

CHAPTER 91
ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Authority

N.J.S.A. 2A:58-10 et seq., 4:9-38, and 4:27-19.

Source and Effective Date

R.2009 d.88, effective March 16, 2009.
See: 40 N.J.R. 917(a), 41 N.J.R. 1171(a).

Chapter Expiration Date

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1.c(2), Chapter 91, Animal Waste Management, expires on September 12, 2016. See: 48 N.J.R. 615(a).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 91, Animal Waste Management, was adopted as new rules by R.2009 d.88, effective March 16, 2009. See: Source and Effective Date.

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1b, Chapter 91, Animal Waste Management, was scheduled to expire on March 16, 2016. See: 43 N.J.R. 1203(a).

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SUBCHAPTER 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

2:91-1.1 Purpose and scope

(a) These rules set forth the requirements for the development and implementation of self-certified Animal Waste Management Plans (AWMPs), high-density AWMPs and Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs) for

farms that generate, handle or receive animal waste. The rules in this chapter require the use of best management practices to protect water quality and public health by:

1. Controlling animal access to the waters of the State;
2. Storing manure at least 100 linear feet from surface waters of the State;
3. Applying manure using proper nutrient management practices;
4. Minimizing odors from manure storage and application areas;
5. Controlling vectors and fomites; and
6. Optimizing the beneficial use of nutrients from manure and bedding materials.

(b) These rules only apply to farms with animals identified in the definition of "livestock" at N.J.A.C. 2:91-2.1 and to farms receiving or applying animal waste. These rules do not apply to facilities regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection under N.J.A.C. 7:26 (solid waste management rules), 7:26A (solid waste recycling rules) and 7:14A (CAFO General Permit #NJ0138631).

(c) Aquatic farms that comply with the provisions of the Aquaculture Management Practices at N.J.A.C. 2:76-2A.11 and who possess an aquatic farmer license pursuant to N.J.A.C. 2:89 shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(d) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to alter or compromise the goals, purposes, and provisions of, or lessen the protections afforded to farmers by, the Right to Farm Act, P.L. 1983, c. 31 (N.J.S.A. 4:1C-1 et seq.), and any rules adopted pursuant thereto.

SUBCHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

2:91-2.1 Definitions

For the purpose of this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meanings described below, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Agricultural management practices (AMP)" means practices which have been recommended by the State Agriculture Development Committee, and adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq.

"Animal density (AD)" means the number of animal units per acre of available farmland for pasturing animals and other land available for application of animal waste. For purposes of determining available farmland, only farmland actually used for pasturing or in which animal waste is actually applied can be counted, and specifically excludes land containing structures, woodlands and waters of the State.

“Animal unit (AU)” means 1,000 pounds of live body weight calculated on an annual average basis. In lieu of calculating the actual weight of each animal, the following

conversion chart may be used for determining the animal units on farm:

Animal Unit Equivalents and Manure Production

All Values Calculated from Midwest Plan Service - MWPS-18, 2000 (by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers)

Note: Animals not identified in the list shall be calculated based on species, production goals, breed or accepted species weights as determined by RCE.

| Animal | Weight Pounds | Number of Animals / 1000 Pounds | Number of Animals to Equal | | | Manure | Pounds/ Year | Pounds/ Year/ Unit | Manure Tons/Year | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 8 AU | 10 AU | 12 AU | | | | 8 AU | 10 AU | 12 AU |
| Dairy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy | 150 | 6.7 | 53.3 | 66.7 | 80.0 | | | | | | |
| | 250 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 48.0 | | | | | | |
| Heifer | 750 | 1.3 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 16.0 | Solid | 13000 | 17333.3 | 69.3 | 86.7 | 104.0 |
| Lactating | 1000 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 | Solid | 19992 | 19992.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 120.0 |
| | 1400 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 8.6 | Solid | 28000 | 20000.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 120.0 |
| | 1000 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 | Liquid | 38856 | 38856.0 | 155.4 | 194.3 | 233.1 |
| | 1400 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 8.6 | Liquid | 54000 | 38571.4 | 154.3 | 192.9 | 231.4 |
| Dry Cow | 1000 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 | | | | | | |
| | 1400 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 8.6 | | | | | | |
| Veal | 250 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 48.0 | Solid | 2200 | 8800.0 | 35.2 | 44.0 | 52.8 |
| Veal | 250 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 48.0 | Liquid | 3500 | 14000.0 | 56.0 | 70.0 | 84.0 |
| Beef | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calf | 500 | 2.0 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 24 | Solid | 7000 | 14000.0 | 56.0 | 70.0 | 84.0 |
| Finishing | 750 | 1.3 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 16 | Solid | 11800 | 15733.3 | 62.9 | 78.7 | 94.4 |
| Cow | 1000 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12 | Solid | 13400 | 13400.0 | 53.6 | 67.0 | 80.4 |
| Swine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery | 25 | 40.0 | 320.0 | 400.0 | 480.0 | Solid | 480 | 19200.0 | 76.8 | 96.0 | 115.2 |
| Grow/ Finish | 150 | 6.7 | 53.3 | 66.7 | 80.0 | Solid | 2100 | 14000.0 | 56.0 | 70.0 | 84.0 |
| Gestation | 275 | 3.6 | 29.1 | 36.4 | 43.6 | Solid | 2000 | 7272.7 | 29.1 | 36.4 | 43.6 |
| Lactating | 375 | 2.7 | 21.3 | 26.7 | 32.0 | Solid | 4540 | 12106.7 | 48.4 | 60.5 | 72.6 |
| Boar | 350 | 2.9 | 22.9 | 28.6 | 34.3 | | | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 10.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 120 | Solid | 1460 | 14600.0 | 58.4 | 73.0 | 87.6 |
| | 200 | 5.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 60 | Solid | | | | | |
| Poultry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Layer | 4 | 250.0 | 2000.0 | 2500.0 | 3000 | Solid | 39 | 9750.0 | 39.0 | 48.8 | 58.5 |
| Broiler | 2 | 500.0 | 4000.0 | 5000.0 | 6000 | Solid | 18 | 9000.0 | 36.0 | 45.0 | 54.0 |
| Turkey | 20 | 50.0 | 400.0 | 500.0 | 600 | Solid | 46 | 2300.0 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 13.8 |
| Duck | 6 | 166.7 | 1333.3 | 1666.7 | 2000 | Solid | 60 | 10000.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 |
| Horse | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1000 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 | Solid | 18250 | 18250.0 | 73.0 | 91.3 | 109.5 |

“Animal waste” means livestock manure, unconsumed feed and associated bedding materials and animal carcasses from normal mortalities of livestock on a farm. For the purpose of these rules, animal waste shall be free of plastic, metal, glass or other non-biodegradable materials with the exception of de minimis quantities which result from agricultural activities. This definition specifically excludes Waste Class 5: Regulated Medical Waste, as found in N.J.A.C. 7:26-3A.6, which includes contaminated animal carcasses, body parts and associated animal bedding materials that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research, including research at veterinary hospitals, production of biologicals, or testing of pharmaceuticals.

“Appropriate agent” means a person outside of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) who is authorized by NRCS to provide technical assistance in the delivery of technical services to implement agricultural programs in the United States Department of Agriculture authorized by Federal farm legislation.

“Aquaculture” means a form of agriculture involving the propagation, rearing and subsequent harvesting of aquatic organisms in controlled or selected environments, and the subsequent processing, packaging and marketing, and shall include, but is not limited to, activities to intervene in the rearing process to increase production such as stocking, feeding, transplanting and providing for protection from predators. Aquaculture is a water dependent activity but shall

not include the construction of facilities and appurtenant structures that might otherwise be regulated pursuant to any State or Federal law or regulation.

“Aquatic farm” means any leased or privately owned water system and associated facilities and appurtenant structures capable of holding and/or producing cultured aquatic stock. It may also refer to more than one facility and may include both hatchery and grow-out components, multi-species farms, processing, packaging and marketing.

“Aquatic organism” means an animal or plant of any species or hybrid thereof and includes gametes, seeds, eggs, sperm, larvae, juvenile, and adult stages any of which is required to be in water during that stage of its life. This definition does not include birds and mammals.

“Best management practices (BMPs)” mean activities, procedures and practices prescribed in an AWMP or CNMP which incorporates criteria and standards of the NRCS NJ-FOTG, NJDA BMP Manual or any site specific recommendations made by NJAES.

“Certification” means a written authorization from the Department to implement a CNMP approved by the local district. The certification is valid for five years from the date of issuance.

“Composting” means the aerobic, biological decomposition of organic matter, including manure, leaves, bedding and crop residues. It is a natural process that can be enhanced and accelerated by selecting organic waste “recipes,” as set forth in the NJ-FOTG, with proper carbon/nitrogen balance; mixing to provide proper aeration; and monitoring to assure that ideal moisture levels and temperatures are maintained. These extra steps provide optimal conditions for the microbes that transform “raw” on-farm wastes into a relatively stable soil amendment/crop nutrient.

“Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)” means a conservation plan that is a grouping of conservation practices and management activities which will help to ensure that both production and natural resource protection goals are achieved on the farm. The CNMP shall conform to the NRCS NJ-FOTG and be approved by the District in accordance with N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.6.

“Confined areas” means housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, milk rooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, dry lots, exercise yards and stables.

“Department” means the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

“District” or “Soil Conservation District” means a soil conservation district established in accordance with the Soil Conservation Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-1 et seq., which is the official soil conservation district for the county or region in which the farm is located. Contact information for each local soil

conservation district can be found at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwg/pdf/soilcondist.pdf>. For the purposes of these rules, the District is an agent of the Department.

“Farm” means parcels of land where livestock is housed, kept, stabled, confined, fed, or otherwise maintained or any parcel that receives or applies animal waste. A farm may include parcels owned, leased or otherwise available to a person.

“Fomite” means inanimate objects that serve to carry infections or toxins from one animal to another.

“High-density Animal Waste Management Plan (High-density AWMP)” means the plan developed by the farm operator utilizing the NJDA BMP Manual, for the management of animal waste. The plan shall be reviewed by the local soil conservation district to ensure conformance with the NJ-FOTG in accordance with N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.5.

“Land application” means the application of animal waste on land for the purpose of soil improvement and utilization of nutrients by plants.

“Livestock” means all aquaculture organisms, cattle, horses, ponies and other domestic equidae (mules and similar members of the horse family), swine, sheep, goats, llama, poultry, fowl, ratites (big birds such as emus, ostriches), rabbits and small ruminants as defined in N.J.A.C. 2:8-1.2(a).

“Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)” means the technical agency of the USDA, authorized by Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress (7 U.S.C. §6962) for the conservation of agricultural and related natural resources. Contact information for the New Jersey NRCS field offices can be found at <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/>.

“New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (NJAES)” means an arm of Rutgers, the State University, conducting research in agriculture and related natural resources, as authorized by N.J.S.A. 4:16-1 and N.J.S.A. 18A:65-3.

“New Jersey Department of Agriculture Best Management Practices Manual (NJDA BMP Manual)” means the document entitled “On-Farm Strategies to Protect Water Quality,” which was published in 2003, utilized as a planning and assessment tool for agricultural best management practices, published by the New Jersey Association of Conservation Districts, in cooperation with the Department, SSCC, and USDA-NRCS which is available by contacting New Jersey Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

“New Jersey Field Office Technical Guide (NJ-FOTG)” means the USDA-NRCS technical reference, as amended and supplemented, customized for the State of New Jersey, prescribing practices and standards for the conservation and management of soil, water and related natural resources which is available at http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/efotg_locator.aspx?map=NJ.

“Person” means any natural individual, society, association, board, venture, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, cooperative, company, organization, institution and governmental instrumentality recognized by law for any purpose whatsoever.

“Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE)” means an arm of Rutgers, the State University, providing educational services in agriculture and related natural resources.

“Self-Certified Animal Waste Management Plan (self-certified AWMP)” means the plan developed by the farm operator utilizing the NJDA BMP Manual for the management of animal waste in accordance with N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.4. The plan shall be self-certified by the owner or operator and the declaration page filed with RCE.

“State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC)” means the committee established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:1C-4 et seq.

“State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC)” means the committee established pursuant to the Soil Conservation Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-1 et seq.

“Technical service provider (TSP)” means NRCS-certified professionals outside of the USDA that help agricultural producers apply conservation practices on the land pursuant to 16 U.S.C. §3842(b).

“USDA” means the United States Department of Agriculture.

“Vector” means a living organism that serves to carry infections or toxins from one animal to another.

“Waters of the State” means all surface and ground waters in New Jersey but does not include closed system aquatic farms.

“Woodland” means an area of land covered with a large and thick collection of growing trees.

SUBCHAPTER 3. ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

2:91-3.1 General requirements

(a) With the exception of aquatic farms, no farm shall allow livestock in confined areas to have access to waters of the State unless such access is controlled in accordance with part IV of the NJDA BMP Manual, incorporated herein by reference as the chapter Appendix.

1. Copies of the NJDA BMP Manual may be obtained by contacting the local District or one of the NRCS Field Offices or by contacting RCE at Rutgers Cooperative Extension, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 88 Lipman Drive, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8525.

2. A copy of this document is also on file in the NJDA office in the Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, Health and Agriculture Building, Market and Warren Streets, Trenton, NJ 08625.

(b) Manure storage areas shall be located at least 100 linear feet from surface waters of the State, measured perpendicular to the watercourse from the top of bank outwards. Manure storage areas shall be designed to eliminate direct point source discharges to waters of the State except for stormwater discharges to surface water that occurs above a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

(c) Land application of animal waste shall be performed in accordance with the principles of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA), Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual Part IV.

(d) No livestock that have died from a reportable contagious disease listed in N.J.A.C. 2:2-1.1 or as a result of an act of bio-terrorism shall be disposed of, composted or made part of any land application without first contacting the State Veterinarian. In addition, no animal waste associated with livestock that have died from a reportable contagious disease listed in N.J.A.C. 2:2-1.1 or as a result of an act of bio-terrorism shall be disposed of, composted or made part of any land application without first contacting the State Veterinarian.

(e) Any person entering a farm to conduct official business related to these rules shall follow the bio-security protocol set forth below.

1. Vehicle: To avoid transporting infectious agents or toxins from one farm to another, vehicles shall be driven and parked in areas to avoid surfaces traveled by animals, farm equipment and farm vehicles. Car windows shall remain closed to prevent flying insects from getting inside vehicle.

2. Protective clothing: Clean cloth or disposable Tyvek coveralls shall be worn at each site. Cleaned and disinfected rubber boots or disposable boots are required. These items shall be changed or cleaned and disinfected between sites. If more than one species or group is housed on a site, each area shall be treated as a different site.

3. Equipment: All equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected upon arrival and prior to leaving a site, except that new equipment, if clean, need not be disinfected upon arrival.

4. Order of inspection: The owner or manager of the site shall be consulted to determine the order for the site visitation. The areas with the lowest risk of exposure to infectious agents shall be visited first.

5. Cleaning: All organic debris (urine, feces) shall be removed and surfaces that have been exposed to organic debris must be thoroughly washed preceding disinfection to be effective. Disinfectants shall be applied only after

removal of contaminated organic matter. Detergents shall be used on non-disposable boots and equipment to facilitate the removal of organic debris from these objects. Tools used to clean these items must also be cleaned and then disinfected prior to additional use. Washed surfaces shall be allowed to dry before applying disinfectants. Efficient cleaning removes almost 99 percent of the agent from a contaminated object.

6. Disinfecting: Detergents shall be rinsed off thoroughly prior to the application of disinfectants to avoid any potentially hazardous chemical reactions. The use of disinfectants that have the broadest spectrum of activity, including efficacy on porous surfaces with organic debris, and contact safety is ideal. No single disinfectant will satisfy all considerations. Disinfectant properties should be evaluated with regard to the intended areas of use. Disinfectants shall be allowed to remain on treated surfaces for a minimum of seven minutes.

2:91-3.2 Aquatic farms

(a) Aquatic farms which comply with the Aquaculture Management Practices Manual set forth at N.J.A.C. 2:76-2A.11 and who possess an aquatic farmer license pursuant to N.J.A.C. 2:89 shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

1. An electronic copy of the Aquaculture Management Practices is available at <http://www.jerseyseafood.nj.gov/aquacultureamp.pdf>.

2. A copy of this document is on file in the NJDA office of the Director, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, Health and Agriculture Building, Market and Warren Streets, Trenton, NJ 08625.

2:91-3.3 Farms with one to seven animal units (AUs)

(a) Farms with one to seven AUs are required to implement the general requirements at N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.1 by March 16, 2010.

(b) Farms with one to seven AUs are encouraged, but not required, to develop and implement a self-certified AWMP in accordance with N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.5.

(c) Farms with one to seven AUs having documented evidence of a direct discharge of animal waste into waters of the State, as determined by NJDA following an evidentiary hearing, shall comply with the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.6. Anyone who is aggrieved by a determination pursuant to this section shall, upon written request transmitted to the Department within 20 days of that determination, be afforded the opportunity for a hearing thereon in the manner provided for contested cases pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., and the Uniform Administrative Procedure Rules N.J.A.C. 1:1.

1. Requests for hearings shall be sent to Director, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, N.J. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0330.

(d) New farms or farms meeting the one to seven AU threshold after March 16, 2009, shall implement the general requirements at N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.1 within 12 months of date when the farm meets the one to seven AU threshold.

2:91-3.4 Farms with eight to 299 animal units (AUs) with animal densities (ADs) less than or equal to one AU per acre

(a) Farms with eight to 299 AUs and ADs less than or equal to one AU per acre shall:

1. Implement the general requirements at N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.1 by March 16, 2010;

2. Develop a self-certified AWMP consistent with the NJDA BMP Manual by September 16, 2010; and

3. Implement the plan completely by March 16, 2012.

(b) New farms or farms meeting the AU and AD thresholds after March 16, 2009, shall implement the general requirements at N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.1 within 12 months of date they meet the AU and AD thresholds in this section and shall implement the requirements of this section within 36 months from the date the farm reaches the thresholds set forth in this section.

(c) A self-certified AWMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. The name, physical address and phone number of the farm;

2. The owner or operator name, address, signature and date;

3. Records of action plan activities as set forth in worksheet E of the NJ-BMP Manual;

4. A list of BMPs proposed;

5. The size and location of manure storage area(s);

6. The size and location of composting area(s);

7. The Premises Identification Number as assigned by USDA (if available); and

8. Nutrient management records for each field. Records must include:

i. The field number, field name, physical address or other means of identification;

ii. The number of acres;

iii. The crop-yield;

- iv. The type of manure applied, the date of application, and the weather conditions;
- v. The total amount of manure applied;
- vi. The date manure is incorporated into the field;
- vii. The type of fertilizer applied, the date of application, and the weather conditions; and
- viii. A declarations page meeting the requirements of (e) below.

(d) The self-certified AWMP shall be developed by the farm owner or operator or a person authorized to act on their behalf.

(e) A copy of the self-certified AWMP shall be signed by the owner or operator and the declaration page shall be filed with RCE. RCE will provide a copy of the declaration page to the NJDA.

1. The declaration page shall include the following statement:

“Certification: I hereby certify that I am the operator of the above identified farm, (as defined in N.J.A.C. 2:91). I further certify that I have developed and implemented a Self-Certified Animal Waste Management Plan for this farm in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 2:91.

I further certify that the foregoing statements made by me are true and the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that if any of the foregoing statements made by me are willfully false, I am subject to punishment, including, but not limited to the penalties contained in N.J.A.C. 2:91-4.1.”

2. Incidents involving false swearing or false reporting in the documents required by these rules may be referred by the Department for prosecution pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2C:28-3.

(f) A copy of the self-certified AWMP shall be retained on the farm.

(g) The owner or operator shall review and update the plan and make changes as necessary for continued conformance with the NJDA BMP manual.

(h) Should the AD increase to greater than one AU per acre, or the number of AUs exceed 299, the owner or operator shall be required to comply with the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.5 or 3.6, respectively.

2:91-3.5 Farms with eight to 299 animal units with animal densities greater than one AU per acre

(a) Farms with eight to 299 AUs and AD greater than one AU per acre shall:

1. Implement the general requirements at N.J.A.C. 2:91-3.1 by March 16, 2010;

2. By September 16, 2010, develop a high-density AWMP consistent with NJDA BMP Manual and the NJ-FOTG standards, incorporated herein by reference, and submit to the local district for review. If the high-density AWMP meets the NJ-FOTG standards, then the SCD will approve the plan.

i. Copies of the NJ-FOTG are available from the NRCS Field Offices and the State Office at 220 Davidson Ave, 4th Floor, Somerset, NJ 08873.

ii. An electronic copy of this document is available at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>.

iii. A copy of this document is also on file in the NJDA Office of the Director, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Health and Agriculture Building, Market and Warren Streets, Trenton, New Jersey 08625;

3. File the original high-density AWMP with the local NRCS office once approved by the local district;

4. Retain a copy of the approved high-density AWMP on the farm; and

5. Implement the plan completely by March 16, 2012.

(b) A high-density AWMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. The name, physical address and phone number of the farm;

2. The owner or operator name, address, signature and date;

3. Records of action plan activities as set forth in worksheet E of the NJ – BMP Manual;

4. The list of BMPs proposed;

5. The size and location of manure storage area(s);

6. The size and location of composting area(s);

7. The Premises Identification Number as assigned by USDA (if available); and

8. The Nutrient management record for each field. Records must include:

i. The field number, field name, physical location or other means of identification;

ii. The number of acres;

iii. The crop-yield;

iv. The type of manure applied, the date of application, and the weather conditions;

v. The total amount of manure applied;