

Open Feedlot Manure Stockpiling Regulations



Scraped manure and settleable solids scraped from open feedlot operations may be stockpiled provided that state regulations are met.

Dry manure stockpiles are prohibited on grassed waterways or where water pools on the surface or has concentrated flow.

Dry manure stockpiles also prohibited on land with slopes greater than 3 percent unless methods, structures or practices contain the stockpiled solids — including but not limited to hay bales, silt fences, temporary earthen berms or other effective measures — and to prevent or diminish runoff from the stockpiled solids.

Manure from an open feedlot stockpile must be land applied in a manner that does not cause surface or groundwater pollution no later than six months after creation of the stockpile. See 567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 65.101(6) for land application details.

Stockpiles must be separated from sensitive areas by the distances in Table 1.

If more than one type of housing for feeding operations is at a site, please contact the DNR field office for manure stockpiling requirements.

Table 1
Required Separation Distances for Open Feedlot Stockpiles

Terrace tile inlet, surface tile inlet or known sinkhole — unless the stockpile is located so that runoff from the stockpile will not reach the inlet or sinkhole.	200 feet
Designated area other than a high quality water resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ cistern ■ abandoned well ■ lake ■ unplugged ag drainage well ■ ag drainage well surface tile inlet ■ drinking water well ■ designated wetland ■ water source 	400 feet
High quality water resource (see definition at right)	800 feet

Definitions

Animal feeding operation, or AFO, means a lot, yard, corral, building or other area in which animals are confined and fed and maintained for 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and all structures used for the storage of manure from animals in the operation.

Designated area means a known sinkhole, or a cistern, abandoned well, unplugged agricultural drainage well, agricultural drainage well cistern, agricultural drainage well surface tile inlet, drinking water well, designated wetland, lake or water source. Designated area does not include a terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet other than an agricultural drainage well surface inlet.

High quality water resource is that part of a water source or wetland that the DNR has designated as any of the following:

- A high-quality water (Class HQ) or a high-quality resource water (Class HQR) according to 567 IAC ch. 61, in effect Jan. 1, 2001.
- A protected water area system, according to a state plan adopted by the DNR in effect on Jan. 1, 2001.

Open feedlot refers to a lot, yard, corral, building or other area used to house animals in conjunction with an open feedlot operation.

Open feedlot operation is an unroofed or partially roofed animal feeding operation if crop, vegetation or forage growth or residue is not maintained as part of the animal feeding operation during the period that animals are confined in the animal feeding operation.

Partially roofed animal feeding operation is an animal feeding operation in which the animals have unrestricted access from any attached roofed structure and the square footage of the unroofed area is at least 10 percent of the square footage of attached roofed area.

Stockpile is an accumulation of manure, scraped solids, settleable solids or a combination of manure and solids located outside of the open feedlot stored for less than six months.



Contacts and Links

[DNR Field Offices](#)

Manchester 563-927-2640
Mason City 641-424-4073
Spencer 712-262-4177
Atlantic 712-243-1934
Des Moines 515-725-0268
Washington 319-653-2135

www.iowadnr.gov

[Separation Distances for Land Application of Manure](#)

[High Quality Water Resources](#)

[Dry-Bedded Manure Stockpiling Regulations](#)

[Dry Manure Stockpiling Regulations](#)

[IAC 567 Chapter 65 — Animal Feeding Operations](#)

This document is not a complete interpretation of Iowa Administrative Code 567 Chapter 65 — Animal Feeding Operations. It is guidance and should not be used to replace administrative rules. While every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of this information, the administrative rules will prevail in the event of a conflict between this document and the administrative rules.

Table 2. Animal Unit Equivalency Factors

Slaughter or feeder cattle	1.0 Units
Immature dairy cattle	1.0 Units
Mature dairy cattle	1.4 Units
Butcher or breeding swine weighing more than 55 lbs	0.4 Units
Swine weighing 15 lbs or more but not more than 55 lbs	0.1 Units
Sheep or lambs	0.1 Units
Horses	2.0 Units
Turkeys 7 lbs or more	0.018 Units
Turkeys less than 7 lbs	0.0085 Units
Broiler or layer chickens 3 lbs or more	0.01 Units
Broiler/Layer chickens less than 3 lbs	0.0025 Units

An animal unit is defined as a measurement based upon the product of multiplying the number of animals of each category by a special equivalency factor as listed above. As an example, 3,000 finishing hogs x 0.4 = 1,200 animal units.

