

**CONCENTRATED ANIMAL
FEEDING OPERATION**

48. Solid Waste Management System (reference SDCL 34A-6-1.3, 19.) is the entire process of storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes by any person.
49. Conditional Use. A Conditional Use is a use that would not be appropriate generally or without restriction throughout the zoning division or district, but which, if controlled as to number, area, location, or relation to the neighborhood, would promote the public health, safety, welfare, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity, or general welfare. Such uses may be permitted in such zoning division or district as Conditional Uses, as specific provisions for such exceptions is made in these zoning regulations. The County Zoning Commission may, after notice and hearing, revoke a Conditional Use in the event of a violation of any of such conditions. In addition, the Conditional Use permit may not be transferred during any violation.
50. Unauthorized Releases mean the discharge of water from the lower end of the treatment or containment system through a release structure or over or through retention dikes. An unauthorized release is distinguished from a bypass in that a bypass discharges wastewater prior to any treatment or containment.
51. Waters of the State means all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state.
52. Zoning Complaints. All zoning complaints must be in writing and signed.

Animal Units

Animal species and number of a species required to equal 500, 1,000 and 2,000 animal units. Note that these figures relate to inventory rather than animal production. Other animal species equivalents, which are not listed, will be based on species' waste production.

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EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF A SPECIES TO EQUAL:

<u>ANIMAL SPECIES</u>	<u>500 AU</u>	<u>1,000 AU</u>	<u>2,000 AU</u>	<u>ANIMAL UNIT EQUIVALENT SPECIES/ AU</u>
Feeder or Slaughter Cattle	500 hd	1,000 hd	2,000 hd	1.0
Mature Dairy Cattle	357 hd	714 hd	1,428 hd	1.4
Calves (up to 400 pounds)	1250 hd	2,500 hd	5,000 hd	0.4
Finisher Swine (over 55 lbs)	1250 hd	2,500 hd	5,000 hd	0.4
Nursery Swine (less than 55 lbs)	5,000 hd	10,000 hd	20,000 hd	0.1
Farrow to Finish*	135 hd	270 hd	540 hd	3.7
Sow and Litter	465 hd	1,076 hd	2,150 hd	0.93
Horses	250 hd	500 hd	1,000 hd	2.0
Sheep	5,000 hd	10,000 hd	20,000 hd	0.1
Turkeys	27,750 hd	55,550 hd	11,150 hd	0.018
Laying Hens and Broilers (continuous overflow watering in facility)	50,000 hd	100,000 hd	200,000 hd	0.01
Laying Hens and Broilers (liquid handling system in confinement facility)	15,150 hd	30,300 hd	60,600 hd	0.033
Ducks	2,500 hd	5,000 hd	10,000 hd	0.2

*Figures in the farrow to finish column include sows, pigs born and fed to market weight at one site, at one time.

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Classes of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is defined as a lot, yard, corral, building or other area where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined for a total of 45 days or more during any 12-month period, and where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post harvest residues are not sustained over any portion of the lot or facility. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are single animal operation if they adjoin each other within one mile, or if they use a common area, or if they use a common area or system for disposal of manure. In the event that a Confined Animal Feeding Operation includes facilities on and off Zone B and are under common ownership, the area not on Zone B may be allowed to expand without including the number of animal units on Zone B in determining what class permit is required.

For the purpose of these regulations, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations are divided into the following classes:

UNITS	
Class A	2,000 or more
Class B	1,000 to 1,999
Class C	500 to 999
Class D	100 to 499 (Potential water pollution hazard)
Class E	0 to 499 (No pollution hazard)

Concentrated Feeding Operation Permit Requirements

Owners of Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D Concentrated Feeding Operations are required to complete a permit application whenever any of the following occur:

1. A new Concentrated Feeding Operation is proposed where one does not exist.
2. An expansion is proposed beyond what a current permit allows.
3. Accumulative expansion by 500 animal units, after May 13, 1997 if an existing concentrated animal feeding operation that does not have a permit or if expansion takes the animal units into another class.
4. Any complaint against a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation must be in writing and signed. Names of complainants will be kept confidential. A signed complaint has been received by the Zoning Officer or South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources and after inspection

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reveals that the Concentrated Feeding Operation is in violation of County or State regulations.

5. An existing concentrated animal feeding operation is to be restocked after being idle for five (5) or more years.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Control Requirements

1. No Significant Contribution of Pollution.

In general, no Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation shall be constructed, located, or operated so as to create a significant contribution of pollution.

2. State General Permit

Classes A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall obtain coverage under a State General Permit pertaining to the animal species of the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. A county permit may be approved conditioned on receiving State approved plans.

Classes C and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations will be required to obtain a State General Permit if the following occur:

- a. If an earthen storage basin or lagoon is used for manure storage.
- b. The County Zoning Commission decides conditions require a state permit.

3. Nutrient Management Plan.

The applicant shall develop, maintain, and follow a nutrient management plan to ensure safe disposal of manure and protection of surface and ground water. The nutrient management plan must be either approved by the Brookings County Zoning Officer or by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if a State General Permit is required prior to land application of any manure. Due to crop rotation, site changes, and other operational changes, the applicant should update the plan annually to reflect the current operation and crops grown on the application sites. The applicant should collect, store, and dispose of manure according to recognized practices of good agricultural management. The economic benefits derived from agricultural operations carried out at the land disposal site are secondary to the proper and safe disposal of the manure. If a violation of the nutrient management plan occurs the violator will be required to update the nutrient management plan annually and the collection, storage and disposal of liquid and solid manure will be done according to recognized practices of good agricultural management.

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A generic nutrient management plan that the applicant may use in developing a nutrient management plan is available from the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources and NRCS. The generic nutrient management plan is based on application of nitrogen. The applicant may use other plans, provided the alternate plan contains all the information necessary to determine compliance with conditions of this general permit or Brookings County requirements. Nitrogen, in addition to that allowed in the nutrient management plan, may be applied up to the amounts as indicated by soil or crop nitrogen test results that are necessary to obtain the realistic crop yield. The South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources and Brookings County encourage producers to develop a nutrient management plan for phosphorous. Over application of phosphorous may lead to water quality problems in area lakes and streams.

The applicant must have the manure analyzed, soil tests taken on land where manure is to be applied and take the results to the Cooperative Extension Service and/or an agronomist for recommendations for the correct amount to apply per acre. This must be done the first year and every year thereafter. Phosphorus should be sampled every 3-5 years.

The applicant must maintain records to show compliance with the plan.

Land spreading agreements shall be provided if applicant does not have minimum acreage to apply animal waste.

4. Manure Management and Operation Plan

Classes A, B, C, and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations must submit a Manure Management and Operation Plan.

A. Plan must include:

1. The location and specifics of proposed animal manure facilities.
2. The operation procedures and maintenance of manure facilities.
3. Plans and specifications must be prepared or approved by a registered professional engineer, or a Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) engineer. Waste containment facilities will require inspection by an engineer or NRCS technician and as-built plans be submitted to the Brookings County Zoning Officer.
4. Animal manure shall not be stored longer than two years.

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5. Manure containment structures shall provide for a minimum design volume of 270 days of storage. In addition open outdoor storage shall include storage for direct precipitation and/or runoff from a 25 year, 24 hour storm.
6. Applicants shall keep records of manure applications on individual fields, which document acceptable manure, and nutrient management practices have been followed. These records shall include soils test results for surface two feet of soil, actual and projected crop yields, nutrient analysis of manure, and information about date, rate and method of manure applications for individual fields. The producer shall retain records of all monitoring information, maintenance and inspection records, copies of reports required by this permit. The producer shall keep the records for at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Data collected and a copy of this permit must be kept at the confined animal feeding operation or the usual place of business where employees of the operation have access to them. These shall be made available for review by the Brookings County Zoning Board or its representative upon a written request. (Ord. 2006-02, 3-28-2006).
- B. The applicant must participate in environmental training programs and become a certified livestock manager if available.
- C. The applicant is responsible for the misapplication of the manure whether applied on the applicants own land or on land where there is a land spreading agreement or in transport. The complaint procedure will be the same as for any other zoning complaint.
- D. The County Zoning Commission may require manure to be injected or incorporated in order to minimize air and water quality impacts.
- E. Requests for application of liquid manure by means of irrigation systems will be reviewed by the County Zoning Commission on a site-specific basis. Impact on air and water quality will be taken into consideration.
- F. All irrigation systems blending manure with ground water must have check valves installed to prevent back flow into the water supply.
- G. The County Zoning Commission may, after notice and hearing, revoke a Conditional Use in the event of a violation of any of such conditions. In addition, the Conditional Use permit may not be transferred during any violation.

5. Management Plan for Fly and Odor Control

Classes A, B, C, D and E Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall dispose of dead animals, waste and wastewater in such a manner as to control odors and flies. A management plan is required for submission of a permit. Brookings County Zoning Commission will review the need for control measures on a site specific basis, taking into consideration prevailing wind direction and topography. The following procedures to control flies and odors shall be considered in a management control plan.

- A. Operational plans for manure collection, storage treatment and use must be kept updated and implemented.
- B. Methods to be utilized to dispose of dead animals shall be included in the management plan.

The following procedures to control flies and odors should be considered in a management control plan.

- A. Plant trees and shrubs to reduce wind movement of odors away from buildings, manure storage ponds and/or lagoons.
- B. Provide adequate slope and drainage to remove surface water from pens and keep pen area dry so odor production is minimized.
- C. Store solid manure in containment areas having good drainage to minimize odor production.
- D. Consider use of BMP's on open storage systems for liquid manure systems to control odor production.

6. Required Setbacks and Separation Distance for New Concentrated Feeding Operations and those Expanding by 500 or More Animal Units after May 13, 1997.

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MINIMUMS (Ord. 2006-03, 9-26-2006)

	<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>CLASS B</u>	<u>CLASS C</u>	<u>CLASS D & E</u>
Established residences	2,640 feet	1,760 feet	1,320 feet	1,320 feet
Adjoining property lines	200 feet	200 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Churches, Businesses and Commercially Zoned Areas	2,640 feet	2,640 feet	1,320 feet	1,320 feet
Municipal Areas and Incorporated Municipal boundary limits	5,280 feet	5,280 feet	2,640 feet	1,320 feet
Lake Park District boundary limits	5,280 feet	5,280 feet	2,640 feet	1,320 feet
Private Wells other than the operator	2,640 feet	1,760 feet	1,320 feet	1,320 feet
Lakes and Streams classified as Fisheries as identified by the state	500 feet	500 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Federal, State & County Road ROW Confinement	300 feet	300 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Federal, State & County Road ROW Open lot	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet
Township Road ROW Confinement	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet
Township Road ROW Open lot	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet

The County Zoning Commission shall have the power where exceptional topographic conditions or other extraordinary and exceptional situations or conditions exist to require setbacks in excess of the above minimum for proposals for new concentrated animal feeding operations. (Ord. 2006-02, 3-28-2006)

Permitted uses in Zone A, Provided They Meet Appropriate Performance Standards Outlined For Aquifer Protection Overlay Zones:

1. Agriculture;

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- a. Application of manure is permitted with an approved nutrient management plan.
2. Horticulture;
3. Park, greenways or publicly owned recreational areas;
4. Necessary public utilities/facilities designed so as to prevent contamination of ground water.

Conditional Uses in Zone A:

The following uses are permitted only under the terms of a Conditional Use and must conform to provisions of the underlying zoning district and meet the Performance Standards outlined for the Aquifer Protection Overlay Zones.

1. Expansion of existing conforming and non-conforming uses to the extent allowed by the underlying district. The County Zoning Commission shall not grant approval unless it finds such expansion does not pose greater potential contamination to ground water than the existing use.
2. Sediment basins will be allowed on a case by case basis and must be constructed to current NRCS standards and specifications.

Prohibited Uses in Zone A:

The following uses are expressly prohibited in Zone A:

1. New Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations after adoption of this ordinance.
2. Existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations will not be able to expand beyond a total of 500 animal units (Class D).
3. Earthen storage basins and lagoons.
4. Disposal of or stockpiling of solid waste.
5. Post harvest application of nitrogen fertilizer prior to October 15th except for the spreading of manure.
6. Storage of road salt or disposal of snow containing deicing chemicals.

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7. Processing and storage of PCB containing oils;
8. Car washes;
9. Auto service, repair or painting facilities and junk or salvage yards;
10. Disposal of radioactive waste;
11. Graveyards or animal burial sites;
12. Open burning and detonation sites;
13. All other facilities involving the collection, handling, manufacture, use storage, transfer or disposal of any solid or liquid material or waste having a potentially harmful impact on ground water quality;
14. Land spreading or dumping of petroleum contaminated soil, waste oil or industrial wastes.
15. Class V injection wells.
16. All uses permitted or not permitted as Conditional Uses in Zone A.

Zone B -- Aquifer Secondary Impact Zones

Zone B is established as the remainder of the mapped shallow/surficial aquifer not included in Zone A.

This portion of the aquifer is being protected because (1) it is a valuable natural resource for future development, (2) it provides drinking water supply for individual households, (3) contamination is not justified, even though this area is not a public water supply wellhead and (4) contaminants could eventually reach Zone A.

Permitted Uses in Zone B:

1. All uses permitted in the underlying zoning districts provided that they can meet the Performance standards as outlined for the Aquifer Protection Overlay Zones.

Conditional Uses in Zone B:

1. New Class D and expansion of existing Class D up to 999 animal units (Class C).

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2. Sediment basins will be allowed on a case by case basis and must be constructed to current NRCS standards and specifications.
3. All Conditional Uses allowed in underlying districts may be approved by the County Zoning Commission provided they can meet Performance Standards outlined for the Aquifer Protection Overlay Zones.

Prohibited Use in Zone B:

The following use is expressly prohibited in Zone B:

1. New and expansion of Class A, B and C Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.
2. Earthen storage basins and lagoons.
3. Post harvest application of nitrogen fertilizer prior to October 15th except for the spreading of manure.
4. Land spreading or dumping of petroleum contaminated soil, waste oil or industrial wastes.
5. Class V injection wells.

Each application for a new or expanded concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) will be reviewed by the County Zoning Commission on a site specific basis. The County Zoning Commission reserves the right to increase the minimum required setbacks and separation distance on a site specific review, based on one or more of the following considerations.

- A. A concentration of CAFO's in the area exists or would occur which may pose an air or water quality concern.
- B. Due to topography and prevailing wind direction, additional setback and separation distance is appropriate to safeguard air or water quality.
- C. A concentrated animal feeding operation is in excess of 5,000 animal units.

7. Standards for Conditional Uses

- A. The County Zoning Commission may request information relating to a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation not contained in these regulations.

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- B. The County Zoning Commission may impose, in addition to the standards and requirements set forth in these regulations, additional conditions which the County Zoning Commission considers necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
- C. Conditional Uses shall be in effect only as long as sufficient land specified for spreading purposes is available for such purposes and other provisions of the permit are being adhered to.
- D. When considering an application, the County Zoning Commission will take into consideration current and past violations relating to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations that the applicant has an interest in.
- E. The permit holder shall provide and at all times maintain General Liability insurance in the amount of at least \$1,000,000.00, with an Environmental Protection Insurance rider of at least \$100,000.00. Proof of such insurance must be received prior to the issuance of a permit and must be provided annually during the operation of such CAFO. The insurance carrier shall be required to provide Brookings County with notice of insurance and with a notice of cancellation or change in coverage. Failure to maintain such insurance shall be grounds for cancellation of the Conditional Use Permit. (Ord. 2006-02, 3-28-2006).
- F. Permit applicants will be required to file a letter of assurances as required by the County Zoning Commission. The letter of assurances will be prepared by the zoning officer and signed by both the applicant and the zoning officer.
- G. In the event of a discharge (as defined by SDCL 34A-2B-1) of manure or other materials or wastes associated with a CAFO, the permit holder shall cooperate fully with and comply with all requirements of the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources and such permit holder shall take all steps necessary to clean up and eliminate such discharge at the sole expense of the permit holder and/or its insurance carrier. Failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall be grounds for cancellation of the Conditional Use Permit. (Ord. 2006-02, 3-28-2006).
- H. The permit holder shall at all times properly dispose of dead livestock consistent with the rules, regulations and directives of the South Dakota Animal Industry Board of the Department of Agriculture. Failure to comply with such rules, regulations or directives shall be grounds for cancellation of the Conditional Use Permit. (Ord. 2006-02, 3-28-2006).

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- I. The permit holder shall notify Brookings County in writing in the event of closure of the animal confinement operation. Included in the notification shall be: plans for cleaning the buildings, waste system and emptying of the holding pond, storage pit or lagoon. (Ord. 2006-02, 3-28-2006).

8. Information Required for Class A and B Concentrated Feeding Operation Permit.

- A. Owner's name, address and telephone number.
- B. Legal descriptions of site and site plan.
- C. Number and type of animals.
- D. Nutrient management plan.
- E. Manure management and operation plan.
- F. Management Plan for Fly and Odor Control.
- G. Information on ability to meet designated setback requirements including site plan to scale.
- H. General permits from South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if available for animal species.
- I. Review of Plans and Specifications and Nutrient Management Plan by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources.
- J. Information on soils, shallow aquifers, designated wellhead protection areas, and 100-year flood plain designation.
- K. Notification of whoever maintains the access road (township, county and state). Notification of public water supply officials
- L. Any other information as contained in the application and requested by the County Zoning Officer.

9. Information Required for Class C and D Concentrated Feeding Operation Permit.

- A. Owner's name, address and telephone number.
- B. Legal descriptions of site and site plan.

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- C. Number and type of animals.
- D. Nutrient management plan.
- E. Manure management and operation plan.
- F. Management Plan for Fly and Odor Control.
- G. Information on ability to meet designated setback requirements including site plan to scale.
- H. Review of Plans and Specifications and Nutrient Management Plan by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if using lagoon or earthen storage basin.
- I. Information on soils, shallow aquifers, designated wellhead protection areas, and 100-year floodplain designation.
- J. Notification of whoever maintains the access road (township, county and state). Notification of public water supply officials
- K. Any other information as contained in the application and requested by the County Zoning Officer.

APPENDIX A

25-Year, 24-Hour Rainfall Map

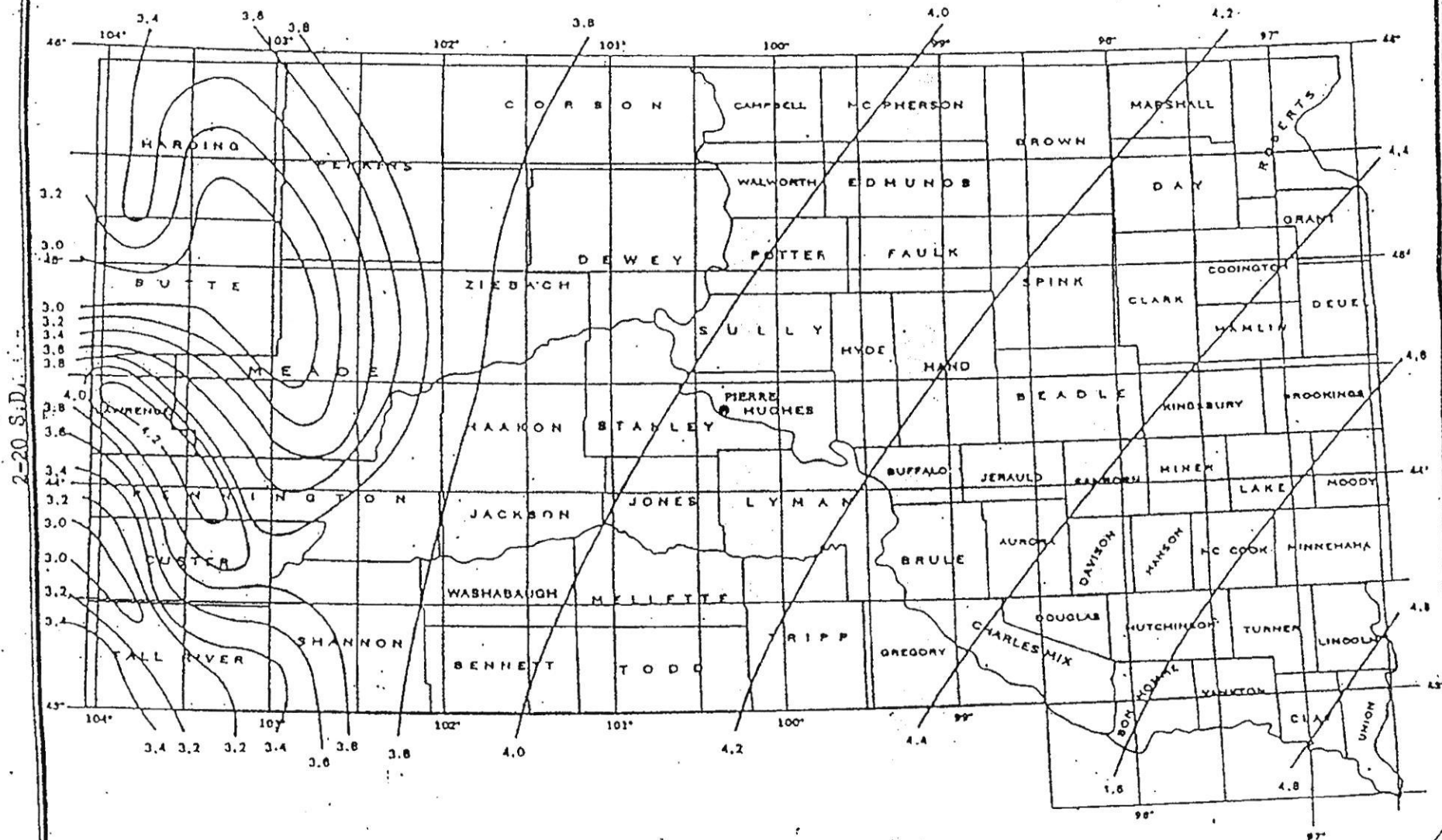
For South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

25-YEAR 24-HOUR RAINFALL (INCHES)



Source:

U.S.G.S. and U.S.W.B. rainfall frequency maps
for Black Hills area furnished by field.

0 25 50 75 100
STATUTE MILES
Albers Equal Area Projection

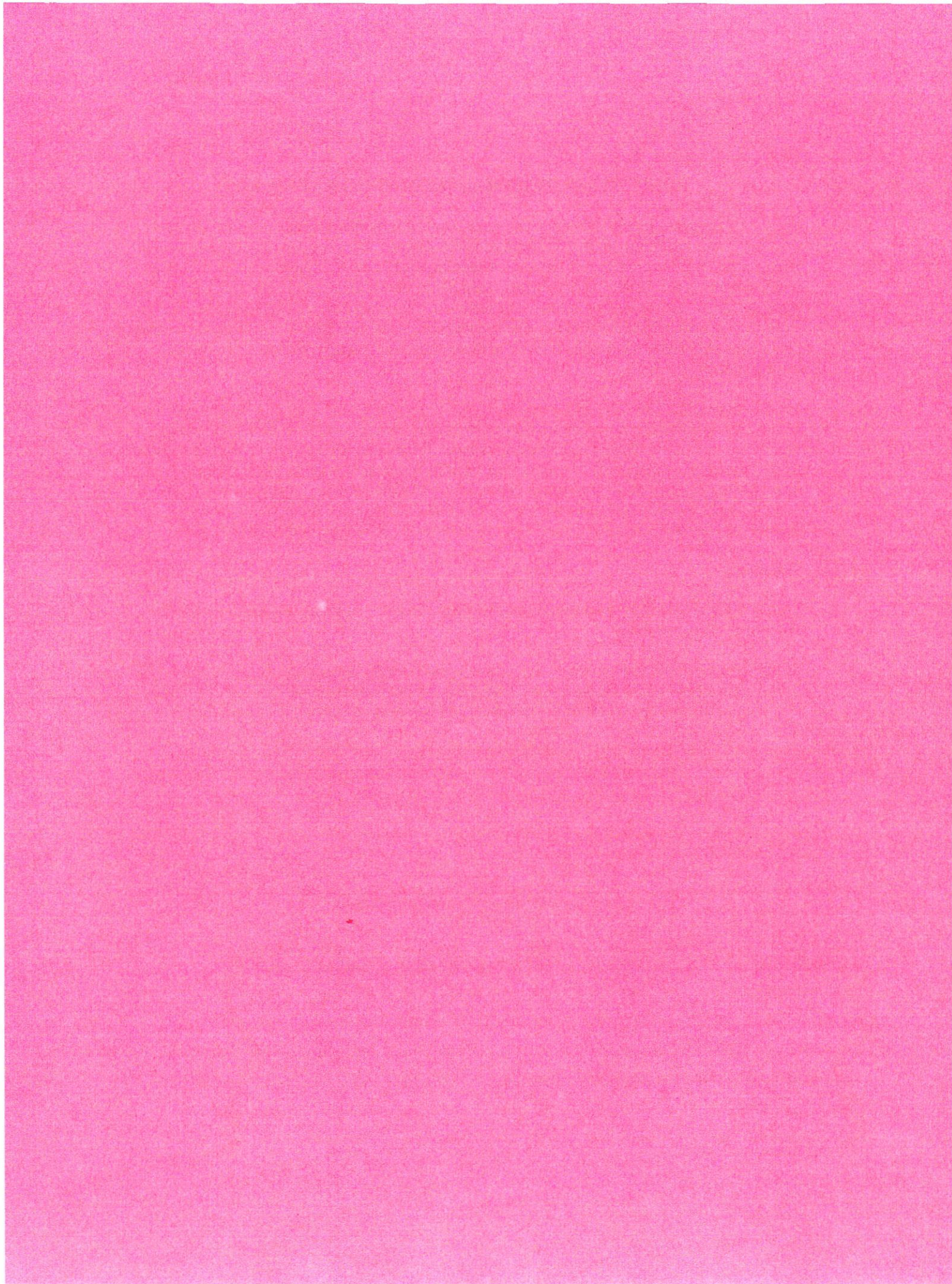
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASH., 1938

5,1-27,732-4(6)

Breaking S

ADDENDUM 1

Right-To-Farm Covenant



Brown County

CHAPTER 4.32 CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION REGULATIONS

4.3201 Intent. An adequate supply of healthy livestock, poultry and other animals is essential to the well-being of county citizens and the State of South Dakota. However, livestock, poultry and other animals produce manure which may, where improperly stored, transported, or disposed, negatively affect the County environment. Animal manure must be controlled where it may add to air, surface water, or land pollution. The following regulations have been adopted to provide protection against pollution caused by manure from domesticated animals. All new and proposed expansions of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall comply with the regulations as outlined herein.

It is the intention of the Zoning Commission / Board of Adjustment (BOA) in the enforcement of this ordinance that when an operator of an existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation applies for a permit to expand to another class level, the standards that apply to the expansion will not be applied to existing structures that were built in compliance with accepted industry standards in existence at the time of the construction of such facilities. A ~~special exception~~ Conditional Use can be issued, as per Chapter 4.0604 - Agricultural Preservation (AG-P) - ~~Special Exception~~ Conditional Use. Refer to Chapter 4.3205.10 for additional standards.

4.3202 Definitions:

Animal Manure. Poultry, livestock, or other animal excreta or mixture of excreta with feed, bedding or other materials.

Animal Units. Animal species and number of a species required to equal 300, 1,000 and 2,000 animal units. Note that these figures relate to inventory rather than annual production. Other animal species equivalents, which are not listed will be based on species' waste production.

4.3202 Animal species and number of a species required to equal Class A thru D animal units (AU). Note that these figures relate to inventory rather than annual production. Other animal species equivalents, which are not listed, will be based on species' waste production. An animal unit is defined as an animal equivalent of 1000 pound live weight and equates to 1000 head of beef cattle, 700 dairy cows, 2500 swine weighing more than 55 lbs, 125 thousand broiler chickens, or 82 thousand laying hens or pullets.

EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF A SPECIES TO EQUAL:
ANIMAL UNITS

ANIMAL SPECIES	CLASS A 2,000 + AU	CLASS B 1,000-1,999 AU	CLASS C 300-999 AU	CLASS D 40-299 AU	EQUIVALENT SPECIES/AU
Feeder or Slaughter Cattle	2,000 + hd	1,000 hd	300 hd	40 hd	1.0 AU
Mature Dairy Cattle	1,430 hd	715 hd	215 hd	29 hd	1.4 AU
Finisher Swine (over 55 lbs)	5,000 hd	2,500 hd	750 hd	100 hd	0.4 AU
Nursery Swine (less than 55 lbs)	20,000 hd	10,000 hd	3,000 hd	400 hd	0.1 AU
Farrow-to-Finish (sows)	540 hd	270 hd	80 hd	11 hd	3.7 AU
Swine Production Unit – Sows (Breeding, Gestating & Farrowing)	4,260 hd	2,130 hd	640 hd	85 hd	0.47 AU

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Horses	1,000 hd	500 hd	150 hd	20 hd	2.0	AU
Sheep	20,000 hd	10,000 hd	3,000 hd	400 hd	0.1	AU
Turkeys	110,000hd	55,000 hd	16,500 hd	2,222 hd	0.018	AU
Laying Hens and Broilers (Continuous overflow watering in facility)	200,000hd	100,000hd	30,000 hd	4,000 hd	0.01	AU
Laying Hens and Broilers (liquid handling system in confinement facility)	60,000 hd	30,000 hd	9,000 hd	1,212 hd	0.033	AU
Ducks	10,000 hd	5,000 hd	1,500 hd	200 hd	0.2	AU

Applicant. ~~An individual, a corporation, a group of individuals, partnership, joint venture, owners, or any other business entity having charge or control of one or more concentrated animal feeding operations.~~

Change in Operation. ~~"Change in operation" means a cumulative expansion of more than 300 animal units, after December 18, 1997 which are confined at an existing unpermitted Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation.~~

Farm Dwelling. ~~Any dwelling owned or occupied by the farm owners, operators, tenants, or seasonal or year-round hired workers.~~

Non Farm Dwelling. ~~Any occupied dwelling which is not a farm dwelling.~~

Permit. ~~A permit required by these regulations unless stated otherwise.~~

Potential Pollution Hazard. ~~A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation of 0-300 Animal Units may be classified as a Class E Operation by the County Zoning Officer when a Potential Pollution Hazard exists. Factors to be considered by the Zoning Officer in determining a Potential Pollution Hazard include the following:~~

- ~~1. The Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation does not meet the minimum setback and separation distances of these regulations.~~
- ~~2. A Potential Water Pollution Hazard exists due to sitting over near a shallow aquifer or drainage, which contributes to the waters of the State.~~

Process Generated Wastewater. ~~Water directly or indirectly used in the operation of an animal feeding operation. The term includes spillage or overflow from water systems; water and manure collected while washing, cleaning or flushing pens, barns, manure pits or other areas; water and manure collected during direct contact swimming, washing or spray cooling of animals; and water used in dust control.~~

Process Wastewater. ~~"Process wastewater" means any process generated wastewater and any precipitation (rain or snow) that comes into contact with animals, manure, litter or bedding, feed or other portions of the animal feeding operation. The term includes runoff from an open lot.~~

Shall. ~~"Shall" means that the condition is an enforceable requirement of this permit.~~

2

Shallow Aquifer. An aquifer vulnerable to contamination because the permeable material making up the aquifer (a) extends to the land surface so percolation water can easily transport contaminants from land surface to the aquifer, or (b) extends to near the land surface and lacks a sufficiently thick layer of impermeable material on the land or near the land surface to limit percolation water from transporting contaminants from the land surface to the aquifer.

Shallow Well. A well which is located in a shallow aquifer.

Should. "Should" means that the condition is a recommendation. If violations of the permit occur, the County will evaluate whether the producer implemented the recommendations contained in this permit that may have helped the producer to avoid the violation.

Significant Contributor of Pollution. To determine if a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation meets this definition, the following factors are considered:

1. Size of feeding operation and amount of manure reaching waters of the state;
2. Location of the feeding operation in relation to waters of the state;
3. Means of conveyance of manure and process wastewater into waters of the state;
4. The slope, vegetation, rainfall and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes and process wastewater into waters of the state.

Water of the State. "Water of the State" means all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state.

Zone A. Special Flood Hazard Areas ~~without a detailed study~~ subject to inundation by the 100-year flood.

Zone AE. Special Flood Hazard Areas ~~with a detailed study~~ subject to inundation by the 100-year flood

Zone X shaded. These areas have been identified in the community flood insurance study as areas of moderate or minimal hazard from the principal source of flood in the area.

Zone X. These areas have been identified in the community flood insurance study as areas of no hazard from the principal source of flood in the area

4.3203 Classes of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO). A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is defined as a lot, yard, corral, building or other area where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined for a total of 180 days or more during any 12-month period, and where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained over any portion of the lot or facility. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are a single animal operation if they adjoin each other, or if they use a common area, or a common system for disposal of manure.

For the purpose of these regulations, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) is divided into the following classes:

ANIMAL UNITS

CLASS A	2,000 or more
CLASS B	1,000 to 1,999
CLASS C	300 to 999
CLASS D	0 to 300 40 to 299 (Potential water poll hazard)
CLASS E	0 to 300 (No pollution hazard)

4.3204 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Permit Requirements. Owner of Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) are required to complete a permit application whenever any of the following occur:

1. A new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is proposed where one does not exist.
2. An expansion is proposed beyond what a current permit allows.
3. A cumulative expansion by 300 ~~500~~ animal units, after December 18, 1997, November 01, 2020 ~~of for an~~ existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation that does not have a permit.
4. If a livestock operation with a DENR construction permit or a Brown County Zoning permit is sold, the new owner is subject to all the terms and conditions of the permit for the same operation. The DENR and Brown County Zoning Board of Adjustments (BOA) must be notified of the transfer by the current permit holder and the new permit holder within 30 days of the transfer. The new permit holder ~~may need to~~ shall supply the information to modify the permit to reflect the new ownership to the Brown County Zoning Board of Adjustments (BOA) ~~(if the DENR or Brown County Zoning board requests)~~. A person who is a habitual violator or has a pending enforcement action may not purchase a confinement operation with a ~~DENR or~~ Brown County Zoning Board permit.
5. An existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is to be restocked after being idle for ~~five (5) or more years~~ more than two (2) years.
6. A signed complaint has been received by the Brown County Zoning Officer or South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources and after inspection reveals that the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is in violation of County or State regulations.

4.3205 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Control Requirements.

1. No Significant Contribution of Pollution

In general, no Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) shall be constructed, located or operated so as to create a significant contribution of pollution.

2. State General Permit

Classes A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) shall obtain a State General Permit pertaining to the animal species of the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO). A County permit may be approved conditioned on receiving an approved State permit.

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Classes C and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) will be required to obtain a State General Permit if either of the following occur:

- a. If an earthen storage basin or lagoon is used for manure storage.
- b. The Zoning Board of Adjustment (BOA) decides conditions of a State permit.

3. Nutrient Management Plan

Classes A, B & C, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall submit a Nutrient Management Plan to the State. Classes A, B, C, and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall submit a Nutrient Management Plan to the County. The applicant shall develop, maintain, and follow a nutrient management plan to ensure safe disposal of manure and protection of surface and ground water. The South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources must approve the plan prior to land application of any wastes. Due to crop rotation, site changes, and other operational changes, the producer should update the plan annually to reflect the current operation and crops grown on the application sites. The applicant shall collect, store, and dispose of liquid and solid manure according to recognized practices of good agricultural management. The economic benefits derived from agricultural operations carried out at the land disposal site are secondary to the proper and safe disposal of manure.

A generic nutrient management plan that the applicant may use in developing a nutrient management plan is available from the South Dakota Department of Environment & Resources and may be used for Class C & D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. The generic nutrient management plan is based on application of nitrogen. The applicant may use other plans, provided the alternate plan contains all the information necessary to determine compliance with conditions of this general permit. Nitrogen, in addition to that allowed in the nutrient management plan, may be applied up to the amounts as indicated by soil or crop nitrogen test results that are necessary to obtain the realistic crop yield.

The South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources recommends and encourages producers to develop nutrient management plans for other nutrients such as phosphorous and potassium. Over application of these nutrients may lead to water quality problems in area lakes and streams and result in potential damage to the producer's land and crop.

The applicant must maintain records to show compliance with the plan.

The plan must comply with the County Manure Application Setbacks as shown in 4.3205 #10.

Land spreading agreements shall be provided if applicant does not have minimum acreage to apply animal manure. ~~Animal manure shall be applied within five miles of the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation.~~

4. Manure Management and Operation Plan

Classes A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall submit a Manure Management Plan, and an Operation Plan and approval from SD DENR.

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A. Plan must include:


- (1) The location and specifics of proposed animal manure facilities.
- (2) The operation procedures and maintenance of manure facilities.
- (3) Plans and specifications must be prepared or approved by a registered professional engineer, or a South Dakota licensed Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) engineer. Waste treatment facilities will require inspection by an engineer and as-built plans to be submitted to the County Zoning Officer.
- (4) Animal manure shall not be stored longer than two years.
- (5) Manure containment structures shall provide for a minimum design volume of 270 days of storage.
- (6) Producers shall keep records of manure applications on individual fields, which document acceptable manure and nutrient management practices have been followed. These records shall include soils test results for surface two feet of soil, actual and projected crop yields, nutrient analysis of manure, and information about date, rate and method of manure applications for individual fields.
- ~~(7) Manure transportation plan; manure transportation is limited to five miles from the place of origin.~~

B. As a condition of the permit, the County Board of Adjustment (BOA) may require the producer to participate in environmental training programs and become a certified livestock manager.

C. The Board of Adjustment (BOA) may require manure to be injected or incorporated into the soil.

5. Management Plan for Fly and Odor Control

Classes A, B, C, and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall dispose of dead animals, manure and wastewater in such a manner as to control odors or flies. A management plan is required for submission of a permit. The County Board of Adjustment (BOA) will review the need for control measures on site specific basis, taking in consideration prevailing wind direction and topography. The following procedures to control flies and odors should be considered in a management control plan.

- A. Operational plans for manure collection, storage treatment and use must be kept updated and implemented.
 - B. Methods to be utilized to dispose of dead animals should be included in the management plan.
 - C. Plant trees and shrubs to reduce wind movement of odors away from buildings, manure storage ponds and/or lagoons.
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D. Provide adequate slope and drainage to remove surface water from pens and keep pen area dry so odor production is minimized.

E. Store solid manure in containment areas having good drainage to minimize odor production.

F. Remove manure from open pens as frequently as possible to minimize odor production.

G. Consider use of covers on open storage systems for liquid manure systems to reduce odor production.

H. Avoid applying manure on weekends, holidays, and evenings during warm season when neighbors may be involved in outdoor recreation activities.

I. Avoid surface application when allowable during calm and humid days, since these conditions restrict the dispersion and dilution of odors.

J. Incorporation of manure must occur within 24 hours of open air spreading.

6. Required Setbacks (defined as radius) and Separation Distance for new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) and those expanding by 300 or More Animal Units after ~~December 18, 1997~~ November 01, 2020.

MINIMUMS SETBACKS

	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS D & E <u>1320</u>
Established Residences not including owners/operators	3,960 feet*	2,640 feet	2,640 feet	2,640 feet
Churches, Businesses and Commercially Zoned Areas	5,280 feet*	5,280 feet	2,640 feet	2,640 feet
Incorporated Municipality	3 miles	2 miles	5,280 feet	2,640 feet
Public Water Supplies & Private Wells other than the operator	2,640 feet	1,760 feet	1,320 feet	1,320 feet
Lakes and Streams classified as Fisheries as identified by the State	500 feet	500 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Federal, State & County Road ROW Housed <u>Feeding</u>	300 feet	300 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Federal, State & County Road ROW Open Lot <u>Feeding</u>	300 feet	300 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Township Road ROW Housed	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet

Township Road ROW Open Lot 150 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet
Designated 100 Year Floodplain Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited

* Plus 1,000 feet for each additional 1,000 Animal Units (AU)

Proposals for new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO), on a site-by-site basis, shall be set back from adjoining property lines as determined by the County Board of Adjustment (BOA) for each application on a site-by-site basis.

7. Exemptions from Separation Distance

- A. If a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is closer than the separation distances provided in these regulations, the applicant ~~can~~ shall request a written waiver from owners of neighboring properties that are closer than the minimum from the separation distance required in this section. The residence, business, church, school, municipality, or public use area may waive the distance requirement and sign a waiver. The waiver is shall be notarized and recorded in the Brown County Register of Deeds Office as a Miscellaneous Record (MR) with the "waived" property and with the "CAFO" property. with the County Register of Deeds in order This recording shall transfer with a change of ownership so that any other future owners ~~can~~ will be informed.
- B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) expansion of 300 animal units or more ~~can~~ may apply to the County Board of Adjustment (BOA) for a variance to the required setback and separation distance regulations on a site by site basis.

8. New Residences

- A. Anyone establishing a new residence in the County near an existing CAFO, must comply with the minimum setbacks as stated in Section 6, Established Residences, upon determining the class of the concentrated animal feeding operation where the new residence will be located. The owner shall also sign a waiver if it is within the setback boundaries, have it notarized and filed at the Register of Deeds Office as a miscellaneous record (MR).

9. Floodplain Zones.

The following uses are prohibited in Zone A or Zone AE:

- (1) New Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations after adoption of this ordinance.
- (2) Existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations will not be able to expand beyond a total of 300 animal units.
- (3) Earthen storage basins and lagoons.
- (4) Stockpiling of solid waste.

The following uses are prohibited in Zone X-shaded:

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- (1) New and expansion of Class A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.
- (2) Earthen storage basins and lagoons.

The following uses are allowed in Zone X-shaded by Special Exception a Conditional Use:

- (1) New Class D and expansion of existing Class D up to 999 animal units (Class C).
The County may require soil borings to determine impermeable material between land surface and the aquifer.

Each application for a new or expanded Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) will be reviewed by the Board of Adjustment (BOA) on a site specific basis. The Board of Adjustment (BOA) reserves the right to increase the minimum required setbacks and separation distance on a site specific review, based on one or more of the following considerations.

- A. A Concentration of CAFOs in the area exists or would occur which may pose an air or water quality concern.
- B. Due to topography and prevailing wind direction, additional setback and separation distance is appropriate to safeguard air or water quality.
- C. A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is in excess of 5,000 animal units.

9.10. Manure Application Setbacks

- A. The following manure application setbacks apply to all classes of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO).

COUNTY MANURE APPLICATION SETBACKS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>SURFACE OR IRRIGATION APPLIED</u>	<u>INCORPORATED OR INJECTED</u>
Lakes, Rivers and Streams Classified as Fisheries from high water mark	1,000 feet	100 feet (lake) 50 feet (river & stream)
Streams and Lake classified as Drinking Water Supplies	1,000 feet	300 feet
Public Roads	25 feet (surface) from right-of-way 300 feet (irrigation)	10 feet from right-of-way
Area of 10 or more Residences	300 feet (surface) 1,000 feet (irrigation)	300 feet
Public Wells	1,000 feet	1,000 feet
Private Shallow Wells	1,000 feet	250 feet
A Residence other than the Operator	1,000 feet	300 feet
Natural or Manmade Drainage	500 feet	50 feet

- B. The County Board of Adjustment (BOA) may require liquid manure to be incorporated or injected in order to minimize air and water quality impacts.
- C. Requests for application of liquid manure by means of irrigation will be reviewed by the Board of Adjustment (BOA) on a site-specific basis. Impact on air and water quality will be taken into consideration.

~~10~~11. Standards for ~~Special Exceptions~~ / Conditional Uses

- A. The County Board of Adjustment (BOA) may request information relating to a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation not contained in these regulations.
- B. The ~~County~~ Board of Adjustment (BOA) may impose, in addition to the standards and requirements set forth in these regulations, additional conditions which the Board of Adjustment (BOA) considers necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
- C. ~~Special Exceptions~~ Conditional Uses shall be in effect only as long as sufficient land specified for spreading purposes is available for such purposes and other provisions of the permit are being adhered to.
- D. When considering an application, the ~~County~~ Board of Adjustment (BOA) will take into consideration current and past violations relating to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations that the applicant has an interest in.
- E. Permit applicants will be required to file a letter of assurances as required by the Board of Adjustment (BOA). The letter of assurances will be prepared by the zoning officer and signed by both the applicant and the zoning officer.
- F. A neighboring township that adjoins between two counties will follow the regulations of the county that is most restrictive.
- G. An applicant's record on environmental issues, employment, and labor compliance must be submitted with the application. If the ~~County~~ Planning - Zoning Commission - Zoning Board of Adjustments (BOA) finds the person is a "bad actor" then the applicant will be denied a permit.

~~11~~12. Facility Road Maintenance Agreements

All facilities within Brown County that cause excessive maintenance of County or Township roads shall be required to have a written agreement with the Township Board or Brown County Highway Superintendent, stating acceptance responsibility for all additional costs incurred by the facility in maintenance of said road. Excessive maintenance shall be defined as: All work and materials costs incurred over and above the average cost of maintaining that specific type of road within that local governmental units jurisdiction. The terms of said agreement shall be determined prior to the issuance of a ~~special exception~~ / Conditional Use permit.

~~12~~13. Information Required for Class A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Permit

- A. Owner's Name, address and telephone numbers.
- B. Legal descriptions of site and site plan.
- C. Number and type of animals.
- D. Nutrient management plan.
- E. Manure management and operation plan.
- F. Management plan for fly and odor control.
- G. Information on ability to meet designated setback requirements including site plan to scale.
- H. General permits from South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if available for animal species.
- I. Review of plans and specifications and nutrient management plan by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources.
- J. Information on soils, shallow aquifers, designated wellhead protection areas, and 100-year floodplain designation.
- K. Notification of whoever maintains the access road (township, county and state).
- L. Notification of public water supply officials.
- M. Any other information as contained in the application and requested by the County Zoning Officer.
- N. Written notification to landowners or tenants living within the setback area to the proposed facility, and publication of notice in official County newspaper at least once.
- O. A full written plan must be submitted at least four weeks in advance of the public hearing in the county courthouse or other location, available for public inspection.
- P. A copy of the general permit application must be submitted to the County, at the time it is submitted to State Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
- Q. A list of owner's names contracted to do manure land spreading and a legal description of the land must be submitted to the County.

1314. Information Required for Class C and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operational Permit

- A. Owner's name, address and telephone number.
- B. Legal descriptions of site and site plan.
- C. Number and type of animals.

- D. Nutrient management plan.
- E. Manure management and operation plan.
- F. Management plan for fly and odor control.
- G. Information on ability to meet designated setback requirements, including site plan to scale.
- H. Review of plans and specification and nutrient management plan by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if using lagoon or earthen storage basin.
- I. Information on soils, shallow aquifers, designated wellhead protection areas, and 100-year floodplain designation.
- J. Notification of whoever maintains the access road (township, county and state).
- K. Notification to public water supply officials.
- L. Any other information as contained in the application and requested by the County Zoning Officer.

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Brown County

CHAPTER 4.01 DEFINITIONS

4.0101 General. For the purpose of this Title, unless otherwise stated, words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word shall is mandatory, not discretionary; the word may is permissive; the word person includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company or corporation, as well as, an individual; the word lot includes the word plat or parcel; and the words used or occupied include the words intended, designed, or arranged to be used or occupied.

4.0102 For the purpose of this Title, certain terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

Abandoned or Existing Farm Site. Must be a site that includes at least three of the following four criteria:

1. Contains an existing shelterbelt on at least two (2) sides;
2. Contains a usable well or rural water system hook-up;
3. Presently contains outbuildings, and;
4. Has an existing approach onto a public road or highway.

Sites that meet the above described criteria may be surveyed and platted and thereby split into two separate lots, plots, or tracts in recognition of lending institution mortgage requirements. This provision is exclusively intended to facilitate single family occupation of abandoned or existing farm sites and is not intended to allow multiple family subdivisions in zones not allowing such. Sites so split shall be considered a single site with regard to other provisions and requirements of this Title. Further division into more than two (2) lots, plots, or tracts is prohibited.

Accessory Use or Structure. A use or structure on the same lot with and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure.

Acre(s), Gross the Total Acreage of: (1) a subdivision; (2) a contiguous zoning district; or (3) a planned development. Computations shall include all public right-of-ways except: (1) boundary streets of which only one-half of the right-of-way shall be used in any computation; and (2) publicly owned land used for community facilities such as parks, schools, libraries, etc.

Acre(s), Net. Same as Gross Acres but, excluding all public right-of-ways and publicly owned land utilized for community facilities.

Alluvial Fan Flooding. Flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.

Antenna. Any device that radiates or captures electromagnetic wave signals, including digital voice and data signals, analog voice and data signals, video signals or microwave signals, and is mounted on a structure that allows freedom from obstruction for the radiation and capture of the electromagnetic signals.

12. Sales of cold drinks, packaged foods, tobacco, and similar convenience goods for automobile service station customers, as accessory and incidental to principal operation;
13. Provision of road maps and other informational material to customers; and
14. Provision of restroom facilities.

Uses permissible at an automobile service station do not include major mechanical and body work, straightening of body parts, painting, welding, storage of automobiles not in operating condition, or other work involving noise, glare, fumes, smoke or other characteristics to an extent greater than normally found in automobile service stations. An automobile service station is not a repair garage nor a body shop.

Base Flood. The flood having a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Basement. Any area of the building having its floor grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Bed and Breakfast Establishment. A private single-family residence which is used to provide limited meals and temporary accommodations for a charge to the public.

Billboard. See Sign, Off-Site.

Boarding House. Any dwelling which provides sleeping and/or cooking and/or eating facilities for more than three (3) units but less than ten (10) unrelated individuals. A rooming house or furnished rooming house shall be deemed to be a boarding house. Sleeping rooms shall not be used for more than two (2) persons per room. Such dwellings shall not be open to transients.

Building Area. The portion of a lot remaining after required yards have been provided.

Building. The word "building" includes the word structure and is a structure, which is entirely separate from any other structure by space or by walls in which there is no communicating doors or windows or similar openings. A principal building including covered porches and paved patios, is a building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is situated. In any residential district, any dwelling shall be deemed to be the principal building on the lot on which the same is situated.

Collocation. The use of a wireless telecommunications facility by more than one wireless telecommunications provider.

Commission. The Brown County Planning and Zoning Commission.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. Refer to Chapter 4.32 for complete set of regulations and definitions of terms pertinent to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.

Contamination, Air. A concentration of any radioactive or toxic material which is a product, by-product, or otherwise associated with any exploration, mining, or milling operation that increases ambient air radiation levels by 50 mrems from the background levels established prior to the commencement of such activity, measured at the perimeter of the mining or milling site or at the top of an exploration hole.

Employee(s). In regard to off-street parking requirements, employees mean all who work in the enterprise including owners.

Existing Construction. For the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. "Existing construction" may also be referred to as "existing structures."

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Exploration. The act of searching for or investigating a mineral deposit. It includes, but is not limited to, sinking shafts, tunneling, drilling core and bore holes, digging pits or cuts, and other works for the purpose of extracting samples prior to commencement of development of extraction operations and the building of roads, access ways, and other facilities related to such work. Any and all shafts, tunnels, or holes shall not exceed 18 inches in diameter unless the conditional use for exploration provides for a larger diameter. The term does not include those activities which cause no, or very little surface disturbance, such as; airborne surveys and photographs; use of instruments or devices which are hand carried or otherwise transported over the surface to make magnetic, radioactive, or tests and measurements; boundary or claim surveying, location work, or other work which causes no greater land disturbance than is caused by ordinary lawful use of the land by persons not involved in exploration.

Family. An individual or two or more persons, related by blood or marriage, living together as a single-housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit, in each instance with no more than two non-related people being housed in the same dwelling unit, but provided further that domestic servants employed on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a family or families. The word "family" shall not include groups occupying nursing homes, group houses, fraternity houses, sorority houses, dormitories, barracks; however, a portion of a building in this category may consist of one or more dwelling units occupied by a family or families.

Feedlot, Commercial. A commercial feedlot is a place where the principal business is the feeding of livestock and such feeding is not done in conjunction with the production of crops on a farm of which the feedlot is a part.

Farm. A tract of land together with fields, buildings, farm implements, animals, and personnel for the intended purpose of producing crops of which livestock feeding may be a part of.

Farm Unit. All buildings and structures needed in agricultural operation, including dwellings for owners, operators, farm laborers employed on the farm and other family members.

4. No more than one other person, in addition to members of the family residing on the premises, shall be engaged in such occupation.

5. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises, or other visible evidence of the conduct of such home occupation other than one sign, not exceeding one (1) square foot in area, non-illuminated and mounted flat against the wall of the principal building.

Hydrologic Balance. The relationship between the quality and quantity of inflow to and outflow from the storage in hydrologic units, such as drainage base and aquifer; soil zone lake or reservoir it encompasses; and the quantity and quality relationships between precipitation, runoff, evaporation, and the change in ground and surface water storage.

Hydrologic Regime. The entire state of water movement in a given area which is a function of the climate and includes the entire water cycle for the drainage area.

Improved Road. Roads with at least a gravel base and utilized regularly by more than one (1) household.

Junkyards. A junkyard is a place where unrecyclable waste having no economic value, or waste which is recyclable but has no chance of being recycled is deposited. (See also Salvage Yard.)

Kennels. Any lot, structure, or premise where four (4) or more dogs and/or ten (10) or more cats four (4) months of age are kept.

Large Wind Energy Conservation System or LWECS. All WECS facilities excluding Small Wind Energy Conservation Systems.

Lattice Tower. A support structure constructed of vertical metal struts and cross braces forming a triangular or square structure, which often tapers from the foundation to the top.

Levee. A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee System. A flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

Loading Space, Off-Street. Adequate space, logically and conveniently located for bulk pickups and deliveries, scaled to delivery vehicles expected to be used such as trucks, tractors, trailers, etc., and accessible to such vehicles at all times. Required off-street loading space is not to be included as off-street parking space in computation of required off-street parking space.

Lot. A parcel of land occupied or intended for occupancy by a use permitted in Title 4, including one main building together with its accessory buildings and open spaces and parking spaces required by this Title, and having its principal frontage upon a street.

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CHAPTER 4.32

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION REGULATIONS

4.3201 Intent. An adequate supply of healthy livestock, poultry and other animals is essential to the well-being of county citizens and the State of South Dakota. However, livestock, poultry and other animals produce manure which may, where improperly stored, transported, or disposed, negatively affect the County environment. Animal manure must be controlled where it may add to air, surface water, or land pollution. The following regulations have been adopted to provide protection against pollution caused by manure from domesticated animals. All new and proposed expansions of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall comply with the regulations as outlined herein.

It is the intention of the Board of Adjustment in the enforcement of this ordinance that when an operator of an existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation applies for a permit to expand to another class level, the standards that apply to the expansion will not be applied to existing structures that were built in compliance with accepted industry standards in existence at the time of the construction of such facilities. A special exception can be issued, as per Chapter 4.0604 - Agricultural Preservation (AG-P) - Special Exception. Refer to Chapter 4.3205.10 for additional standards.

4.3202 Definitions.

Animal Manure. Poultry, livestock, or other animal excreta or mixture of excreta with feed, bedding or other materials.

Animal Units. Animal species and number of a species required to equal 300, 1,000 and 2,000 animal units. Note that these figures relate to inventory rather than annual production. Other animal species equivalents, which are not listed will be based on species' waste production.

EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF A SPECIES TO EQUAL:

ANIMAL SPECIES	300 AU	1,000 AU	2,000 AU	ANIMAL UNIT EQUIVALENT SPECIES/AU
Feeder or Slaughter Cattle	300 hd	1,000 hd	2,000 hd	1.0
Mature Dairy Cattle	200 hd	700 hd	1,400 hd	1.4
Finisher Swine (over 55 lbs)	750 hd	2,500 hd	5,000 hd	0.4
Nursery Swine (less than 55 lbs)	3,000 hd	10,000 hd	20,000 hd	0.1
Farrow-to-Finish (sows)	80 hd	270 hd	540 hd	3.7
Swine Production Unit – Sows (Breeding, Gestating & Farrowing)	640 hd	2,130 hd	4,260 hd	0.47
Horses	150 hd	500 hd	1,000 hd	2.0
Sheep	3,000 hd	10,000 hd	20,000 hd	0.1
Turkeys	16,500 hd	55,000 hd	110,000 hd	0.018

Laying Hens and Broilers (continuous overflow watering in facility)	30,000 hd	100,000 hd	200,000 hd	0.01
Laying Hens and Broilers (liquid handling system in confinement facility)	9,000 hd	30,000 hd	60,000 hd	0.033
Ducks	1,500 hd	5,000 hd	10,000 hd	0.2

Applicant. An individual, a corporation, a group of individuals, partnership, joint venture, owners, or any other business entity having charge or control of one or more concentrated animal feeding operations.

Change in Operation. "Change in operation" means a cumulative expansion of more than 300 animal units, after December 18, 1997, which are confined at an existing unpermitted concentrated animal feeding operation.

Farm Dwelling. Any dwelling owned or occupied by the farm owners, operators, tenants, or seasonal or year-round hired workers.

Non-Farm Dwelling. Any occupied dwelling which is not a farm dwelling.

Permit. A permit required by these regulations unless stated otherwise.

Potential Pollution Hazard. A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation of 0-300 Animal Units may be classified as a Class D Operation by the County Zoning Officer when a Potential Pollution Hazard exists. Factors to be considered by the Zoning Officer in determining a Potential Pollution Hazard include the following:

1. The Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation does not meet the minimum setback and separation distances of these regulations.
2. A Potential Water Pollution Hazard exists due to sitting over a shallow aquifer or drainage, which contributes to the waters of the State.

Process Generated Wastewater. Water directly or indirectly used in the operation of an animal feeding operation. The term includes spillage or overflow from water systems; water and manure collected while washing, cleaning or flushing pens, barns, manure pits or other areas; water and manure collected during direct contact swimming, washing or spray cooling of animals; and water used in dust control.

Process Wastewater. "Process wastewater" means any process generated wastewater and any precipitation (rain or snow) that comes into contact with animals, manure, litter or bedding, feed or other portions of the animal feeding operation. The term includes runoff from an open lot.

Shall. "Shall" means that the condition is an enforceable requirement of this permit.

Shallow Aquifer. An aquifer vulnerable to contamination because the permeable material making up the aquifer (a) extends to the land surface so percolation water can easily transport contaminants from land surface to the aquifer, or (b) extends to near the land surface and lacks a

sufficiently thick layer of impermeable material on the land or near the land surface to limit percolation water from transporting contaminants from the land surface to the aquifer.

Shallow Well. A well which is located in a shallow aquifer.

Should. "Should" means that the condition is a recommendation. If violations of the permit occur, the County will evaluate whether the producer implemented the recommendations contained in this permit that may have helped the producer to avoid the violation.

Significant Contributor of Pollution. To determine if a concentrated animal feeding operation meets this definition, the following factors are considered:

1. Size of feeding operation and amount of manure reaching waters of the state;
2. Location of the feeding operation in relation to waters of the state;
3. Means of conveyance of manure and process wastewater into waters of the state;
4. The slope, vegetation, rainfall and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes and process wastewater into waters of the state.

Water of the State. "Water of the State" means all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state.

Zone A. Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 100-year flood.

Zone X. These areas have been identified in the community flood insurance study as areas of moderate or minimal hazard from the principal source of flood in the area.

- 4.3203 Classes of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. A concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is defined as a lot, yard, corral, building or other area where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined for a total of 180 days or more during any 12-month period, and where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post harvest residues are not sustained over any portion of the lot or facility. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are single animal operation if they adjoin each other, or if they use a common area, or system for disposal of manure.

For the purpose of these regulations, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations are divided into the following classes:

ANIMAL UNITS

CLASS A	2,000 or more
CLASS B	1,000 to 1,999
CLASS C	300 to 999
CLASS D	0 to 300 (Potential water pollution hazard)
CLASS E	0 to 300 (No pollution hazard)

4.3204 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Permit Requirements. Owner of Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations are required to complete a permit application whenever any of the following occur:

1. A new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is proposed where one does not exist.
2. An expansion is proposed beyond what a current permit allows.
3. A cumulative expansion by 500 animal units, after December 18, 1997, of existing concentrated animal feeding operation that does not have a permit.
4. If a livestock operation with a DENR construction permit or a Brown County Zoning permit is sold, the new owner is subject to all the terms and conditions of the permit. The DENR and Brown County Zoning Board must be notified of the transfer by the current permit holder and the new permit holder within 30 days of the transfer. The new permit holder may need to supply the information to modify the permit to reflect the new ownership (if the DENR or Brown County Zoning board requests). A person who is a habitual violator or has a pending enforcement action may not purchase a confinement operation with a DENR or Brown County Zoning Board permit.
5. An existing concentrated animal feeding operation is to be restocked after being idle for five (5) or more years.
6. A signed complaint has been received by the County Zoning Officer or South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources and after inspection reveals that the concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is in violation of County or State regulations.

4.3205 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Control Requirements.

1. No Significant Contribution of Pollution

In general, no Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation shall be constructed, located or operated so as to create a significant contribution of pollution.

2. State General Permit

Classes A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall obtain a State General Permit pertaining to the animal species of the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. A County permit may be approved conditioned on receiving a State permit.

Classes C and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations will be required to obtain a State General Permit if either of the following occur:

- a. If an earthen storage basin or lagoon is used for manure storage.
- b. The Board of Adjustment decides conditions require a State permit.

3. Nutrient Management Plan

Classes A, B, C, and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall submit a Nutrient Management Plan to the State. The applicant shall develop, maintain, and follow a nutrient management plan to ensure safe disposal of manure and protection of surface and ground water.

The South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources must approve the plan prior to land application of any wastes. Due to crop rotation, site changes, and other operational changes, the producer should update the plan annually to reflect the current operation and crops grown on the application sites. The applicant shall collect, store, and dispose of liquid and solid manure according to recognized practices of good agricultural management. The economic benefits derived from agricultural operations carried out at the land disposal site are secondary to the proper and safe disposal of manure.

A generic nutrient management plan that the applicant may use in developing a nutrient management plan is available from the South Dakota Department of Environment & Resources. The generic nutrient management plan is based on application of nitrogen. The applicant may use other plans, provided the alternate plan contains all the information necessary to determine compliance with conditions of this general permit. Nitrogen, in addition to that allowed in the nutrient management plan, may be applied up to the amounts as indicated by soil or crop nitrogen test results that are necessary to obtain the realistic crop yield.

The South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources recommends and encourages producers to develop nutrient management plans for other nutrients such as phosphorous and potassium. Over application of these nutrients may lead to water quality problems in area lakes and streams and result in potential damage to the producer's land and crop.

The applicant must maintain records to show compliance with the plan.

The plan must comply with the County Manure Application Setbacks.

Land spreading agreements shall be provided if applicant does not have minimum acreage to apply animal manure. Animal manure shall be applied within five miles of the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation.

4. Manure Management and Operation Plan

Classes A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall submit a Manure Management and Operation Plan.

A. Plan must include:

- (1) The location and specifics of proposed animal manure facilities.
- (2) The operation procedures and maintenance of manure facilities.
- (3) Plans and specifications must be prepared or approved by a registered professional engineer, or a South Dakota licensed Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) engineer. Waste treatment facilities will require inspection by an engineer and as-built plans to be submitted to the County Zoning Officer.
- (4) Animal manure shall not be stored longer than two years.
- (5) Manure containment structures shall provide for a minimum design volume of 270 days of storage.

(6) Producers shall keep records of manure applications on individual fields, which document acceptable manure and nutrient management practices have been followed. These records shall include soils test results for surface two feet of soil, actual and projected crop yields, nutrient analysis of manure, and information about date, rate and method of manure applications for individual fields.

(7) Manure transportation plan; manure transportation is limited to five miles from the place of origin.

B. As a condition of the permit, the County Board of Adjustment may require the producer to participate in environmental training programs and become a certified livestock manager.

C. The Board of Adjustment may require manure to be injected or incorporated into the soil.

5. Management Plan for Fly and Odor Control

Classes A, B, C, and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations shall dispose of dead animals, manure and wastewater in such a manner as to control odors or flies. A management plan is required for submission of a permit. The County Board of Adjustment will review the need for control measures on site specific basis, taking in consideration prevailing wind direction and topography. The following procedures to control flies and odors should be considered in a management control plan.

A. Operational plans for manure collection, storage treatment and use must be kept updated and implemented.

B. Methods to be utilized to dispose of dead animals should be included in the management plan.

C. Plant trees and shrubs to reduce wind movement of odors away from buildings, manure storage ponds and/or lagoons.

D. Provide adequate slope and drainage to remove surface water from pens and keep pen area dry so odor production is minimized.

E. Store solid manure in containment areas having good drainage to minimize odor production.

F. Remove manure from open pens as frequently as possible to minimize odor production.

G. Consider use of covers on open storage systems for liquid manure systems to reduce odor production.

H. Avoid applying manure on weekends, holidays, and evenings during warm season when neighbors may be involved in outdoor recreation activities.

I. Avoid surface application when allowable during calm and humid days, since these conditions restrict the dispersion and dilution of odors.

J. Incorporation of manure must occur within 24 hours of open air spreading.

6. Required Setbacks (defined as radius) and Separation Distance for new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and those Expanding by 300 or More Animal Units after December 18, 1997.

MINIMUMS

	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS D & E
Established Residences not including owners/operators	3,960 feet*	2,640 feet	2,640 feet	2,640 feet
Churches, Businesses and Commercially Zoned Areas	5,280 feet*	5,280 feet	2,640 feet	2,640 feet
Incorporated Municipality	3 miles	2 miles	5,280 feet	2,640 feet
Public Water Supplies & Private Wells other than the operator	2,640 feet	1,760 feet	1,320 feet	1,320 feet
Lakes and Streams classified as Fisheries as identified by the State	500 feet	500 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Federal, State & County Road ROW Housed	300 feet	300 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Federal, State & County Road ROW Open Lot	300 feet	300 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Township Road ROW Housed	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet
Township Road ROW Open Lot	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet
Designated 100 Year Floodplain	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited

* Plus 1,000 feet for 1,000 additional units

Proposals for new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, on a site-by-site basis, shall be set back from adjoining property lines as determined by the County Board of Adjustment.

7. Exemptions from Separation Distance

A. If a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is closer than the separation distances provided in these regulations, the applicant can request a written waiver from the separation distance. The residence, business, church, school, municipality, or public use area may waive the distance requirement. The waiver is recorded with the County Register of Deeds in order that any future owners can be informed.

B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation expansion of 300 animal units or more can apply to County Board of Adjustment for a variance to the required setback and separation distance regulations.

8. New Residences

Anyone establishing a new residence must comply with the minimum setbacks as stated in Section 6, Established Residences, upon determining the class of the concentrated animal feeding operation where the new residence will be located.

The following uses are prohibited in Zone A:

- (1) New Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations after adoption of this ordinance.
- (2) Existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations will not be able to expand beyond a total of 300 animal units.
- (3) Earthen storage basins and lagoons.
- (4) Stockpiling of solid waste.

The following uses are prohibited in Zone X:

- (1) New and expansion of Class A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.
- (2) Earthen storage basins and lagoons.

The following uses are allowed in Zone X by Special Exception:

- (1) New Class D and expansion of existing Class D up to 999 animal units (Class C). The County may require soil borings to determine impermeable material between land surface and the aquifer.

Each application for a new or expanded Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) will be reviewed by the Board of Adjustment on a site specific basis. The Board of Adjustment reserves the right to increase the minimum required setbacks and separation distance on a site specific review, based on one or more of the following considerations.

- A. A Concentration of CAFOs in the area exists or would occur which may pose an air or water quality concern.
- B. Due to topography and prevailing wind direction, additional setback and separation distance is appropriate to safeguard air or water quality.
- C. A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is in excess of 5,000 animal units.

9. Manure Application Setbacks

A. The following manure application setbacks apply to all classes of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.

COUNTY MANURE APPLICATION SETBACKS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>SURFACE OR IRRIGATION APPLIED</u>	<u>INCORPORATED OR INJECTED</u>
Lakes, Rivers and Streams Classified as Fisheries from high water mark	1,000 feet	100 feet (lake) 50 feet (river & stream)
Streams and Lake classified as Drinking Water Supplies	1,000 feet	300 feet
Public Roads	25 feet (surface) from right-of-way 300 feet (irrigation)	10 feet from right-of-way
Area of 10 or more Residences	300 feet (surface) 1,000 feet (irrigation)	300 feet
Public Wells	1,000 feet	1,000 feet
Private Shallow Wells	1,000 feet	250 feet
A Residence other than the Operator	1,000 feet	300 feet
Natural or Manmade Drainage	500 feet	50 feet

B. The County Board of Adjustment may require liquid manure to be incorporated or injected in order to minimize air and water quality impacts.

C. Requests for application of liquid manure by means of irrigation will be reviewed by the Board of Adjustment on a site-specific basis. Impact on air and water quality will be taken into consideration.

10. Standards for Special Exceptions

A. The County Board of Adjustment may request information relating to a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation not contained in these regulations.

B. The County Board of Adjustment may impose, in addition to the standards and requirements set forth in these regulations, additional conditions which the Board of Adjustment considers necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare

C. Special Exceptions shall be in effect only as long as sufficient land specified for spreading purposes is available for such purposes and other provisions of the permit are being adhered to.

D. When considering an application, the County Board of Adjustment will take into consideration current and past violations relating to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations that the applicant has an interest in.

E. Permit applicants will be required to file a letter of assurances as required by the Board of Adjustment. The letter of assurances will be prepared by the zoning officer and signed by both the applicant and the zoning officer.

F. A neighboring township that adjoins between two counties will follow the regulations of the county that is most restrictive.

G. An applicant's record on environmental issues, employment, and labor compliance must be submitted with the application. If the County Planning and Zoning Commission finds the person is a "bad actor" then the applicant will be denied a permit.

11. Facility Road Maintenance Agreements

All facilities within Brown County that cause excessive maintenance of County or Township roads shall be required to have a written agreement with the Township Board or County Highway Superintendent, stating acceptance responsibility for all additional costs incurred by the facility in maintenance of said road. Excessive maintenance shall be defined as: All work and materials costs incurred over and above the average cost of maintaining that specific type of road within that local governmental units jurisdiction. The terms of said agreement shall be determined prior to the issuance of a conditional use permit.

12. Information Required for Class A and B Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Permit

A. Owner's Name, address and telephone numbers.

B. Legal descriptions of site and site plan.

C. Number and type of animals.

D. Nutrient management plan.

E. Manure management and operation plan.

F. Management plan for fly and odor control.

G. Information on ability to meet designated setback requirements including site plan to scale.

H. General permit from South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if available for animal species.

I. Review of plans and specifications and nutrient management plan by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources.

J. Information on soils, shallow aquifers, designated wellhead protection areas, and 100-year floodplain designation.

K. Notification of whomever maintains the access road (township, county and state).

L. Notification of public water supply officials.

M. Any other information as contained in the application and requested by the County Zoning Officer.

N. Written notification to landowners or tenants living within the setback area to the proposed facility, and publication of notice in official County newspaper at least once.

O. A full written plan must be submitted at least four weeks in advance of the public hearing in the county courthouse or other location, available for public inspection.

P. A copy of the general permit application must be submitted to the County, at the time it is submitted to State Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Q. A list of owner's names contracted to do manure land spreading and a legal description of the land must be submitted to the County.

13. Information Required for Class C and D Concentrated Animal Feeding Operational Permit

A. Owner's name, address and telephone number.

B. Legal descriptions of site and site plan.

C. Number and type of animals.

D. Nutrient management plan.

E. Manure management and operation plan.

F. Management plan for fly and odor control.

G. Information on ability to meet designated setback requirements, including site plan to scale.

H. Review of plans and specification and nutrient management plan by the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources if using lagoon or earthen storage basin.

I. Information on soils, shallow aquifers, designated wellhead protection areas, and 100-year floodplain designation.

J. Notification of whomever maintains the access road (township, county and state).

K. Notification public water supply officials.

L. Any other information as contained in the application and requested by the County Zoning Officer

doors, windows, or similar openings and is designed for the support, shelter and protection of persons, animals, or property.

Building, Height of. The vertical distance from the grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof, or to the mean height level between the eaves and ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs.

Campground. Shall mean a plot of ground for public use upon which two or more campsites are located, established, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public, to be a place where camping units can be located and occupied as temporary living quarters. Campgrounds for tent trailers and recreational vehicles should be sited with consideration for access to the property. The campground should be designed to minimize the impact from adjacent major thoroughfares.

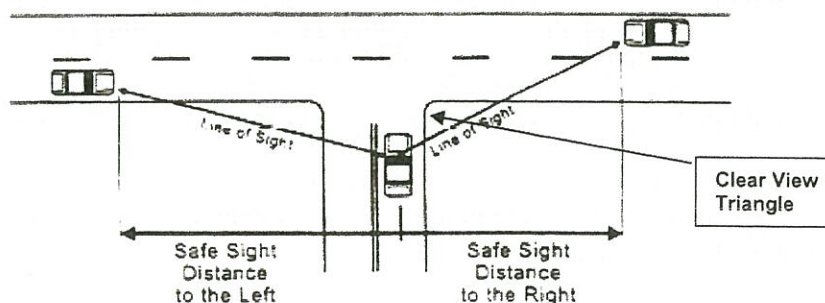
Change in Operation Change in operation means a cumulative increase of more than three hundred (300) animal units, or change in animal species, after July 1, 1997, which are confined at an unpermitted concentrated animal feeding operation.

Chemigation. The process of applying agricultural chemicals (fertilizer or pesticides) through an irrigation system by injecting the chemicals into the water.

Church. A building wherein persons regularly assemble for religious worship and which is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship, together with all accessory buildings and uses customarily associated with such primary purpose. Includes synagogue, temple, mosque, or other such place for worship and religious activities

Class V Injection Well. A conduit through which potentially contaminated but generally non-hazardous fluids can move below land surface into or above an aquifer. The types of primary concern in Codington County are 5W20-industrial process water and waste disposal wells and 5X28-automobile service station disposal wells. Typically, 5W20 types are commercial/ industrial facility septic tanks used to dispose of more than domestic wastewater. 5X28 types are dry wells for wastes from repair bay drains at facilities servicing internal combustion vehicles and equipment.

Clear View Triangle. A triangular-shaped portion of land established at street intersections and ingress/egress points in which there are restrictions on things erected, placed or planted which would limit or obstruct the sight distance of motorists entering or leaving the intersection (see illustration below).



Closed Zoning District. A zoning district for which amendment to the district boundaries may only be initiated by the Planning Commission.

Club, Private. Building and facilities owned or operated by a corporation, association, person, or persons for a social, educational, or recreational purpose, but not primarily for profit and not primarily to render a service which is customarily carried on as a business. The structure is not available for public use or participation.

Commercial Vehicles. Any motor vehicle licensed by the state as a commercial vehicle.

Comprehensive Plan. The adopted long-range plan intended to guide the growth and development of Codrington County.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. A Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation is defined as a lot, yard, corral, building or other area where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined for a total of forty-five (45) days or more during any twelve (12) month period, and where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post harvest residues are not sustained over any portion of the lot or facility. Two (2) or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are single animal operation if they adjoin each other, or if they use a common area, or if they use a common area or system for disposal of manure.

Conditional Use. A conditional use is any use that, owing to certain special characteristics attendant to its operation, may be permitted in a zoning district subject to requirements that are different from the requirements imposed for any use permitted by right in the zoning district. Conditional uses are subject to the evaluation and approval by the Board of Adjustment and are administrative in nature

Contamination. The process of making impure, unclean, inferior or unfit for use by introduction of undesirable elements.

Contingency Plans. Detailed plans for control, containment, recovery and cleanup of hazardous materials released during floods, fires, equipment failures, leaks and spills.

Contractor Shops and Yards. Those facilities to include structures and land areas where the indoor or outdoor storage of equipment and supplies used for various types of construction are stored. Examples of equipment and supplies include but are not limited to the following – road construction, building construction, gravel operations, and general contracting services.

Convenience Store. Any retail establishment offering for sale pre-packaged food products, household items, and other goods commonly associated with the same, at which a customer typically purchases only a few items during a short visit.

Density. The number of families, individuals, dwelling units, or housing structures per unit of land.

Development. The carrying out of any surface or structure construction, reconstruction or alteration of land use or intensity of use.

District, Zoning. A section or sections of the County for which regulations governing the use of buildings and premises, the height of buildings, the size of yards, and the intensity of use are uniform.

Domestic Sanitary Sewage Treatment Facility. Shall mean the structures equipment and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat and dispose of domestic wastewater, industrial wastes, and or sludge.

Dwelling. Any building, including seasonal housing structures, or a portion thereof, which is designed and used exclusively for residential purposes. This definition does not include a mobile home or manufactured home.

Dwelling, Farm. Any dwelling owned or occupied by the farm owners, operators, tenants, or seasonal or year-around hired workers.

Dwelling, Multiple-family. A building occupied by two (2) or more families.

Dwelling, Non-Farm. Any occupied dwelling which is not a farm dwelling.

Dwelling, Single-Family. A building occupied exclusively by one (1) family.

Dwelling. One (1) or more rooms, containing sleeping quarters, in a dwelling occupied as separate living quarters by a single-family.

Electrical Substation. A premises which may or may not contain buildings, where the interconnection and usual transformation of electrical service takes place between systems. An electrical substation shall be secondary, supplementary, subordinate, and auxiliary to the main system.

Eligible Building Site (Building Eligibility). A site which fulfills the requirements for the construction or placement of a building.

Engineer. Means any engineer licensed by the State of South Dakota.

Essential Public Services. Overhead or underground electrical, gas, steam or water transmission or distribution systems and structures, or collection, communication, supply or disposal systems and structures used by public for protection of the public health, safety or general welfare, including towers, poles, wires, mains drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables satellite dishes, and accessories in connection therewith.

Established Residence. A dwelling established before June 30, 1997 or a dwelling located greater than one-half (1/2) mile from any existing concentrated animal feeding operation at the time of the dwelling's construction.

Existing Farmstead. An existing farmstead shall include a livable house occupied by the owner or tenant within the last three (3) years and shall have been existing on the site for at least five (5) years and the site shall have been used in the past as a farmstead for normal farming operation. In addition the Board of Adjustment may consider defining an identifiable parcel as an existing farmstead if the proposed site meets the following criterion:

1. Evidence that the proposed site was once used for human habitation within the last fifty (50) years. This may be determined by existence of buildings/foundations.