

98635

Fee: \$0.00

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State of North Dakota)  
County of Steele)  
Recorded: 12/2/2008 At 2:30 PM

**STEELE COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA**  
**ZONING ORDINANCE**  
**FOR**  
**ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS**

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*  
*December 2, 2008*

OFFICE OF COUNTY RECORDER

State of North Dakota)

County of STEELE)

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this  
office for record on 12/2/2008 at 2:30 PM, and was  
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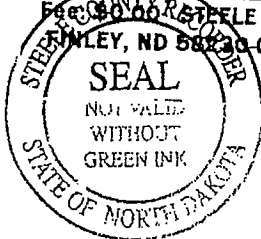
*Lisa Jacobsen*

Recorder

*Kathy Kroeplin*

Deputy

STEELE COUNTY RECORDER  
FEE: \$0.00 STEELE COUNTY AUDITOR PO BOX 275  
WILEY, ND 58230-0275



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## ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS ZONING ORDINANCE (NO. 1-09)

This land-use ordinance for animal feeding operations includes the following sections.

1. General Provisions
  - 1.1 Definitions
  - 1.2 Equivalent Animal Numbers
  - 1.3 Environmental Provisions
  - 1.4 Enforcement
  - 1.5 Severability
2. Setback Requirements
  - 2.1 Water Resource Setbacks
  - 2.2 Odor Setbacks
3. Conditional Uses
  - 3.1 Permit Procedures
  - 3.2 Ownership Change
  - 3.3 Operational Change

### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### 1.1 DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this ordinance have the same meaning as given by the laws and rules of the state of North Dakota, specifically chapter 33-16-03 of the North Dakota Administrative Code. The definitions for these terms and for additional terms (bold print) are:

“Animal feeding operation” means a place where: livestock have been, are, or will be confined, concentrated and fed for 45 or more days in any 12 month period; pasture, crops, or other vegetation are not normally managed or sustained for grazing during the normal growing season; and, animal waste or *manure* accumulates. This term does not include an *animal wintering operation*. Adjoining animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be one animal feeding operation, if they use common areas or systems for *manure* handling.

“Animal wintering operation” means the confinement of cattle or sheep used or kept for breeding purposes in a feedlot or sheltered area at any time between October 15 and May 15 of each production cycle under circumstances in which these animals do not obtain a majority of their feed and nutrients from grazing. The term includes the weaned offspring of cattle and sheep, but it does not include (1) breeding operations of more than 1,000 animal units or (2) weaned offspring which are kept longer than 120 days and that are not retained for breeding purposes.

**“Due process”** involves two essential elements; (1) notice and (2) an opportunity for a hearing. The notice must adequately describe the potential action that might affect the person(s) being notified and it must provide the person(s) a reasonable time to respond. If the person(s) request(s) a hearing, the hearing must be fair and allow the person(s) to present relevant evidence and arguments.

**“Existing”** means in place and operating on the date this ordinance is effective.

**“Livestock”** means any animal raised for food, raw materials or pleasure, including, but not limited to, beef and dairy cattle, bison, sheep, swine, poultry and horses. Livestock also includes fur animals raised for pelts.

**“Manure”** means fecal material and urine from livestock, as well as animal-housing wash water, bedding material, rainwater or snow melt that comes in contact with fecal material or urine.

**“Operator”** means an individual or group of individuals, a partnership, a corporation, a joint venture, or any other entity owning or controlling one or more *animal feeding operations* or *animal wintering operations*.

**“Shall”** means that the requirement is mandatory, rather than optional.

**“Surface water”** means *waters of the state* located on the ground surface such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks.

**“Waters of the state”** means all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, and all other bodies or accumulations of water on or under the surface of the earth, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state, except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters just defined.

## 1.2 EQUIVALENT ANIMAL NUMBERS

An “animal unit equivalent” is a unitless number developed from the nutrient and volume characteristics of *manure* for a specific *livestock* type. The term “animal units” is used to normalize the number of animals (e.g., head) for each specific *livestock* type which produce comparable bulk quantities of *manure*. The animal unit equivalents for types of *livestock* and the numbers of *livestock* for facility size thresholds of 300 animal units (a.u.), and so forth, are listed in the following table.

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Livestock Type	Animal Unit Equivalent	Equivalent numbers of livestock (hd) for four sizes (a.u.) of animal feeding operations			
		300 a.u.	1,000 a.u.	2,000 a.u.	5,000 a.u.
1 mature dairy cow, whether milking or dry	1.33	225	750	1,500	3,750
1 dairy cow, heifer or bull, other than above	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
1 weaned beef animal, whether a calf, heifer, steer or bull	0.75	400	1,333	2,667	6,667
1 cow-calf pair	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
1 swine weighing 55 pounds or more	0.4	750	2,500	5,000	12,500
1 swine weighing less than 55 pounds	0.1	3,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
1 horse	2.0	150	500	1,000	2,500
1 sheep or lamb	0.1	3,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
1 turkey	0.0182	16,500	55,000	110,000	275,000
1 chicken, other than a laying hen	0.008	37,500	125,000	250,000	625,000
1 laying hen	0.012	25,000	83,333	166,667	416,667
1 duck	0.033	9,091	30,303	60,606	151,515

For any livestock not listed above, 1.0 animal unit equals one thousand pounds [453.59 kilograms] whether single or combined animal weight.

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### 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The *operator* of a new facility for animal feeding is expected to locate, construct, operate and maintain the facility so as to minimize, reduce or abate effects of pollution on environmental resources and on public safety and health. The *operator* of an existing facility is expected to operate and maintain the facility so as to minimize, reduce or abate effects of pollution on environmental resources and on public safety and health. Each *operator* shall comply with applicable state laws and rules, including the laws and rules administered by the North Dakota Department of Health and with any permits granted by that department.

### 1.4 ENFORCEMENT

In the event of a violation of this ordinance or a judgement on a civil action by the North Dakota Department of Health, the local unit of government, after due process, can order cessation of a facility for animal feeding within a reasonable period of time and until such time as the *operator* corrects or abates the cause(s) of the violation. If the cause(s) of the violation are not remedied within a reasonable period of time as set by the local unit of government, the permit may be revoked.

### 1.5 SEVERABILITY

If any paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance.

## 2. SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

### 2.1 WATER RESOURCE SETBACKS

The *operator* of a new *animal feeding operation* that has more than 1,000 animal units shall not locate or establish that operation:

- A. Within a delineated source water protection area for a public water system. The source water protection areas for water supply wells include the entire wellhead protection area. For the *surface-water* intakes of public water systems, source water protection areas include all or portions of the surface water that supplies the water for the public water system, including all or portions of the surface-water's shoreline.
- B. (*The following provision is optional.* Within 1,200 feet (365.6 meters) of a private ground water well which is not owned by the *operator* or within 1,500 feet (457.1 meters) of a public ground water well which does not have a delineated source water protection area.)

- C. (The following provision is optional. Within 1,000 feet (304.7 meters) of surface water which is not included in a source water protection area.)

## 2.2 ODOR SETBACKS

The operator of a new facility for an animal feeding operation shall not locate that operation within the extra territorial zoning jurisdiction of an incorporated city.

An owner of property shall locate and establish a residence, business, church, school, public park or zone for residential use so as to provide a separation distance from any existing animal feeding operation. The separation distances, or setbacks, are listed in the following table. An owner of property who is an operator may locate the owner's residence or business within the setbacks.

Setback Distances for Animal Feeding Operations		
Number of Animal Units	Hog Operations	Other Animal Operations
fewer than 300	none	none
300 - 1000	0.50 mi (0.805 km)	0.50 mi (0.805 km)
1001 or more	0.75 mi (1.207 km)	0.50 mi (0.805 km)
2001 or more	1.00 mi (1.609 km)	0.75 mi (1.207 km)
5001 or more	1.50 mi (2.414 km)	1.00 mi (1.609 km)

The operator of a new animal feeding operation shall locate the site of that operation from existing residences, businesses, churches, schools, public parks and areas of property that are zoned residential so as to exceed the corresponding listed setback from these places.

If notified in writing by an operator of a planned future expansion of an animal feeding operation, the local unit of government may implement the corresponding odor setback for a temporary time period not to exceed two years, after which time the setback will remain in effect only if the expansion was completed.

A local unit of government may, upon recommendation of the zoning commission or land use administrator, increase or decrease a setback distance for a new animal feeding operation after consideration of the proposed operation's plans, if it determines that a greater or lesser setback distance is necessary or acceptable, respectively, based upon site conditions or demonstrable safety, health, environmental or public welfare concerns.

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## 3. CONDITIONAL USES

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**3.1 PERMIT PROCEDURES**

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**3.1.A. Applicability.**

The *operator* of a new *livestock* facility or an *existing livestock* facility, which meets the definition of an *animal feeding operation* and which is a conditional (or special) use of land as listed below, shall apply for and obtain a conditional (or special) use permit.

1. A new *animal feeding operation* that would be capable of handling, or that expands to handle, more than 1,000 animal units is a conditional (or special) use of land.
2. An *existing animal feeding operation* that expands to handle more than 1,000 animal units is a conditional (or special) use of land.

Whenever the capacity of an *animal feeding operation* is expanded to handle more than 2,000 or 5,000 animal units, the *operator* shall apply for a new conditional (or special) use permit.

**3.1.B. Procedure.**

The local unit of government may practice any or all of the provisions in the following subparagraphs in harmony with the permitting process of its general zoning regulations.

1. Application for a conditional use (or special use) permit shall be submitted to the local unit of government for tentative approval. The local unit of government shall notify the Department of Health that it has received such application.
1. The local unit of government shall notify by certified mail all property owners having property within the corresponding odor setback distance of a proposed new *animal feeding operation*. This notification must occur within 21 days of receiving the application. The approval process utilized by the local unit of government may include at least one advertised public hearing.
3. Following tentative approval or denial of the application by the local unit of government, the applicant shall be notified by letter of the decision, including conditions imposed, if any.
4. The applicant shall then forward its application for a conditional (or special) use permit, together with the tentative approval by the local government, to the North Dakota Department of Health.
5. Following a review by the Department of Health of the operator's application for a state permit, the Department of Health will notify the local unit of government of its decision.

6. The conditional (or special) use permit will become final following the granting of a permit by the Department of Health.
7. A conditional (or special) use permit granted to the operator of a new animal feeding operation shall be put into use within twenty-four (24) months, or the permit shall lapse and the operator may re-apply.

### 3.1.C. Application Requirements.

The application for a conditional use (or special use) permit to operate a facility for an *animal feeding operation* shall include a scaled site plan. If the facility will handle more than 1,000 animal units, the scaled site plan shall be prepared by a registered land surveyor, a civil engineer or other person having comparable experience or qualifications. The local unit of government may require any or all of the following elements, or require additional elements, in its site plan review process when needed to determine the nature and scope of the animal feeding operation.

1. Proposed number of animal units.
2. Total acreage of the site of the facility.
3. Existing and proposed roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site of the facility.
4. Surrounding land uses and ownership, if the operation will have the capacity to handle more than 1,000 animal units.
5. A copy of the permit application submitted by the applicant to the Department of Health.

### 3.2 OWNERSHIP CHANGE

An *operator* of a facility that includes an *animal feeding operation* having a permit granted by this ordinance shall notify the local unit of government of the sale, or the transfer of the ownership of that operation.

### 3.3 OPERATING CHANGE

An *operator* of a facility that includes an *animal feeding operation* having a permit granted by this ordinance shall notify the local unit of government of intent to include an alternate *livestock* type. The notice shall be given at least 120 days prior to the anticipated date of the change.

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