iowadnr.gov>

² PE is a professional engineer licensed in the state of Iowa or a NRCS-Engineer working for the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

³ Formed manure storage structure means a covered or uncovered concrete or steel tank, including concrete pits below the floor.

⁴ Confinement feeding operation structure = A confinement building, a formed or unformed manure storage structure, or an egg washwater storage structure.

Note: If a master matrix is required, the photos must also show that the additional separation distances required for any points claimed in matrix criteria one through ten will be met for the objects listed above. Note the additional separation distance by drawing a straight line between the proposed structures and the matrix item.

- J) **Karst Determination:** Go to DNR AFO Siting Atlas at <http://programs.iowadnr.gov/maps/afo/>. Search for your site by either scrolling into your location or entering an address or legal description in the bottom search bar. Left click on the location of your proposed structure. Make sure the karst layer box is checked on the map layers. If you cannot access the map, or if you have questions about this issue, contact the AFO Engineer at 712-262-4177. Check one of the following:
- The site is not in karst or potential karst. Print and enclose the map with the name and location of the site clearly marked.
 - The Siting Atlas has indicated that the site is in karst. The upgraded concrete standards of 567 IAC 65.15(14)"c" must be used. Complete and sign Section 3.H (page 5).
- F) **Alluvial Soils Determination:** Go to the AFO Siting Atlas as described above. Make sure the alluvial box is checked on the map layers. If you cannot access the map, or if you have questions about this issue, contact DNR Flood Plain at 866-849-0321. Check one of the following:
- The site is not in alluvial soils. Print and enclose the map with the name and location of the site clearly marked.
 - If the site is in alluvial soils contact DNR Flood Plain at 866-849-0321. You will be required to submit a petition for a declaratory order if less than 1000 AU or request a flood plain determination if 1000 AU or greater. After receiving Flood Plain determination, submit one of the following:
 - Include correspondence from the DNR showing the site is not in 100-year flood plain or does not require a Flood Plain permit.
 - Include copy of the Flood Plain permit if a Flood Plain permit is required.

Section 2 - Manure management plan:

- An original manure management plan (MMP) is enclosed with this form, even if a MMP was previously filed.

Parker Krause Grow Iowa, LLC 8/20/18
 Owner's Name (print) Owner's Signature Date

Section 3 - Construction design standards: The person responsible for constructing the formed manure storage structure(s)³ must complete Section 3.

- A) **Liquid and semi-liquid manure:** The proposed formed manure storage structure³ will be (check one):
- A.1 A non-circular concrete tank, belowground, with walls laterally braced or below the building concrete pit designed according to 567 IAC Chapter 65, Appendix D.
 - A.2 A non-circular concrete tank, belowground, walls designed according to MidWest Plan Service (MWPS), publication MWPS-36. Include design calculations.
 - A.3 A circular concrete tank, walls designed according to MidWest Plan Service (MWPS), publication MWPS TR-9. Include design calculations.
 - A.4 Will be made of steel, constructed aboveground according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- B) **Dry manure:** The proposed formed manure storage structure³ will be (check one):
- B.1 An aboveground concrete tank, with walls designed according to MWPS-36. Include design calculations.
 - B.2 Will be made of steel, constructed aboveground according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - B.3 Will be a belowground or partially belowground concrete tank, with walls laterally braced designed according to 567 IAC Chapter 65, Appendix D or MWPS-36. Include design calculations.
- C) **Details of the proposed design:** Submit an additional completed copy of this page 3 for each formed manure storage structure³ that have different dimensions. Complete all of the following information:

Number of buildings: two Building name: swine finisher

Dimensions of proposed formed manure storage structure³

	Length	Width	Height or depth	Wall thickness	Diameter (circular tanks only)
Feet	277	71	8	0	N/A
Inches		2		8	N/A

To determine the appropriate vertical steel in walls, first check one of the following boxes (must check one):

- a. To use Tables D-1 and D-2 (on pages 7-8), backfilling of walls shall be performed with gravel, sand, silt, and clay mixtures (less than 50 percent fines), with coarse sand with silt or clay (less than 50 percent fines), or cleaner granular material (see page 9 for the unified soils classification). You will need to submit a copy of a USDA soil survey map with the proposed location of the formed manure storage structures³ clearly marked showing the unified soil classification; or a statement signed by a qualified organization or NRCS staff.
- b. Use Tables D-3 and D-4 (on pages 8-9) if backfilling of walls will be performed with soils that are unknown or with low plasticity silts and clays with some sand or gravel (50 percent or more fines); or fine sands with silt or clay (less than 50 percent fines); or low to medium plasticity silts and clays with little sand or gravel (50 percent or more fines); or high plasticity silts and clays (see page 9 for unified soils classification). You must use Tables D-3 and D-4 if you do not submit the soils information requested in box "a", above.

Maximum spacing of steel, in inches

Description of reinforcing steel in walls	Proposed vertical steel in walls [see boxes "a" and "b", above]				Proposed horizontal steel in walls (use Table D-5)
	Walls where vehicles are <u>not</u> allowed within 5 feet (use Table D-1) ^a	All walls with pumpout ports and walls where vehicles are allowed within 5 feet (use Table D-2) ^a	Walls where vehicles are <u>not</u> allowed within 5 feet (use Table D-3) ^b	All walls with pumpout ports and walls where vehicles are allowed within 5 feet (use Table D-4) ^b	
Grade 40, No. 4					
Grade 40, No. 5					
Grade 60, No. 4			10	9	12
Grade 60, No. 5					

D) Aboveground tanks or partially aboveground tanks: Liquid and semi-liquid manure (check the following box):

- If the proposed tank is to be constructed **aboveground or partially aboveground** and will have an external outlet or inlet below the liquid level, the tank will also be constructed according to the 567 IAC 65.15(20).

) Steel Tanks: Certification that the tank will be constructed according to the tank manufacturer's specifications:

Name of tank manufacturer company: _____
 Address: _____
 Telephone: _____ Fax _____

F) Additional construction design standards:

To determine the additional requirements set forth in 567 IAC 65.15(14) that would apply to the proposed formed manure storage structure³, check any of the following 3 boxes based on the information entered on Sections 3.A or 3.B (page 2):

- If you checked boxes A.1, A.2, A.3 or B.3 (on page 2) all of the following 15 additional requirements apply. Complete the numbered items 1 to 15 (below).
- If you checked box B.1 (on page 2), only the requirements of numbered items 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 apply and need to check those boxes (below).
- If you checked boxes A.4 or B.2 (on page 2) and the steel tank will have a concrete floor, only the requirements of numbered items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, apply and need to check those boxes (below).

Additional Requirements that will be followed during construction of the formed manure storage structure(s)³:

1. Site preparation (check the following box):
 - The finished subgrade of a formed manure storage structure shall be graded and compacted to provide a uniform and level base and shall be free of vegetation, manure and debris. For the purpose of this subrule, "uniform" means a finished subgrade with similar soils.
2. Groundwater separation requirements (check one of the following boxes):
 - When the groundwater table, as determined in 65.15(7)"c," is above the bottom of the formed structure, a drain tile shall be installed along the footings to artificially lower the groundwater table pursuant to 65.15(7)"b"(2). The drain tile shall be placed within 3 feet of the footings as indicated in Appendix D, Figure D-1, at the end of this chapter and shall be covered with a minimum of 2 inches of gravel, granular material, fabric or a combination of these materials to prevent plugging the drain tile. A device to allow monitoring of the water in the drainage tile lines installed to lower the groundwater table and a device to allow shutoff of the drainage tile lines shall be installed if the drainage tile lines do not have a surface outlet accessible on the property where the formed manure storage structure is located.

- In lieu of the drain tile, a certification signed by a PE², a groundwater professional certified pursuant to 567 Chapter 134, or a qualified staff from NRCS, is being submitted indicating that the groundwater elevation, according to 65.15(7)"c", is below the bottom of the formed structure.
3. Minimum as-placed concrete compressive strength (check the following box):
- All concrete shall have the following minimum as-placed compressive strengths and shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard ASTM C 94: 4,000 pounds per square inch (psi) for walls, floors, beams, columns and pumpouts and 3,000 psi for the footings. The average concrete strength by testing shall not be below design strength. No single test result shall be more than 500 psi less than the minimum compressive strength.
4. Cement and aggregates specifications (check the following box):
- Cementitious materials shall consist of Portland cement conforming to ASTM C 150. Aggregates shall conform to ASTM C 33. Blended cements in conformance with ASTM C 595 are allowed only for concrete placed between March 15 and October 15. Portland-pozzolan cement or Portland blast furnace slag blended cements shall contain at least 75 percent, by mass, of Portland cement.
5. Concrete consolidation and vibration requirements (check the following box):
- All concrete placed for walls shall be consolidated or vibrated, by manual or mechanical means, or a combination, in a manner which meets ACI 309.
6. Minimum rebar specifications: (check the following box):
- All rebar used shall be a minimum of grade 40 steel. All rebar, with the exception of rebar dowels connecting the walls to the floor or footings, shall be secured and tied in place prior to the placing of concrete.
7. Wall reinforcement placement specifications (check the following box):
- All wall reinforcement shall be placed so as to have a rebar cover of 2 inches from the inside face of the wall for a belowground manure storage structure. Vertical wall reinforcement should be placed closest to the inside face. Rebar placement shall not exceed tolerances specified in ACI 318.
8. Minimum floor specifications. Complete part a) and b):
- a) Floor thickness requirements (check the following box):
- The floor slab shall be a minimum of 5 inches thick. Nondestructive methods to verify the floor slab thickness may be required by the department. The results shall indicate that at least 95 percent of the floor slab area meets the minimum required thickness. In no case shall the floor slab thickness be less than 4½ inches.
- b) The floor slab reinforcement shall be located in the middle of the thickness of the floor slab (check one of the following boxes):
- Formed manure storage structures with a depth of 4 feet or more shall have primary reinforcement consisting of a minimum of #4 rebar placed a maximum of 18 inches on center in each direction placed in a single mat.
- Formed manure storage structure with a depth less than 4 feet shall have shrinkage reinforcement consisting of a minimum of 6 × 6-W1.4 × W1.4 welded wire fabric.
9. Minimum footing specifications (check the following box):
- The footing or the area where the floor comes in contact with the walls and columns shall have a thickness equal to the wall thickness, but in no case be less than 8 inches, and the width shall be at least twice the thickness of the footing. All exterior walls shall have footings below the frostline. Tolerances shall not exceed ½ inch of the minimum footing dimensions.
10. Requirement to connect walls to footings (check one of the following boxes):
- The vertical steel of all walls shall be extended into the footing, and be bent at 90°, OR
- A separate dowel shall be installed as a #4 rebar that is bent at 90° with at least 20 inches of rebar in the wall and extended into the footing within 3 inches of the bottom of the footing and extended at least 3 inches horizontally, as indicated in Appendix D, Figure D-1 (page 10). Dowel spacing (bend or extended) shall be the same as the spacing for the vertical rebar.
- As an alternative to the 90° bend, the dowel may be extended at least 12 inches into the footing, with a minimum concrete cover of 3 inches at the bottom, as indicated in Appendix D, Figure D-1 (page 10). Dowel spacing (bend or extended) shall be the same as the spacing for the vertical rebar.
- In lieu of dowels, mechanical means or alternate methods may be used as anchorage of interior walls to footings. Please submit structural calculations and details of this proposal.
11. Concrete forms specifications (check the following box):
- All walls shall be formed with rigid forming systems and shall not be earth-formed. Form ties shall be non-removable.

12. Curing of concrete requirements (check the following box):

- All concrete shall be cured for at least seven days after placing, in a manner which meets ACI 308, by maintaining adequate moisture or preventing evaporation. Proper curing shall be done by ponding, spraying or fogging water; or by using a curing compound that meets ASTM C 309; or by using wet burlap, plastic sheets or similar materials.

13. Construction joints and waterstops specifications (check the following box):

- All construction joints in exterior walls shall be constructed to prevent discontinuity of steel and have properly spliced rebar placed through the joint. Waterstops shall be installed in all areas where fresh concrete will meet hardened concrete as indicated in Appendix D, Figures D-1 and D-2, at the end of this chapter. The waterstops shall be made of plastic, rolled bentonite or similar materials approved by the department.

14. Backfilling of walls specifications (check the following box):

- Backfilling of the walls shall not start until the floor slats or permanent bracing have been installed. Backfilling shall be performed with material free of vegetation, large rocks or debris.

15. Additional design requirements (check the following box, if applicable):

- A formed manure storage structure with a depth greater than 12 feet shall be designed by a PE or an NRCS engineer.

G) Construction Certification: The person responsible for constructing the formed manure storage structure³ must sign this page. Any change(s) to the specifications of the formed manure storage structure must be first approved by DNR:

"I hereby certify that I have read and understand the minimum design and construction standards of Iowa Code chapter 459, Subchapter III, and the 567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 65.15(14) "Minimum concrete standards" or 567 IAC 65 (if other than concrete)." The proposed formed manure storage structure(s)³ at the operation:

Name of operation: Lorner Pork County: Hardin

Owner's name: Grow Iowa, LLC

will be constructed in accordance with these minimum requirements. Included with this certification are:

- Page 3, for each formed manure storage structure³ that have different dimensions
- Pages 4 to 6 (applicable sections)
- Other documents (specify): _____

Brent V. Rastetter
(Print name)

[Signature]
(Signature)

(Date)

Quality Ag, Inc.
(Company)

15481 Hwy D20, Aiden, IA 50006
(Address)

515-859-7824, ext. 11
(Phone No.)

(See page 6 for mailing instructions)

H) Upgraded Concrete Standards Certification: If the site is in karst according to Section 1.D (page 2) the person responsible for constructing the formed manure storage structure must also complete this section:

567 IAC 65.15(14)"c". Karst terrain - upgraded standards. If the site of the proposed formed manure storage structure is located in an area that exhibits karst terrain or an area that drains into a known sinkhole, the minimum concrete standards set forth in 65.15(14)"a" or "b" shall apply. In addition, the following requirements apply to all formed manure storage structures that store nondry or dry manure (check all of the following boxes):

- (1) A minimum 5-foot vertical separation distance between the bottom of a formed manure storage structure and limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock is required if the formed manure storage structure is not designed by a PE or an NRCS engineer. (The 5-foot separation must be a continuous profile of low permeability soil directly beneath the bottom of the formed manure storage structure.
- (2) If the vertical separation distance between the bottom of the proposed formed manure storage structure and limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock is less than 5 feet, the structure shall be designed and sealed by a PE or an NRCS engineer who certifies the structural integrity of the structure. A 2-foot-thick layer of compacted clay soil shall be constructed underneath the floor of the formed manure storage structure. However, it is recommended that any formed manure storage structure be constructed aboveground if the vertical separation distance between the bottom of the structure and the limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock is less than 5 feet.
- (3) In addition, in an area that exhibits karst terrain or an area that drains into a known sinkhole, a PE, an NRCS engineer or a qualified organization shall submit a soil exploration study based on the results from soil borings or test pits to determine the vertical separation between the bottom of the formed structure and limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock. A minimum of two soil borings, equally spaced within each formed structure, or two test pits outside of each formed

Site 2; 19 (0.98 ac.)



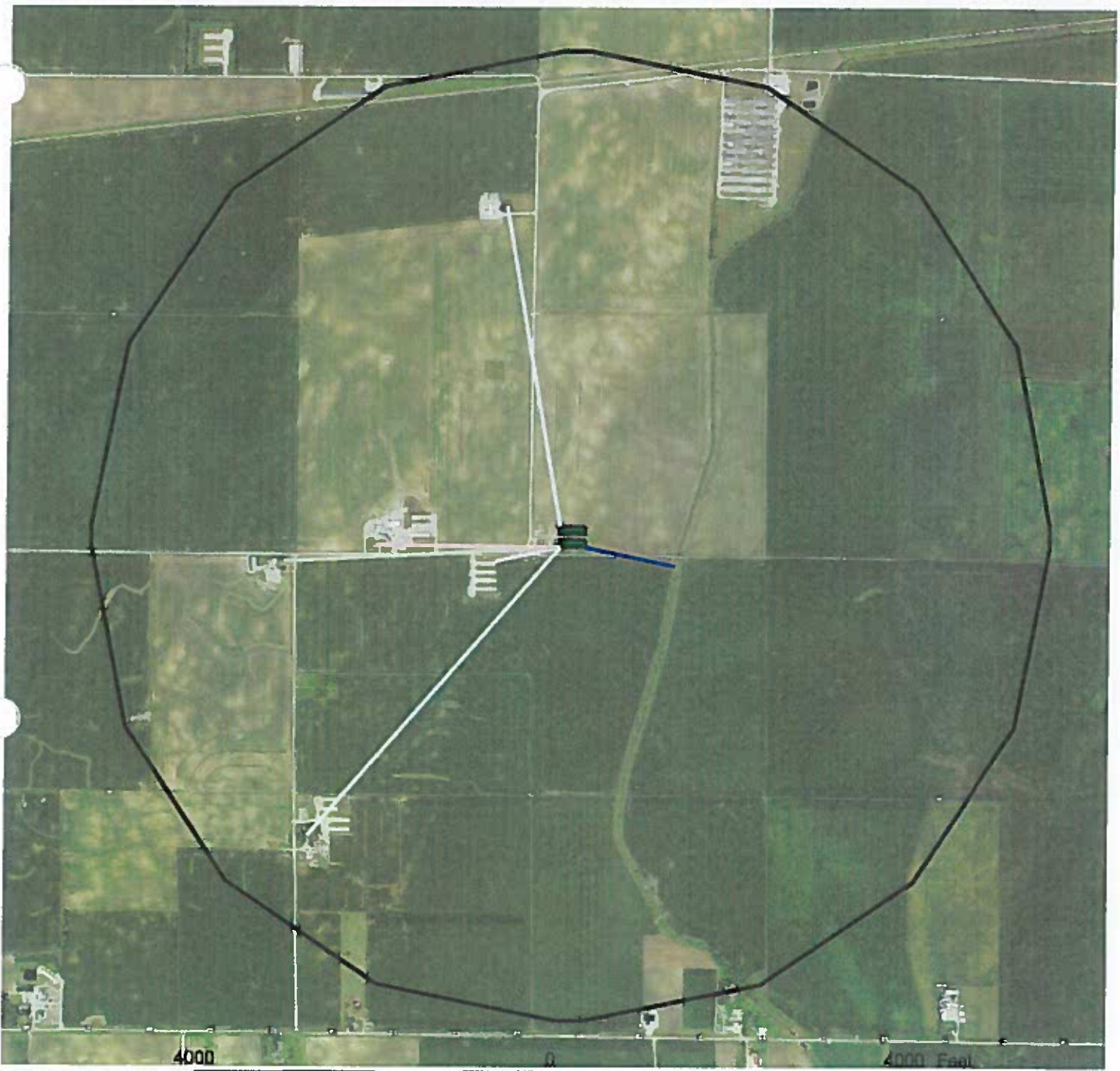
- No Public Use Within 4001'
- No Educational, Religious, or Commercial Enterprises within 3376'
- No Ag Drainage Well, Known Sinkhole, or Major Water within 3501'
- No Well within 101'
- No HQ, HQR, or PWA within 2001'

Date: May 23, 2019
 Field Name: Site 2; 19
 Location: Hardin Co., Iowa, U.S.
 Section 27, T89N, R22W
 Farm Name: Horse Corner Site
 Client Name: P-Index
 Total Acres: 0.98
 Field Boundary Start Location:
 Latitude: 42.48627098
 Longitude: -93.42912925










- 500 Ft Water Buffer
- Existing Well
- Drive Dimensions
 - 146.698
 - 293.117
- Drive
- Distance To Well
 - 174.008
 - 202.342
- Distance Between Barns
 - 75.035
 - Distance To Row
 - 314.994
 - Distance To Fence
 - 40.114
 - 64.259
 - 64.35
 - (0.9ac.) Field Boundary



Site 2; 19 (0.98 ac.)



- No Public Use Within 4001'
- No Educational, Religious, or Commercial Enterprises within 3376'
- No Ag Drainage Well, Known Sinkhole, or Major Water within 3501'
- No Well within 101'
- No HQ, HQR, or PWA within 2001'

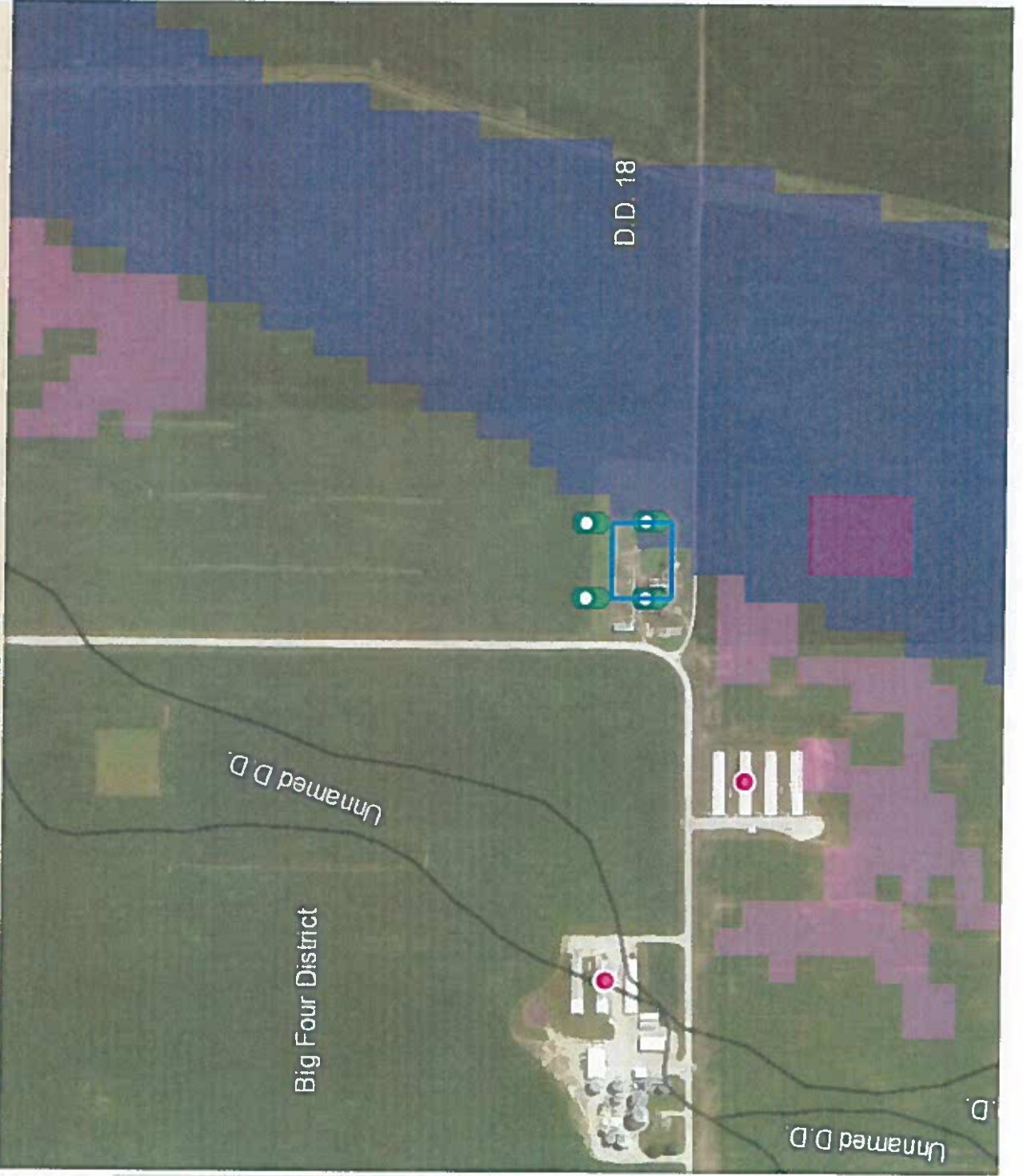
-  1 Mile
-  Distance To Residence
- 2059.998
-  3116.236
-  3621.514
-  4281.905
-  Distance To Closest CAFO
- 747.934
-  Distance To Water
-  1045.413
-  (0.9ac.) Field Boundary

Date: May 23, 2019
 Field Name: Site 2; 19
 Location: Hardin Co., Iowa, U.S.
 Section 27, T89N, R22W
 Farm Name: Horse Corner Site
 Client Name: P-Index
 Total Acres: 0.98
 Field Boundary Start Location:
 Latitude: 42.48627098
 Longitude: -93.42912925



Map layers Legend

- AFO Siting Data
- Sinkholes
- Ag Drainage Well
- Wells
- Animal Feeding Operation
 - Active, Confined/Open
 - Active, Confinement
 - Active, Open Feedlot
 - Inactive
- Public Drainage Infrastructure
 - Ditch
 - Tile
- Drainage Districts
- High Qty Wtr Resource (Rivers)
- High Qty Wtr Resource (Waterbodies)
- Major Water Source (Rivers)
- Major Water Source (Lake)
- Surface Water
- Public Land
- Public Land Survey (PLSS)
- Alluvial Soils
 - Alluvial Aquifer
 - Alluvial Soils
- AFO Model/Support Data





Alden, IA, USA



Show search results for Alden, IA, USA

City of Alden
190138

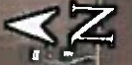
Hardin County
190874

Zone A

600ft

-93.404 42.493 Degrees





E-Ave

1 mi

Hwy D25

D-Ave

CC-Ave

156th St

C-Ave

B-Ave

D25

Google Earth

2018 Google

110th St



Petition for a Flood Plain Determination or Flood Plain Declaratory Order

For confinement feeding operations using formed storage as required by
567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 65.8(3) "d" and "e" and 65.9(4) "b"

The purpose of this petition is to ask the DNR to determine if the proposed location is on a "one hundred year flood plain", as defined in 567 IAC 65.1. "One hundred year flood plain" means the land adjacent to a major water source, if there is at least a 1 percent chance that the land will be inundated in any one year.

An owner must file a petition for a Flood Plain Determination or a Declaratory Order if both of the following apply:

- 1) when planning to build, expand or modify a confinement feeding operation that will be using formed storage; and
- 2) when the proposed location is on alluvial soils or alluvial aquifer as determined by using the AFO Siting Atlas at <http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Land-Quality/Animal-Feeding-Operations/Mapping/Proper-AFO-Siting>.

1. Calculate animal units by using the total number of head proposed after expansion in the chart below. The total proposed head should include any other confinement within 2,500 feet if the combined AU is greater than 1,000.

Animal Type	Confinement Buildings		
	Total No. Head Proposed after Expansion	x Multiplier	= AUC
Cattle (other than mature dairy cows) which includes beef cattle, steers, cow-calf pairs, dairy heifers, veal calves or immature dairy cows		1.0	
Mature dairy cows (milked or dry)		1.4	
Swine, 55 lbs or more	5400	0.4	2160
Swine nursery, 15 to 55 lbs		0.1	
Sheep and goats, including lambs		0.1	
Chicken broilers, 3 lbs or more		0.01	
Chicken broilers, less than 3 lbs		0.0025	
Chicken layers, 3 lbs or more		0.01	
Chicken layers, less than 3 lbs		0.0025	
Turkeys, 7 lbs or more		0.018	
Turkeys, less than 7 lbs		0.0085	
Horses		2.0	

2. My facility will have a total of 2160 animal units (both existing and proposed) and so I am requesting a:

(Please check 1 box)

- Flood Plain Determination (greater than 1,000 AU)
 Flood Plain Declaratory Order (less than 1,000 AU)

3. Include all of the following information:

Horse Corner

N/A

(Name of the facility)

DNR Animal Feeding Operation Facility # (if known)

SW1/4, SE1/4, 27, T89N, R22W, Alden Township, Hardin County

(Legal description of the site: ¼ ¼ Section, Tier, Range, Township Name and County)

2 71'x277' Barns

5000 Head (2,000 AU) of Grow-Finish Hogs

(Dimensions of the proposed structure)

(Type of animals, number of head and animal units (existing and proposed.))

4. Attach the aerial photo from the AFO Siting Atlas with the footprint of the proposed structure(s) clearly marked and the alluvial soils layer shown. Show and label all separate manure storage structures or egg wash water storage structures.

5. List or describe why you think the proposed site is or is not located on the "one hundred year flood plain".

The Site does not flood

6. Indicate whether the owner is currently a party to another proceeding involving the questions at issue and whether, to the owner's knowledge, those questions have been decided by, are pending determination by, or are under investigation by, any governmental entity.

N/A

7. List below the names and addresses of other persons, or a description of any class of persons, known by owner to be affected by, or interested in, the questions presented in the petition.

N/A

8. State whether or not you would like to request a meeting with the DNR Flood Plain Management Program (as provided for by 561 IAC 6.7).

No

9. Name of Owner or Owner's representative: Kent Krause

(by typing or signing your name, you are accepting responsibility for the accuracy of all information provided in this petition.)

10. Return Address- this is where responses will be sent:

Kent Krause

(Print owner's/representative's name)

620 Country Club Rd.

(Street Address)

Iowa Falls, IA 50126

(City, State, Zip Code)

641-648-7300

(Owner's/representative's phone number)

(Owner's/representative's email address)

11. Owner's Name and Address (if different from Item 10):

Parker Krause

(Print owner's name)

16922 Co Rd S27

(Street Address)

Alden, IA 50006

(City, State, Zip Code)

641-456-8477

(Owner's phone number)

(Owner's email address)

Please email the petition to:

Colleen.Conroy@dnr.iowa.gov

Or send the petition by mail to:

Colleen Conroy
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
502 East 9th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034

Drew Abbas

From: Conroy, Colleen <colleen.conroy@dnr.iowa.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 26, 2019 2:46 PM
To: Drew Abbas
Cc: Kent Krause
Subject: (WR 87961) Re: Horse Corner Flood Plain Determination

Tracking Number: 87961

Your application was logged under the tracking number listed above. Please use the assigned tracking number on all future correspondence for this project.

If the total number of Animal Units is less than 1000, your request will be reviewed within 30 days.

If the total number of Animal Units is 1000 or greater, your request will be reviewed in the order it was received.

This correspondence does not constitute approval. When review has been completed a letter or email concerning the Flood Plain determination will be sent.

Thank you,



Colleen Conroy | Administrative Assistant
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
P 515-725-8268 | F 515-725-8202
502 E 9th St, Des Moines IA 50319
www.iowadnr.gov

On Mon, Jul 22, 2019 at 10:47 AM Drew Abbas <dabbas@pinnacleiowa.com> wrote:

Colleen,

I have attached a Flood Plain Determination Petition for a new site in Hardin County.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Drew Abbas

Mapping Specialist

The Pinnacle Group, LLC

620 Country Club Rd

Iowa Falls, IA 50126

Phone 641-648-7300

Fax 641-648-7310

This message originated outside of Pinnacle's email system. Use caution if this message contains attachments, links or requests for information. Verify the sender before opening attachments, clicking links or providing information.

APPENDIX C MASTER MATRIX

Proposed Site Characteristics

The following scoring criteria apply to the site of the proposed confinement feeding operation. Mark one score under each criterion selected by the applicant. The proposed site must obtain a minimum overall score of 440 and a score of 53.38 in the "air" subcategory, a score of 67.75 in the "water" subcategory and a score of 101.13 in the "community impacts" subcategory.

1. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements, from proposed confinement structure to the closest:

- * Residence not owned by the owner of the confinement feeding operation,
- * Hospital,
- * Nursing home, or
- * Licensed or registered child care facility.

2059 - 875 - 184

	Score	Air	Water	Community
250 feet to 500 feet	25	16.25		8.75
501 feet to 750 feet	45	29.25		17.50
751 feet to 1,000 feet	65	42.25		22.75
1,001 feet to 1,250 feet	85	55.25		29.75
1,251 feet or more	100	65.00		35.00

- (A) Refer to the construction permit application package to determine the animal unit capacity (or animal weight capacity if an expansion) of the proposed confinement feeding operation. Then refer to Table 6 of 567--Chapter 65 to determine minimum required separation distances.
- (B) The department will award points only for the single building, of the four listed above, closest to the proposed confinement feeding operation.
- (C) "Licensed child care center" – a facility licensed by the department of human services providing child care or preschool services for seven or more children, except when the facility is registered as a child care home.
- (D) "Registered child development homes" - child care providers certify that they comply with rules adopted by the department of human services. This process is voluntary for providers caring for five or fewer children and mandatory for providers caring for six or more children.
- (E) A full listing of licensed and registered child care facilities is available at county offices of the department of human services.

2. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements, from proposed confinement structure to the closest public use area.

2500 + 1501 = 4001 within 4001'

	Score	Air	Water	Community
250 feet to 500 feet	5	2.00		3.00
501 feet to 750 feet	10	4.00		6.00
751 feet to 1,000 feet	15	6.00		9.00
1,001 feet to 1,250 feet	20	8.00		12.00
1,251 feet to 1,500	25	10.00		15.00
1,501 feet or more	30	12.00		18.00

- (A) Refer to the construction permit application package to determine the animal unit capacity (or animal weight capacity if an expansion) of the proposed confinement feeding operation. Then refer to Table 6 of 567--Chapter 65 to determine minimum required separation distances.
- (B) "Public use area" - a portion of land owned by the United States, the state, or a political subdivision with facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time. Facilities include, but are not limited to, picnic grounds, campgrounds, cemeteries, lodges, shelter houses, playground equipment, lakes as listed in Table 2 of 567--Chapter 65, and swimming beaches. It does not include a highway, road right-of-way, parking areas, recreational trails or other areas where the public passes through, but does not congregate or remain in the area for significant periods of time.

3. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements, from proposed confinement structure to the closest:

- * Educational institution,
- * Religious institution, or
- * Commercial enterprise.

1875 + 1501 = 3376'

	Score	Air	Water	Community
250 feet to 500 feet	5	2.00		3.00
501 feet to 750 feet	10	4.00		6.00
751 feet to 1,000 feet	15	6.00		9.00
1,001 feet to 1,250 feet	20	8.00		12.00
1,251 feet to 1,500	25	10.00		15.00
1,501 feet or more	(30)	12.00		18.00

- (A) Refer to the construction permit application package to determine the animal unit capacity (or animal weight capacity if an expansion) of the proposed confinement feeding operation. Then refer to Table 6 of 567--Chapter 65 to determine minimum required separation distances.
- (B) The department will award points only for the single building, of the three listed above, closest to the proposed confinement feeding operation.
- (C) "Educational institution" - a building in which an organized course of study or training is offered to students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area educational agencies, community colleges, institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of regents, and accredited independent colleges and universities.
- (D) "Religious institution" - a building in which an active congregation is devoted to worship.
- (E) "Commercial enterprise" - a building which is used as a part of a business that manufactures goods, delivers services, or sells goods or services, which is customarily and regularly used by the general public during the entire calendar year and which is connected to electric, water, and sewer systems. A commercial enterprise does not include a farm operation.

4. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirement of 500 feet, from proposed confinement structure to the closest water source.

1045 - 500 = 545

	Score	Air	Water	Community
250 feet to 500 feet	5		5.00	
501 feet to 750 feet	(10)		10.00	
751 feet to 1,000 feet	15		15.00	
1,001 feet to 1,250 feet	20		20.00	
1,251 feet to 1,500	25		25.00	
1,501 feet or more	30		30.00	

"Water source" - a lake, river, reservoir, creek, stream, ditch, or other body of water or channel having definite banks and a bed with water flow, except lakes or ponds without an outlet to which only one landowner is riparian.

5. Separation distance of 300 feet or more from the proposed confinement structure to the nearest thoroughfare.

318'

	Score	Air	Water	Community
300 feet or more	(30)	9.00		21.00

- (A) "Thoroughfare" - a road, street, bridge, or highway open to the public and constructed or maintained by the state or a political subdivision.
- (B) The 300-foot distance includes the 100-foot minimum setback plus additional 200 feet.

6. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements, from proposed confinement structure to the closest critical public area.

2500 + 500' None within 3000'

	Score	Air	Water	Community
500 feet or more	(10)	4.00		6.00

- (A) All critical public areas as defined in 567--65.1(455B), are public use areas, and therefore subject to public use area minimum separation distances.
- (B) Refer to the construction permit application package to determine the animal unit capacity (or animal weight capacity if an expansion) of the proposed confinement feeding operation. Then refer to Table 6 of 567--Chapter 65 to determine minimum required separation distance.

7. Proposed confinement structure is at least two times the minimum required separation distance from all private and public water wells.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Two times the minimum separation distance	30		24.00	6.00

Refer to Table 6 of 567--Chapter 65 for minimum required separation distances to wells.

8. Additional separation distance, above the minimum requirement of 1,000 feet, from proposed confinement structure to the closest:

- * Agricultural drainage well,
- * Known sinkhole, or
- * Major water source.

1000' + 2501' = None with 3501'

	Score	Air	Water	Community
250 feet to 500 feet	5	0.50	2.50	2.00
501 feet to 750 feet	10	1.00	5.00	4.00
751 feet to 1,000 feet	15	1.50	7.50	6.00
1,001 feet to 1,250 feet	20	2.00	10.00	8.00
1,251 feet to 1,500 feet	25	2.50	12.50	10.00
1,501 feet to 1,750 feet	30	3.00	15.00	12.00
1,751 feet to 2,000 feet	35	3.50	17.50	14.00
2,001 feet to 2,250 feet	40	4.00	20.00	16.00
2,251 feet to 2,500 feet	45	4.50	22.50	18.00
2,501 feet or more	50	5.00	25.00	20.00

(A) The department will award points only for the single item, of the three listed above, that is closest to the proposed confinement feeding operation.

(B) "Agricultural drainage wells" - include surface intakes, cisterns and wellheads of agricultural drainage wells.

(C) "Major water source" - a lake, reservoir, river or stream located within the territorial limits of the state, or any marginal river area adjacent to the state which can support a floating vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of a six-month period in one out of ten years, excluding periods of flooding. Major water sources in the state are listed in Tables 1 and 2 in 567--Chapter 65.

9. Distance between the proposed confinement structure and the nearest confinement facility that has a submitted department manure management plan.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Three-quarter of a mile or more (3,960 feet)	25	7.50	7.50	10.00

Confinement facilities include swine, poultry, and dairy and beef cattle.

10. Separation distance from proposed confinement structure to closest:

- * High quality (HQ) waters,
- * High quality resource (HQR) waters, or
- * Protected water areas (PWA)

is at least two times the minimum required separation distance

1000 x 2 = None within 2000'

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Two times the minimum separation distance	30		22.50	7.50

(A) The department will award points only for the single item, of the three listed above, closest to the proposed confinement feeding operation.

(B) HQ waters are identified in 567--Chapter 61.

(C) HQR waters are identified in 567--Chapter 61.

(D) A listing of PWAs is available at:

<http://www.lowadnr.gov/Recreation/CanoeingKayaking/StreamCare/ProtectedWaterAreas.aspx>

11. Air quality modeling results demonstrating an annoyance level less than 2 percent of the time for residences within two times the minimum separation distance.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
University of Minnesota OFFSET model results demonstrating an annoyance level less than 2 percent of the time	10	6.00		4.00e

(A) OFFSET can be found at

<http://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/manure-management-and-air-quality/feedlots-and-manure-storage/offset-odor-from-feedlots/>. For more information, contact Dr. Larry Jacobson, University of Minnesota, (612) 625-8288, jacob007@tc.umn.edu.

(B) A residence that has a signed waiver for the minimum separation distance cannot be included in the model. (C) Only the OFFSET model is acceptable until the department recognizes other air quality models

12. Liquid manure storage structure is covered.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Covered liquid manure storage	30	27.00		3.00

- (A) "Covered" - organic or inorganic material, placed upon an animal feeding operation structure used to store manure, which significantly reduces the exchange of gases between the stored manure and the outside air. Organic materials include, but are not limited to, a layer of chopped straw, other crop residue, or a naturally occurring crust on the surface of the stored manure. Inorganic materials include, but are not limited to, wood, steel, aluminum, rubber, plastic, or Styrofoam. The materials shall shield at least 90 percent of the surface area of the stored manure from the outside air. Cover shall include an organic or inorganic material which current scientific research shows reduces detectable odor by at least 75 percent. A formed manure storage structure directly beneath a floor where animals are housed in a confinement feeding operation is deemed to be covered.
- (B) The design, operation and maintenance plan for the manure cover must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

13. Construction permit application contains design, construction, operation and maintenance plan for emergency containment area at manure storage structure pump-out area.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Emergency containment area	20		18.00	2.00

- (A) The emergency containment area must be able to contain at least 5 percent of the total volume capacity of the manure storage structure.
- (B) The emergency containment area must be constructed on soils that are fine-grained and have low permeability.
- (C) If manure is spilled into the emergency containment area, the spill must be reported to the department within six hours of onset or discovery.
- (D) The design, construction, operation and maintenance plan for the emergency containment area must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

14. Installation of a filter(s) designed to reduce odors from confinement building(s) exhaust fan(s).

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Installation of filter(s)	10	8.00		2.00

The design, operation and maintenance plan for the filter(s) must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

15. Utilization of landscaping around confinement structure.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Utilization of Landscaping	20	10.00		10.00

The design, operation and maintenance plan for the landscaping must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit. The design should contain at least three rows of trees and shrubs, of both fast and slow-growing species that are well suited for the site.

16. Enhancement, above minimum requirements, of structures used in stockpiling and composting activities, such as an impermeable pad and a roof or cover.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Stockpile and compost facility enhancements	30	9.00	18.00	3.00

- (A) The design, operation and maintenance plan for the stockpile or compost structure enhancements must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
- (B) The stockpile or compost structures must be located on land adjacent or contiguous to the confinement building.

17. Proposed manure storage structure is formed

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Formed manure storage structure	30		27.00	3.00

- (A) "Formed manure storage structure" -a covered or uncovered impoundment used to store manure from an animal feeding operation, which has walls and a floor constructed of concrete, concrete block, wood, steel, or similar materials. Similar materials may include, but are not limited to, plastic, rubber, fiberglass, or other synthetic materials. Materials used in a formed manure storage structure shall have the structural integrity to withstand expected internal and external load pressures.
- (B) The design, operation and maintenance plan for the formed manure storage structure must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

18. Manure storage structure is aerated to meet departmental standards as an aerobic structure, if aeration is not already required by the department.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Aerated manure storage structure	10	8.00		2.00

- (A) Aerobic structure - an animal feeding operation structure other than an egg wash water storage structure which relies on aerobic bacterial action which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen and which includes aeration equipment to digest organic matter. Aeration equipment shall be used and shall be capable of providing oxygen at a rate sufficient to maintain an average of 2 milligrams per liter dissolved oxygen concentration in the upper 30 percent of the depth of manure in the structure at all times.
- (B) The design, operation and maintenance plan for the aeration equipment must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

19. Proposed confinement site has a suitable truck turnaround area so that semitrailers do not have to back into the facility from the road

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Truck turnaround	20			20.00

- (A) The design, operation and maintenance plan for the truck turn around area must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
- (B) The turnaround area should be at least 120 feet in diameter and be adequately surfaced for traffic in inclement weather.

20. Construction permit applicant's animal feeding operation environmental and worker protection violation history for the last five years at all facilities in which the applicant has an interest.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
No history of Administrative Orders in last five years	30			30.00

- (A) "Interest" - means ownership of a confinement feeding operation as a sole proprietor or a 10 percent or more ownership interest held by a person in a confinement feeding operation as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary or other equity interest holder. Ownership interest is an interest when it is held either directly, indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both.
- (B) An environmental violation is a final Administrative Order (AO) from the department of natural resources or final court ruling against the construction permit applicant for environmental violations related to an animal feeding operation. A Notice of Violation (NOV) does not constitute a violation.

21. Construction permit applicant waives the right to claim a Pollution Control Tax Exemption for the life of the proposed confinement feeding operation structure.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Permanent waiver of Pollution Control Tax Exemption	5			5.00

- (A) Waiver of Pollution Control Tax Exemption is limited to the proposed structure(s) in the construction permit application.
- (B) The department and county assessor will maintain a record of this waiver, and it must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

22. Construction permit applicant can lawfully claim a Homestead Tax Exemption on the site where the proposed confinement structure is to be constructed

- OR -

the construction permit applicant is the closest resident to the proposed confinement structure.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Site qualifies for Homestead Tax Exemption or permit applicant is closest resident to proposed structure	25			25.00

- (A) Proof of Homestead Tax Exemption is required as part of the construction permit application.
- (B) Applicant includes persons who have ownership interests. "Interest" - means ownership of a confinement feeding operation as a sole proprietor or a 10 percent or more ownership interest held by a person in a confinement feeding operation as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary or other equity interest holder. Ownership interest is an interest when it is held either directly, indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both.

23. Construction permit applicant can lawfully claim a Family Farm Tax Credit for agricultural land where the proposed confinement feeding operation is to be located pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 425A.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Family Farm Tax Credit qualification	25			25.00

Applicant includes persons who have ownership interests. "Interest" - means ownership of a confinement feeding operation as a sole proprietor or a 10 percent or more ownership interest held by a person in a confinement feeding operation as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary or other equity interest holder. Ownership interest is an interest when it is held either directly, indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both.

24. Facility size.

$5000 \times .4 = 2000$

	Score	Air	Water	Community
1 to 2,000 animal unit capacity	(20)			20.00
2,001 to 3,000 animal unit capacity	10			10.00
3,001 animal unit capacity or more	0			0.00

- (A) Refer to the construction permit application package to determine the animal unit capacity of the proposed confinement structure at the completion of construction.
- (B) If the proposed structure is part of an expansion, animal unit capacity (or animal weight capacity) must include all animals confined in adjacent confinement structures.
- (C) Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership or management are deemed to be a single animal feeding operation if they are adjacent or utilize a common area or system for manure disposal. In addition, for purposes of determining whether two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent, all of the following must apply:
- At least one confinement feeding operation structure must be constructed on and after May 21, 1998.
 - A confinement feeding operation structure which is part of one confinement feeding operation is separated by less than a minimum required distance from a confinement feeding operation structure which is part of the other confinement feeding operation. The minimum required distance shall be as follows:
 - 1,250 feet for confinement feeding operations having a combined animal unit capacity of less than 1,000 animal units.
 - 2,500 feet for confinement feeding operations having a combined animal unit capacity of 1,000 animal units or more.

25. Construction permit application includes livestock feeding and watering systems that significantly reduce manure volume.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Wet/dry feeders or other feeding and watering systems that significantly reduce manure volume	(25)		12.50	12.50

The design, operation and maintenance plan for the feeding system must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

Proposed Site Operation and Manure Management Practices

The following scoring criteria apply to the operation and manure management characteristics of the proposed confinement feeding operation. Mark one score under each criterion that best reflects the characteristics of the submitted manure management plan.

26. Liquid or dry manure (choose only one subsection from subsections "a" - "e" and mark one score in that subsection).

		Score	Air	Water	Community
a.	Bulk dry manure is sold under Iowa Code Chapter 200A and surface-applied	15		15.00	
	Bulk dry manure is sold under Iowa Code Chapter 200A and incorporated on the same date it is land-applied	30	12.00	12.00	6.00
b.	Dry manure is composted and land-applied under the requirements of an approved department manure management plan	10	4.00	4.00	2.00
	Dry manure is composted and sold so that no manure is applied under the requirements of an approved department manure management plan	30	12.00	12.00	6.00
c.	Methane digester is used to generate energy from manure and remaining manure is surface-applied under the requirements of an approved department manure management plan	10	3.00	3.00	4.00
	After methane digestion is complete, manure is injected or incorporated on the same date it is land-applied under the requirements of an approved department manure management plan	30	12.00	12.00	6.00
d.	Dry manure is completely burned to generate energy and no remaining manure is applied under the requirements of an approved department manure management plan	30	9.00	9.00	12.00
	Some dry manure is burned to generate energy, but remaining manure is land-applied and incorporated on the same date it is land applied	30	12.00	12.00	6.00
e.	Injection or incorporation of manure on the same date it is land-applied	30	12.00	12.00	6.00

- (A) Choose only ONE line from subsection "a", "b," "c," "d," or "e" above and mark only one score in that subsection.
 (B) The injection or incorporation of manure must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
 (C) If an emergency arises and injection or incorporation is not feasible, prior to land application of manure the applicant must receive a written approval for an emergency waiver from a department field office to surface-apply manure.
 (D) Requirements pertaining to the sale of bulk dry manure under pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 200A must be incorporated into the construction permit application and made a condition of the approved construction permit.
 (E) The design, operation and maintenance plan for utilization of manure as an energy source must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
 (F) The design, operation and maintenance plan for composting facilities must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

27. Land application of manure is based on a two-year crop rotation phosphorus uptake level.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Two-year phosphorus crop uptake application rate	10		10.00	

- (A) Land application of manure cannot exceed phosphorus crop usage levels for a two-year crop rotation cycle.
 (B) The phosphorus uptake application rates must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

28. Land application of manure to farmland that has USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) approved buffer strips contiguous to all water sources traversing or adjacent to the fields listed in the manure management plan.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Manure application on farmland with buffer strips	10		8.00	2.00

- (A) The department may request NRCS maintenance agreements to ensure proper design, installation and maintenance of filter strips. If a filter strip is present but not designed by NRCS, it must meet NRCS standard specifications.
- (B) The application field does not need to be owned by the confinement facility owner to receive points.
- (C) On current and future manure management plans, the requirement for buffer strips on all land application areas must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

29. Land application of manure does not occur on highly erodible land (HEL), as classified by the USDA NRCS.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
No manure application on HEL farmland	10		10.00	

Manure application on non-HEL farmland must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

30. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements (0 or 750 feet, see below), for the land application of manure to the closest:

- * Residence not owned by the owner of the confinement feeding operation,
- * Hospital,
- * Nursing home, or
- * Licensed or registered child care facility.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Additional separation distance of 200 feet	5	3.25		1.75
Additional separation distance of 500 feet	10	6.50		3.50

- (A) The department will award points only for the single building, of the four listed above, closest to the proposed confinement feeding operation.
- (B) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure injected or incorporated on the same date as application: 0 feet.
- (C) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure broadcast on soil surface: 750 feet.
- (D) The additional separation distances must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
- (E) "Licensed child care center" – a facility licensed by the department of human services providing child care or preschool services for seven or more children, except when the facility is registered as a child care home.
- (F) "Registered child development homes" - child care providers certify that they comply with rules adopted by the department of human services. This process is voluntary for providers caring for five or fewer children and mandatory for providers caring for six or more children.
- (G) A full listing of licensed and registered child care facilities is available at county offices of the Department of Human Services

31. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements (0 or 750 feet, see below), for land application of manure to closest public use area.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Additional separation distance of 200 feet	5	2.00		3.00

- (A) "Public use area" - a portion of land owned by the United States, the state, or a political subdivision with facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time. Facilities include, but are not limited to, picnic grounds, campgrounds, cemeteries, lodges, shelter houses, playground equipment, lakes as listed in Table 2 in 567--Chapter 65, and swimming beaches. It does not include a highway, road right-of-way, parking areas, recreational trails or other areas where the public passes through, but does not congregate or remain in the area for significant periods of time.
- (B) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure injected or incorporated on the same date as application: 0 feet.
- (C) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure broadcast on soil surface: 750 feet.
- (D) The additional separation distances must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

32. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements (0 or 750 feet, see below), for the land application of manure to the closest:

- * Educational institution,
- * Religious institution, or
- * Commercial enterprise.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Additional separation distance of 200 feet	5	2.00		3.00

- (A) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure broadcast on soil surface: 750 feet.
- (B) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure injected or incorporated on same date as application: 0 feet.
- (C) The additional separation distances must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
- (D) "Educational institution" - a building in which an organized course of study or training is offered to students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area educational agencies, community colleges, institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of regents, and accredited independent colleges and universities.
- (E) "Religious institution" - a building in which an active congregation is devoted to worship.
- (F) "Commercial enterprise" - a building which is used as a part of a business that manufactures goods, delivers services, or sells goods or services, which is customarily and regularly used by the general public during the entire calendar year and which is connected to electric, water, and sewer systems. A commercial enterprise does not include a farm operation.

33. Additional separation distance of 50 feet, above minimum requirements (0 or 200 feet, see below), for the land application of manure to the closest private drinking water well or public drinking water well - OR well is properly closed under supervision of county health officials.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Additional separation distance of 50 feet or well is properly closed	10		8.00	2.00

- (A) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure injected or incorporated on the same date as application or 50-foot vegetation buffer exists around well and manure is not applied to the buffer: 0 feet.
- (B) Minimum separation distance for land application of manure broadcast on soil surface: 200 feet.
- (C) If applicant chooses to close the well; the well closure must be incorporated into the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

34. Additional separation distance, above minimum requirements, for the land application of manure to the closest:

- * Agricultural drainage well,
- * Known sinkhole,
- * Major water source, or
- * Water source

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Additional separation distance of 200 feet	5	0.50	2.50	2.00
Additional separation distance of 400 feet	10	1.00	5.00	4.00

- (A) "Agricultural drainage wells" - include surface intakes, cisterns and wellheads of agricultural drainage wells.
- (B) "Major water source" - a lake, reservoir, river or stream located within the territorial limits of the state, or any marginal river area adjacent to the state, which can support a floating vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of a six-month period in one out of ten years, excluding periods of flooding. Major water sources in the state are listed in Tables 1 and 2 in 567--Chapter 65.
- (C) "Water source" - a lake, river, reservoir, creek, stream, ditch, or other body of water or channel having definite banks and a bed with water flow, except lakes or ponds without an outlet to which only one landowner is riparian.
- (D) The additional separation distances must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

35. Additional separation distance above minimum requirements, for the land application of manure, to the closest:

- * High quality (HQ) water,
- * High quality resource (HQR) water, or
- * Protected water area (PWA).

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Additional separation distance of 200 feet	5		3.75	1.25
Additional separation distance of 400 feet	10		7.50	2.50

- (A) HQ waters are identified in 567--Chapter 61.
 (B) HQR waters are identified in 567--Chapter 61.
 (C) A listing of PWAs is available at:

<http://www.iowadnr.gov/Recreation/CanoeingKayaking/StreamCare/ProtectedWaterAreas.aspx>.

36. Demonstrated community support.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Written approval of 100% of the property owners within a one mile radius	20			20.00

37. Worker safety and protection plan is submitted with the construction permit application.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Submission of worker safety and protection plan	10			10.00

- (A) The worker safety and protection plan must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
 (B) The worker safety and protection plan and subsequent records must be kept on site with the manure management plan records.

38. Applicant signs a waiver of confidentiality allowing public to view confidential manure management plan land application records

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Manure management plan confidentiality waiver	5			5.00

The waiver of confidentiality must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit. The applicant may limit public inspection to reasonable times and places.

39. Added economic value based on quality job development (number of full time equivalent (FTE) positions), and salary equal to or above Iowa department of workforce development median (45-2093)

-OR-

the proposed structure increases commercial property tax base in the county.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Economic value to local community	10			10.00

The Iowa Department of Workforce Development regional profiles are available at

<http://www.iowaworkforce.org/centers/regionalsites.htm>. Select the appropriate region and then select "Regional Profile."

40. Construction permit application contains an emergency action plan.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Emergency action plan	5		2.50	2.50

- (A) Iowa State University Extension publication PM 1859 lists the components of an emergency action plan. The emergency action plan submitted should parallel the components listed in the publication.
 (B) The posting and implementation of an emergency action plan must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
 (C) The emergency action plan and subsequent records must be kept on site with the manure management plan records.

41. Construction permit application contains a closure plan.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Closure Plan	5		2.50	2.50

- (A) The closure plan must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
 (B) The closure plan must be kept on site with the manure management plan records.

42. Adoption and implementation of an environmental management system (EMS) recognized by the department.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
EMS	15	4.50	4.50	6.00

- (A) The EMS must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.
- (B) The EMS must be recognized by the department as an acceptable EMS for use with confinement operations.

43. Adoption and implementation of NRCS approved Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP).

	Score	Air	Water	Community
CNMP	10	3.00	3.00	4.00

The implementation and continuation of a CNMP must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

44. Groundwater monitoring wells installed near manure storage structure, and applicant agrees to provide data to the department.

	Score	Air	Water	Community
Groundwater monitoring	15		10.50	4.50

- (A) Monitoring well location, sampling and data submission must meet department requirements.
- (B) The design, operation and maintenance plan for the groundwater monitoring wells, and data transfer to the department, must be in the construction permit application and made a condition in the approved construction permit.

Score to pass

Total Score	Air	Water	Community
880	213.50	271.00	404.50
440	53.38	67.75	101.13

Corner Pork

8/14/2019

**APPENDIX C
MASTER MATRIX**

Question	Score	Air	Water	Community
1	0	0	0	0
2	30	12	0	18
3	30	12	0	18
4	10	0	10	0
5	30	9	0	21
6	10	4	0	6
7	0	0	0	0
8	50	5	25	20
9	0	0	0	0
10	30	0	22.5	7.5
11	0	0	0	0
12	30	27	0	3
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	30	0	27	3
18	0	0	0	0
19	20	0	0	20
20	30	0	0	30
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	20	0	0	20
25	25	0	12.5	12.5
26	30	12	12	6
27	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0
29	10	0	10	0
30	0	0	0	0
31	5	2	0	3
32	0	0	0	0
33	10	0	8	2
34	10	1	5	4
35	10	0	7.5	2.5
36	0	0	0	0
37	10	0	0	10
38	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0
40	5	0	2.5	2.5
41	5	0	2.5	2.5
42	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0

Only for: "b,c, or d"

Only for: "a & e"

Total **440** **84** **144.5** **211.5**

Total to Pass **440** **53.38** **67.75** **101.13**

Requires: "Design, Operation, and Maintenance Plan"

Requires: "Supporting Documentation"

567 IAC 65.11(455B), Table 6

Minimum separation distances for a new confinement feeding operation or expansion of an operation constructed on or after March 1, 2003

Type of Structure (liquid, semi-liquid and dry manure storage)	Total Animal Unit Capacity (AUC) (AU)	Residences, Businesses, Churches, Schools		Public use areas
		Unincorporated Areas	Incorporated Areas	
Anaerobic lagoons and uncovered earthen manure storage basins	500 AU or less	1,875 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	501 AU to < 1,000 AU	1,875 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	1,000 AU to < 3,000 AU	2,500 feet	2,500 feet	2,500 feet
	3,000 AU or more	3,000 feet	3,000 feet	3,000 feet
Covered earthen manure storage basins	500 AU or less	1,250 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	501 AU to < 1,000 AU	1,250 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	1,000 AU to < 3,000 AU	1,875 feet	2,500 feet	2,500 feet
	3,000 AU or more	2,375 feet	3,000 feet	3,000 feet
Uncovered formed manure storage structures	500 AU or less	None	None	None
	501 AU to < 1,000 AU	1,500 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	1,000 AU to < 3,000 AU	2,000 feet	2,500 feet	2,500 feet
	3,000 AU or more	2,500 feet	3,000 feet	3,000 feet
Confinement buildings and covered formed manure storage structures	500 AU or less	None	None	None
	501 AU to < 1,000 AU	1,250 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	1,000 AU to < 3,000 AU	1,875 feet	2,500 feet	2,500 feet
	3,000 AU or more	2,375 feet	3,000 feet	3,000 feet
Egg washwater storage structures	500 AU or less	None	None	None
	501 AU to < 1,000 AU	1,000 feet	1,875 feet	1,875 feet
	1,000 AU to < 3,000 AU	1,500 feet	2,500 feet	2,500 feet
	3,000 AU or more	2,000 feet	3,000 feet	3,000 feet

Distances to Wells

Type of Structure	Public well		Private well	
	Shallow	Deep	Shallow	Deep
Aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin, egg washwater storage structure.	1,000 feet	400 feet	400 feet	400 feet
Formed manure storage structure, confinement building	200 feet	100 feet	200 feet	100 feet

Other Distances









Applies to all Confinement Feeding Operations, regardless of animal unit capacity	
Surface intakes of an agricultural drainage well or water source other than major (Excluding farm ponds, privately owned lakes or when a secondary containment barrier is provided)	500 feet*
Wellhead or cistern of an agricultural drainage well or known sinkhole or major water source (Excluding farm ponds, privately owned lakes or when a secondary containment barrier is provided)	1,000 feet
Designated wetlands pursuant to subrule 65.11(4) and Iowa Code section 459.310	2,500 feet
Right-of-way of a thoroughfare maintained by the state or a political subdivision (Exemptions provided in subrule 65.12(2))	100 feet

*200 feet from a water source required for a dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure.

Site 2; 19 (0.98 ac.)



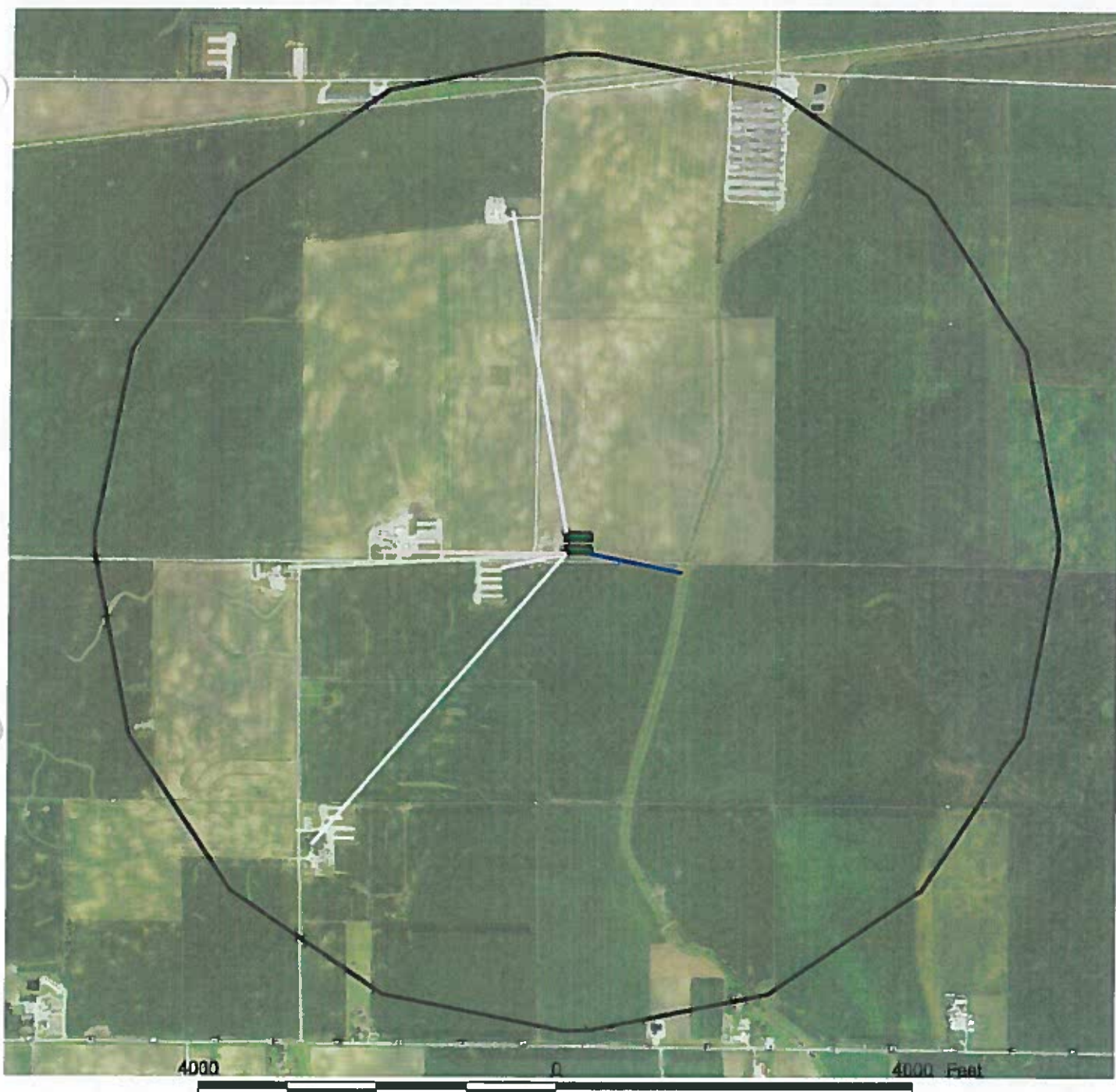
No Public Use Within 4001'
 No Educational, Religious, or Commercial Enterprises within 3376'
 No Ag Drainage Well, Known Sinkhole, or Major Water within 3501'
 No Well within 101'
 No HQ, HQR, or PWA within 2001'

-  500 Ft Water Buffer
-  Existing Well
- Drive Dimensions
 - 146.698
 - 293.117
-  Drive
 - Distance To Well
 - 174.008
 - 202.342
 - Distance Between Bars
 -  75.035
 - Distance To Row
 - 314.994
 - Distance To Fence
 -  40.114
 -  64.259
 -  64.35
 -  (0.9ac.)Field Boundary

Date: May 23, 2019
 Field Name: Site 2; 19
 Location: Hardin Co., Iowa, U.S.
 Section 27, T89N, R22W
 Farm Name: Horse Corner Site
 Client Name: P-Index
 Total Acres: 0.98
 Field Boundary Start Location:
 Latitude: 42.48627098
 Longitude: -93.42912925



Site 2; 19 (0.98 ac.)



No Public Use Within 4001'

No Educational, Religious, or Commercial Enterprises within 3376'

No Ag Drainage Well, Known Sinkhole, or Major Water within 3501'

No Well within 101'

No HQ, HQR, or PWA within 2001'

Date: May 23, 2019

Field Name: Site 2; 19

Location: Hardin Co., Iowa, U.S.

Section 27, T89N, R22W

Farm Name: Horse Corner Site

Client Name: P-Index

Total Acres: 0.98

Field Boundary Start Location:

Latitude: 42.48627098

Longitude: -93.42912925

1 Mile

Distance To Residence

2059.998

3116.236

3621.514

4281.905

Distance To Closest CAFO

747.934

Distance To Water

1045.413

(0.9ac.) Field Boundary



Design, Operating, & Maintenance Plans & Supporting Documentation

SITE NAME – Corner Pork

Master Matrix #2

The swine facility is located at least an additional **1501 feet**, above the required **2500 feet**, away from the closest Public Use Area; defined as a portion of land owned by the United States, the state, or a political subdivision with facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time. Refer to site map. Credits of **30 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 2**.

Master Matrix #3

The swine facility is located at least an additional **1501 feet**, above the required **1,875 feet**, away from the closest Educational Institute, Religious Institution, or Commercial Enterprise. Refer to site map. Credits of **30 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 3**.

Master Matrix #4

The swine facility is located an additional **545 feet**, above the required **500 feet**, away from the closest water source. Refer to site map. Credits of **10 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 4**.

Master Matrix #5

The swine facility is located **300 feet** or more from the closest thoroughfare. Refer to site map. Credits of **30 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 5**.

Master Matrix #6

The swine facility is located an additional **500 feet**, above the required **2,500 feet**, away from the closest critical public area. Refer to site map. Credits of **10 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 6**.

Master Matrix #8

The swine facility is located an additional **2501 feet**, above the required **1,000 feet**, away from the closest Agricultural drainage well, known sinkhole, or major water source. Refer to site map. Credits of **50 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 8**.

Master Matrix #10

The swine facility is located at least two times the minimum separation distance of **1000 feet**, from the closest high quality water, high quality resource water, or protected water areas. Refer to site map. Credits of **30 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 10**.

Master Matrix #12

Points: We are claiming 30 points because this Manure Storage Structure has a cover. Iowa Code states that “a formed manure storage structure directly beneath a floor where

animals are housed in a confinement feeding operation is deemed to be covered.” On this Site the building roof is the cover.

Design: The site will consist of 2 swine finishing buildings that have manure storage pits directly beneath the roof and floor where the pigs are housed, as required by DNR rules to be considered covered liquid manure storage. The roof has been designed and warranted using ribbed painted, or galvanized steel to withstand appropriate snow and wind loads for Hardin County, Iowa.

Operation: The roof is part of the Structure and has no moving parts, therefore it does not require an operating plan.

Maintenance: Each building’s roof and floor will be maintained to provide coverage of the manure storage structure. Maintenance of this cover will be minimal since it consists of steel. This facility will have a caretaker on site and in the buildings daily, if there is evidence of storm damage, or any holes/water leaks, which would be evidence of a hole; if found, they will be immediately repaired with appropriate materials to achieve as-built condition.

Credits of 30 points have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 12**.

Master Matrix # 17

Points: We are claiming 30 points because the manure storage structure is formed. The pit is “cast in place” reinforced concrete.

Design: The site will utilize an 8’ deep cast in place reinforced concrete pit. The reinforced cast in place structure meets requirements of Chapter 65 for manure storage, the housing of swine, and the support of roof, slats and walls. Tables for steel grade, size and spacing are reviewed by a DNR engineer through the permitting process. Wall and floor thickness, concrete strength, backfill soil categories, and traffic patterns are also reviewed. There will be a wall poured over an approved footing and floor incorporating a water stop that prevents infiltration/exfiltration. Refer to the Construction Design Statement for specifics. The Construction Design Statement has been completed and signed by the building contractor and contains a Construction Certification stating that it was designed in accordance with DNR rules.

Operation: The Manure Storage Structure is static and has no moving parts. The pit will be cleaned and inspected before animals are placed in building looking for any defects, such as cracks or honeycombing, and if discovered will be repaired to industry standards. The facility will be operated as a below building concrete pit. There will be a Caretaker on site and in the buildings daily, and will visually monitor manure levels. In addition water usage meters are routinely monitored by the caretaker to insure the ample water supply to pigs, and will also be used to identify excessive usage or leaks. The concrete walls of the manure storage pit are designed for heavy equipment to be operated no less than 5 feet from the walls. The pump-out pits are designed to allow heavy equipment to be operated closer than 5 feet, and are constructed using stronger design specifications. Perimeter Tile are requirement of this CDS and every tile outlet will have a monitoring location consisting of either a monitoring port including a valve in case of leak, or an outlet to the surface.

Maintenance: Due to the concrete design and specifications for the formed structure, maintenance is expected to be minimal for this structure. As a requirement of the CDS all concrete will be cured to minimize shrinking and cracking. Approximately 12” of pit

will be exposed above the soil surface. There will be a Caretaker on site and in the buildings daily, and will routinely looking for cracks in the walls. The building contractor will be notified if any cracking is discovered.

The Caretaker will make routine observations of the perimeter footing tile discharge point, or monitoring port for signs of contamination; such as manure odor, visual discoloration, excessive liquid in the tile during dry periods, and dead foliage. If contamination is observed, an immediate investigation will be conducted to locate the source and the problem will immediately be corrected. A groundwater and/or structural expert will direct the investigation, and the investigation will include closing the tile shutoff valve and taking water samples for visual and laboratory analysis.

Initial Settling of soils will be monitored and corrected to eliminate standing water next to the manure storage structure.

Credits of 30 pts have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 17**.

Master Matrix # 19

Design: The site will have a truck turnaround area at least 120 feet in diameter and adequately surfaced for traffic in inclement weather. The site will have a truck turnaround area allowing the trucks to pull in to the site completely off of the road and turn around.

Operation: The driveway will be operated to provide for safe entrance and exit to the property for delivery vehicles and not obstruct the public thoroughfare.

Maintenance: The driveway will be maintained to a level that will support regular truck traffic. The driveway will be constructed with a 2-3 inch base. Road rock gravel will be used as a road surface that will be monitored for the purposes of leveling, filling potholes, and adequate snow removal.

Credits of 20 pts have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 19**.

Master Matrix #20

The construction permit applicant has no history of Administrative Orders in the last five years at any site in which the applicant has any interest.

Credits of 30 pts have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 20**.

Master Matrix #24

The facility has a capacity of 1 to 2000 animal units. Refer to Construction Permit Application, page 3.

Credits of 20 pts have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 24**.

Master Matrix #25

Design: The buildings on the site will utilize a wet/dry feeder, dry feeder with watering cups, or swinging nipples. Industry wide accepted data shows significant water savings from any of the three options as compared to a gate mounted watering nipple. Please refer to the attached scientific article illustrating the water savings and benefits any of the three methods mentioned above.

Operation: Feeders, watering cups, or swinging nipples will be adjusted to reduce waste and optimize feed efficiency for the facility. The water savings result in reducing the gallons of water in the pit that later has to be hauled out onto farm fields.

Maintenance: The feeders, watering cups, or swinging nipples will be inspected on a regular basis and adjusted as needed. Water flow will be monitored and adjusted to control waste and excess manure volume.

Credits of **25 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **item 25**.

Master Matrix # 26 “e”

All manure will be injected or incorporated on the same date that it is applied.

Credits of **30 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 26e**.

Master Matrix #29

Land application of manure does not occur on highly erodible land (HEL), as classified by the USDA NRCS. Refer to Manure Management Plan field aerials.

Credits of **10 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 29**.

Master Matrix # 31

Matrix item 26e states that all manure will be Injected or Incorporated.

There are no “public use areas” within 200 feet of any of the fields included in the Manure Management Plan. There will be no manure applied within 200’ of a public use area.

Credits of **5 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 31**.

Master Matrix #33

All manure will be injected or incorporated on the same date that it is applied no less than 50 feet away from any private drinking water or public drinking water well, or the well will be properly closed under supervision of county health officials.

Credits of **10 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 33**.

Master Matrix #34

A separation distance of **400 feet** from the closest agricultural drainage well, known sinkhole, major water source, or water source, will be kept when land application of manure occurs.

Credits of **10 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 34**.

Master Matrix #35

A separation distance of **400 feet** from the closest high quality water, high quality resource water, or protected water area, will be kept when land application of manure occurs.

Credits of **10 pts** have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 35**.

Master Matrix #37

A worker safety and protection plan is submitted with the construction permit application and was made a condition in the construction permit. The worker safety and protection plan and subsequent records will be kept on site with the manure management plan records.

Credits of 10 pts have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 37**.

Master Matrix #40

An Emergency Action Plan in compliance with the Iowa State University Extension publication PM 1859 was submitted with the construction permit application and was made a condition in the construction permit. **The emergency action plan and subsequent records will be kept on site with the manure management plan records.** Credits of 5 pts have been counted in the Master Matrix for **Item 40**.

Master Matrix #41

THIS CLOSURE PLAN MUST BE KEPT ON SITE WITH ALL OTHER MMP DOCUMENTS. Closure Plan as of 8/14/18. This plan has been written in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard "Closure of Waste Impoundments". The closure plan is based on NRCS Code #360. This also meets the standards and requirements, which are set forth by the Iowa DNR. The closure shall comply with all federal, State of Iowa, local, and tribal laws, rules and regulations that are in place at the time of the closure. **Grow Iowa, LLC** will notify the DNR Filed office of their intent to close the structures on this farm which consists of two 8' deep pit barns, subsequent to six (6) months of the structure being empty of livestock. Applicant will follow any closure rules that may be established at that time that is more stringent than this closure plan. **Grow Iowa, LLC** and the DNR will establish a time line of completion for the closure plan.

1. Manure should be well agitated to try to remove as much manure as possible. The effluent, solids and any sludge will have an analysis for both nitrogen and phosphorus. This analysis will be used in determining the amount of material to be applied on a per acre basis according to the Manure Management Plan.
2. Non-concrete construction material should be removed and disposed of following DNR guidelines.
3. Slats should be removed for pit cleaning. Slates can be broken and added back after the pit is clean and walls have been knocked in.
4. All solids left in concrete containment shall be removed and field applied using agronomic rates.
5. After concrete containment is cleaned, applicant shall contact the DNR Field Office for visual inspection if DNR so advises. If DNR determines containment is clean enough to no create environmental impact, applicant may proceed to the next step.
6. Floor of containment shall be broken up so as to not impound water. Sub drain tile may be removed. Containment walls will be broken up and pulled into pit area. Demolished building materials shall be placed on top of concrete if not disposed of in another way.
7. Materials are to be covered with soil to a settled depth of one foot, and the backfill be sufficiently mounded such that runoff will be diverted from the site after the backfill settles.
8. Measures shall be taken during the construction to minimize site erosion and pollution of downstream water resources. This may include such items as silt fences, hag able barriers, temporary vegetation, and mulching.

Credits of 5 pts have been taken for **Item 41**.

Original research

Impact of feeders and drinker devices on pig performance, water use, and manure volume

Michael C. Brumm, MS, PhD; James M. Dahlquist, MS; Jill M. Heemstra, MS

Summary

Objective: To determine the impact of feeder and drinker designs on pig performance, water use, and manure volume.

Methods: Experiment One compared a wet/dry feeder to a dry feeder with wall-mounted nipple drinker. Experiment Two compared a swinging nipple drinker to a gate-mounted nipple, and Experiment Three compared a bowl drinker to the swinging drinker of Experiment Two. In all experiments, pigs were housed in pens of 20–24 pigs per pen in partially slatted, mechanically ventilated facilities.

Results: In Experiment One, water disappearance (L per pig per day) was 4.49 for the wet/dry feeder versus 6.06 for the dry feeder plus nipple drinker. In Experiment Two, water disappearance was 4.90 L per pig per day for the swinging drinker versus 5.50 for the gate-mounted drinker. In Experiment Three, water disappearance was 3.78 for the bowl versus 5.01 for the swinging drinker. Summer manure production in Experiment One was 4.96 L per pig per day for the wet-dry feeder versus 7.02 for the nipple drinker. Winter manure production was 3.96 L per pig per day for the swinging drinker versus 4.59 for the nipple drinker in Experiment Two.

Implications: These results document the wide range in water use and manure volume associated with feeder and drinker devices installed in swine facilities. They also suggest lower amounts of total water use and manure volume than those currently cited in the literature or used by regulatory officials.

For the overall experiment, pigs on wet/dry feeders used 1 kg of water less per kg of feed than did pigs on the conventional system.

The overall W:F ratio was lowest for the wet/dry feeder (1.78; Experiment One) and similar to the bowl drinker (1.89; Experiment Three).

In observations consistent with ours in Experiment One, Maton and Daelemans¹⁴ concluded that all wet feeders included in their experiments reduced water spillage so that water consumption was only 70%–80% of that observed from conventional feeders and nipple drinkers. In addition, slurry (manure) volume was reduced by 20%–30% in their study.

Table 2: Manure production

	Experiment One (summer)		Experiment Two	
	Dry	Wet/dry	Swing	Nipple
Per pig per day				
Volume	7.02 L (1.85 gal)	4.96 L (1.31 gal)	3.96 L (1.05 gal)	4.59 L (1.21 gal)
Mass*	7.0 kg (15.4 lb)	4.9 kg (10.8 lb)	3.9 kg (8.6 lb)	4.5 kg (9.9 lb)
Per 1000 kg bodyweight				
Mass	109 kg (240 lb)	76 kg (167 lb)	61 kg (134 lb)	70 kg (154 lb)

* 990 kg per m³ (61.8 lb per cu. foot); ASAE⁸

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Swine Employee Safety & Protection Plan

If, at any time, you feel you cannot do a job safely, stop and discuss it with us and we will work together to fix the problem.

Work clothes

You are expected to come to work dressed in suitable clothes that do not pose a safety risk. Suitable clothes include:

- sturdy work boots with non-slip soles for general work on-farm;
- tough overalls or long, washable trousers;
- a comfortable shirt – long sleeves should be either buttoned at the wrist or rolled up so that no loose ends can be caught in machinery or on protruding materials, the shirt should also be tucked into your trousers for the same reason;
- a broad-brimmed hat for outdoor work; and
- wet weather gear.

You are expected to wash your work clothes daily, particularly after working with chemicals.

Hygiene

Attention to personal hygiene is essential. It is in the interests of your health and our business.

If you are a smoker, we will support your attempts to quit, as smoking in a rural environment poses a fire risk.

You must:

- ensure your skin, especially your hands, are kept clean and washed with soapy water after working;
- wash your work clothes daily;
- keep up to date with your tetanus vaccinations;
- not be in possession of, consume or be suffering the effects of alcohol or illicit drugs;
- promptly report skin infections to the owner/manager;
- not smoke in the barns or any other farm buildings; and
- advise the owner/manager of any prescription medicines you may need to take during working hours – this is particularly important if you use asthma medication.

Use of protective clothing and equipment (PPE)

Protective clothing and equipment is provided for your personal protection while you work with us. All personal protection equipment (PPE) should be used as instructed, cleaned properly after use and kept in good order.

Let the owner/manager know if PPE is damaged or unavailable, or if you are having difficulty using the equipment provided.

The PPE includes:

- rubber boots;
- protective gloves for handling cleaning agents;
- hearing protection when noise is a problem;
- protective gloves, face masks, coveralls and respirators for handling chemicals;
- sunscreen when working in direct sunlight;
- goggles or safety glasses for eye protection; and
- dust masks when working in the barns.

Handling chemicals

The chemicals used on-farm include detergents and other chemicals used to control insects, weeds, fungal diseases, mice and rats.

- Only use chemicals if you have been trained in their use and are authorised to do so.
- Anyone handling farm chemicals must comply with the instructions on the label and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). The MSDSs are located in the site office
- If you cannot understand the label or the MSDS, or have difficulty reading them, ask for help before continuing.

- The recommended personal protection equipment (PPE) should be worn during chemical mixing, application and clean up.
- Always have clean water available for washing down and clean clothes when using chemicals.
- When you have finished your job, the equipment should be washed down and the chemicals locked away in the chemical storage area.

Equipment operation and maintenance

- Make sure you have received instruction and training, or have been assessed before you operate any equipment for the first time.
- Become familiar with the operator's manual for all the machinery you operate.
- Read, understand and comply with all the safety warnings on machinery and equipment, and in the operator's manual.
- Ensure the power has been isolated before removing the guards on any machinery for maintenance or testing.
- As soon as the job is finished, always replace a guard that has been removed for machine maintenance or to clear a blockage.
- Tell the owner/manager about guards that have been damaged or exposed moving parts on machinery that may present the risk of injury.
- Keys must be removed from machinery after use and placed in the key cupboard.

Being ready for emergencies

- All accidents and injuries must be reported to the owner/manager.
- Before setting out each day, ensure you have enough water to keep you well hydrated.
- Always let someone know where you plan to be on the farm, particularly if you are on your own. If no one is about, write it down and leave a note in a conspicuous place.
- First aid kits are located in the office
- Make sure the emergency telephone numbers are posted in the office

Emergency Action Plans

Emergency action plans provide detailed information on what to do if you have an accident or emergency at your livestock facility, such as a manure spill. While Emergency Action Plans are not required, it is a good idea to keep a copy of the plan with your manure management plan or records, production records, or somewhere that is easily located by you, family members, or employees. A well-designed and implemented emergency action plan can reduce the severity of emergencies, the risk to humans and animals, the economic losses, and the potential of environmental pollution.

This fact sheet is designed to address emergency action plans in the event of a manure leak or spill. In addition to developing an emergency action plan to address manure management, you might consider developing additional plans to address mass animal mortalities; weather-related emergencies; or electrical, plumbing, or other mechanical failures.

An emergency action plan should contain four items:

- 1) a plan of action to prevent the release of manure or prevent environmental contamination
- 2) a detailed map of the site and application fields
- 3) a list of contact names and numbers included with the plan and posted near the phone
- 4) a clean-up plan

This fact sheet is not designed to be a "fill-in-the-blank" form. It is designed to give you the basic information needed to prepare an emergency action plan. The plan you design will be specific to your livestock facility and your management practices. You may want to work with your local emergency management coordinator when developing your emergency action plan. The coordinator can help you identify resources and file any necessary notifications needed in the response of an accident or spill.

PLAN OF ACTION

A plan of action should be developed for each livestock facility. Review the plan of action every six months and make sure all personnel involved with the livestock facility are familiar with the plan. Items to consider for a plan of action include:

- Assess the situation, know what factors are at risk (human health, animal welfare, the environment, livestock structures)
- Reduce risk through implementation of planned steps
 - Prevent spills or discharges by maintaining equipment and following plans
 - Eliminate the source of manure if spill or discharge occur
 - Contain the spill
- Contact appropriate authorities to report emergencies or accidents
- Assess damages

In the event of a manure spill or leak, every effort possible should be made to prevent movement of manure off-site. If necessary, contact neighbors or nearby contractors with earth-moving equipment available to assist with containment. If tile intakes are present, have devices on hand to prevent manure from entering the tile lines. Contact neighbors with manure handling equipment to land apply the manure. Prevent manure from entering bodies of water or other environmentally sensitive areas, such as sinkholes and ag drainage wells. For assistance, contact your local sheriff's department or other emergency response personnel in your county. **State law requires that you report manure spills or leaks to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources as soon as possible, but not later than 6 hours from onset or discovery of the problem (see *Contact Names and Numbers*).**

Emergency Action Plans

SITE MAP

A good planning tool for emergency action plans is a site map of the livestock facility. A site map can be of assistance to new employees, delivery personnel, and emergency response personnel. A site map should include the following information:

- Facility address and location (including e911 address)
- Building locations
- Electrical service boxes
- Water main connections and shut-off valves
- Identification of the manure storage structure with associated pump-out ports, valves, pumps, etc...
- Location of wellheads
- Identification of nearby tile intakes, sinkholes, ag drainage wells, streams, lakes or other environmentally sensitive areas
- Drainage and water movement indications
- Identification of property boundaries
- First aid kit
- Fire extinguisher(s)

In addition to a site map for livestock facilities, copies of maps of fields for land application of manure should be included. If you already have these maps filed with your manure management plans, an extra set could be filed with your emergency action plan. These maps should include manure application setback distances, designated areas, watercourses, and property boundaries. It is also helpful to include the location of field access roads and gates. You may wish to file a site map with your DNR regional field office.

CONTACT NAMES AND NUMBERS

See attached sheets.

CLEAN-UP PLAN

A clean-up plan should include methods of proper manure removal and land application of manure at agronomic rates. Manure applications from a spill should also be recorded in your manure management plan if you are required to have one. You should consult DNR field staff for appropriate clean-up methods. You may be required to file a report following a manure spill, leak or other incident.



This fact sheet was developed by the Iowa Manure Management Action Group (IWMAG). Special thanks to Don Peterson and Paul Miller, NRCS; Karen Grimes and Kathie Lee, DNR staff; and Jeff Lormor and Angela Rieck-Hinz, ISU; for development of this material. Members of IWMAG include: Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Iowa Environmental Council, Agribusiness Association of Iowa, Iowa Farm Bureau, Iowa Pork Producers Association, Iowa Cattlemen's Association, Iowa Poultry Association, Conservation Districts of Iowa, Farm Credit Services of America, Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Soil Conservation of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (DSC-DAL/SL), Iowa Beef Center, Iowa Pork Industry Center and Iowa State University Extension, and the College of Agriculture.

A special thanks to the DNR field staff, Extension field staff, and State Emergency Response personnel for assistance.

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Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stanley R. Johnson, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa.

PM 1859 January 2001

File: Environmental Quality 4-1 [A]

Contact Names and Numbers

A list of contact names and numbers should be filed with the emergency action plan and a copy posted by the phone for emergencies.

Site Name

Corner Pork

Owner/Operator

Name: Grow Iowa, LLC

Phone: 641 456 8477

Site Address (including e911 address)

14980 CC Ave Alden, IA 50006

Specific Directions to the Site

From Alden travel west on Co Rd D20 for 2 miles. Then turn left onto D Ave and travel 1 mile. Next turn right onto 140th st. and travel 1/2 mile to CC Ave. Turn left onto CC Ave and travel 1 mile. The site is on the left.

HUMAN INJURY

Explain that self-contained breathing apparatus may be required if someone has been overcome by gases.

Rescue Unit/Ambulance

Phone: 911

Doctor or Physician

Name: Hansen Family Hospital

Phone: 641 648 7000

Hospital or Medical Clinic

Name: Hansen Family Hospital

Phone: 641-648-7000

Fire Department

Phone: 911 - Alden Fire Dept

County Sheriff

Name: Hardin County Sheriffs Department

Phone: 641-939-8189

County Health Official

Name:

Phone:

Poison Control Center

Phone: 1-800-222-1222

Others

Name:

Phone:

Name:

Phone:

Contact Names and Numbers

Manure Leaks or Spills

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FIELD OFFICE

State law requires that you report manure spills or leaks to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources as soon as possible, but not later than 6 hours from onset or discovery of the problem (see *Contact Names and Numbers*).

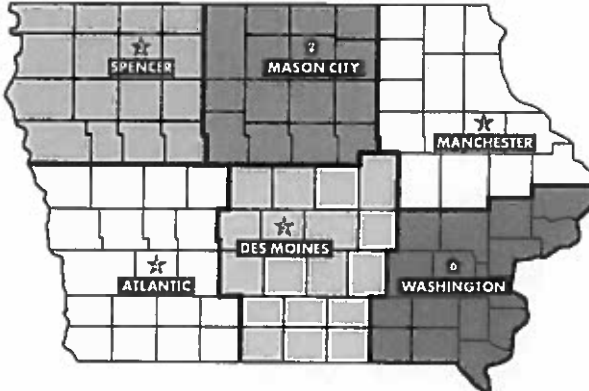
Work Days 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Phone: 641-424-4073

Weekends, Holidays, and After Business Hours

Phone: (515) 281-8694

**FIELD OFFICE LOCATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION**



FIELD OFFICE	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	909 W. Main, Suite 4 • Manchester, IA 52057	319-927-2640
2	2300 15th St. SW • Mason City, IA 50401	641-424-4073
3	1900 North Grand Ave. • Spencer, IA 51301	712-262-4177
4	1401 Sunnyside Lane • Atlantic, IA 50022	712-243-1934
5	401 SW 7th St., Suite 1 • Des Moines, IA 50309	515-725-0268
6	1004 West Madison • Washington, IA 52353	319-653-2135

COUNTY SHERIFF

Name: Hardin County Sheriffs Department

Phone: 641-939-8189

CONTRACTOR

Earth Moving

Name: M^cDowell & Sons

Phone: 641 648 5071

Pumping Equipment

Name: Krause Farms

Phone: 515 571 7816

Hauling Equipment

Name: Krause Farms

Phone: 515 571 7816

Equipment Owners

Name: Krause Farms

Phone: 515 571 7816

County Engineer

Name: Taylor Roll

Phone: 641 858 5058

Others

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Contact Names and Numbers

PARTIAL SYSTEM FAILURE

Equipment suppliers and technicians:

Electricity

Name: Alliant Energy
Phone: 800 255 4268

Insurance Carrier

Name: American Heartland Ins
Phone: 1800 524 3498
Policy: New Policy

Plumbing

Name: Mort's Water
Phone: 641 579 6500

Other

Ventilation

Name: Quality Ag
Phone: 515 859 7824

Heating

Name: Quality Ag
Phone: 515 859 7824

Feed

Name: Seaboard Foods
Phone: 641 648 5020

Veterinarian

Name: Seaboard Foods
Phone: 641 648 5020

Mortality Disposal

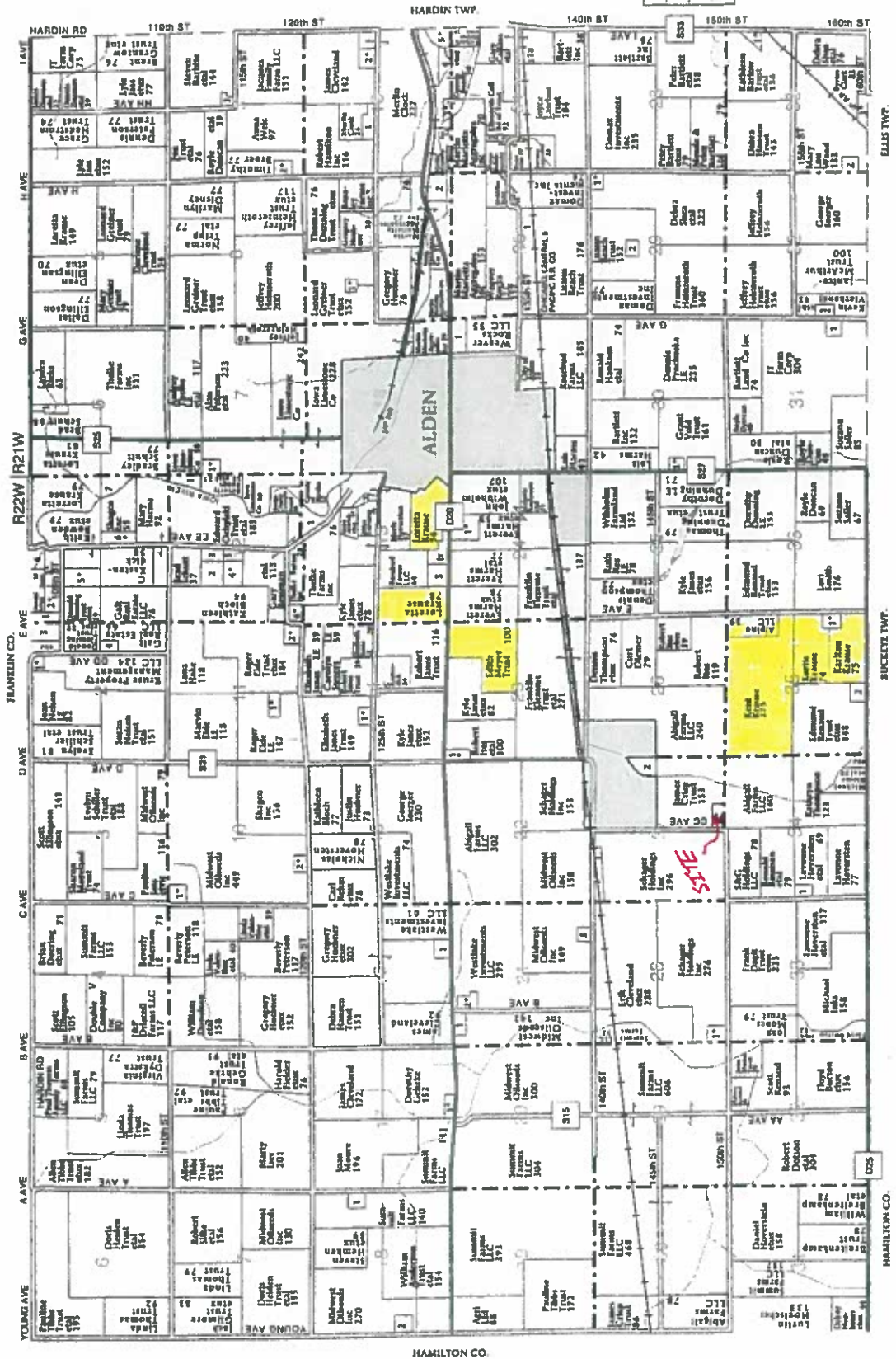
Name: Das Pro
Phone: 319 236-7969

T-89-N

ALDEN PLAT

(LSA 660601)

R-21-22-W



SEE PAGE 68 FOR ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT LISTED ON MAPS.



Manure Management Plan Form Animal Feeding Operation Information

Instructions: Complete this form for your animal feeding operation. Footnotes are provided on page 4.

The information within this form, and the attachments, describes my animal feeding operation, my manure storage and handling system, and my planned manure management system. I (we) will manage the manure, and the nutrients it contains, as described within this manure management plan (MMP) and any revisions of the plan, individual field information, and field summary sheet, and in accordance with current rules and regulations. Deviations permitted by Iowa law will be documented and maintained in my records.

Signed: By: *Patrick Krause* Patrick Krause Date: 8/20/19
(Signature) (Print name)

Name of operation: Corner Pork Facility ID No. N/A

Location of the operation: N/A CC Ave
(911 address)
Alden IA 50006
(Town) (State) (Zip)
SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec 27 T 89N R 22W Alden Hardin
(1/4 1/4) (1/4) (Section) (Tier & Range) (Township Name) (County)

Owner and contacts of the animal feeding operation:

Owner Grow Iowa, LLC Phone 641-456-8477
 Address 16922 Co Rd S27 Alden, IA 50006
 E-mail address (optional) _____ Cell phone (optional) _____

Contact person (if different than owner) Kent Krause Phone 641-648-7300
 Address 620 Country Club Rd Iowa Falls, IA 50126
 E-mail address (optional) britland@pinnacleiowa.com Cell phone (optional) _____

Contract company (if applicable) _____ Phone _____
 Address _____

This manure management plan is for: (check one)

existing operation, not expanding existing operation, expanding existing operation, new owner new operation

Construction and Expansion Dates:

_____ date of initial construction
 _____ and all expansions

Table 1. Information about livestock production and manure management system

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Animal type/ Production phase ^a	Max # of animals confined	Manure Storage Structure ^b	N ^c	P ₂ O ₅ ^c	gal/space/dy ^d	Days/yr Facility occupied	Annual Manure Produced ^e
Wean/finish (wet/dry) ▾	5000	BBP	56	38	0.7	365	1,277,500
Select production phas ▾			0	0	0.0		000
Select production phas ▾			0	0	0.0		000
Total Gallons							1,277,500

Estimated annual animal production^f: 10,000 animals/year

Source of Manure Nutrient Content Data (standard tables, manure analysis, other): Tables



Manure Management Plan Form

Determining Maximum Allowable Manure Application Rates

Instructions: Complete a worksheet for each unique combination of the following factors (crop rotation, optimum crop yield, manure nutrient concentration, remaining crop N need, method of application) that occurs at this operation. Complete form by filling in blanks, yellow-colored cells, and drop down menus. Gray shaded cells will calculate automatically. Footnotes are given on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Management Identification (Mgt ID)^g

C-C N-Rate

(identify this application scenario by letter)

Method to determine optimum crop yield^h Timing of application

Method of application Application loss factor

If spray irrigation is used, identify method _____

Table 2. Manure nutrient concentration

Manure Nutrient Content (lbs/1000gal or lbs/ton)					
Manure Storage Structure(s) ^k	BBP				
	Total N ^l	P ₂ O ₅		38	
	56				
%TN Available 1st year	90%	2nd year	0%	3rd year	0%
Available N 1st year ^m	49.4	2nd year ⁿ	0.0	3rd year ^o	0.0

Table 3. Crop usage rates^p

lb/bu or lb/ton	N	P ₂ O ₅
Corn	1.2	0.32
Soybean	3.8	0.72
Alfalfa	50	13
Other crop	0	0

*Use blank space above to add crop not listed.

Table 4. Calculations for rate based on nitrogen (always required)

1	Applying Manure For (crop to be grown) ^q		Corn	Corn	Corn	Corn
2	Optimum Crop Yield ^h	bu or ton/acre	221	221	221	221
3	P ₂ O ₅ removed with crop by harvest ^r	lb/acre	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7
4	Crop N utilization ^s	lb/acre	265	265	265	265
5a	Legume N credit ^t	lb/acre	0.00	0	0	0
5b	Commercial N planned ^u	lb/acre	0	0	0	0
5c	Manure N carryover credit ^v	lb/acre	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Remaining crop N need ^w	lb/acre	265	265	265	265
7	Manure rate to supply remaining N ^x	gal/acre	5369	5369	5369	5369
8	P ₂ O ₅ applied with N-based rate ^y	lb/acre	204	204	204	204

Table 5. Calculations for rate based on phosphorus (fill out only if P-based rates are planned)

9	Commercial P ₂ O ₅ planned ^z	lb/acre	0	0	0	0
10	Manure rate to supply P removal ^{aa}	gal/acre	1861	1861	1861	1861
11	Manure rate for P based plan ^{bb}	gal/acre	1861	1861	1861	1861
12	Manure N applied with P-based plan ^{cc}	lb/acre	92	92	92	92

Table 6. Application rates that will be carried over to page 3

13	Planned manure application rate ^{dd}	gal/acre	5369	5369	5369	5369
----	---	----------	------	------	------	------

When applicable, manure application rates must be based on the P index value as follows:

(0-2) N-based manure management.

(>2-5) N-based manure management but P application rate cannot exceed two times the P removal rate of the crop schedule.

(>5-10) Until December 31, 2008, P-based manure management while adopting practices to reduce P index to 5 or below.

(>10) No manure application until practices are adopted to reduce P index to 5 or below

42892213P3500 - Dessie Miller



Grower : Horse Corner

Farm : Fields

Field : 42892213P3500 - Dessie Miller

Latitude : 42.51473547

Longitude : -93.40087974



Feature ID
Total Acres (80.61 ac)

42892213P4800 - William Krause



Grower : Horse Corner

Farm : Fields

Field : 42892213P4800 - William Krause

Latitude : 42.51570449

Longitude : -93.39084956



Feature ID
■ Total Acres (65.45 ac)

42892223P1000 - Meyer



Grower : Horse Corner

Farm : Fields

Field : 42892223P1000 - Meyer

Latitude : 42.50772559

Longitude : -93.40592052



Feature ID
■ Total Acres(100.95 ac)

42892235P7000 - Jensen Fiscus



Grower : Horse Corner

Farm : Fields

Field : 42892235P7000 - Jensen Fiscus

Latitude : 42.47172464

Longitude : -93.40988344



Feature ID
■ Total Acres (456.09 ac)



RUSLE2 Profile Erosion Calculation Record

Info: 42892213P3500

File: profiles/default

Inputs:

Location: USA\Iowa\Hardin County
 Soil: Hardin County, Iowa\138B Clarion loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes\Clarion loam 100%
 Slope length (horiz): 98 ft
 Avg. slope steepness: 3.0 %

Management		
managements\CMZ 04\c.Other Local Mgt Records*CC North	Vegetation	# yield units, #/ac
	vegetations\Corn, grain	223.00

Contouring: a. rows up-and-down hill
 Strips/barriers: (none)
 Diversion/terrace, sediment basin: (none)
 Subsurface drainage: (none)
 Adjust res. burial level: Normal res. burial

Outputs:

T value: 5.0 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss erod. portion: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Detachment on slope: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss for cons. plan: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Sediment delivery: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Crit. slope length: 98 ft
 Surf. cover after planting: 69 %
 Avg. ann. forage harvest: 0 lb/ac

Date	Operation	Vegetation	Surf. res. cov. after op, %
11/1/0	Manure injector, liquid high disturb. 30 inch		
11/15/0	Chisel, st. pt.		91
4/10/1	Cultivator, field 6-12 in sweeps		70
4/15/1	Planter, double disk opnr	Corn, grain	67
10/20/1	Harvest, killing crop 50pct standing stubble		69
			92



V. 1/22/2007

Iowa Phosphorus Index

Credits: Iowa State University
 USDA National Soil Tilth Laboratory
 USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

Field Number	Gross Erosion			Sediment			Erosion			Runoff			Tile / Subsurface Recharge			Overall P Index	
	Erosion x	Trap Factor	Factor	SDR x	Factor	Factor	Enrichment x	STP Factor	Erosion PI	RCN Factor x	STP Factor	P App Factor	Runoff PI	Flow Factor	STP Factor		Tile/Sub PI
42892213P3500	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.06	1.00	1.10	0.83	0.83	0.04	1.53	0.21	0.09	0.45	1.00	0.07	0.07	0.57



RUSLE2 Profile Erosion Calculation Record

Info: 42892213P4800

File: profiles/default

Inputs:

Location: USA\Iowa\Hardin County
 Soil: Hardin County, Iowa\138B Clarion loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes\Clarion loam 100%
 Slope length (horiz): 98 ft
 Avg. slope steepness: 3.0 %

Management		
managements\CMZ 041c.Other Local Mgt Records\CC North	Vegetation vegetations\Corn, grain	Yield units bushels
		# yield units, #/ac 223.00

Contouring: a. rows up-and-down hill
 Strips/barriers: (none)
 Diversion/terrace, sediment basin: (none)
 Subsurface drainage: (none)
 Adjust res. burial level: Normal res. burial

Outputs:

T value: 5.0 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss erod. portion: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Detachment on slope: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss for cons. plan: 0.74 t/ac/yr
 Sediment delivery: 0.74 t/ac/yr

Crit. slope length: 98 ft
 Surf. cover after planting: 69 %
 Avg. ann. forage harvest: 0 lb/ac

Date	Operation	Vegetation	Surf. res. cov. after op, %
11/1/0	Manure injector, liquid high disturb. 30 inch		
11/15/0	Chisel, st. pt.		91
4/10/1	Cultivator, field 6-12 in sweeps		70
4/15/1	Planter, double disk opnr	Corn, grain	67
10/20/1	Harvest, killing crop 50pct standing stubble		69
			92

Iowa Phosphorus Index

Credits: Iowa State University
USDA National Soil Tilth Laboratory
USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

Field Number	Gross Erosion			Sediment			Erosion			Runoff			Tile / Subsurface Recharge			Overall P Index		
	Erosion x	Trap Factor	Factor	SDR x	Factor	Factor	Buffer Factor	Enrichment x	Factor	STP Factor	Factor	Factor	P App Factor	Factor	Flow Factor		STP Factor	Tile/Sub PI
42802213P4800 -	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	0.79	0.05	1.53	0.16	0.09	0.07	1.00	0.07	0.07	0.50

RUSLE2 Profile Erosion Calculation Record

Info: 42892223P1000

File: profiles\default

Inputs:

Location: USA\Iowa\Hardin County
 Soil: Hardin County, Iowa\95 Harps clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes\Harps Clay loam 85%
 Slope length (horiz): 82 ft
 Avg. slope steepness: 1.0 %

Management	
managements\CMZ 04\c.Other Local Mgt Records*CC North	Vegetation vegetations\Corn, grain
	Yield units bushels
	# yield units, #/ac 195.00

Contouring: a. rows up-and-down hill
 Strips/barriers: (none)
 Diversion/terrace, sediment basin: (none)
 Subsurface drainage: (none)
 Adjust res. burial level: Normal res. burial

Outputs:

T value: 5.0 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss erod. portion: 0.36 t/ac/yr
 Detachment on slope: 0.36 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss for cons. plan: 0.36 t/ac/yr
 Sediment delivery: 0.36 t/ac/yr

Crit. slope length: 82 ft
 Surf. cover after planting: 64 %
 Avg. ann. forage harvest: 0 lb/ac

Date	Operation	Vegetation	Surf. res. cov. after op, %
11/1/0	Manure injector, liquid high disturb.30 inch		
11/2/0	Chisel, st. pt.		88
4/12/1	Cultivator, field 6-12 in sweeps		66
4/15/1	Planter, double disk opnr	Corn, grain	62
10/20/1	Harvest, killing crop 50pct standing stubble		64
			89

Iowa Phosphorus Index

Credits: Iowa State University
 USDA National Soil Tilth Laboratory
 USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

Field Number	Gross Erosion			Sediment			Erosion			Runoff			RCN			STP			Tile / Subsurface Recharge			Overall											
	Erosion	x	Trap Factor	SDR	x	Factor	Buffer	Enrichment	x	Factor	STP	x	Factor	Erosion	PI	RCN	Factor	x	Factor	+ P	Factor	App	Factor	Runoff	PI	Flow	Factor	x	Factor	STP	Tile/Sub	PI	Index
42892223P1000 --	0.36		1.00	0.07		1.00	1.00	1.10		0.82		0.02	2.17		0.20	0.00	0.43	1.00		0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.43	1.00		0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.52	0.52	



RUSLE2 Profile Erosion Calculation Record

Info: 42892235P7000

File: profiles\default

Inputs:

Location: USA\Iowa\Hardin County
 Soil: Hardin County, Iowa\138C2 Clarion loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded\Clarion Loam moderately eroded 85%
 Slope length (horiz): 98 ft
 Avg. slope steepness: 8.0 %

Management			
managements\CMZ 04\c.Other Local Mgt Records*CC North	Vegetation	Yield units	# yield units, #/ac
	vegetations\Corn, grain	bushels	213.00

Contouring: b. absolute row grade 2 percent
 Strips/barriers: (none)
 Diversion/terrace, sediment basin: (none)
 Subsurface drainage: (none)
 Adjust res. burial level: Normal res. burial

Outputs:

T value: 5.0 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss erod. portion: 1.5 t/ac/yr
 Detachment on slope: 1.5 t/ac/yr
 Soil loss for cons. plan: 1.5 t/ac/yr
 Sediment delivery: 1.5 t/ac/yr
 Crit. slope length: 98 ft
 Surf. cover after planting: 68 %
 Avg. ann. forage harvest: 0 lb/ac

Date	Operation	Vegetation	Surf. res. cov. after op, %
11/1/0	Manure injector, liquid high disturb.30 inch		
11/15/0	Chisel, st. pt.		90
4/10/1	Cultivator, field 6-12 in sweeps		68
4/15/1	Planter, double disk opnr		65
10/20/1	Harvest, killing crop 50pct standing stubble	Corn, grain	68
			91

Iowa Phosphorus Index

Credits: Iowa State University
 USDA National Soil Tilth Laboratory
 USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

Field Number	Erosion				Runoff			Tile / Subsurface Recharge			Overall P Index
	Gross Erosion	Sediment Trap	Buffer Factor	Enrichment Factor	RCN Factor	STP Factor	P App Factor	Flow Factor	STP Factor	Tile/Sub Factor	
42892235P7000	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.53	0.58	0.09	1.00	0.15	0.15	1.29
				1.14							
				PI							

Manure Application Lease/Fertilizer Consent Form

I Horretta Krause (Land Owner) give Grow Iowa, LLC (Site Owner)

permission to apply manure from Corner Park (Site Name) Site,

during calendar year 2019 and any succeeding year until canceled by written notice on
+/- 66 acres in the S1/2 of the SE1/4, Section 13, T89N, R22W, Alden
Township, Hardin County

Pinnacle Field ID: 42892213P3500 (William Krause)

I as land owner, or operator, agree that I will apply any additional commercial or organic fertilizers according to current DNR Manure Management Plan requirements specified for the site listed above. I plan to apply 0 pounds of Commercial Nitrogen Fertilizer and 0 pounds of Commercial Phosphorus Fertilizer to this field (described above), which is 0 pounds of _____ (type of fertilizer). This application rate will remain in effect for calendar year 2019, and each succeeding year until amended or canceled by written notice.

Horretta L. Krause
(Land Owner)

Kent Krause
(Land Tenant/Operator)

Grow Iowa, LLC. By [Signature]
(Site Owner)

Manure Application Lease/Fertilizer Consent Form

I Loisetta Krause (Land Owner) give Crow Iowa, LLC (Site Owner)

permission to apply manure from Corner Park (Site Name) Site,

during calendar year 2019 and any succeeding year until canceled by written notice on
+/- 78 acres in the W1/2 of the SW1/4, Section 13, T89N, R22W, Alden
Township, Hardin County

Pinnacle Field ID: 42892213P3500 (Dessie Miller)

I as land owner, or operator, agree that I will apply any additional commercial or organic fertilizers according to current DNR Manure Management Plan requirements specified for the site listed above. I plan to apply 0 pounds of Commercial Nitrogen Fertilizer and 0 pounds of Commercial Phosphorus Fertilizer to this field (described above), which is 0 pounds of _____ (type of fertilizer). This application rate will remain in effect for calendar year 2019, and each succeeding year until amended or canceled by written notice.

Loisetta P Krause
(Land Owner)

Kent Krause
(Land Tenant/Operator)

Crow Iowa, LLC. By: [Signature]
(Site Owner)

Manure Application Lease/Fertilizer Consent Form

I Kent Krause (Land Owner) give Grow Iowa, LLC (Site Owner)

permission to apply manure from Corner Park (Site Name) Site,

during calendar year 2019 and any succeeding year until canceled by written notice on +/- 275 acres in the N1/2. of Section 35, T89N, R22W, Alden Township, Hardin County

Pinnacle Field ID: 42892235P7000 (Jensen Fiscus)

I as land owner, or operator, agree that I will apply any additional commercial or organic fertilizers according to current DNR Manure Management Plan requirements specified for the site listed above. I plan to apply 0 pounds of Commercial Nitrogen Fertilizer and 0 pounds of Commercial Phosphorus Fertilizer to this field (described above), which is 0 pounds of ----- (type of fertilizer). This application rate will remain in effect for calendar year 2019, and each succeeding year until amended or canceled by written notice.

Kent Krause (Land Owner)

Kent Krause (Land Tenant/Operator)

Grow Iowa LLC. By Park Krause (Site Owner)

Manure Application Lease/Fertilizer Consent Form

I Alpine, LLC (Land Owner) give Grow Iowa, LLC (Site Owner)

permission to apply manure from Corner Park (Site Name) Site,

during calendar year 2019 and any succeeding year until canceled by written notice on

+/- 34 acres in the NE1/4 of the NE1/4, Section 35, T89N, R22W, Alden

Township, Hardin County

Pinnacle Field ID: 42892235P7000 (Jensen Fiscus)

I as land owner, or operator, agree that I will apply any additional commercial or organic fertilizers according to current DNR Manure Management Plan requirements specified for the site listed above. I plan to apply 0 pounds of Commercial Nitrogen Fertilizer and 0 pounds of Commercial Phosphorus Fertilizer to this field (described above), which is 0 pounds of ----- (type of fertilizer). This application rate will remain in effect for calendar year 2019, and each succeeding year until amended or canceled by written notice.

Alpine, LLC
by Kent K... member (Land Owner) Alpine, LLC
by Kent K... member (Land Tenant/Operator)

Grow Iowa, LLC By Paul H...
(Site Owner)

Crop Year 2020

Manure Management Plan Form

Appendix A8: Iowa Ag Statistics County Corn and Soybean Yield Averages, 2014-2018

Page 7

County	Corn			Soybeans		
	5-yr. avg. yield (bu/ac)	5-yr. ave. yield + 10% (bu/ac)	Avg. yield of 4 highest (bu/ac)	5-yr. avg. yield (bu/ac)	5-yr. ave. yield + 10% (bu/ac)	Avg. yield of 4 highest (bu/ac)
Adair	172	189	178	53	58	54
Adams	176	193	177	52	57	53
Allamakee	189	208	192	54	59	54
Appanoose	171	188	175	49	54	50
Audubon	194	214	198	57	62	58
Benton	201	221	204	58	64	59
Black Hawk	196	216	204	57	63	59
Boone	194	213	197	55	61	57
Bremer	200	220	210	57	62	59
Buchanan	199	219	206	56	62	58
Buena Vista	191	211	196	56	62	58
Butler	198	218	206	55	61	58
Calhoun	196	216	198	56	61	57
Carroll	201	222	205	59	65	59
Cass	186	205	190	56	62	57
Cedar	207	227	212	59	65	60
Cerro Gordo	190	209	196	55	61	56
Cherokee	206	227	212	63	70	65
Chickasaw	191	210	199	52	58	54
Clarke	154	169	160	46	50	47
Clay	185	204	192	56	62	58
Clayton	199	219	205	58	64	60
Clinton	205	225	209	59	65	60
Crawford	206	227	212	60	66	62
Dallas	189	207	192	55	60	56
Davis	159	175	172	48	53	51
Decatur	162	178	170	48	52	49
Delaware	203	223	210	60	66	62
Des Moines	196	216	201	59	65	60
Dickinson	179	197	185	53	58	55
Dubuque	204	224	209	59	65	60
Emmet	187	205	194	53	58	56
Fayette	195	214	201	57	62	58
Floyd	189	208	195	54	59	55
Franklin	196	216	204	57	62	59
Fremont	190	209	193	55	60	56
Greene	196	215	200	57	62	58
Grundy	205	225	210	61	67	63
Guthrie	189	208	192	54	60	56
Hamilton	193	212	198	54	59	56
Hancock	190	210	195	56	62	58
Hardin	201	221	209	57	62	59

Manure Management Plan Form

Appendix A8: Iowa Ag Statistics County Corn and Soybean Yield Averages, 2014-2018

(continued)

Page 8

County	Corn			Soybeans		
	5-yr. avg. yield (bu/ac)	5-yr. ave. yield + 10% (bu/ac)	Avg. yield of 4 highest (bu/ac)	5-yr. avg. yield (bu/ac)	5-yr. ave. yield + 10% (bu/ac)	Avg. yield of 4 highest (bu/ac)
Harrison	185	203	191	53	59	54
Henry	192	211	195	59	64	59
Howard	191	210	198	54	60	56
Humboldt	188	207	195	55	60	57
Ida	209	230	214	62	68	64
Iowa	206	227	210	56	62	57
Jackson	197	217	199	59	64	59
Jasper	206	226	209	59	65	60
Jefferson	186	205	191	52	58	54
Johnson	197	217	200	56	61	57
Jones	199	219	203	57	63	58
Keokuk	193	212	197	55	60	55
Kossuth	193	212	197	57	63	60
Lee	184	202	194	56	62	59
Linn	200	220	206	56	62	58
Louisa	197	216	200	57	63	58
Lucas	157	173	164	47	51	48
Lyon	198	217	204	61	67	63
Madison	173	191	175	52	58	54
Mahaska	194	213	198	56	61	57
Marion	185	203	188	54	60	56
Marshall	209	230	214	61	67	62
Mills	181	199	184	54	59	55
Mitchell	197	216	202	56	62	58
Monona	178	195	183	54	59	56
Monroe	172	189	173	52	57	53
Montgomery	185	203	190	54	59	54
Muscatine	197	217	202	59	65	60
O'Brien	202	223	208	61	67	62
Osceola	195	215	200	57	63	58
Page	183	201	187	54	59	55
Palo Alto	182	201	188	54	60	57
Plymouth	201	221	205	61	67	62
Pocahontas	191	211	196	55	61	57
Polk	191	210	193	54	59	55
Pottawattamie	190	209	196	56	62	57
Poweshiek	207	227	211	56	62	57
Ringgold	163	179	167	48	52	49
Sac	201	222	207	60	66	61
Scott	208	229	211	63	69	64
Shelby	198	218	202	58	64	59
Sioux	207	227	212	65	71	66

Manure Management Plan Form

Appendix A8: Iowa Ag Statistics County Corn and Soybean Yield Averages, 2014-2018 (continued)

Page 9

County	Corn			Soybeans		
	5-yr. avg. yield (bu/ac)	5-yr. ave. yield + 10% (bu/ac)	Avg. yield of 4 highest (bu/ac)	5-yr. avg. yield (bu/ac)	5-yr. ave. yield + 10% (bu/ac)	Avg. yield of 4 highest (bu/ac)
Story	192	212	198	53	59	55
Tama	205	226	211	59	65	61
Taylor	167	184	170	51	56	52
Union	166	183	171	49	54	50
Van Buren	170	187	180	49	54	52
Wapello	175	193	181	52	58	54
Warren	174	192	177	51	57	53
Washington	206	226	210	59	64	60
Wayne	161	177	169	48	53	49
Webster	196	215	197	55	61	56
Winnebago	193	212	198	56	62	59
Winneshiek	194	213	199	54	60	55
Woodbury	201	221	206	58	63	59
Worth	191	210	193	55	61	57
Wright	191	210	196	54	60	57



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Nutrients in Animal Manure
Manure can supply nutrients required by crops and replenish nutrients. Since manure contains multiple nutrients, applications should consider not only what is needed for the crop to be grown but also how the ratio of nutrients in manure could affect soil test levels. This ensures adequate nutrient supply and reduces potential for over- or under-application and subsequent buildup or depletion in the soil. Good manure nutrient management should consider short-term and long-term impacts on crop nutrient supply and soil resources.

Manure has characteristics that make nutrient management different than fertilizer. These include a mix of organic and inorganic nutrient forms; variation in nutrient concentration and forms; variation in dry matter and resilient handling as a liquid or solid; and relatively low nutrient concentration requiring large application volumes. Since manure nutrient composition can vary significantly, sampling and laboratory analysis are always needed, while with fertilizer nutrient concentrations are provided at a guaranteed analysis.

The manure nutrient concentration varies considerably between animal species; dietary options; animal genetics; animal performance; production management and facility type; and collection, bedding, storage, handling, and agitation for land application. Use of average or "book" nutrient values can be helpful for designing a new facility and creating manure management plans but is not very helpful in determining specific manure nutrient supply or application rates due to wide variation in nutrient concentrations between production facilities. For example, a recent sampling across swine finishing facilities found a range in total N from 32 to 79 lb N/1,000 gal, P from 17 to 54 lb P₂O₅/1,000 gal, and K from 23 to 48 lb K₂O/1,000 gal. A similar or larger range can be found with other manure types. Nutrient analyses often vary greatly as storage facilities are emptied or manure is stockpiled, and also among multiple samples collected from loads during land application. Therefore, collecting multiple manure samples and maintaining a history of analysis results will improve use of manure nutrients.

For determining manure application rates and equating to crop fertilization requirements, it is most helpful if manure analyses give N, P₂O₅, and K₂O based on an as-received or wet basis in lb per ton or lb per 1,000 gal units. It is beyond the scope of this publication to give detailed manure sampling and laboratory analysis

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recommendations. Those can be found in the extension materials listed on page 7. If manure analyses are provided from the laboratory in other units, they must be converted to these units. See the ISU Extension manure sampling publication for appropriate conversion factors. If manure average nutrient values or methods to estimate manure nutrient concentrations based on excretion are of interest or needed for planning purposes, those can be found in the Midwest Plan Service bulletins listed on page 7.

Manure Nutrient Availability for Crops
Nutrient management guidelines use the words "manure nutrient availability" when suggesting manure applications to supply nutrients needed by crops. However, the meaning of "availability" for manure nutrients often is not clear or is not consistent. Available is defined as present or ready for immediate use, or form as to be usable (as by a plant). The main reasoning for using the term "available" in describing manure nutrients is that some portions are in forms that cannot be used by plants immediately upon application to soil and have to be converted to a form that plants can take up. The term "available" is not typically applied to fertilizers because most include chemical forms that plants can take up or are quickly converted upon application to soil. According to this definition, most inorganic fertilizers contain basically 100 percent crop-available nutrients. For example, anhydrous ammonia dissolves in water and rapidly changes to ammonium, urea hydrolyzes to ammonium within a few days, and ammonium is further transformed to nitrate by soil microorganisms. Mono-ammonium phosphate (MAP) and diammonium phosphate (DAP) are highly soluble in water and dissolve to ammonium and orthophosphate. Potassium chloride (KCl, potash) dissolves in water to potassium (K⁺) and chloride (Cl⁻) ions. Both orthophosphate and K ions are taken up by plants. Because all K contained in manure is in the K⁺ ionic form, manure K is readily crop available in all manure sources.

For manure N and P, there is usually a mix of organic and inorganic materials that varies among manure sources, production systems, bedding, storage, and handling. This variety in forms of N and P in manure

contributes to greater uncertainty in manure nutrient management compared with fertilizers. The ratio of inorganic (mainly ammonium) and organic N varies considerably with the manure source. This was shown, for example, by on-farm research that included manure sampling and analysis from swine and poultry operations. The fraction of total N as ammonium N was almost 100 percent for swine manure from the liquid portion of anaerobic lagoons, 65 to 100 percent (average 84 percent) for liquid swine manure from under-building pits or storage tanks, and 10 to 40 percent (average 20 percent) for solid poultry manure. The large ammonium-N concentration and organic-N fraction that is easily mineralized after application to soil explain why N in liquid swine manure is considered "tightly" crop available and almost comparable to fertilizer N. Other manures have lower ammonium-N concentrations and greater (and tougher to degrade)



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organic materials due to bedding and feed materials. Considerable P in swine manure is orthophosphate and calcium phosphate compounds (derived both from feed and mineral supplements added to rations) that are soluble or dissolve quickly once applied to soil. The rest is organic P, which varies greatly in complexity and reaction in soil. Testing manure for ammonium-N or water-soluble N can be a way of estimating immediately available N. Unfortunately, a similarly useful test does not exist for P. Therefore, the availability estimate for manure N and P can be, and often is, less than 100 percent of total N and P.

Manure Nutrient Supply

There is a clear difference between crop availability of nutrients in fertilizer or manure and seasonal supply of nutrients. Significant amounts of plant usable forms of nutrients in both fertilizer and manure might be lost and become unavailable to crops after application. For example, N can be lost through processes such as leaching, volatilization, or denitrification while P can be lost through erosion and surface runoff. Also, these nutrients can be converted for short or long periods of time into forms not usable by plants through processes such as immobilization to organic materials for N and retention by soil mineral constituents for P. Nutrient loss issues are not as pertinent for P and K as for N in Iowa soils as long as there is little soil erosion and surface runoff

are handled by suggested management practices. Not all published guidelines are consistent in this regard and, therefore, suggested crop nutrient availabilities do vary between states and regions. In this publication, use of "availability" refers to manure nutrients potentially available for plant uptake (with no losses) by the first crop after application or beyond, and percent nutrient availability values provided correlate to those for commonly used fertilizers. The guidelines in this publication assume supply issues are handled in the best way possible as is done with fertilizers. It is important to understand that for successful manure nutrient management, in many instances supply issues are as, or more, critical than estimates of nutrient availability.

Improving crop nutrient supply with manure can be achieved by understanding the issues related to manure nutrient analysis, application rate, application distribution, and the benefits and risks related to management practices such as application timing and placement that influence potential losses. Additionally, use of available tools to determine initial soil nutrient levels and adjust application rates can help provide for adequate season-long nutrient supply when either manure or fertilizer is used. These tools include commonly used pre-plant soil testing for P and K, estimates of N application rate need based on response trial data (such as the *Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator*), and tools to help determine need for

Manure nutrient loss, application rate, and distribution uncertainties usually are not included in crop nutrient availability estimates. Instead, they

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additional N after planting corn such as the late-spring soil nitrate test and in-season crop sensing for N stress.

Manure Nutrient Application Recommendations

To determine manure application rates, the following information is required: needed crop nutrient fertilization rate for N, P, K, or other deficient nutrients; manure type; nutrient analysis; nutrient crop availability, and method of application. Nutrient recommendations for crops are provided in other Iowa State University Extension publications and are not repeated here (see list on page 7). Once the needed nutrient application rate is determined, the manure rate to supply crop available nutrients is calculated based on the specific manure source being used.

An additional consideration is what portion of the needed fertilization will be supplied from manure—to meet the full crop nutrient requirement, or a partial requirement from manure and the remaining from fertilizer. This is an important consideration because manure contains multiple nutrients and a manure rate to supply the most deficient nutrient can over-supply other nutrients. Also, manure application to meet the least deficient or most environmentally restrictive nutrient application can result in under-supply of other nutrients.

In these cases, use of fertilizers in addition to manure application is necessary to appropriately meet all nutrient application requirements.

Manure Nutrient Availability Values

Many of the manure N, P, and K crop availability estimates listed in Table 1 are derived from research trials conducted in Iowa. However, when local research is lacking, applicable information was taken from research conducted in other states. For manure sources not listed in the table, values based on manure with similar characteristics can provide a reasonable estimate. The ranges in nutrient availability are provided to account for variation in the proportion of organic and inorganic N and P forms, bedding type and amount, manure sampling and analysis variation, and application importance at different P and K soil test levels. See the footnote in Table 1 for further information on variability in manure nutrient availability.

First-Year Availability Estimates

Table 1. First-year nutrient availability for different animal manure sources.

Manure Source	Nitrogen ¹	Phosphorus ²	Potassium ²
	Percent of Total Nutrient Applied		
Beef cattle (solid or liquid)	30-50	80-100	90-100
Dairy (solid or liquid)	30-50	80-100	90-100
Liquid swine (anaerobic pit)	90-100	90-100	90-100
Liquid swine (anaerobic lagoon)	90-100 ³	90-100 ⁴	90-100
Poultry (all species)	50-60	90-100	90-100

¹The estimates for N availability do not account for potential volatile N losses during and after land application. Correction factors for volatile losses are given in Table 3. The ranges are provided to account for variation in the proportion of ammonium N (and for poultry manure also urea acid), bedding type, and amount, and both sampling and analysis.

²The ranges in P and K availability are provided to account for variation in sampling and analysis, and for needed P and K supply with different soil test levels. A small portion of manure P may not be available immediately after application, but all P is eventually available over time. Use lowest P and K availability values for soils testing in the Very Low and Low soil test interpretation categories, where large yield loss could occur if insufficient P or K is applied and a reasonable buildup is desirable. Use 100% when manure is applied to maintain soil-test P and K in the Optimum soil test category, when the probability of a yield response is small.

³Values apply for the liquid portion of swine manure in lagoons; the N and P availability will be low and difficult to estimate with wetted solids

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Second- and Third-Year Availability Estimates

While manure N may become crop available over multiple years for some sources, there should not be an expectation that all of the manure N will eventually become crop available. This happens because some of the N is in difficult to degrade organic forms (recalcitrant) and will become part of the soil organic matter. For some manure sources, such as manure with bedded systems, not all of the manure N should be accounted for in manure plans over multiple years and the first-, second-, or third-year availability may not add up to 100 percent.

Animal manure that has considerable organic material can have some residual-N availability in the second or third year after application. The second-year N availability estimate for beef cattle and dairy manure is 10 percent,

Adjusting for Manure Nitrogen Volatilization

The estimates for manure N availability in Table 1 do not consider potential volatile N losses during or after application. Losses are from various volatile N compounds in manure, such as ammonia, and ammonia that is produced when urea, uric acid, or other compounds convert to ammonium. These are similar losses that can occur from some N fertilizers such as anhydrous ammonia, urea, and urea-ammonium nitrate (UAN) solutions. If manure is left on the soil surface, losses may occur until N is moved into the soil with rainfall or incorporated with tillage. Many factors affect the rate and amount of volatile loss, such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, soil moisture, soil pH, surface residue cover, and days to incorporation. Volatile losses at or after application often are difficult to predict accurately. However, losses can be significant, and, therefore, it is important to make an adjustment for volatile N losses from applied manure and for manure management planning purposes. Values given in Table 2 provide guidance on potential volatile losses. The correction factors in Table 2 do not account for N losses during storage and handling (time from excretion to sampling for analysis) and assume a reasonable time period from sampling to land application so that the manure analysis represents the manure being applied. To estimate manure N remaining in soil after application, multiply the applied manure N rate by the appropriate correction factor.

Considerations for Time of Application

The time of application influences nutrient availability and potential manure and nutrient loss from soil. Fall applications allow more time for organic N and P portions of manure to mineralize so they are available for plant uptake the next crop season. This is more important for N in manures with high organic matter content, such as bedded systems. Iowa research has shown that fall versus springtime P and K application usually is not an agronomic issue for fertilizers or manure. The increased time for organic N mineralization with fall application also allows for nitrification

Considerations for Time of Application

of ammonium and therefore more potential nitrate loss through leaching or denitrification with excessively wet spring conditions. This is a more important issue for manure with large ammonium-N concentration, such as liquid swine manure. Coarse-textured soils, with high permeability, are the most likely to have leaching losses. Fine- and moderately fine-textured soils, prone to excess wetness, are most likely to have denitrification losses. Manure applied in the spring has less time for organic N and P mineralization before crop uptake. Delayed mineralization can be an important issue for manure with high organic matter content, especially in cold springs. With manure that



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Table 2. Correction factors to account for N volatilization losses during and after land application of animal manure.¹

Application Method	Incorporation	Volatilization Correction Factor ²
Direct injection	—	0.98–1.00
Broadcast (liquid/solid)	Immediate incorporation	0.95–0.99
Broadcast (liquid)	No incorporation	0.75–0.90
Broadcast (solid)	No incorporation	0.70–0.85
Irrigation	No incorporation	0.60–0.75

¹Adapted from Midwest Plan Service MWP5-18, Third Edition, Nitrogen losses during and within four days of application.

²Multiply the manure total N rate applied times the volatilization correction factor to decrease the portion of total manure N remaining.

contains a large portion of N as ammonium, spring application allows for better timing of nitrification to nitrate and subsequent crop use, and less chance of N loss.

As a general rule, do not apply manure in the fall unless the soil temperature is 50° F and cooling at the four-inch soil depth. This will slow the mineralization and nitrification processes and is an especially important consideration for manure containing a large portion of N as ammonium.

Broadcasting manure onto frozen, snow-covered, water-saturated soils increases the potential for nutrient losses with rainfall or snowmelt runoff to surface water systems. If manure must be applied in these conditions, it should be applied on relatively flat land, slopes less than 5 percent, and well away from streams and waterways (see Iowa Department of Natural Resources rules on setback distances).

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Example Calculation of Manure Application Rates

Note: The N, P, and K fertilization requirements in these examples are determined from appropriate extension publications and Web-based tools listed at the right.

Example 1

• Manure source: liquid swine manure, finishing under-building pit.

• Manure analysis: 40 lb N/1,000 gal, 15 lb P₂O₅/1,000 gal, 15 lb K₂O/1,000 gal

• Inhered crop: corn in a corn-soybean rotation.

• Soil tests: 19 ppm Bray P-1 (Optimum), 165 ppm Ammonium Acetate K (Optimum).

• Crop yield and P and K removal for determining nutrient rates needed to maintain the Optimum soil test category: 200 bushels corn yield; 75 lb P₂O₅/acre and 60 lb K₂O removal.

• Manure rate: based on corn N fertilization requirements at 125 lb N/acre.

• Manure application: injected late fall.

• Manure nutrient availability: 100 percent for N, P, and K.

• Manure N volatilization correction factor: 0.98.

• Manure rate: 125 lb N/acre ÷ (40 lb N/1,000 gal × 0.98) = 3,200 gal/acre.

• Manure available P and K nutrients applied: 3,200 gal/acre × (15 lb P₂O₅/1,000 gal × 1.00) = 60 lb P₂O₅/acre; and 3,200 gal/acre × (15 lb K₂O/1,000 gal × 1.00) = 112 lb K₂O/acre.

• Phosphorus and K applied with the manure are adequate for P (slightly more than expected corn removal) and will supply more than needed K. The extra P and K can be used by the next crop and should be accounted for. However, additional P and K will need to be applied for the following soybean crop.

Example 2

• Manure source: solid layer manure.

• Manure analysis: 72 lb N/ton, 69 lb P₂O₅/ton, 54 lb K₂O/ton

• Inhered crop: corn-soybean rotation.

• Soil tests: 18 ppm Bray P-1 (Optimum), 120 ppm Ammonium Acetate K (Low).

• Manure rate: based on P requirements for the crop rotation at 120 lb P₂O₅/acre.

• Manure application: late fall, incorporated after four days.

• Manure nutrient availability: 55 percent for N, 100 percent for P and K.

• Manure N volatilization correction factor: 0.80.

• Manure rate: 120 lb P₂O₅/acre ÷ (69 lb P₂O₅/ton × 1.00) = 1.7 ton/acre.

• Manure available N and K nutrients applied: 1.7 ton/acre × (72 lb N/ton × 0.60 × 0.80) = 60 lb N/acre; and 1.7 ton/acre × (54 lb K₂O/ton × 1.00) = 92 lb K₂O/acre.

• Corn N fertilization need and K needed for the corn and soybean crops with a Low soil test category: 130 lb N/acre and 173 lb K₂O/acre.

• Crop available N and K applied with manure is not adequate for N; need additional 70 lb N/acre (130 lb N/acre - 60 lb N/acre); and applied K is not adequate for the corn and soybean crops; need additional 80 lb K₂O/acre (173 - 92 lb K₂O/acre) from fertilizer.

Additional Resources

CROP 3073 Nitrogen use in Iowa Crop Production

PM 1688 A General Guide for Crop Nutrient and Limestone Recommendations in Iowa

PM 287 Take a Good Sample to Help Make Good Decisions

PM 2015 Concepts and Rationale for Regional Nitrogen Rate Guidelines for Corn

PM 1714 Nitrogen Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn in Iowa

PM 2026 Sensing Nitrogen Stress in Corn

PM 1584 Cornstalk Testing to Evaluate Nitrogen Management

PM 1588 How to Sample Manure for Nutrient Analysis

A3769 Recommended Methods of Manure Analysis (University of Wisconsin)

MWPS-18-S1 Manure Characteristics Section 1 (Midwest Plan Service)

MWPS-18 Livestock Waste Facilities Handbook, Third Edition (Midwest Plan Service)

Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator
<http://corn-agrow.iastate.edu/>

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Summary

- Carefully manage the nutrients in animal manure as you would manage fertilizer.
- Have representative manure samples analyzed to determine nutrient concentration. At a minimum, samples should be analyzed for moisture (dry matter) and total N, P, and K. For additional information on N composition, samples can be analyzed for ammonium. Maintain a manure analysis history for production facilities.
- Set the manure application rate according to crop fertilization requirements and for the crop availability of manure N, P, and K.
- Adjust manure rates for estimated N volatilization.
- For manure application rates, consider the crop N, P, and K fertilization requirements and field P-index ratings, but do not exceed the crop N fertilization need.
- Consider the nutrient needs of crop rotations rather than just individual crops, which is especially important for P and K management.
- Allocate manure to fields based on soil tests and crops to be grown.
- Fall applications of manure should not be made until the soil temperature is 50° F and cooling, especially for manure sources that have a large portion of N as ammonium.
- Do not apply manure to snow-covered, frozen, or water-saturated sloping ground to reduce risk of nutrient loss and water quality impairment.

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Revised and Approved

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Based on the research of Comparative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914 in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Calhoun A. Krutz, director, Comparative Extension Service, Iowa State University of Science and Technology Ames, Iowa.




HARDIN COUNTY'S POLICY

FOR PUBLIC COMMENT


1. The "Public Comments" section of the agenda is your opportunity to address items not on the agenda. A speaker may speak to one (1) issue per meeting for a maximum of three (3) minutes. Official action cannot be taken by the Board at that time, but may be placed on a future agenda or referred to the appropriate department. Keep items germane and refrain from personal or slanderous remarks.
2. The public may address any item on the agenda after recognition by the Chair. State your name, address, and group affiliation (if appropriate). You may speak one (1) time for a maximum of three (3) minutes.

Adopted this 1st day of July, 2009.

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