

GENERAL INFORMATION



Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

The Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is an important part of the conservation management system (CMS) for your Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). This CNMP documents the planning decisions and operation and maintenance for the animal feeding operation. It includes background information and provides guidance, reference information and Web-based sites where up-to-date information can be obtained. Refer to the Producer Activity document for information about day-to-day management activities and recordkeeping. Both this document and the Producer Activity document shall remain in the possession of the producer/landowner.

Farm contact information: MEIER FARMS
c/o EUGENE MEIER
3568 E. McCONNELL RD.
DAKOTA, IL 61018
815-541-9294

Latitude/Longitude:

Plan Period: Jan 2008 - Dec 2011

Conservation Planner

As a Conservation Planner, I certify that I have reviewed both the *Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan* and *Producer Nutrient Management Activities* documents for technical adequacy and that the elements of the documents are technically compatible, reasonable and can be implemented.

Signature: [Signature] Date: 2-7-09
Name: ALAN MADISON
Title: TSP Certification Credentials: 03-2411

Conservation District

The Conservation District has reviewed the CNMP documents and concurs that the plan meets the District's goals.

Signature: [Signature] Date: 2/8/09
Name:
Title:

Owner/Operator

As the owner/operator of this CNMP, I, as the decision maker, have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items/practices listed in each element of the CNMP are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all the necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intention to implement/accomplish this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.

Signature: Eugene Meier Date: Feb 9, 2009
Name:

Nutrient Management Component

Existing Facility Description

Eugene (Huey) Meier owns & operates a cattle finishing facility in Sec 14, Dakota Twp. Stephenson County, Illinois. The cattle are finished in three buildings. See engineers' MWHS write-up in this section for details of each buildings capacity & storage. Additional outside lots were utilized to raise cattle, but are now discontinued because of runoff concerns to Cedar Creek that were sited by the USEPA. This plan is being developed to address those concerns and allow the facility to continue to operate. The proposed waste handling plan includes roofing the lot areas of buildings 1 & 2 to further reduce the amount of waste water that would have to be stored in the holding pond. Also included is gutters & downspouts on the livestock buildings to eliminate storing extra clean water. Currently Huey has a building to store by product distillers grains & corn stalks which helps eliminate runoff of leachate concerns from these products. Pits under all three buildings are pumped into the holding pond as needed, always maintaining a 6" to 1' of freeboard in the pits.

Huey spreads manure on 496 acres. He has a rotation of 2 years corn, 1 year soybeans & 1 year wheat. Manure is spread ahead of planting corn to fully utilize the nitrogen value in the manure. Manure is injected following wheat and following 1st year corn. Liquid manure is custom applied with a 6500 gal Calumet tank spreader with 4 sweeps 30" on center and a 9500 Houl tank spreader with 6 knives on 30" centers. The rate of application is 6-8000 gallons per acre depending on the nutrient content and corn yield goal. Huey has a 400 bushel New Holland Box spreader to spread manure scraped from the lot areas in front of buildings 1 & 2. He spreads this at 20-30 tons per acre.

All fields are farmed within the tolerable soil loss. He uses no-till to plant the soybeans following corn & no-till wheat following soybeans. He deep rips corn stalks with a Brillion chisel plow going back to corn. In the spring he runs a Dynadrive machine over the stalks and plants. The wheat stubble is also dynadrived and planted to corn in the spring. There are no gully erosion problems present at this time. There is also no ephemeral erosion that needs grassed waterways or other conservation practices established. The predominate soil types are Dodgeville, Oneco, Ogle, Hitt, Radford & Myrtle.

Soil tests were taken in the fall of 2007 and fields will be retested every four years. Application rates will be adjusted accordingly. Commercial fertilizer will be applied to areas testing low in P & K or needing maintenance for the crop to be grown, also on buffer strip areas where no manure will be applied. Nitrogen will be applied for corn according to the yield goal X 1.2 units of N.

Crop yields have varied over the past 5 years from 140 bushels of corn to 180 bushels of corn and 30 to 55 bushels of soybeans. An average of 160 bushels of

corn and 40 bushels of soybeans were used in the preparation of this plan. A wheat yield of 60 bushels was used. With the increased technology in corn, soybean and wheat seed, increased yields are anticipated. Manure application may need to be adjusted according to these increases or additional commercial fertilizer will need to be used.

Maintenance Activity

Huey and his son manage the day-to-day operation of this facility. The buildings are inspected daily for water or health problems. Any broken waterers or pipes are repaired immediately. Cattle health issues are taken care of by Huey. The confinement building is open allowing ventilation & cooling. All surface water moves away from the buildings' sidewalls. This facility sits elevated from the cropland and is above the 100-year flood zone. An inspection is made on a monthly basis around the outside of the confinement building to insure no cracks or leaks are occurring from the pit. Additional inspections are made inside when the pit is emptied. No individuals enter the pits without proper safety & ventilation equipment. The earthen storage pond will also be inspected on a monthly basis according to the guidelines provided in the plan.

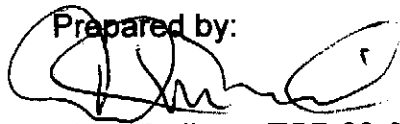
Air Quality and Pathogen Considerations

Best Management Practices are utilized in all aspects of this operation to conserve soil & improve water quality. The liquid cattle manure is injected. Buildings are inspected for the animals' health concerns daily. Dead animals are rendered as needed. The estimate amount rendered is 21600 lbs/year. Carcasses are kept in an isolated area away from the public view until picked up. The one well at the site is located just west of the House, which is over 300' to the field and more than that to any cattle lots.

Plan Certification

The owner certifies that the information provided in this plan is an accurate and true representation of the cattle facility. Eugene Meier understands that if there is a substantial change in the operation (more livestock, decrease in acres to spread on, etc.), he will update the plan.

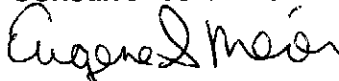
Prepared by:



Alan Madison, TSP 03-2411
24459 1500 East Street
Walnut, IL 61376

Office Ph: 815-875-6301
Cell Ph: 815-878-0011

Concurrence of Plan:



MEIER FARMS
c/o Eugene Meier
3568 E. McConnell Rd.
Dakota, IL 61018
815-541-9294

Facility Concerns

The Meier Farm has contained all dirty water since they have elected to not use the older open front lots and sheds for housing cattle. Presently, all livestock is housed in areas where all manure is channeled to pit areas where it can be contained and moved to other storage areas.

There are however, some areas that could present potential concerns.

1. Biohazard signs should be placed in the drive to warn others of potential dangers and to keep others from walking around the building site without permission.
2. The earthen pit has a fence around it that needs repaired to protect people and livestock from wandering into the pit area.
3. Pest management might be easier if loose boards, gates, and other foreign materials were picked up.

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage Module

For

**Meier Farms
Dakota, Illinois
August 2008**

**Revision Date: October 17, 2008
Second Revision Date: December 19, 2008**

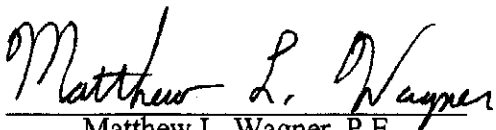
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WHA No. 1062F08


Matthew L. Wagner, P.E.
Project Engineer
Registered Professional Engineer
in Illinois No. 062-059360

I FACILITY

A. Description

The Meier farm is a family farming operation located in Dakota Township near Dakota, Illinois. The farm consists of a beef confinement operation with approximately 500 acres of farm land to supplement the operation. The beef operation is located on the farm at 3568 McConnell Road, just west of Dakota Road along the Cedar Creek, with three confinement buildings. The confinement buildings will be discussed in more detail later in this plan. In the past, open feedlots on grass and concrete were used for the animals. The waste went to a reception pit or offsite. The open feedlots are no longer used. Per Mr. Meier, typically cattle are purchased at 400 lbs and sold at 1,000 lbs. This can vary though, and sometimes the cattle are finished all the way out. Cattle are currently confined in the existing confinement barns. This facility also uses an "unconventional feed system" for the cattle. The cattle are fed a ration consisting of soy byproducts from cheese and processing, food byproducts including potato peelings and wastes from a local potato chip factory, distillers grain, and even corn stalks on occasion.

B. Waste Storage Facilities (Code 313)

1. Existing Structures

As previously mentioned, cattle are confined in three separate buildings that we will call Barn #1, Barn #2, and Barn #3. All three buildings contain concrete pit structures underneath each building. The storage volume for Barn #1 and Barn #2 is not large enough to provide 180 days storage; therefore, the site also contains an earthen holding basin. Cattle are transferred from one building to another via fenced in walkways. The other manure storage structure on site is a reception pit located at the southeast corner of the facility. The cattle located in Barn #1 and Barn #2 have been experiencing hoof problems. The only portion of slatted floor in Barn #1 and Barn #2 is above the manure storage pit. Cattle in Barn #3 do not appear to have hoof problems. We will discuss all these structures in detail. The animals are not bedded. The only possible source of wastewater would be if the automatic waterer overflowed. The possibility of waterers failing would be small.

BARN #1

Barn #1 is 164' x 50' in size with a manure storage pit being 164' x 12' x 6' (88,300 gallons). The slatted floor area is only located over the top of the pit. The remaining floor structure is grooved concrete. Over half of the building (27 feet) contains no roof structure. Also 17 feet of the existing roof structure drains into the pit. The manure pit is located in the center of building, with the floors sloping into the pit with an approximate slope of 1" per foot. The roof runoff greatly reduces the amount of days of storage that is provided by the pit. The owner estimates the building capacity at 200 head. The total storage provided with the pit full is 11,800 cubic feet (C.F.). This does not take into account a freeboard. The 25-year 24 hour rain event will account for approximately 3,030 C.F. or about 1.5 foot of depth

in the pit. This is calculated by taking 5.1 inches or the 25-year 24 hour rain event times the roof area that drains into the pit. With a 200 cattle herd and a 2' freeboard, the pit should provide approximately 2 months storage (see calculations). The major factoring currently affecting the amount of storage is the rainfall. Possible solutions to this problem will be discussed in the recommendations part of this plan. We would recommend emptying the pit when it is within 2' of the top of the pit wall, regardless of the days of storage.

BARN #2

Barn #2 is 144' x 40' in size with a manure storage pit being 144' x 8' x 8' (68,900 gallons). The slatted floor area is only located over the top of the pit. The remaining floor structure is grooved concrete. Seventeen feet in the center of the building has no roof structure. Also 11.5 feet of the existing roof structure drains directly into the pit. The manure pit is located in the center of building, with the floors sloping into the pit with an approximate slope of 1" per foot. The roof runoff greatly reduces the amount of days of storage that is provided by the pit. The total storage provided with the pit full is 9,200 cubic feet (C.F.). This does not take into account a freeboard. The 25-year 24 hour rain event will account for approximately 1,660 C.F. or about 1.4 foot of depth in the pit. With a 200 cattle herd and a 2' freeboard, the pit should provide approximately 2 months storage. The major factoring currently affecting the amount of storage is the rainfall. Possible solutions to this problem will be discussed in the recommendations part of this plan. We would recommend emptying the pit when it is within 2' of the top of the pit wall regardless of the days of storage.

BARN #3

Barn #3 is 112' x 50' in size. The building is completely covered. The pit is located under the structure, with the two pits being 36' x 64' x 8' and 36' x 30' x 8' for a total volume of 202,500 gallons. The floor of this structure is completely slatted and covered with rubber mats. Since this building is completely covered and rainwater is not an issue, a 2' freeboard is not needed. With a 150 cattle herd, this building will provide approximately 290 days of storage. We recommend emptying this pit in the spring and fall when land applying the waste from the earthen holding basin.

RECEPTION PIT

The reception pit is located at the southeast corner of the old concrete and grass confinement lots. The owner is not currently using these lots and does not plan to use them in the future. The reception pit is 12' x 8' x 50' for a total volume of 4,800 C.F.

EARTHEN HOLDING BASIN

The earthen holding basin is used to store the pumped manure and wastewater from Barn #1 and Barn #2. The earthen holding basin has a top width of 198' x 107'. On the day of our site inspection we were not able to ascertain the side slopes of the lagoon, as the holding basin was nearing capacity. Side slopes of 2:1 were used in our calculations. Using the

average end area method, the earthen holding basin has a total storage capacity of 180,200 C.F. (1.35 MGD). Taking into account a 2' freeboard, the total storage provided is 1.03 MGD. The earthen storage basin provides for approximately 250 days of storage. The earthen holding basin will be discussed more in the Operation and Maintenance part of this report.

C. Waste Treatment Lagoon (Code 313)

The facility contains no structures that meet the definition of a waste treatment lagoon. The earthen holding basin is a waste storage facility and is not providing treatment.

D. Manure Transfer (Code 634)

The manure has a percent solids of 8.2% and is considered a slurry waste by definition. This material can be easily pumped from the barns to the earthen holding basin. Currently manure is transferred from Barn #1 and Barn #2 to the earthen holding basin by a tractor driven pump and hose. The manure is also transferred from Barn #3 and the earthen holding basin and typically applied directly to the fields. The earthen holding basin has a fence surrounding the site. When it is time to empty out the earthen holding basin and Barn #3, the manure and wastewater is agitated, pumped out of the structures, and into the honey wagon. Per the nutrient management plan, the waste will be injected on soybean stubble at a rate of 8,500 gallons per acre.

E. Heavy Use Area Protection (Code 561)

Heavy use area protection involves the stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by animals. Prior to my site visit, this facility had utilized open feedlots on soil. Many of those areas had a large loading of animals and would qualify as a heavy use area. With the current setup, the Meiers do not plan to use the open feedlots. Animals will be kept in a confinement building for the majority of their existence. Earthen walkways exist to transfer animals from one barn to another. The walkways and old open feedlots will be discussed more in depth in the recommendations portion of this plan.

F. Air Quality and Pathogens

The odor from this facility is typical for a beef confinement setup. The earthen holding basin is separated from McConnell Road by trees and buildings. This provides an excellent buffer and assists in odor control. It may not be practical to eliminate all odor emissions from any operation, but odor can be managed and emissions mitigated. Another possible source of air quality and pathogens is the feed. The farm does not currently have much of a commodity shed other than a small lean to. The animals, housing facilities and lots, manure handling and treatment, management factors, and specific factors of the site influence the amount and impacts of odor emissions from this operation.

G. Mortality Management

Dead animals are disposed of by a rendering company, National By Products.

H. 100-Year Floodplain

A FEMA Map is included as attachment "M".

II Operation and Maintenance

This section will contain a list of Operation and Maintenance activities associated with conservation practices to be implemented or currently in effect on this farm. The facility operator and other employees shall become familiar with the activities detailed below.

A. Earthen Holding Ponds

1. Check all earthen holding ponds for rills and gullies. Seeding shall be used as necessary to maintain a grass cover. Control all weeds. The top of the dam and outside side slopes shall be mowed at a minimum semi-annually to discourage weed growth and allow closer examination of the earthen embankment. Quickly remove woody vegetation that begins to grow on the embankment to prevent root establishment.
2. Check earthen slopes for soft or wet spots that may be indications of potential leakage.
3. Burrowing animals in the slopes of the berms shall be controlled. Animals shall be immediately exterminated and burrow holes filled in.
4. Fencing and gates around basins shall be maintained to exclude animals and humans.
5. Warning signs shall be maintained and shall be legible. Safety equipment shall be available in case of an emergency.
6. High traffic areas, such as walkways, should be lined with aggregate or concrete if vegetative cover cannot be maintained.
7. Where dedicated agitation areas are established, inspect the bottom for scour holes after the holding ponds are emptied. Where holes develop, fill with compacted clay, and line the surface with riprap or concrete to prevent further scouring.
8. The maximum operating level in the pond is 2 feet below the low point in the holding pond that contains the manure and runoff. When that elevation is reached on the stage marker, pump-out should commence as long as soil conditions exist that allow for infiltration of the manure liquids. Pump-out is not recommended during December, January, or February or on frozen ground. Pump-out should not be scheduled if severe or wet weather is imminent.
9. Thoroughly agitate the storage facility one hour before pump-out and during pump-out to ensure uniform distribution of nutrients in manure.
10. Domestic and industrial waste from toilets shall not be discharged into the storage pond.
11. In the event of closure or shutdown when it is no longer needed to manage manure and runoff for this operation, a closure plan shall be implemented in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 360.

B. Gutters and Downspouts

1. Blockage/debris - Material shall be removed.
2. Check for loose unconnected hangers and repair as necessary.
3. Check for leaking gutters. Replace or repair as necessary.
4. Periodically check downspouts for:
 - a. Damage: Crushed sections shall be removed and replaced. Guards and shields shall be maintained.
 - b. Outlets: Water from gutters and downspouts shall be directed away from feedlots and animal holding areas.
 - c. Outlets shall be maintained to prevent pooling of water or the occurrence of excessive erosion.

C. Manure Transfer Systems

1. Frozen manure shall be allowed to thaw before placing in the transfer pipe. Water shall be added to dry material.
2. Care shall be given to avoid foreign objects such as wood, concrete, or metal entering the system.
3. Check the condition of the transfer pipe. Look for leaks. Leaking pipes shall be repaired or replaced.

V Recommendations

A. Waste Storage Facilities

- Gutters should be added to structures as needed to reduce rain water runoff into the pit.
- Additional roof structure should be added to Barns #1 and #2 to reduce the rain water runoff into the pit and the chance of overflow.
- Additional slatted floor areas should be added to Barns #1 and #2.
 1. Currently both barns are wet with manure that does not drain to the pit very well. The slatted floors will remove the manure on the floor and act as a manure transfer unit.
 2. The wet floor also leads to hoof problems on the animals. The cows' feet need to be treated and are very tender. The hoof problems are one of the main reasons that the owner mentioned for allowing cattle to graze in the open feedlots. The soil allows a little more give for the feet and a dry environment to help the hooves heal.
 3. The problem with the open feedlots is that they drain into a reception pit that does not provide enough storage capacity and allows for runoff. The slatted floors would allow for cattle to stay in the confinement buildings all the time and eliminate the possibility of runoff.
 4. Also the Illinois Environmental Agency no longer allows the farmer to allow livestock on the open feedlots. The farmer has had to reduce his herd size due to the afore mentioned problems. Once the slatted floors have been installed, cow comfort should return and the farmer will be able to increase the herd size to normal levels.
 5. Also rubber mats will be placed on the top of the slatted floors to help with the hoof problems. The slatted floors could also improve odors by keeping the cattle cleaner.
- Observe operation and maintenance procedures in regard to the earthen holding basin.
- Clean out existing shed and reception pit in open feedlot area no longer in use.
- Continue operation using just the confinement buildings.

B. Manure Transfer

- No recommendations in this area of concern other than to continue performing operation and maintenance for this area, and always look for any possible hose leaks and leaks and spills in general.

C. Heavy Use Area Protection

- During my site investigation, these areas would include old earthen feedlots no longer in use and earthen cattle walkways. All areas shall be disked down and seeded to establish permanent vegetation. If permanent vegetation cannot be obtained in walkway areas, owner may need to look at a stronger structure such as aggregate, mulch, concrete, bituminous, etc.

VI POSSIBLE EQUIP FUNDING

A. The first eligible EQUIP project is the gutters, downspouts, and roof structure. The goal of adding these additional items to the facilities is to divert the clean water from the manure storage pit and increase the storage capacity of the existing barns.

- A roof structure needs to be constructed on both barns to keep the clean water from mixing with the manure. The roof design will be somewhat patterned after the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The roof sections to be added to the existing Barn #1 and Barn #2 will be patterned around Sheet 1 of attachment "P" and the upper right hand side of the cross section. This roof section will increase the sun exposure and allow for good ventilation. The trusses are 2- 2 x 8's nailed together on 4 foot centers. The Barn #1 and Barn #2 profile drawings are included as attachment "Q" and "R" respectively showing the proposed roof structures. The 6" x 6" posts will be set on the existing gang slats on 8 foot centers as shown on attachment "S". The posts will be fastened to the concrete with a galvanized column anchor as manufactured by Pro-Anchor or similar product see attachment "T." **Please Note: Willett Hofmann & Associates, Inc. DOES NOT take responsibility for this roof design, as it is not our design.**
- Barn #1 currently has approximately 2,790 square feet of roof area that drains into the pit. The minimum gutter size shall be a commercial gutter manufactured by Klauer Manufacturing out of Dubuque, Iowa or equivalent capacity. The total length of gutter required will be 164 lineal feet for the existing structure. The downspout shall have a minimum size of 4" x 5" rectangular with an approximate length of 15 feet. The downspout should be pointed in a northeasterly direction. There will also need to be approximately 3,600 square feet of roof areas added for the south side of the building. The roof structure design was previously discussed. An additional 164 lineal feet of gutter will need to be added to the pit side of the proposed roof structure. For the gutter design of the proposed roof structure we proposed a 6" K-style gutter sloped to the east and the west with a downspout on the east and west side. Each downspout will be approximately 15 lineal feet in length and be a 4" x 5" rectangular corrugated style. The east gutter will point towards the east and the west gutter will be directed northerly towards the north side of the building.
- Barn #2 currently has approximately 1,650 square feet of roof area that drains into the pit. The minimum gutter size would be a standard 6" K-style gutter with a length of 144 feet. The minimum size downspout required would be 1 - 4" x 5" rectangular with an approximate length of 15 feet. The downspout should point in a northeasterly direction. The roof structure to the east would need to be approximately 2,300 square feet in area. The proposed roof structure will be sloped towards the pit for the reason as mentioned in the roof structure portion. The proposed roof structure will require 144 lineal feet of 6" K-style gutter with 1 - 4" x 5" pointed northerly.

CNMP Signature Page

OWNER/OPERATOR:	Eugene Meier
Address & Phone:	3568 E. McConnell Road, Dakota, IL 61018 (815) 449-2344
Farm Service Agency Farm & Tract No.	

The following people have assisted with the development of the CNMP and certify that their element meets all applicable NRCS standards.

Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

Signature: <i>Matthew L. Wagner</i>	Date: 8/6/06
Name: Matt Wagner	
Title: Design Engineer TSP # 06-5610	

Nutrient Management

Signature: <i>Alan Madison</i>	Date: 2-07-09
Name: ALAN MADISON	
Title: CONSERVATION PLANNER TSP-03-2411	

Land Treatment Practices

Signature: <i>Alan Madison</i>	Date: 2-07-09
Name: ALAN MADISON	
Title: CONSERVATION PLANNER TSP-03-2411	

Feed Management (Optional Section)

Signature:	Date:
Name:	
Title:	

Certified Conservation Planner

As a Certified Conservation Planner, I certify that I have reviewed this plan and have determined that it contains the necessary elements as per the CNMP checklist. The planned components of the plan appear to be in conformance with NRCS standards and specifications and meet the soil and water Quality Criteria of Section III of the FOTG.

Signature: *Alan Madison* **Date:** 2-07-09

Owner/Operator

As the owner/operator, I certify that I, as the decision-maker, have been involved in the planning process and agree the items/practices listed in each element are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intent to implement/accomplish this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.

Signature: *Eugene Meier* **Date:** 10-74-08

General Facility Information

Form 2-A

Owner/Company Information

Name: Meier Farms

Address: 3568 E. McConnell Road

City: Dakota State: IL Zip: 61018

Phone: (815) 541 - 9294

Ownership status: ☐ Federal: ☐ State: ☐ Public: ☐ Private

Manager/Operator Information

Name: Eugene Meier

Address: same

City: _____ State: 9294 Zip: _____

Phone: (815) 541 - 9294

Facility Information

Address: 3568 E. McConnell Road, Dakota, IL

Plat location: Section 14 of Dakota Township in Stephenson County of Illinois

Directions from nearest post office (also include latitude/longitude of entrance to the production area):

The farm is located 3 miles north of Dakota, Illinois, and about 0.2 miles west on East McConnell Road. The barns and lots are located on the north side of the road immediately west of Cedar Creek.

Phone: (815) 541 - 9294

Emergency contact: Eugene Meier

Owner/Producer

State and federal manure plan certifications: Include in your plan 3-ring binder your copies of the Certified Livestock Manager certification for any employees so certified, NPDES permit, and any other permits or certifications.

Identify here who wrote the manure management plan and does the annual updates.

Alan M. Madison

If someone certified wrote the plan, attach copy of the certification, and identify the agency that provided the certification.

Facility Working and Design Capacity

Form 3-A

Building(s) or feedlot name: Meier Farms

Animal numbers (design capacity of building or feedlot) "fill in blanks." (Animal stage of production and average animal size, pounds, and number of animals).

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G
Days in Use/Year	Species	Stage of Production	Average Weight	<input type="checkbox"/> 12/31 inventory <input type="checkbox"/> ___/___ inventory (mm/dd) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average inventory	Max. # Inventory (or % variation from average)	CNMP*** Animal Units (Column D x E / 1,000 lb.)
365	Beef	Feeder Cattle	800	550	0%	348 700
	Dairy	Mature				
	Dairy	Heifers				
	Veal Calves					
	Turkeys					
	Chicken	Broilers				
	Chicken	Layers				
	Swine	Sows/gestation*				
	Swine	Unweaned pigs**				
	Swine	Nursery**				
	Swine	Boars/culls*				
	Swine	Finisher*				
	Horses					
	Other					

* pigs over 55 lbs. ** pigs under 55 lbs CNMP*** Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Species	Production Phase	Multiplier	Design Capacity	Total Animal Units
Dairy	Milking dairy cows	x 1.4		
	Young dairy calves	x 0.6		
Beef	Brood cows, slaughter and feeder cattle	x 1.0	700 550	700 550
Swine	Pigs under 55 lbs	x 0.03		
	Pigs over 55 lbs	x 0.4		
Turkeys		x 0.02		
Laying hens or broilers - (other manure handling systems)		x 0.005		
Laying hens or broilers (continuous overflow watering)		x 0.01		
Laying hens or broilers (liquid manure handling system)		x 0.03		