U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency

Draft ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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Logan County Arkansas

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11/29/2017

COVER SHEET

Proposed Action:	The Farm Service Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to provide Farm Loan Program assistance to finance the construction of (4) 54' x 550' broiler houses, a 24' x 30' x 12' water storage facility with (4) 5,000 gal tanks, and a 10' x 12' generator shed, a 20' x 50' x 10' composter, including site preparation, pads, access road construction, utilities and other related infrastructure. The project would be located at 600 south Hwy 109, Magazine, AR 72943
Type of Document:	This is a site-specific Environmental Assessment
Lead Agency:	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Cooperating Agencies:	None
Further Information:	Adam Kaufman, USDA, Farm Service Agency, 309 West Collin Raye Drive, DeQueen, AR 71832
Comments:	This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with USDA FSA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures found in 7 CFR 799, as well as the NEPA of 1969, Public Law 91-140, 42 US Code 4321-4347, as amended. A copy of the Draft EA and related material is available at USDA, Farm Service Agency, 2720 W. Commercial, Ozark, AR 72949, or USDA, Farm Service Agency 1002 East 8th Street, Danville, AR 72833. The EA is also posted to the FSA State website at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Arkansas/index Written comments regarding this EA can be submitted to the address below until 12/29/2017. USDA, Farm Service Agency ATTN: Adam Kaufman 309 West Collin Raye Drive DeQueen, AR 71832

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) proposes to provide assistance for the applicant to establish an integrated poultry grow out facility on a 92.5 acre tract of land currently owned by the applicant. The facility would have the capacity to house a maximum of 158,400 broilers. The proposed project site would be located at 600 South Hwy 109, Magazine, AR 72943 in Logan County, approximately 6/10 of a mile southwest of Magazine, AR. The proposed site is not located in the Nutrient Surplus Area. Appendices A and B contain maps and photos of the proposed project area. A detailed description of the components of the proposed project, the project site and related surrounding area of potential effect is further described in Section 2.1 of this document.

1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed project/action is to implement USDA, Farm Service Agency programs, to make available economic opportunity to help rural America thrive, and to promote agriculture production that better nourishes Americans and help feed others throughout the world. FSA is tasked with this mission as provided for by the Food and Security Act of 1985 as amended, the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act as amended, and related implementing regulations found in 7 CFR Parts 762 and 764.

The need for the proposed action is to fulfill FSA's responsibility to provide access to credit, and to help improve the stability and strength of the agricultural economy, including to start, improve, expand, transition, market, and strengthen family farming and ranching operations, and to provide viable farming opportunities for family and beginning farmers and meet the needs of small and beginning farmers, women and minorities. Specifically, in the case of this loan request, FSA's need is to respond to the applicant's request for funding to support the proposed action.

FSA Farm Loan Program Assistance is not available for commercial operations or facilities that are not family farms, or to those having the ability to qualify for commercial credit without the benefit of FSA assistance. The applicants have been determined to be a family farm as defined by 7 CFR 761.2. The proposed action would allow them the opportunity to establish their family farming operation and provide the economic stability to meet the needs of the family.

In addition, poultry integrators have a demand for new facilities such as these to provide an adequate supply for processing plants and keep them operating at an economically feasible capacity. Specialized livestock facilities such as those proposed, have a limited useful life as they become functionally obsolete as technology advances. Accordingly, a pipeline of new facilities is necessary to insure an adequate and economical supply of low cost protein food for the nation.

1.3 Decision To Be Made

FSA's decision is whether to:

- Approve the applicant's loan request;
- Approve the request with additional mitigations; or
- Deny the loan request.

1.4 Regulatory Compliance

This Environmental Assessment is prepared to satisfy the requirements of NEPA (Public Law 91-190, 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.); its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508); and FSA implementing regulations, *Environmental Quality and Related Environmental Concerns – Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act* (7 CFR 799). The intent of NEPA is to protect, restore, and enhance the human environment through well informed Federal decisions. A variety of laws, regulations, and Executive Orders (EO) apply to actions undertaken by Federal agencies and form the basis of the analysis.

All fifty states have enacted right-to-farm laws that seek to protect qualifying farmers and ranchers from nuisance lawsuits filed by individuals who move into a rural area where normal farming operations exist, and who later use nuisance actions to attempt to stop those ongoing operations. The Right to Farm law for Arkansas (Ark. Code Ann. § 24101) protects farming operations from nuisance claims when farms were established prior to the use of the area surrounding the agricultural operation for nonagricultural activities and those farms employ methods or practices commonly or reasonably associated with agricultural production.

1.5 Public Involvement and Consultation

Scoping is an early and open process to involve agencies, organizations, and the public in determining the issues to be addressed in the environmental document. Among other tasks, scoping determines important issues and eliminates issues determined not to be important; identifies other permits, surveys and consultations required with other agencies; and creates a schedule that allows adequate time to prepare and distribute the environmental document for public review and comment before a final decision is made. Scoping is a process that seeks opinions and consultation from the interested public, affected parties, and any agency with interests or legal jurisdiction.

1.5.1 Internal Scoping

USDA staff of various specialties have been consulted regarding the purpose and need, issues and impact topics appropriate for consideration for the proposed activity. A site visit and pedestrian review was completed by Adam Kaufman and Tim Storey, State Environmental Coordinators, USDA, Farm Service Agency on 8/8/2017. Site visit notes and photographs are included in Appendix B.

1.5.2 External Scoping

USDA FSA has completed research and the following tasks and efforts:

- Research of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) about the project's potential to affect federally listed species as required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 See Appendix D-1.
- Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to ensure that compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are met and that significant impacts to historic properties would not result from the project See Appendix E.

- Consultation with Tamara Francis Fourkiller of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Ian Thompson of the Choctaw nation of Oklahoma, Bob Komardley of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, RaeLynn Butler of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Everett Bandy of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, and Nekole Alligood of the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) to ensure that compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA are met and that significant impacts to historic properties would not result from the project. SEE APPENDIX E
- Consultation with Cherie Hamilton of the US Forest Service to ensure that requirements of The Wilderness Act as provided by 7 CFR 799.33 (a) (2.) SEE APPENDIX F
- FSA staff conducted a site visit and completed the FSA Wetland Screening Tool (FSA-858) to ensure that wetlands would not be impacted by the Proposed Action. Further consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was not necessary to determine the absence, presence, and extent of wetlands and waters of the United States. SEE APPENDIX I

1.5.3 Public Involvement

This document is available for public review and comment from 11/29/2017 to 12/29/2017 at USDA, Farm Service Agency, 2720 W. Commercial, Ozark, AR 72949. The Draft document has also been posted on the Arkansas FSA state website https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Arkansas/index from 11/29/2017 to 12/29/2017. A notice of the availability of the document was published in The Booneville Democrat on 11/29/2017 and will be published again on 12/06/2017. Written comments should reference the "Shawn Askins EA and may be submitted by mail to USDA, Farm Service Agency, Attn: Adam Kaufman, 309 West Collin Raye Drive, DeQueen, AR 71832 through 12/29/2017. All comments received will be carefully considered and analyzed before FSA's final decision is made. SEE APPENDIX K

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Alternative A - Proposed Action

The proposed project would be located on a 92.5 acre tract of land in Logan County, approximately 6/10 of a mile southwest of Magazine, AR. The proposed project includes the construction of (4) 54' x 550' broiler houses, a 24' x 30' x 12' water shed with (4) 5,000 gal tanks, a 10' x 12' generator shed, a 20' x 50' x 10' composter, including site preparation, pads, access road, utilities and other related infrastructure. SEE APPENDICES A-6 and C-3 for sketches and plans of the proposed action

Based on average bird placement density of one bird per 0.75 square feet, the farm as proposed would have maximum capacity to house 158,400 broilers per flock. The integrator anticipates the applicants would receive 5 flocks per year on average. The integrator would determine the target weight of the finished product, which is dependent on supply and demand, integrator needs, and is always subject to change.

Existing improvements on this tract consist of a 2,240 square foot residence built in 2003, lying 672 feet west of Highway 109, a 3,575 square foot pole shed built in 2004, lying 175 feet south of the dwelling, and a 2,400 square foot shop building built in 2006 that lies to the west of the pole barn. The farm is accessed via paved State Hwy 109 which runs north and south and borders the farm on the east. There is a block of hardwood timber to the west of the proposed construction site and to the south of the site lies the Petit Jean River. There is a natural, 400 foot wide natural buffer with brambles, grasses, large hardwood trees and other riparian vegetation in between the property line and the river. To the south of the Petit Jean River lies Ozark-St. Francis National Forest. The nearest neighbor is approximately 1590 feet to the northwest of the proposed site. Magazine High School, JD Leftwich High School are both 0.78 miles to the Northeast of the proposed project and Magazine Elementary is 0.85 miles to the northeast of the proposed project. The nearest church, Magazine Methodist is 0.75 miles Northeast of this proposal. There are several cattle operations in this area. Poultry does not have a large presence in this immediate area, but integrated poultry does exist. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, there were 139 poultry farms in Logan County in 2012. SEE APPENDIX L.

Slopes on the property range from about 3 to 8 percent. Approximately 5 acres of this proposed site has been previously disturbed as the previous owner sold some topsoil back in the 1989-1990. Previous levels of excavation on this area of the proposed site range from 2-3 feet deep on the eastern side of this 5 acres to 5-7 feet deep on the western end of this 5 acres. Soil and other fill material have since been hauled in on top of this area of previous disturbance and this area is now vegetated with various grasses and weeds. SEE APPENDICES A-3 and B-2. Approximately 3 acres of trees would need to be removed for this proposal to take place. The rest of the area that would need to be disturbed is established in Bermuda grass and other warm season grass pasture, and is used to graze approximately 44 head of mature female beef cattle and their offspring. Pastures have perimeter and cross fencing so cattle can be rotated.

The poultry houses would be built approximately 1350 feet west of Arkansas State Hwy 109, stacked North and South and would be running east and west with approximately 93 feet in between each house, with the exhaust fans facing North and South. The proposed poultry houses would lie in the area of previous disturbance. This proposed facility would be accessed by a 1320 foot gravel road that would

extend east and west from the load out area to Arkansas State Hwy 109, and would go south of the pole barn. The access road would be covered with gravel and have a width of 15 feet. SEE APPENDIX C-3.

Water to this proposed facility would be provided by the City of Magazine. Magazine purchases water from Booneville City Water. The integrator's contract requires .1 Gallons Per Minute per one thousand birds, which would require a minimum of 15.84 GPM. According to the Mayor of Booneville, Stanley McConnell, Mr. Askins would be able to expect to get 60-75 pounds of pressure, and 125 gallons per minute on his proposed water line, which would be adequate. SEE APPENDIX M-3. There would be four 5,000 gallon plastic water storage tanks placed in the middle of this facility, to be utilized as a backup water supply. This is a requirement of the integrator. These tanks would be stored underneath a 24' x 30' x 12' metal shed with a wood frame.

Power to this proposed facility would be provided by Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and the broiler houses would be heated with natural gas provided by Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corp (AOG). The applicants plan to connect on to Magazine water at the current connection that is their existing family farm dwelling. A new meter would be placed to the North of their dwelling, then a 2 inch' line would be ran underground, approximately 300 feet southwest towards the proposed chicken houses. There is an existing gas line on the north corner of the applicant's property. From here, they plan on running (2) 2 inch lines that would run approximately 650 feet across the pasture east and west, perpendicular to Arkansas State Highway 109, where it would meet the water line and then be ran to the northeast corner of the proposed facilities. The existing power connection is located to the north of the dwelling. Power lines would be ran approximately 200 feet west from this existing connection, then make a 45 degree turn, running approximately 600 feet where it would meet the water and gas lines. SEE APPENDIX A-6 for gas lines. Water lines are proposed as shown in APPENDIX A-4.

The proposed plan for the project includes a 10' x 12' generator shed which would be built over a concrete slab located in the center of the proposed operation east of the water storage facility and would house (1) 180 kilowatt generator that would serve as the backup power supply for this proposed facility. The generator would be fueled by low sulfur farm diesel stored in a 250 gallon above ground storage tank. Underground electric lines would be ran from the generator and plumbed in to each poultry house.

Provisions of the plan also include a (5) bay, 20' x 50' x 10' composter with a concrete floor and metal roof that would be placed approximately 100 feet to the west of the center of the poultry houses. The composter would be utilized for mortality disposal for this proposed facility, which an acceptable method according to the regulatory authority, the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission and is preferred to the less environmentally friendly options of incineration. The applicants have consulted with NRCS on the design and size of the composting shed. SEE APPENDIX N-1

The applicant plans to apply for NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQUIP)" cost share assistance for the construction of a litter stacking shed for this proposed facility. The applicants would not be eligible to apply for EQUIP assistance until after birds are placed. In the event EQIP cost share funds are not available litter would be sold, hauled off the farm, and land applied as fertilizer at an alternative location, or stored on the farm in an elevated area and covered with a tarp to be protected from the elements, which is an acceptable method of storage according to ANRC. The proposed litter shed would be 40' x 135' and is sized and designed in keeping with NRCS's technical specifications. SEE APPENDIX N-3.

A 40’ x 135’ litter shed is not currently part of this proposal, but is part of the applicant’s future plans if this proposal is approved. The litter shed would be located to the south of the compost shed. The litter shed would be built to NRCS specifications and funded in part through NRCS (EQUIP) cost share assistance for which the applicants will be eligible to apply for upon placement of birds.

Leveling at the pad sites would occur, with sloping to accommodate surface water runoff. The pads for the proposed broiler houses would be 68’x 560’, slightly larger than the dimensions of the houses themselves. There would be additional leveling in the proposed load out area. The access road would require minimal grading and leveling. The proposal includes an access roads for live haul, feed, and utility trucks. The load out area, roads in between the proposed houses, and the access road to the proposed site, would all be covered with an estimated 20 tons of gravel. Trenches for the proposed water and underground electric lines would be dug with a ditch witch to an approximate depth of 1.5 feet deep. SEE APPENDIX C-3

There are no connected actions associated with this project proposal at this time with exceptions of the planned litter shed. If the applicants wish to pursue a future expansion of this proposed broiler operation, there would be room to do so on their farm. However, the applicant has no intension of a future expansion of the proposed operation at this time.

2.2 Alternative B - No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative means the loan would not be made and the farm described in Section 2.1 above (Proposed Action) would not be built. The applicants would continue with their existing cattle operation with no impacts as the proposed action would not go forward.

2.3 Alternative C

An alternative location would not be feasible, as the proposed project would take place on property currently owned by the applicant that is in close proximity to the headquarters of their existing cattle operation. Integrators typically require a farm manager to live on site. Having the applicants on site would minimize traffic and give them more time to manage the proposed operation.

Approximately 5 acres of the proposed location for this facility has been previously disturbed and excavated to an approximate depth of 2-7 feet as described in section 2.1 of this EA. The proposed project could be moved farther to the east, or farther to the north of the proposed site on the 92.5 acre tract. Either alternative location would involve less tree removal and a shorter access road. However, moving the project in either direction would put the proposed project closer to State Hwy 109, making it more visible to traffic on the highway and would put this proposed integrated poultry operation closer to the town of Magazine, Magazine schools and businesses, and closer to neighbors. The proposed site would involve the least amount of new ground disturbance and would have the smallest impact on the surrounding properties. Moving the proposed project farther south would put this facility closer to the Petit Jean River, and closer to a floodplain. SEE APPENDIX J-1. Electing to move the project further west would put the proposal further away from town and neighboring residences. However, moving the proposal farther to the west would put the proposal closer to property lines, would involve more ground disturbance as this area is at a higher elevation, and would involve more tree removal than that of the proposed location.

The proposed site configuration was designed to create the least amount of ground disturbance and vegetation removal, therefore having the smallest impact on the environment and its surroundings. Alternative configurations were not considered due to the possibility of having a greater impact on the affected environment, but for integrated operations the farm owners/operators must comply with very specific logistical and design requirements.

2.4 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated From Analysis

Other locations for the farm or other uses for the land in question are not considered here because such options do not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action. The applicant has applied for FSA-guaranteed loans to fund the construction of a new large CAFO. FSA's decision to be made is to approve the loan for the proposed farm as designed, to deny the loan, or to approve the loan with additional mitigations, practices or methods that would be needed to minimize or eliminate impacts to protected resources.

Similarly, alternative designs of farm components are not considered as the producer's agreement with a poultry integrator requires adherence to the integrator's construction and equipment specifications, which are in place to ensure consistency, maximize production, and reduce loss. Design alternatives that would involve modification of features and infrastructure put in place by an integrator would jeopardize the availability of bird placement, be grounds for a potential loss of the contract with the integrator, and therefore the viability of the farm. Accordingly, this alternative would not warrant further consideration.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

The impacts to a number of protected resources, as defined in FSA Handbook 1-EQ (Revision 3) Environmental Quality Programs for State and County Offices, are considered in this EA. Some resources are eliminated from detailed analysis following CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1501.7), which state that the lead agency shall identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not significant or that have been covered by prior environmental review, narrowing the discussion of these issues in the document to a brief presentation of why they would not have a significant effect on the human or natural environment. Resources that are not eliminated are carried forward for detailed analysis. The table below shows the resources that are eliminated from detailed analysis and those carried forward. Section 3.1 contains discussions of those resources eliminated form detailed analysis. Section 3.2 describes the existing conditions for resources carried forward for detailed analysis and the anticipated impacts to those resources resulting from the Proposed Action.

Resource	Eliminated	Carried Forward
Wildlife and Habitat		x
Cultural Resources		x
Coastal Barriers	x	
Coastal Zones	x	
Wilderness Areas		x
Wild and Scenic Rivers, NRI	x	
National Natural Landmarks	x	
Sole Source Aquifers	x	
Floodplains		x
Wetlands	x	
Soils	x	
Water Quality		x
Air Quality		x
Noise		x
Important Land Resources	x	
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	x	

3.1 Resources Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Coastal barriers are eliminated from detailed analysis as there are no designated Coastal Barriers in Arkansas.

Coastal Zone Management Areas

Coastal Zone Management Areas are eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no Coastal Zone Management Areas in Arkansas.

Sole Source Aquifers

Sole source aquifers are eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no sole source aquifers in Arkansas.

Important Land Resources

Prime and unique farmland, forestland and rangeland resources are eliminated from detailed analysis because the proposed action would not result in prime and/or important farmland being converted to a nonagricultural use.

Soils

Soils are eliminated from detailed analysis because the land would not be cropped and is therefore not subject to the Highly Erodible Land provisions of the Food Security Act.

Wetlands

Wetlands were eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no wetlands in the project area and the project would not result in discharge or fill into any wetlands. FSA completed a pedestrian survey of the project area and utilized the FSA Wetland Screening Tool to determine whether wetland indicator exist on the site. Web Soil Survey did not list any hydric soils located within the area of potential effect, and no other wetland indicators were noted during the site visit as indicated on the FSA 858. In addition, applicants executed Forms AD-1026 on 7/31/2017 to certify compliance with the highly erodible land and wetland conservation provisions. SEE APPENDIX I, for all wetland documentation.

Wild and Scenic Rivers/Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI)

The proposed project is located within the Petit Jean river water shed, which is not listed as Wild and Scenic and is not listed on the NRI. Wild and Scenic Rivers/Nationwide Rivers Inventory are eliminated from detailed analysis because the Proposed Action is not located within ¼ mile of a Wild and Scenic River or River listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, would not involve destruction or alteration or cause a disturbance to such a river. The nearest designated Wild and Scenic River, the Mulberry River, is located approximately 33 miles north of the project site. The nearest river listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory is Piney Creek, located approximately 30.5 miles northeast of the proposed site. SEE APPENDIX G-1 and G-2.

National Natural Landmarks

There are five National Natural Landmarks in Arkansas. The site of the Proposed Action is not located near any of these nor does it threaten to alter or impair them. The closest, Lake Winona Research Natural Area is located approximately 58 miles southeast of the proposed site, therefore National Natural Landmarks are eliminated from detailed analysis. SEE APPENDIX H-1.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

No impact to population, housing, income, or employment in the region are anticipated to result from the Proposed Action, nor are disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low income populations anticipated. Therefore, socioeconomics and environmental justice are not carried forward for detailed analysis.

3.2 Resources Considered with Detailed Analysis

This section describes the environment that would be affected by implementation of the alternatives described in Chapter 2. Aspects of the affected environment described in this section focus on the relevant major resources or issues. Under the no action alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented. The no action alternative would result in the continuation of the current land and resource uses in the project area. This alternative will not be evaluated further in this EA.

3.2.1 Wildlife and Habitat

Existing Conditions

The proposed project site is an existing cattle operation and farming headquarters for this family farm. The applicants are currently grazing approximately 44 head of mature female beef cows on their pastures. Wildlife typical of such areas include whitetail deer, squirrels, wild turkeys, raccoons, opossums, and armadillos. A site visit was conducted by FSA staff. SEE APPENDIX B-6.

An official list of threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat for this area of Logan County was obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system SEE APPENDIX D-1. The following species are known to occur in this area of the county: Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis,* Ozark Big-eared Bat *Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii ingens,* Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus,* and the American Burying Beetle *Necrophorus, americanus*. The threatened and endangered species list states there are no critical habitats within the project area.

FSA consulted with the USFWS on 4/3/2017 regarding the potential of the proposed action to affect threatened and endangered species. USFWS replied to FSA on 04/11/2017 and concurred with FSA's may affect, not likely to adversely affect determination for the Ozark Big Eared Bat, Northern Long Eared Bat, and the American Burying Beetle. In regards to the Piping Plover, the Service stated in their response that this species does not occur in the action area there would be no direct or indirect affects due to the absence of suitable habitat. The Bald Eagle occurs in this area, however the Bald Eagle is not covered by the Endangered Species Act. No Bald Eagles, or Bald Eagle nests were observed during the site visit. SEE APPENDIX D2 and D3 letters from FSA to USFWS and USFWS response. Endangered/Threatened Species lists are frequently updated by USFWS. A new list was obtained in IPAC on 11/17/2017. This new list indicates that no additional endangered/threatened species have been added for this area. SEE APPENDIX D-4.

Impacts of Proposed Action

According to the SWPPP that was developed to obtain a construction permit for this proposed facility, an estimated 8.71 acres of ground disturbance would occur. The area where the access road would go, is currently established in pasture. The access road would disturb approximately .45 acres of pasture ground. Approximately 5 acres of this proposed construction site has been previously disturbed as mentioned in Section 2.1 of this EA. This is the areas where the poultry houses would lie. FSA estimates that approximately 3 acres of mixed hardwood trees would have to be removed to the west, north, and

to the east of the previously disturbed 5 acre site, resulting in long term loss of the wildlife habitat that vegetation provided for various birds and mammals.

No significant impacts to Wildlife and Habitat would be expected to result from the Proposed Action.

3.2.2 Cultural Resources

Existing Conditions

Because the Proposed Action involves some ground disturbing activities in areas not previously evaluated or previously disturbed to the depth required for the Proposed Action, cultural resources requires detailed analysis. A site visit was conducted by USDA, Farm Service Agency. The oldest structure on this farm would be the dwelling, built in 2004. Magazine City Hall Jail, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. This historic structure is located approximately .67 miles northeast of the proposed project. SEE APPENDIX E-2.

FSA consulted with the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on 08/24/2017 by providing the location and details of the Proposed Action, including the location of Magazine City Hall Jail. Arkansas SHPO provided a response on 08/28/2017 by stamping FSA's letter. This stamp was signed and dated by SHPO, and reads "No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to light." SEE APPENDIX E-1.

Additionally, FSA consulted with the following federally recognized Tribes: Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Quapaw Tribe of Indians, and the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma. Letters describing the location and details of the Proposed Action were sent on to these Tribes on 8/28/2017 and 8/29/2017. Responses were received from the Delaware Nation on 9/7/2017, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation on 9/27/2017 and the Choctaw Nation on 9/29/2017. Both the Delaware and Muscogee Nation, concurred with FSA's findings. The Choctaw Nation stated in an email response that the proposal lies outside their Trail of Tears Corridor and deferred to the other Tribes who were consulted. FSA received no other responses from the Tribes that were consulted. The applicants would be required to cease all construction activities should any cultural, religious, or historic artifacts be discovered at any point of the construction phase of this proposed project and contact SHPO and the Tribes that have an interest in this area immediately. SEE APPENDIX E- 3 for all THPO lists, letters and related correspondence to Tribes.

Impacts of Proposed Action

Based on the consultation with SHPO and the Tribes listed above, no impacts to known cultural resources would be anticipated to result from the Proposed Action. Impacts to previously unidentified historic properties, including archaeological and historic resources, could occur during land clearing and construction. If such resources were encountered during construction, activities would stop, FSA state and national office personnel would be notified, and the resources would be professionally evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.2.3 Water Quality

Existing Conditions

In Arkansas, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has the authority to enforce provisions of the Clean Water Act that are protective of water quality and to issue permits that are protective of water quality standards. This authority is delegated to ADEQ by the Environmental Protection Agency. The ADEQ Water Division issues Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits to protect surface waters from contamination from runoff associated with construction. Coverage under General Permit AR1500000 is required for construction that causes ground disturbance in excess of 1 acre. Permit AR1500000 for small sites is for disturbance between 1 and 5 acres and requires operators to post required forms and documents, including a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SPPP), on the site rather than coordinate directly with ADEQ. For sites in excess of 5 acres, required documents are submitted to ADEQ. SPPPs are documents that describe construction activities to prevent stormwater contamination, control sedimentation and erosion, in order to prevent significant harm to surface waters and comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act. ADEQ is also responsible for issuing Non-stormwater NPDES Permits issued to facilities that discharge water. Animal Feeding Operations and Confined Animal Feeding Operations that do not discharge into waters of the state do not require NPDES permits for ongoing operations. SEE ADEQ Reference

The Arkansas Natural Resource Commission (ANRC) Water Division is responsible for developing and implementing the Arkansas Water Plan, the state's policy for long-term water management, and for the State's Non-point Source Pollution Management Program. The Arkansas Water Plan describes each of the state's river basins. The ANRC Conservation Division supports development, management and conservation of the state's land and water resources, in part through nutrient management planning. A nutrient management plan (NMP) is a document approved by a conservation district board that assists landowners and operators in the proper management and utilization of nutrient sources for maximum soil fertility and protection of state waters. ANRC requires NMPs for farms that plan to land apply litter, sewage sludge, or commercial fertilizer within an area designated as the Nutrient Surplus Area (which includes parts of Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carrol, Crawford, Madison, Marion, Polk, Scott, Sebastian, and Washington Counties. For land application outside this area, usage of a nutrient management plan is voluntary. SEE APPENDIX A-6 and Reference ANRC REGS.

This farm is located within the Petit Jean river watershed which is a part of the Arkansas River Valley ecoregion in Arkansas. The Arkansas River Basin encompasses 10,409 square miles and 6,660,680 acres from the Arkansas-Oklahoma state line southeast to Lock and Dam #4 in Pine Bluff, AR. According to the Arkansas water plan, the largest land use in the Arkansas River Basin is forest land, followed by grassland, cropland, urban build up, then other land uses. Hydroelectric power generation on the Arkansas River accounts for the majority of water use in the area, followed by irrigation. Surface Water quality within the basin can vary and is generally the best around forested perimeter areas then can decline as water flows thru pastures and crop fields. Point and non-point sources of pollution include soil erosion, agricultural activities, and other human activities. Reference Arkansas Water Plan

The Petit Jean River lies approximately 950 feet to the south of Proposed Action. Water quality conditions of the Petit Jean have been designated by ADEQ as suitable for the propagation of fish and

wildlife; primary and secondary contact recreation; and public, industrial, and agricultural water supply. Primary land use within this segment is agriculture activities consisting of primarily pasture land and timber harvest. The Petit Jean is listed on the 303(d) impaired body water list for exceeding turbidity criteria. According to ADEQ's Integrated Water Quality Monitoring Report exceedances occur during storm events indicating that the primary source is surface erosion. The Petit Jean is not listed on ADEQ's final TMDL list, which is EPA approved. Reference ADEQ website

Impacts of Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would disturb 8.71 acres of land. The owner has submitted required paperwork to ADEQ and has been granted coverage under Stormwater NPDES General Permit AR1500000. SEE APPENDIX C-2 and C-3). With adherence to the best management practices described in the SWPPP, minimal impacts to surface water from the proposed construction are anticipated. The farm does not discharge into waters of the state and therefore no impacts to state surface waters are anticipated. Any land application of litter produced on the farm would be in compliance with ANRC requirements in order to be protective of surface water quality. Reference ANRC

The applicant's SWPPP was developed by Frank Walker, an approved Technical Service Provider (TSP). The following Best Management Practices (BMP's) have been included in the SWPPP: A filter strip would be implemented along the southern border of the proposed site, the western side of the site, and along the northern border of the site. A sediment trap would be placed to the west of the northernmost houses and another sediment trap would be placed to the west of the southernmost houses. The traps and filter strip would help catch sediment and prevent erosion. A brush dam would be constructed out of the trees that would have to be removed along the western border of the proposed site. The brush dam would act as a dissipation device to slow storm water flow and help prevent soil erosion. The area surrounding the proposed site is densely vegetated with Bermuda and Fescue pasture grass, which would act as natural buffer. A sediment basin was not implemented into the SPPP. According to ADEQ engineers, sediment basins are not required for construction proposals involving less than 10 acres of ground disturbance. SEE APPENDIX C-4

Because the farm is outside the Nutrient Surplus Area, a NMP is not required, however the applicants have obtained a CNMP and have intentions of spreading litter on their farm in accordance with this plan. The applicants would be able to apply litter on approximately 68 acres of pasture on their farm, split up into 6 different fields surrounding their farmstead. The plan estimates that 1280 tons of litter would be produced on this farm in one year. The plan gives the applicants the option of land applying 167 tons of litter in the spring, 209 tons in the summer, or 68 tons in the fall, depending on the time of year they choose to clean out the houses. In any scenario, the majority of the litter produced on this proposed farm would be sold to independent third parties and hauled to other locations. While runoff of fertilizer from the applicant's fields could affect adjacent surface water quality, it is expected that such impacts would be minimal and in keeping with historic levels. SEE APPENDIX C-1.

There are future plans to apply for NRCS cost share assistance to construct a litter shed, which would go in between the western property line and the proposed poultry houses. The applicants have consulted with NRCS to determine a size and a design for this future proposal. The litter shed would need to be 40' x 135' to accommodate the poultry litter produced by this proposed farm. Based on NRCS calculations and data provided by the integrator, this proposed broiler farm would produce 1,543 tons

of litter *and cake* per year. The litter stacking shed would be designed and built to NRCS specifications, and have 27,520 cubic feet of storage, which would be adequate for this operation. The shed would assist the applicants with keeping the litter and cake stored out of the elements until an opportune time to land apply the litter, or sell for removal from the farm. Should funds not be available to fund these additional environmental incentives, acceptable alternatives in the interim would include the following options: windrowing of manure/litter in the houses between flocks with no manure/litter collected, a center cut crust out and the manure/litter removed from the poultry house timed to coordinate with rotational availability of storage capacity in the existing storage shed as manure/waste is exported, sale or transport of manure/litter for off farm storage for authorized uses of those independent third parties taking possession. SEE APPENDIX N-1, N-2, and N-3

No significant impacts to water quality are anticipated to result from the Proposed Action.

3.2.4 Air Quality

Existing Conditions

As of February 2017, all of Arkansas is in attainment for all criteria pollutants established by the Environmental Protection Agency in compliance with the Clean Air Act. The proposed farm would not be required to obtain an air permit in accordance with Arkansas Air Pollution Control Regulations 18.301 since air emissions for defined criteria pollutants at the facility do not exceed the permitting thresholds considered protective of air quality. Potential air quality effects considered here include odor and dust production, which may be associated with construction activities and the ongoing operations of the farm. SEE REFERENCES

The site of the Proposed Action lies in Logan County in a rural area where agriculture, including livestock feeding operations, are common. There are numerous cattle and hay operations in close proximity to this existing cattle farm. The nearest neighbor is approximately 1590 feet to the northwest of the proposed site. There are several farm and non-farm businesses in the community of Magazine which is approximately ½ mile to the north of proposed action. Magazine High School, JD Leftwich High School are both 0.78 miles to the Northeast of the proposed project and Magazine Elementary is 0.85 miles to the northeast of the proposed project. The nearest church, Magazine Methodist is 0.75 miles Northeast of this proposal. Magazine school district track and field facility is located approximately ½ mile to the northeast of the proposed facility. The discharge fans on these proposed facilities would face north and south. This proposal would be virtually surrounded by timber to the south and to the west. There is a large block of woods to the east of a small pasture on the east side of highway 109, and a small block of woods south of Magazine School's track facility. The land in between the town of Magazine and the proposal is primarily established in pasture ground. There are a few larger trees in these pastures and several grown up fence lines that will all help act as a natural buffer that would filter out odors, dust, and other particulate matter that would be produced at this proposed facility. SEE APPENDIX A-2

Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Subchapter 3 Air Pollution exempts "Agricultural operations in the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals" and the "use of equipment in agricultural operations in the growth of crops or the raising of fowls or animals." There are no local ordinances regulating odor in this area.

Impacts of Proposed Action

Construction activities that disturb the soil surface could generate dust. Such impacts would be minor, temporary and localized, generally confined to the farm property and ongoing only during construction. Exposed soils could be wet down to control fugitive dust. Similarly, during construction, minor and localized emissions associated with heavy machinery could be expected. None of these construction related impacts would have a significant or long-term adverse impact to surrounding air quality.

During operation of the farm, roads used by delivery trucks would be gravel to minimize dust associated with travel. Dust generated while the poultry facility is in operation would occur mostly during feeding. Humidity and misting systems inside poultry houses would keep down dust, within the barns.

Odor would be controlled through management of the poultry barns' ventilation systems, as is required by integrators for flock health. The applicants would of utilize a 20' x 50' x 10' (5) bin composter for mortality disposal for their proposed broiler operation, which is an approved method of disposal by the Arkansas Poultry and Livestock Commission. The applicants consulted with NRCS for the design of this proposed composter which is a more environmentally friendly practice than incineration of mortality.

The poultry houses would be cleaned per integrator specifications between flocks as appropriate on an as-needed basis. Litter would be stored in accordance with their CNMP, either in a litter shed if approved for EQUIP funding, or it would be tarped in an elevated location to be kept out of the elements until it could be removed from the farm. The applicants have plans to construct a litter stacking shed, located to the west of the proposed poultry houses if approved for EQUIP funding through NRCS. This shed would be approximately 1,780 feet south of the closest occupied dwelling. There is a fence line grown up with hardwood timber approximately 800 feet to the north, timber to the south and to the west, that would act a as a natural buffer to filter and diffuse odors from the litter shed and the poultry houses. Poultry houses are typically cleaned out completely with a front end loader once a year. The top few inches of "cake" are typically removed in between flocks. Any land application of litter on the farm would be within ARNC provisions.

The Proposed Action is located south of the Magazine community. This area is located within the Arkansas River Valley Ecoregion of Arkansas, and would be classified as rolling hills. At the intersection of Hwy 109 and Hwy 10 in Magazine, the elevation is approximately 483 feet. The area where the proposed broiler operation would go is small valley with an approximate elevation of 459 feet. Tunnel discharge fans on these proposed broiler houses would point towards the north and south. SEE APPENDICES A-9 and A-10.

Dilution of odors is caused through the mixing of odors with ambient air and is a function of distance, topography, and meteorological conditions. Prevailing winds are from the west and would serve to facilitate the dispersion of odors. Based on the climate of the southeastern United States, there would be a few days in the year when weather conditions and humidity may cause odor to linger in the vicinity.

Odor impacts would not be expected to be significant.

3.2.5 Wilderness Areas

Existing Conditions

The southwestern border of the Ozark-St Francis National Forest is located south of the Proposed Action. SEE APPENDIX A-8. This Wilderness is managed by the National Forest Service and is actually (2) separate forests. The Ozark National Forest covers 1.2 million acres, primarily in the Ozark Mountains in Northern Arkansas and extends south of the Arkansas River Valley to the Ouachita Mountains. The Ozark National Forest is primarily vegetated with upland hardwood trees, consisting of various oak and hickory species and scattered pine with brushy undergrowth consisting of dogwood, maple, red bud, serviceberry and witch hazel. The Saint Francis National Forest is 22,600 acres in size and is one of the smallest and one of the most diverse forests in the country and actually located in eastern Arkansas, approximately 180 miles from the proposed project. Both forests offer several recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, biking, horseback riding, and ATV trails. SEE NATIONAL FOREST REFERENCE

The closest actual designated "Wilderness Area" is Dry Creek Wilderness Area. The Northeastern border of this Wilderness Area is located ~6.5 miles to the south of the proposed project. SEE APPENDIX F-1.

Impacts of Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is not expected to affect the St. Francis National Forest since it is 180 miles away. The proposed project would remove no vegetation from the Ozark National Forest. Mt. Magazine has the highest elevation in Arkansas at 2753 feet and is approximately 10 miles northeast of the proposed project, and is within the Ozark National Forest. The proposed project would be visible from Mount Magazine, which is the closest state park. The northern half of the mountain is located within the Upper Short Mountain Creek Watershed and the southern half of the mountain is located in the Cedar Creek-Petit Jean Watershed. In 2004, the park had over 4200 visitors. Mount Magazine State Park is 2,234 acres in size and offers many recreational opportunities including biking, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, repelling, hang gliding, and ATV riding. The park is also home to various wildlife species including black bear, coyote, white tail deer, bobcat, and other species. SEE MOUNT MAGAZINE REFERENCE

FSA notified the Ozark-St Francis National Forest, which manages the Wilderness Area of the Proposed Action on 9/21/2017. The Ozark-St Francis National responded via email on 9/29/2017 stating they had no comments, and thanked FSA for the opportunity to comment. Napoleon Reed, the Acting Deputy District Ranger for the Mt. Magazine Ranger District responded in writing on 10/5/2017. He stated in letter that this poultry operation will be outside of their proclamation boundary, they should not experience any affects, and there are no designated Wilderness areas in their vicinity. SEE APPENDIX F-2 for Forest Service Correspondence.

No significant impacts to Wilderness Areas would be expected to result from the Proposed Action. This proposal would not be visible from Dry Creek Wilderness Area.

3.2.6 Floodplains

Existing Conditions

The Proposed Action would involve disturbance of 8.71 acres just north of Petit Jean River. Based on the the SWPPP and FEMA Flood Panel 05083CO350E, the southernmost proposed poultry house would be approximately 196 feet to the north of the floodplain. See APPENDICES J-1 and J-2 for flood mapping and APPENDIX C-3 for site layout plan.

Impacts of Proposed Action

Impacts to floodplains are expected to be minimal. All proposed structures and ground disturbance, including the access road would be built to the north of the floodplain.

3.2.7 Noise

Existing Conditions

Existing noise at the site of the proposed action is from the owners of the farm, who reside and raise cattle on site. Existing conditions on site are generally quiet, although this is an existing cattle operation and noise from farm tractors and equipment, truck traffic, cattle, and other farming and human activity does exist, but is temporary in nature. Noise also exist from routine traffic from State Highway 109, which is the western border of the farm. The closest occupied dwelling to the farm is a dwelling located 1590 feet northwest of the proposed site. The nearest Magazine school facility is approximately 0.78 miles to the northeast, and the nearest business in Magazine is approximately ½ mile to the north of the proposed facility. The elevation of the proposed action would be approximately 24 feet lower than that of the town of Magazine. SEE APPENDICES A-9 and A-10

Impacts of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would establish a new, four house, integrated poultry operation. Noise levels would increase slightly during normal, daylight working hours during the construction phase of this project, which typically lasts about 6 months. Upon completion, noise from the Proposed Action would permanently increase noise levels in this area; however, noise from birds would be insignificant as they are contained within the poultry houses which are set back from property lines and further muffled by insulation within these structures and vegetative buffers to the south. These measures would also aid in mitigating periodic equipment usage and truck noise associated with the movement of birds, feed, supplies and materials. Such activities would rarely take place other than during daylight hours, be infrequent in nature, of brief duration and low intensity. Similarly noise from generators would be limited to a few minutes of periodic testing and they would only operate on a temporary basis in the event of emergencies should power be lost. As such noise would be of irregular and infrequent duration it would not be significant. Additionally, Arkansas's Right to Farm Law protects operation of farms that were established prior to the use of the area surrounding the agricultural operation for nonagricultural activities and those farms which employ methods or practices commonly or reasonably associated with agricultural production. As integrated poultry production is a mainstay of the state's economy the

related production methods have long been the accepted prevailing practice for widespread production both in Arkansas and throughout the country.

Implementing the Proposed Action would increase noise levels in the immediate vicinity during the limited period of construction. This increase would be would be temporary, resulting from operation of heavy equipment during normal working hours. Construction of a facility this size would typically take 6 months from start to finish.

Truck traffic servicing the facility would occur infrequently and during normal daylight working hours. Flock collection, new bird placement, and feed delivery, requires occasional truck and equipment operation during the evening and early morning hours. The farm's backup generator would only be in operation during a power outage or for routine testing.

The proposed action is not expected to significantly affect ambient noise levels in the area or the nearest dwelling. FSA personnel contacted the Mayor of Magazine, Mr. Stanley McConnell on 10/11/2017. He was not aware of any noise ordinances for the town of Magazine. SEE APPENDIX M-1

4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impacts analysis is important to understanding how multiple actions in a particular time and space (e.g., geographic area) impact the environment. The CEQ regulations define cumulative effects as "…the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions" (40 CFR § 1508.7). Whereas the individual impact of one project in a particular area or region may not be considered significant, numerous projects in the same area or region may cumulatively result in significant impacts.

Cumulative impacts most likely arise when a relationship exists between a proposed action and other actions occurring in a similar location or time period. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to the proposed action would be expected to have more potential for a relationship than those more geographically separated. Similarly, actions that coincide in time, may have the potential for cumulative impacts.

Establishing an appropriate scope for cumulative impacts analysis is important for producing meaningful analysis that appropriately informs agency decision making. This involves identifying geographic or temporal boundaries within which to identify other activities that could contribute to cumulative impacts to resources. Boundaries should consider ecologically and geographically relevant boundaries which sustain resources of concern. Temporal boundaries will be dependent on the length of time the effects of the proposed action are estimated to last and analysis commensurate with the project's impact on relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities within those boundaries. For example, small scale projects with minimal impacts of short duration would not likely contribute significantly to cumulative impacts. CEQ guidance (2005) reinforces this, stating:

> *"The scope of the cumulative impact analysis is related to the magnitude of the environmental impacts of the proposed action. Proposed actions of limited scope typically do not require as comprehensive an assessment of cumulative impacts as proposed actions that have significant environmental impacts over a large area. Proposed actions that are typically finalized with a Finding of No Significant Impact usually involve only a limited cumulative impact assessment to confirm that the effects of the proposed action do not reach a point of significant environmental impacts"*

This cumulative impacts analysis focuses on the potentially affected resource (identified in section 3.2 of this document) and uses natural local boundaries to establish the geographic scope within which cumulative impacts could occur. Relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable activities identified in Section 4.2 are based on potential geographic and temporal relationships with the proposed action within those identified boundaries. Cumulative effects on those resources are described in Section 4.3.

4.1 Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Analysis of cumulative analysis is forward looking and focuses on Logan County where the proposed action would be implemented and the related area which includes the resources of concern. The purpose is to assess if the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action would have an additive relationship to other past effects that would be significant, and to examine its relationship other actions (e.g. Federal, State, local, and private activities) that are currently taking place or are expected to take place in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Federal, State, local, and private activities that are currently taking place, have occurred in the past, or may reasonably be assumed to take place in the future in the cumulative effects area include the following: Logan County encompasses approximately 708 square miles and has a population of 22,486. Land uses in Logan County consist of 61.4% forest land, 23.5 % grassland, 7.7% transitional, 2.6% suburban, 2.6% water, 1.63% cropland, and .5% is considered urban. Roughly 43%, or 197,652 acres are established in farmland. Timber is a renewable resource and paper products and lumber are in high demand, as is food. It is unlikely that these land uses will change with an ever growing population. SEE LOGAN COUNTY PROFILE REFERENCE

According to the University of Arkansas Research and Extension Service, Agriculture accounts for 12% of the jobs in Logan County, the 3rd highest sector in the county. Next, is manufacturing which accounts for 15% of the jobs in the county and 29% of the manufacturing jobs were in food processing, which is directly related to agriculture and poultry production. SEE LOGAN COUNTY PROFILE REFERENCE.

There are several cattle operations in this area. Poultry does not have a large presence in this immediate area, but integrated poultry does exist. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, there were 139 poultry farms in Logan County in 2012. SEE APPENDIX L-1. Poultry integrators have a finite processing capacity and have a need for new facilities, such as the proposed project, as older facilities are routinely retired due to functional obsolescence or otherwise phased out of production. As there is no foreseeable expectation that integrators would be having a significant expansion in processing capacity in the area, the quantity of bird produced in the area would remain relatively stable, even if the number of farms fluctuates.

4.2 Cumulative Analysis

Some resources considered for detailed analysis above (in Section 3.2) could be directly or indirectly affected by the Proposed Action and therefore the Proposed Action could contribute to additive or interactive cumulative effects to these resources. For other resources, no such contributions to cumulative effects are anticipated because no direct or indirect impacts would occur based on program requirements.

The significance of cumulative effects is dependent on how impacts compare with relevant thresholds, such as regulatory standards. Regulatory standards can restrict development by establishing thresholds of cumulative resource degradation (CEQ 1997):

> "Government regulations and administrative standards…often influence developmental activity and the resultant cumulative stress on resources, ecosystems, and human communities. They also shape the manner in which a project may be operated, the amount

of air or water emissions that can be released, and the limits on resource harvesting or extraction."

Cumulative effects in this analysis are described relative to regulatory standards and thresholds in accordance with CEQ guidance. FSA relies on the authority and expertise of regulatory agencies, which have broad knowledge of regional activities that could affect the sensitive resources they are responsible for protecting, and to ensure through their permitting and consultation processes that its activities are not likely to contribute to significant negative cumulative resource impacts.

4.2.1 Wildlife and Habitat

Contributions of the Proposed Action to cumulative impacts include removal of existing vegetation and the loss and fragmentation of wildlife habitat. No impacts to Threatened and Endangered Species are anticipated based on program requirements. The site was recently disturbed and established in Bermuda and Fescue pasture grass, which could provide some value as wildlife habitat. Such impacts would add to vegetation and habitat lost as a result of past, present and reasonably foreseeable activities in the region of the Proposed Action including loss of native vegetation communities to agriculture, residential and commercial development and road building, recreation and other human activities. The Proposed Action would not be anticipated to result in long term or adverse impacts or to endangered species or their habitat. No cumulative impacts are anticipated based on program requirements

4.2.2 Cultural Resources

Based on program requirements, which call for coordination and consultation with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, no impacts to known cultural resources are expected to result from the Proposed Action. There is the potential for encountering unknown cultural resources during construction. Though unlikely, potential loss and damage to unknown cultural resources could occur, adding to similar potential impacts from other past, ongoing, and future developments that have the potential to degrade and destroy cultural resources.

4.2.3 Water Quality

During construction of the Proposed Action there is the potential for mobilization of exposed soil; however those impacts would be temporary and minor, and minimized by adherence to terms of the SWPPP. Such impacts would add to impacts to water quality resulting from residential, municipal, industrial, and commercial development, particularly the use of septic systems, as well as runoff from roads and development, and agricultural production. Once the disturbed areas are revegetated or otherwise stabilized, no impacts to water quality would be expected. Since there are no long-terms effected to water quality, the proposed action would not be expected to contribute significantly to cumulative effects to water quality.

4.2.4 Air Quality

The Council on Environmental Quality Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change In National Environmental Policy Act Reviews states:

The site of the Proposed Action lies in on the outskirts of the community of Magazine in a rural area of Logan County. This proposed operation is surrounded by hardwood timber to the south and west, which would act as a buffer to filter the odor, dust, and other particulate matter emitted by the existing and proposed poultry houses. Exhaust fans would point towards the north and south towards the nearest dwelling, which is 1590 feet to the northwest.

Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Subchapter 3 Air Pollution exempts "Agricultural operations in the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals" and the “use of equipment in agricultural operations in the growth of crops or the raising of fowls or animals." There are no local ordinances regulating odor in existence is this area.

Arkansas’s Right to Farm Law protects operation of farms that were established prior to the use of the area surrounding the agricultural operation for nonagricultural activities and those farms employ methods or practices commonly or reasonably associated with agricultural production. Management of agricultural soils accounts for over half of agriculture emissions. Activities including fertilizer application, irrigation and tillage, can lead to production and emission of nitrous oxide.

- Livestock, particularly cattle, produce methane as part of their digestion accounting for almost one third of the agricultural emissions.
- Manure storage and management also contribute methane and nitrous oxide, accounting for about 14 percent of the agriculture GHG emissions.
- Smaller agricultural sources include methane produced by rice cultivation and the burning of crop residue, which produces methane and nitrous oxide.

Dust would be generated from soil disturbance and equipment usage during construction and during operation as a result of equipment use, delivery trucks, and feeding systems. Such impacts would be minor, intermittent, and localized. Though such impacts are not expected to be significant, they would add to dust generated by other activities in the immediate vicinity of the farm.

Odor impacts from the proposed action including from the barns, litter storage facility, land application of litter on the farm, though not significant, would add to other sources of odor in the area including existing cattle and poultry farms nearby.

4.2.5 Wilderness Areas

Based on program requirements, no direct or indirect impacts to Wilderness Areas are anticipated. Therefore not contribution to cumulative impacts would occur.

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4.2.6 Floodplains

The Proposed Action would not involve proposed construction activities within a floodplain. The nearest proposed ground disturbance would take place approximately 196 feet north the floodplain. No cumulative impacts would be expected.

4.2.7 Noise

Increases in noise levels would be minimal compared to existing conditions. There are no local or state noise ordinances, based on Program Requirements.

4.3 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

NEPA requires that environmental analysis include identification of any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved should an action be implemented. The term irreversible refers to the loss of future options and commitments of resources that cannot be renewed or recovered, or can only be recovered over a long period. Irreversible commitments apply primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to factors such as soil productivity, that are renewable only over a long period. Irretrievable refers to the loss of production or use of natural resources. For example, when a road is built through a forest, some, or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a road. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production. No irreversible resource commitments would occur as a result of the Proposed Action. Irretrievable resources include those raw materials and fuels used during construction.

5. LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

List of Preparers	
Name and Title	**Education and Experience**
Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator, FSA, Arkansas	BS, Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences Years of Experience: 9
Tim Storey, State Environmental Coordinator, FSA, Tennessee	BS, Agriculture and Ag Communications Years of Experience: 7

Persons and Agencies Contacted	
Name and Title	**Affiliation**
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Amy Askins	Landowner/applicant
Brett Bunch	Superintendent Magazine School District
Tim Dodson	Arkansas SHPO
Tamara Francis Fourkiller	Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
Ian Thompson	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Michelle Furr	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Nicole Gurley	USDA, Farm Service Agency
David Hardin	Booneville Water Dept.
Stacy Hurst	Arkansas SHPO
Holly Jones	Logan County Conservation District
Bob Komardley	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Rae Lynn Butler	Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Everett Bandy	Quapaw Tribe of Indians
Nekole Alligood	Delaware Nation of Oklahoma
Stanley McConnell	City of Magazine
Marilyn Roberts	City of Magazine
Cherie Hamilton	US Forest Service

Napoleon Reed	US Forest Service
Haley Yeager	First Western Bank
Chad Daniel	First Western Bank
Tokey Boswell	National Parks Service
Norm Wagoner	Arkansas Forest Service
Jamal Solaimanian	ADEQ

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Arkansas Natural Resource Commission (ANRC) Regs: http://www.anrc.arkansas.gov/rules/current-rules/

Arkansas Air Pollution Control Regulations:
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EPA 2016b. US Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Data Explorer. Available at: https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/inventoryexplorer/. Accessed March 1, 2017.

National Forest: https://www.fs.usda.gov/osfnf

Mount Magazine: http://www.mountmagazinestatepark.com/things-to-do/calendar-of-events/details.aspx?id=159917

University of Arkansas Research and Extension: Logan County Arkansas Profile:

https://www.uaex.edu/business-communities/strategic-planning/docs/county-profiles/logan-county-profile.pdf

7. EA DETERMINATION AND SIGNATURES

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION – The FSA preparer of the EA determines:

1. Based on an examination and review of the foregoing information and supplemental documentation attached hereto, I find that this proposed action
   - ☐ would have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared;
   - ☐ would not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and, therefore, an EIS will not be prepared.

2. I recommend that the Project Approval Official for this action make the following compliance determinations for the below-listed environmental requirements.

Not in compliance	In compliance	Not applicable	
			National Environmental Policy Act
			Clean Air Act
			Clean Water Act
			Safe Drinking Water Act
			Endangered Species Act
			Coastal Barrier Resources Act
			Coastal Zone Management Act
			Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/National Rivers Inventory
			National Historic Preservation Act
			Subtitle B, Highly Erodible Land Conservation, and Subtitle C, Wetland Conservation, of the Food Security Act
			Executive Order 11988 and 13690, Floodplain Management
			Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands
			Farmland Protection Policy Act
			Department Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy
			E.O. 12898, Environmental Justice

3. I have reviewed and considered the types and degrees (context and intensity) of adverse environmental impacts identified by this assessment. I have also analyzed the proposal for its consistency with FSA environmental policies, particularly those related to important farmland protection, and have considered the potential benefits of the proposed action. Based upon a consideration of these factors, from an environmental standpoint, this project may:
   - ☐ Be approved without further environmental analysis and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prepared.
   - ☐ Not be approved because of the reasons identified under item b.

Signature of Preparer	Date
Name and Title of Preparer (print)	

Environmental Determination – FSA State Environmental Coordinator determines:

Based on my review of the foregoing Environmental Assessment and related supporting documentation, I have determined:

- ☐ The appropriate level of environmental review and assessment has been completed, and substantiates a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI); therefore, an EIS will not be prepared and processing of the requested action may continue without further environmental analysis. A FONSI will be prepared.

- ☐ The Environmental Assessment is not adequate and further analysis or action is necessary for the following reason(s):

- ☐ The Environmental Assessment has established the proposed action cannot be approved for the following reason(s):

Additional SEC Comments:

Signature of SEC	Date
Printed Name: Adam Kaufman	

water shed 24x30x12 4 - 5000 gal tanks

Genacator shed 10x12

4 - 54x550

Litter shed 50x80

Shawn Askins Poultry House Proposal

USDA
Farm Service Agency

0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000
Feet

N

Logan County, Arkansas

Photography Date: ***2015***

11/14/2017

Note: This map is intended for FSA program purposes only.

Shawn Askins Poultry House Proposal

USDA
Farm Service Agency

0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600
Feet

N

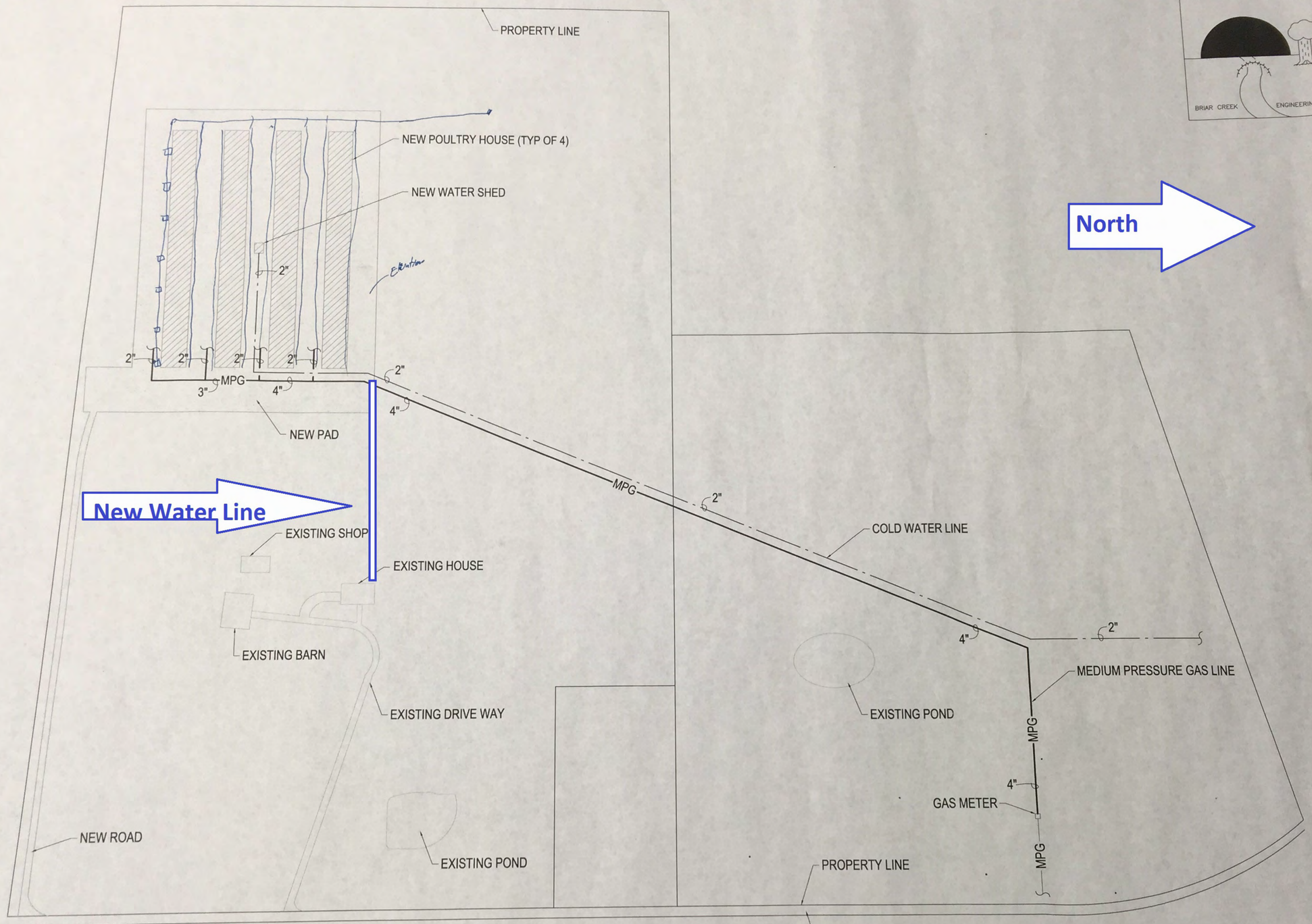
Logan County, Arkansas

A-3 Area of Previous Disturbance

08/18/2017

Photography Date: ***2015***

Note: This map is intended for FSA program purposes only.



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 100'-0"

BRIAR CREEK ENGINEERING, PLLC
8266 REVEILLE VALLEY ROAD, MAGAZINE, AR 72943

SHAWN ASKINS'
POULTRY HOUSES
600 SOUTH HIGHWAY 109
MAGAZINE, ARKANSAS 72943

Revisions

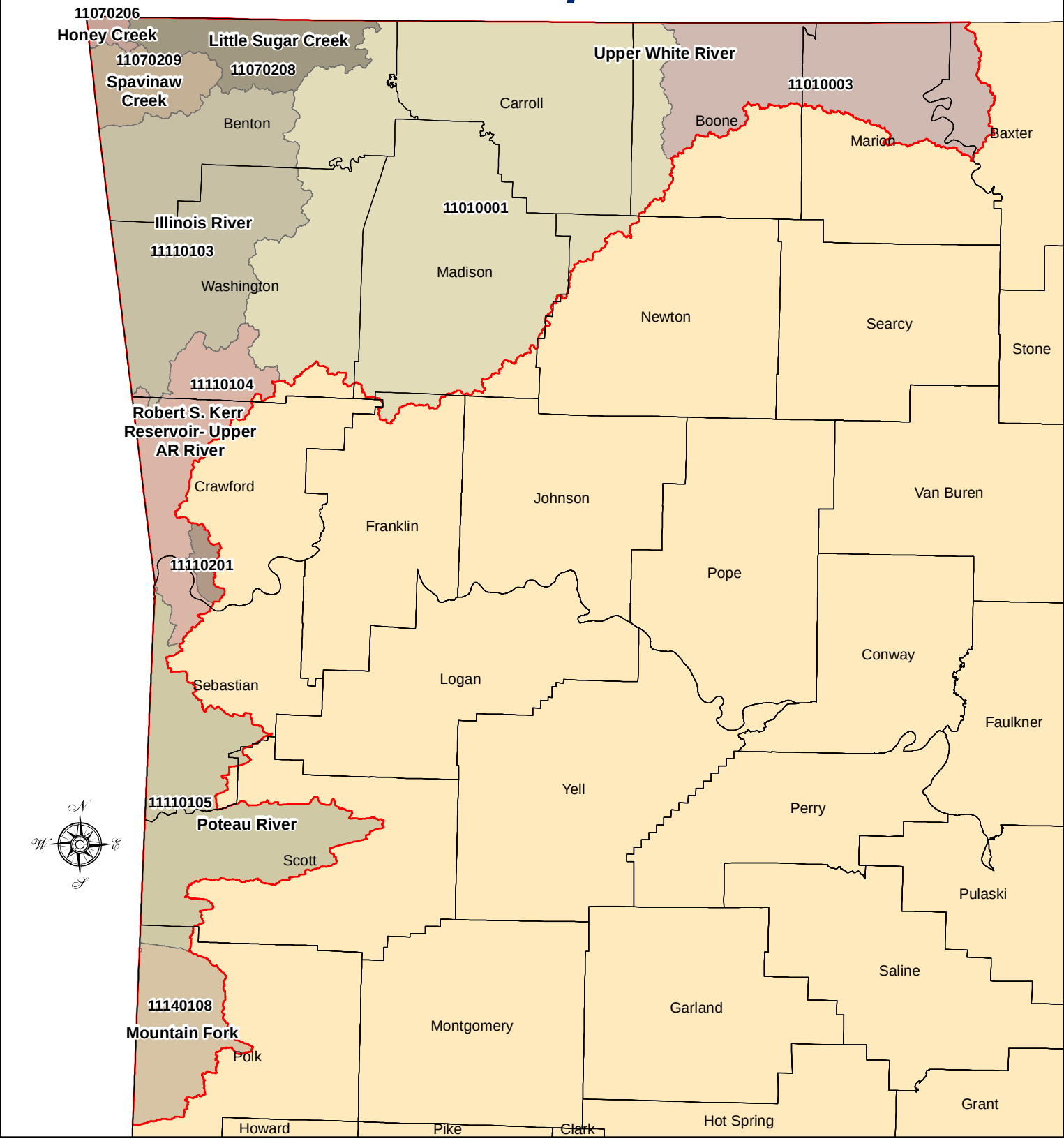
Drawn By SETH

Preliminary

Project	Issue Date
17-001	08-20-2017

Sheet Number
U1

Nutrient Surplus Area



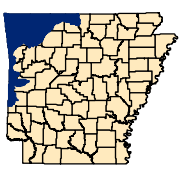
Legend

Nutrient Surplus Area

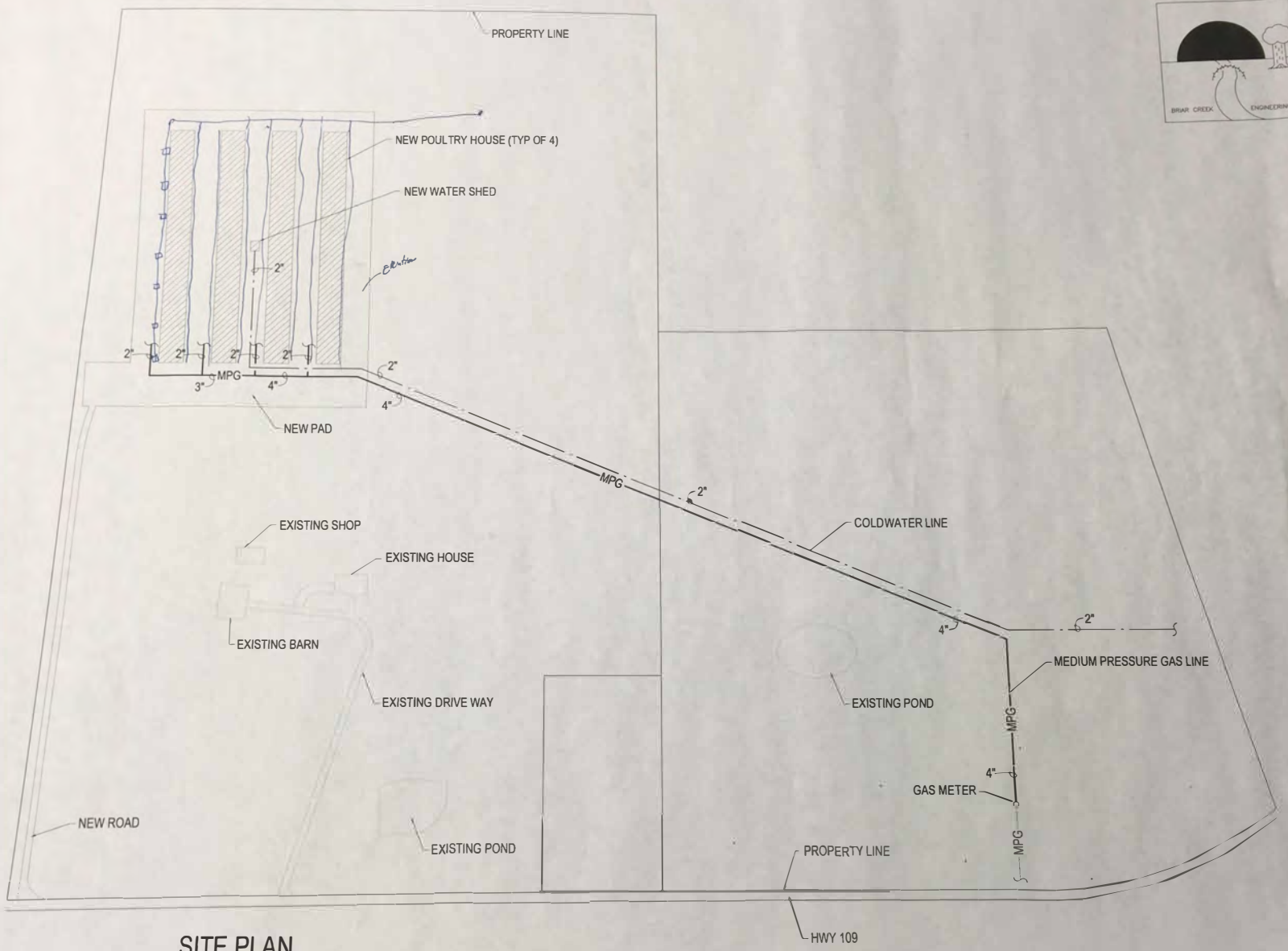
A-5

County Boundary

*Shaded areas represent
8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Codes



Appendix A



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 100'-0"

A-6 Engineer Blueprint

BRIAR CREEK ENGINEERING, PLLC
8266 REVEILLE VALLEY ROAD, MAGAZINE, AR 72943

SHAWN ASKINS'
POULTRY HOUSES
600 SOUTH HIGHWAY 109
MAGAZINE, ARKANSAS 72943

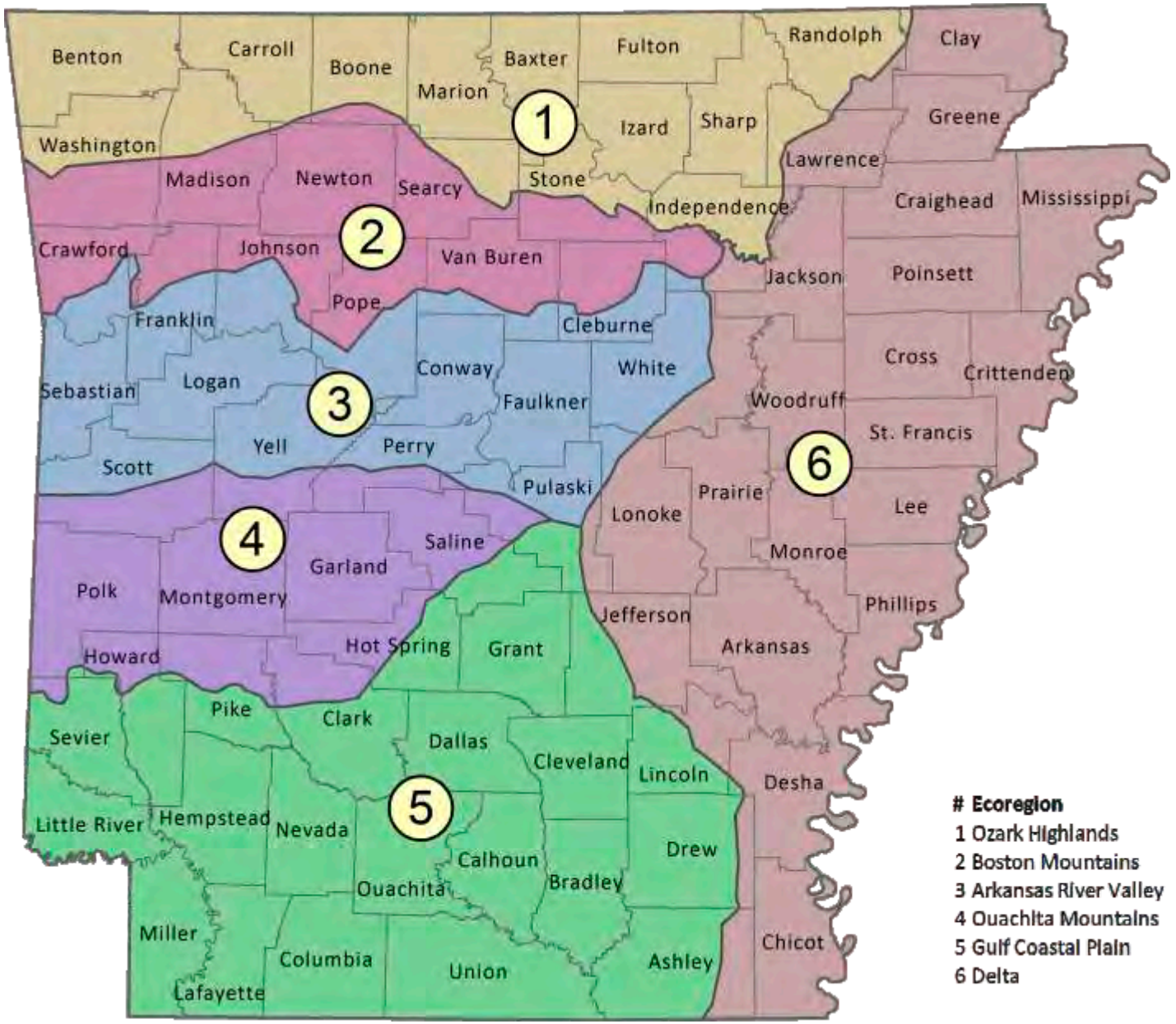
Drawn By SETH

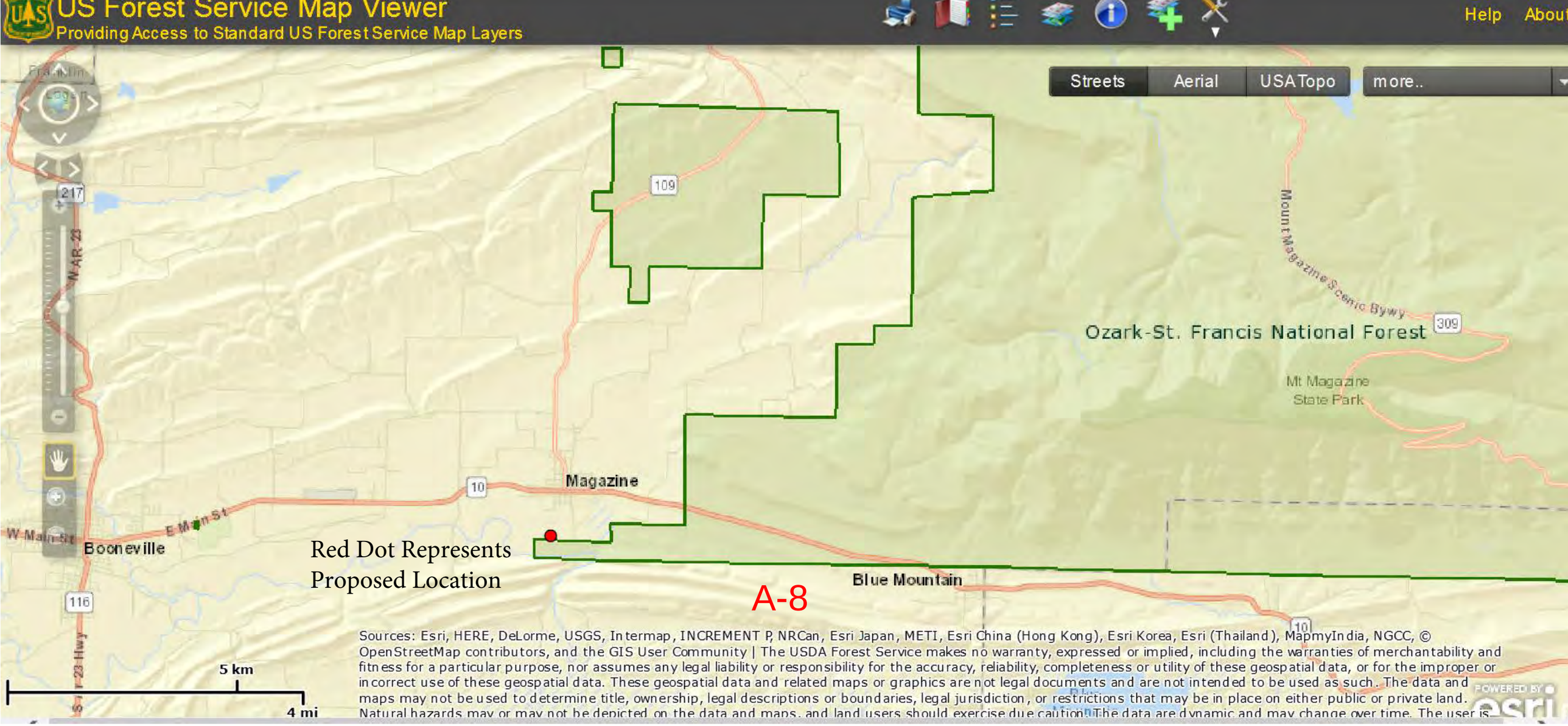
Preliminary

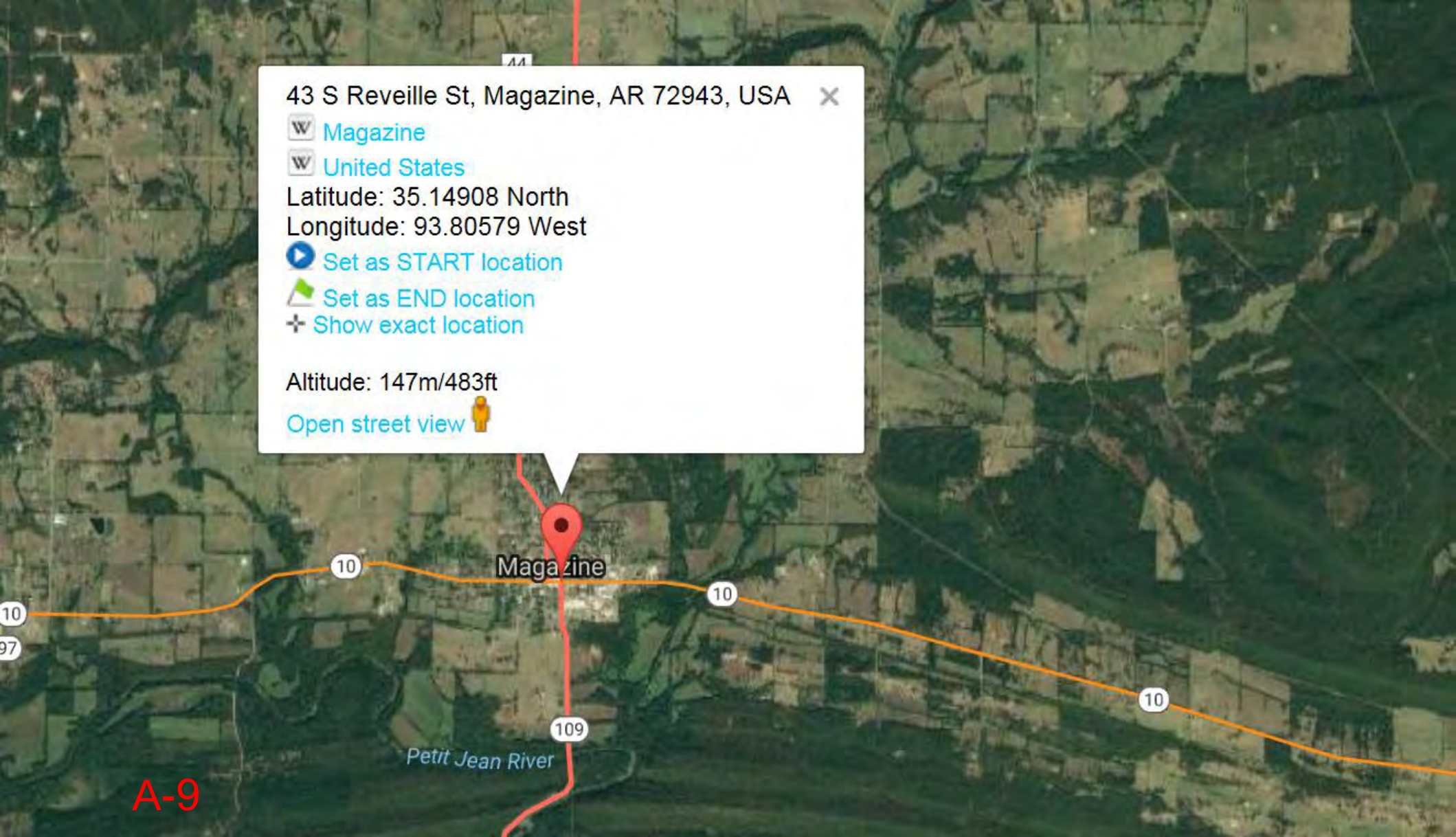
17-001

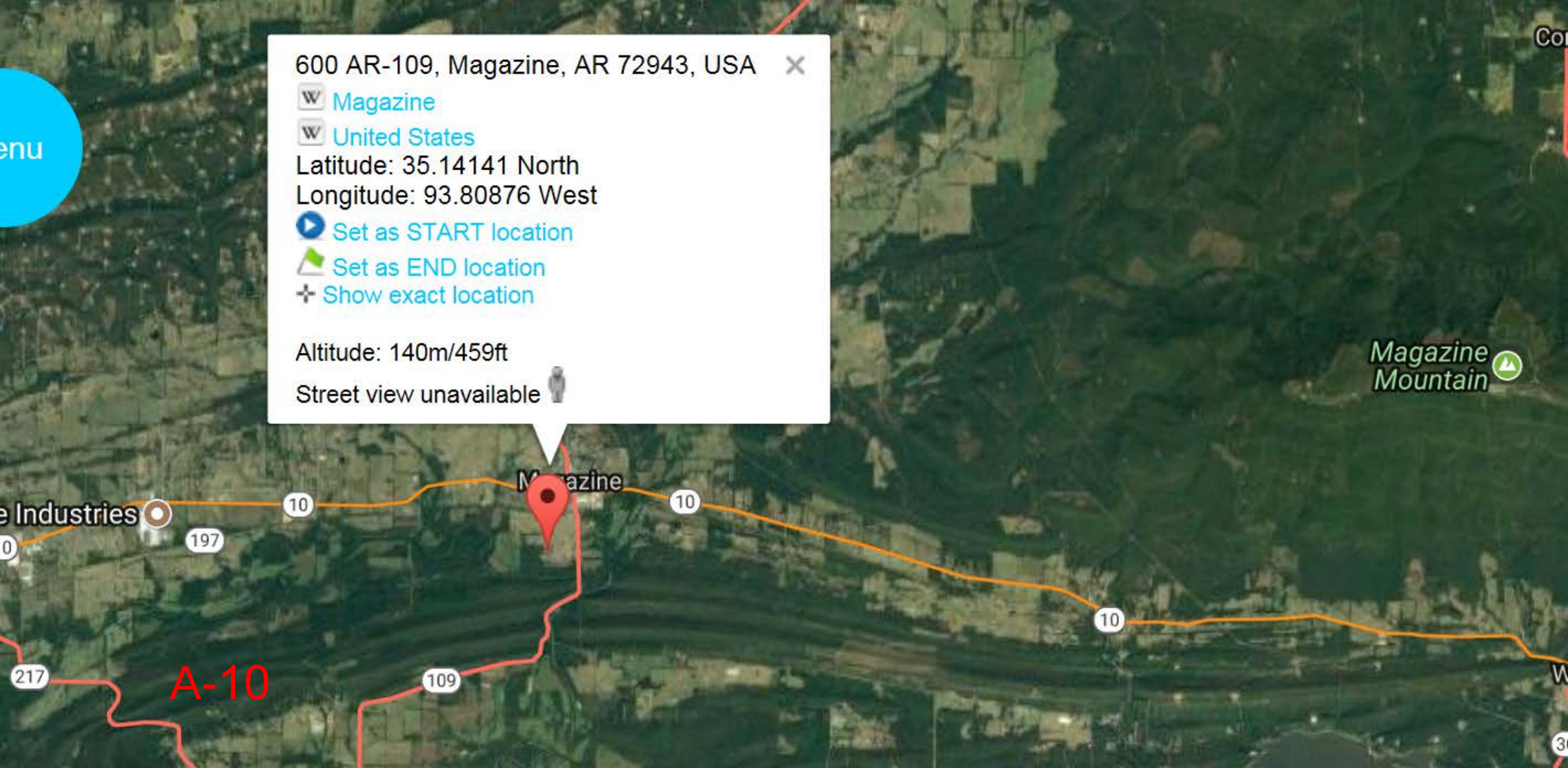
U1

Ecoregions of Arkansas




US Forest Service Map Viewer
Providing Access to Standard US Forest Service Map Layers
Help
About
Streets
Aerial
USA Topo
more..
109
217
AR-23
Mount Magazine Scenic Bywy
309
Ozark-St. Francis National Forest
Mt Magazine
State Park
10
Magazine
E Main St
W Main St
Booneville
Red Dot Represents
Proposed Location
A-8
Blue Mountain
116
AR-23 Hwy
5 km
4 mi
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community | The USDA Forest Service makes no warranty, expressed or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, nor assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, reliability, completeness or utility of these geospatial data, or for the improper or incorrect use of these geospatial data. These geospatial data and related maps or graphics are not legal documents and are not intended to be used as such. The data and maps may not be used to determine title, ownership, legal descriptions or boundaries, legal jurisdiction, or restrictions that may be in place on either public or private land. Natural hazards may or may not be depicted on the data and maps, and land users should exercise due caution. The data are dynamic and may change over time. The user is
POWERED BY esri


43 S Reveille St, Magazine, AR 72943, USA
Magazine
United States
Latitude: 35.14908 North
Longitude: 93.80579 West
Set as START location
Set as END location
Show exact location
Altitude: 147m/483ft
Open street view
Magazine
10
10
10
10
109
Petit Jean River
A-9


600 AR-109, Magazine, AR 72943, USA
Magazine
United States
Latitude: 35.14141 North
Longitude: 93.80876 West
Set as START location
Set as END location
Show exact location
Altitude: 140m/459ft
Street view unavailable
Magazine Mountain
Industries
10
197
109
217
A-10

Askins Proposal, East Side of Site, Large Tree Line Facing South

GPS	
Latitude	35; 8; 27.346132000006...
Longitude	93; 48; 35.36934700002...
Altitude	109.05

Askins, East Side of Proposed Site
Facing West

GPS

Latitude	35; 8; 27.346132000006...
Longitude	93; 48; 35.36934700002...
Altitude	109.05

Askins Pasture, Facing West Towards Site

B-3

Askins, West Side of Site, Facing South East

GPS	
Latitude	35; 8; 25.903319000004...
Longitude	93; 48; 42.64020000002...
Altitude	109.21

B-4

Askins, South of Site Facing East

GPS	
Latitude	35; 8; 23.196263999998...
Longitude	93; 48; 40.38641899998...
Altitude	100.85

B-5

FSA Site Visit Report

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete this report *while on location* to document the findings of site visits required for Supported CatExs and Environmental Assessments. The site to be assess is limited to the Area of Potential Effect as provided by 1-EQ Exhibit 2 to be: the specific geographic area(s) within which a proposed project will actually takes place and/or those where an environmental resource is influenced as a result of the project. That is causes changes in use or character. *It does not necessarily include all farm or related tracts owned or operated by the applicant.*

Project Name Shawn and Amy Askins proposal to construct (4) 54' x 550' broiler houses, and related infrastructure

Location (county, street address, lat/long,) Logan County Arkansas, State Hwy 109, Magazine, AR LONG: 35.140637 LAT-93.810583
Elevation of project site: ~459'

Watershed of project site: Petit Jean watershed

The following information has been collected and recorded in the field by FSA employees who have completed related FSA training and been assigned responsibility for completing physical site visits to collect information for completion of environmental assessments. This site visit was completed by:

Preparer Name (printed) Adam Kaufman **Title** Farm Loan Officer, State Environmental Coordinator
Signature Adam Kaufman

Duty Station Sevier County DeQueen, AR **Phone** 870-584-3111 **E-Mail** adam.kaufman@ar.usda.gov

Date 8/8/2017 **Time** 11:00 a.m. **Weather Conditions** 80 deg, sunny

Physical Description

Description of Project Area (include all of the area that would be disturbed)

Estimated number of acres comprising the APE ~92 acres **Estimated number of acres to be disturbed** Unknown at this time, possibly 8-12 acres to be disturbed

APE located in a previous disturbed area: No ____ Yes X

If "yes," estimated size of previously disturbed area ~5 acres **Estimated size of new disturbance** ~5-7 acres

Slope of APE NRCS web soil survey indicates a slopes ranging from 3-8%, APE is relatively flat, area where litter shed would go is on top of a hill

Current land use: Dwelling/Farming headquarters for Askins Cattle operation, land utilized for pastures for beef cattle operation

Describe the following, including any variation across the area:

Vegetative cover (If poor soil conditions may preclude revegetation success, describe soils) Majority of tract is established in pasture, with Bermuda and other warm season grasses, and various weeds. Vegetation is fairly dense due sufficient rainfall during Spring and early Summer months. Southwestern area is wooded with hardwood trees. A portion of these trees would need to be removed and part of this hill would need to be taken out for soil to build the pads. There are several large oak trees on the eastern border where the chicken houses would go, all of these trees would need to be removed as well as a few larger oak trees to the north of the site, that would also need to be removed.

Topography: Rolling hills. Area where chicken houses would go is relatively flat, with exception of where the litter shed would go, it's on top of hill and would sit at a higher elevation.

Waterways/wetlands: APE would lie north of the Petit Jean River. There are 3 ponds on the 92 acre tract. No wetlands indicators were noted on the site

Prominent geological features, areas of bare soil or rock, etc. The previously disturbed area has a few areas of bare soil due lack of top soil. No geological features noted. Mt. Magazine is located a few miles to the west of this proposed site.

Sketch notes on a project area map including any variances and attach

Additional comments and observations: N/A

Description of surrounding area:

Review and attach a NEPAssist report with analysis based on a 1 mile radius of the project site

Land use _Community of Magazine is within 1 mile of this proposal, along with Magazine Schools and it's facilities There are several neighbors to the north of this proposal, and a church within 1 mile of this proposal (see attached NEPA assist report

Nearby agriculture: There are existing cattle operations to the north, to west and to the east of this proposal

Roads, homes, structures or public facilities Farm is accessed via state hwy 109. There is an existing drvieway to the farming headquarters, a new driveway would be built to access the proposed broiler operation. There is a dwelling on the property, as well as a shop and a barn, no other structures are on this farm.

Vegetative cover__There are large blocks of hardwood timber and a few pines to the south and west of the proposed site. There is pasture to the north of the site, with the occasional tree, and the majority of the fencelines are grown up with a few larger trees. There is pasture on the east side of hwy 109, east of the site, then there a few larger blocks of woods to the east of these pastures

Topography_Rolling hills and valleys

Waterways/wetlands_____

_____

Prominent geological features, areas of bare soil or rock, etc.____Mt. Magazine is located a few miles east of this site.

Sketch notes on a project area map including any variances and attach

Additional comments and observations_N/A_____

_____

_____

Biological Description

Describe the type of vegetation and how is varies across APE. Include known species and indicators of the age, height and size of trees. Note areas of bare soils. Estimate the area of various vegetation types. Sketch vegetation on a project area map and attach.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Approximate number of trees that would be removed by proposed action: ~100-200 trees

Estimated size/age and species of trees that would be removed: Majority of trees that would need to be removed would range from 5-40 years old. Several of the larger trees would be 5-6' in diameter, and possibly 100-200 years old.

Noxious Weeds: ☐ No ☐ Yes Species Observed No noxious weeds observed on site.

Consult Ipac listings of Federal Threatened and Endangered Species or Habitat in the area. List any potential sightings or indicators of their presence and include GPS location and attach photographs.

No endangered/threatened species noted during visit.

Plants Observed in Project Area:

Grasses	Forbs		Shrubs	Trees
Bermuda	ragweed			Oaks
Mixed warm season	Poke weed			Hickory
	Lambs ear			
	Various brambles			

Animals and Animal Signs Observed in Project Area:

No animal sign noted during visit.

Other Observations

Describe any buildings, remains of buildings, or other man-made structures found on or in the immediate vicinity of the APE. Note the location on project area map, include GPS location and attach photographs.

No buildings on site, other than dwelling, shop and shed.

Describe any unusual ground features found on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. For example, stone fence lines, soil mounds, odd depressions, etc. Note the location on project area map, include GPS location and attach photographs.

None noted during visit

Photographs

At a minimum attach photographs of the following:

- **Site of every proposed structure that would be built**
- **Any potential threatened and endangered species habitat**
- **Any building, remains of buildings or other man-made structures (from all sides)**
- **Unusual ground features**
- **Existing disturbance including evidence of fires, roads**
- **Waterways, wetlands, prominent geologic/topographic features**
- **All areas where vegetation will be removed**

The location of each photograph must be noted in relation to the APE and the direction from which each photograph is taken. Include GPS location when possible and record in the table below by downloading photographs and name them using the project name, date and description of the area photographed and direction taken (Examples: "XYZ Farm_Chicken House 1_looking WNW_20170425" or "XYZ Farm_unnamed creek south of disturbance_looking NW_20170425" or "XYZ Farm_rock outcrop located E of project site_looking E_20140425").

Photo number	Description of Location	Lat/Long	Direction
	SEE APPENDIX FOR PHOTS OF SITE		

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

For

SHAWN AND AMY ASKINS FARM
Tract 6223 Farm 4161

Owner	Shawn Askins/Amy Askins	Operator	same
Address	600 S State Hwy 109	Address	same
City	Magazine, AR 72943	City	same
Phone	(479)650-3589	Phone	same

Section	Range	Township	Latitude	Longitude
31	26 West	6 North	35°14'07.18" N	93°80'96.14"W

County	Hydrologic Unit	Watershed
Logan	11110204	Petit Jean River

August 1, 2017

Prepared by Logan Conservation District
In cooperation with USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Logan County Conservation District

NRCS

Paris Field Service Center

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Approval Sheet
Natural Resources Conservation Service - Arkansas

Operation: Shawn Askins/Amy Askins County: Logan

Decision Maker: Shawn Askins Conservation District: Logan County

This Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) has been developed with the assistance and approval of individuals certified in the following required components. This CNMP is not considered final until signed and dated by the producer/decision maker and the person certified to sign as the CNMP Approver.

Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage Component

I certify that this CNMP properly addresses manure and wastewater handling and storage relative to this operation.

Approved By (Type or Print): _____ **Title:** _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Land Treatment Component

I certify that this CNMP properly addresses land treatment measures relative to this operation.

Approved By (Type or Print): _____ **Title:** _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Nutrient Management Component

I certify that this CNMP properly addresses nutrient management issues relative to this operation.

Approved By (Type or Print): Holly Jones **Title:** Water Quality Technician

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Conservation District

As a representative of the Conservation District, I concur that this CNMP meets the District's objectives.

Approved By (Type or Print): _____ **Title:** Board Member

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Decision Maker

As the decision maker for the operation associated with this CNMP, I certify that I have been involved in the planning process and agree with the practices in each component. I understand I am responsible for keeping all necessary records associated with this CNMP. It is my intent to implement this CNMP in a timely manner.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Final CNMP Approval

As an individual certified to approve A CNMP, I certify that I have reviewed this CNMP and that all elements, including Other Utilization if used, are technically compatible and can reasonably be expected to be implemented.

Approved By (Type or Print): _____ **Title:** _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THIS PLAN

Introduction

This Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is an overall conservation system for your animal feeding operation (AFO) and is site-specific for this farm. This CNMP is intended to be a working document with additions to the plan, such as records and agreements. It incorporates conservation practices and management activities, which will ensure that both agriculture production and environmental protection goals are achieved. The goal of manure and nutrient management is to effectively and efficiently use the nutrient resources to adequately supply soils and plants with the proper amount of nutrients to produce food, forage, fiber, and cover while minimizing the transport of nutrients to ground and surface water and environmental degradation. An important part of this plan is the Nutrient Management Plan (NMP), which specifically addresses litter production and application recommendations. **See Appendix A – Nutrient Management Plan.**

The primary source of nutrients for this farm is feed supplied from a broiler operation. A significant portion of these nutrients are retained in the manure and litter. These nutrients are land applied and are utilized as a fertilizer for pasture and hay land. Phosphorous is typically the most critical nutrient and land application of litter is limited by the phosphorous content of the litter. Additional sources of nitrogen may be required in order to balance the nutrient requirements of the grasses on the farm. Additional fertilizer recommendations are included in the soils analysis section of the Nutrient Management Plan.

Cattle ranging on pasture are not considered a significant additional source of nutrients unless a substantial amount of their diet is supplied by feed or hay from off the farm. Any significant outside sources of nutrients are addressed in the Nutrient Management Plan. Any increase in nutrient build-up in the soil due to cattle grazing will be slow and will be identified in routine soil tests. Corrective actions will be taken according to the recommendations of the latest soils analysis.

Water Quality

Past scientific research has shown that improper animal waste applications may be a detriment to water quality. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the two nutrients most often identified as impairing the quality of our ground and surface water. Nitrogen leaching out of the root zone can be transported to surface water or leach to groundwater. Phosphorus runoff entering the surface water contributes to excessive algae growth causing low oxygen levels in rivers and lakes that impairs aquatic life and contributes to bad tasting drinking water. Long-term manure applications based on meeting the nitrogen needs of crops have resulted in excessive levels of phosphorus accumulating in the soil due to the ratio of N:P required by the plant being greater than the N:P ratio found in manure. Also of significant concern is the amount of soluble phosphorus that exists in manure itself. The soluble fraction of phosphorus is highly prone to transport in runoff water and is immediately available for uptake by algae and other aquatic plants. Following the recommendations of this CNMP will minimize the transport of nitrogen and phosphorus to surface and groundwater.

Due to the environmental quality concerns, land application of poultry litter will be based upon the phosphorus content in the soil and in the poultry litter to be applied. Specific planned rates of nitrogen and phosphorus application were determined based on the phosphorus index for Arkansas, "Phosphorus Index for Pastures", developed by the University of Arkansas.

Cattle access to streams and waterways should be limited in order to minimize wading and standing in water. Direct access to water by cattle ranging on pasture can be a significant source of nutrients to the stream and can degrade water quality.

Goals

1. Apply manure and animal wastes to obtain maximum benefit while minimizing runoff of nutrients.
2. Operate the farm in a socially and environmentally acceptable manner.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

In the event of an emergency concerning natural disaster, fire, personal injury, manure storage and handling, and land application operations contact the appropriate emergency agency official(s). Emergency shutdown procedures should be readily available for all machinery and equipment.

Contact	Phone Number
Shawn Askins	(479)650-3589
Fire and Ambulance	911
Logan County Sheriff	(479) 963-3271 or 675-3718
Arkansas Livestock & Poultry Commission	(501) 907-2400
Arkansas Dept. of Environmental Quality	(501)682-0744
Arkansas Natural Resources Commission	(501) 682-1611
Logan County Emergency Management	(479) 963-3218
Logan County Health Department	(479) 963-6126 or 675-2593

Engineering Designs and Plans

Waste handling and storage components of this plan may include conservation practices which require structural features. Specific operation procedures are included in the standards and specifications. These features have been planned and designed by individuals with the proper Engineering Approval Authority as issued by the State Conservation Engineer. Copies of engineering designs and plans are included as a part of this plan. **See Appendix B – Engineering Design and Plans.**

APPLICABLE PERMITS OR CERTIFICATIONS

Certain Animal Feeding Operations (AFO's) are defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO's) which is considered as a point source for pollutants and are thus subject to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. For broiler poultry operations with dry waste handling and storage systems, farms with a carrying capacity of 125,000 or more require a permit to operate. The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has been delegated the authority to issue the required permit. Permits and Certifications are to be incorporated into this plan when received. **See Appendix C – Permits and Certifications.**

Some USDA programs require the development of a CNMP in order to participate in the program regardless of size of the operation. Check with your local District Conservationist for eligibility requirements prior to implementing any waste storage or handling practices not included as part of this plan.

This plan was developed to meet the requirements of:

- The Environmental Protection Agency Animal Feeding Operation (AFO/CAFO) Regulation
- Arkansas Act 1060 Title XXII The Arkansas Soil Nutrient And Poultry Litter Application And Management Program
- NRCS partial eligibility for federal financial incentive programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
- Arkansas NRCS Nutrient Management Practice Standard 590, Waste Utilization Practice Standard 633 and Composting Facility Practice Standard 317.
- Farm Service Agency loan and loan guarantee program.

Records

Keeping good records is a very important part of this CNMP. Good records are your best defense against a complaint or investigation. Copies of all inspections, site assessments, test results and formal letters should be maintained as a part of this CNMP. In addition, farm records such as forage production, harvest information, waste application, spills, actions taken and any other pertinent information should be kept in this section of the plan. A more detailed list is shown in the NMP part of this plan. **See Appendix D – Records**

Revision of CNMP

Significant changes in this operation require a revision of this plan in order to maintain environmental compliance. For assistance to revise your Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan, contact the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service / Logan County Conservation District at 23 South 3rd street, Paris, AR or call 479-963-2612 ext. 3.

Land Treatment Practices

This section of the plan addresses the areas where the manure is applied and the attainment of resource management goals for soil and water for the land application areas. Fields where nutrients are applied will be managed for soil loss tolerance and in accordance with the Conservation Plan. The Conservation Plan, including conservation practice standards, specifications, job sheets and fact sheets, is attached. **See Appendix E – Conservation Plan.**

Additional Litter Application Guidance

Every attempt has been made to identify acceptable animal waste application rates and areas for application on the plan map. However, the following guidelines must be followed in addition to those listed in the NMP and the details shown on the plan map:

- Apply animal waste to the fields at the rates specified in a uniform manner.
- Have soil tested at least every 5 years.
- It is recommended that litter be tested at least every 5 years in order to determine nutrient content more accurately.
- Do not apply animal waste to overly steep (greater than 15%) hill slopes.
- Do not apply animal waste to areas with a perched water table (less than 2 feet from surface).
- Do not apply animal waste to areas within 50 feet of an intermittent stream.
- Do not apply animal waste to areas within 100 feet of a perennial stream, pond, or well.
- Do not apply animal waste to areas which are frequently flooded.
- Keep records of when, where, and how much waste is applied.
- Animal waste should not be applied during the dormant season of the grass being grown.
- Do not apply manure when heavy rain is expected.

Utilization of Excess Litter or Manure

Excess manure will be utilized on land not controlled by the farm operator. An agreement has been signed by the individual accepting the manure stating: The animal manure will be applied to land to meet the minimum NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards for Waste Utilization (633), have a nutrient management plan developed on their land, or apply litter at the protective rate established for the area. Copies of any agreements for utilization of manure or litter from this farm are included as a part of this plan. **See Appendix F – Agreements.**

Odor Management

- Note wind direction and avoid spreading when the wind is blowing to populated areas.
- Avoid spreading on weekend/holidays when people are likely to be engaged in nearby outdoor and recreational activities.
- Spread in the morning when air begins to warm and is rising, rather than in the afternoon.
- Use available weather information to best advantage. Turbulent breezes will dissipate and dilute odors. Hot and humid weather tends to concentrate and intensify odors, particularly in the absence of breezes. Rain will remove the odor from the air.

Trees can be utilized to reduce odors. While trees should not be allowed to grow directly adjacent to facilities, wind breaks of trees correctly positioned near a facility not only create a visual barrier but can also provide a large filtration surface for dust and odorous compound removal. Trees can absorb odorous compounds and create turbulence that enhances odor dispersion and dilution. Trees also can create a cooler microclimate around the facility, which can reduce odors.

MORTALITY DISPOSAL

Normal mortality losses will be addressed as described in the NMP. Carcasses from catastrophic mortality losses will be disposed of by burial at an approved designated site utilizing contracted heavy construction equipment such as dozers, backhoes, and/or track hoes. A proposed burial site can be selected that meets the following criteria and will be determined by NRCS. **See Appendix E – Conservation Plan.**

- Bottom of burial is at least 2 feet above the highest groundwater elevation
- It is greater than 100 feet away from the nearest well
- It is greater than 50 feet from an adjacent property line
- It is greater than 100 feet from a residence
- And it is greater than 100 feet from a stream, lake, pond, or normal floodplain.

In the event of a catastrophic mortality loss, the Arkansas Livestock & Poultry Commission will be notified within 24 hours by calling (501) 907-2400.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

All conservation practices, structures, facilities and equipment will be operated and maintained according to the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) section of the appropriate Field Office Technical Guide, Standard and Specification, Job Sheet, or Fact Sheet. Calibration of spreading equipment and other O&M requirements are addressed in the NMP.

Closure Plan

In the event that this facility is no longer used for animal confinement and manure storage, it shall be closed by removing all animal waste and land applying waste in accordance with the Nutrient Management Plan included as a part of this CNMP.

Appendix A – Nutrient Management Plan

Nutrient Management Plan

Section 1 – Description of Operation
- *Title Page
- *Signature Page
- *Location and Contact Information
- *Operation Description

Section 2- Summary of Management Actions

Section 3- Legal and Compliance Requirements
- *Emergency Action Plan

Section 4- Collected Information
- *Aerial Photographs
- *Soils Maps
- *Topographical Maps
- *Soil Test
- *Litter Analysis

Section 5- Nutrient Application Calculations and Analysis

Section 6- Field Management Recommendations
- *Conservation Plan

Section 7- Record Keeping

Nutrient Management Plan

Logan County Conservation District

Litter Management Plan

Preparation Date: 8/1/2017

For:

Shawn Askins
600 South Hwy 109
Magazine, AR 72943
Phone: cell (479)650-3589
Amy: (479)206-0385

Purpose of Plan-A voluntary request.

This Nutrient Management Plan is applicable to this operation from August 1, 2017 to January 1, 2022.

Prepared By: Holly Jones-Water Quality Technician
Logan County Conservation District
Paris, AR. 72855
(479) 963-2612

NMP Signature Page

The following individuals have assisted in the development of this NMP and certify their elements meet the nutrient management planning requirements for the State of Arkansas as well as local, state and federal standards.

Nutrient Management Planner

Name: Holly Jones Certification No: 10591004-0034
Title: Water Quality Technician

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Water Quality Technician

Approved Conservation District Board Representative
I certify that I have reviewed and approve of the contents of this NMP

Name: _____
Title: District Director

Signature: _____ Date: _____
District Director

Farm Owner/ Manager
A representative of the Logan County Conservation District has discussed the contents of this plan with me. I understand that I am required by law to operate my farm in compliance to the guidelines presented in this plan.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Shawn or Amy Askins

Farm Location and Contact Information

For:
Askins Farm
Manager: Shawn or Amy Askins
600 South Hwy. 109
Magazine, AR 72943
Phone: (479)650-3589

Directions to Farm:	From Magazine, AR: Take highway 109 South ½ mile, farm is on the right.
Poultry House Location:	Broiler Houses are located at: Latitude 35° 14' 07.18" N; Longitude 93° 80' 96.14" W; in the SE ¼ of NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 31 Range 26W, Township 6N
Field Locations:	Fields contained within this plan are in the same locations in: Section 31 Range 26W, Township 6N.
Watershed:	All fields are contained within the Petit Jean Watershed (HUC11110204-0202). This watershed is NOT a designated nutrient surplus area.

Farm Operation Description

Location and Topography

The setting for this operation is in the South part of Logan County, AR within the Petit Jean watershed. The topography is composed of level to gently sloping hills on old stream terraces in broad valleys. The soils are a combination of silt loam and fine sandy loam. The landscape consists of primarily pastureland and hay. Logan County has an average daily high temperature of 75 degrees and low of 50 degrees. The average annual precipitation is 40-50 inches with approximately 60 percent of the precipitation falling during the crops growing season between April and September.

Description of Operation

This plan includes the production, handling, and distribution of waste from 4 poultry houses. The houses are 53 feet wide and 550 feet long and have a total proposed capacity of 128,000 birds per flock. Birds are grown to 8 weeks of age with a target market weight of approximately 8 lbs. On an average, there will be 5 flocks per year for a yearly production of about 640,000 birds.

Total litter production is estimated to be 1280 tons per year and total cake production is estimated to be 400 tons per year. Clean out of litter is planned for once a year and de-cake after each flock. Litter is applied to lands that are included in this plan, and surplus litter is available to sell to landowners or haulers that transport outside the designated nutrient surplus areas. The litter is spread on the surface of the ground on pastureland. If weather conditions are not favorable at time of cleanout, litter should be stored and protected in a manner to prevent overhead water from displacing the litter from the storage area. A stack shed can be constructed to hold approximately 100 tons of stored cake or litter. This operation would need up to a 40x135 ft. shed for proper storage.

There are approximately 68 acres of pastureland on this farm which can be potentially receiving litter applications. This land is located at the same location. The crops grown are Bermuda grass and fescue.

Sensitive areas exist in or near fields contained within this plan. The farm has three farm ponds.

Beef Cattle Production

Mixed herds of beef cattle are fed on the fields of this plan. There is no prescribed grazing plan for the fields. Hay is cut when forage production exceeds grazing demand.

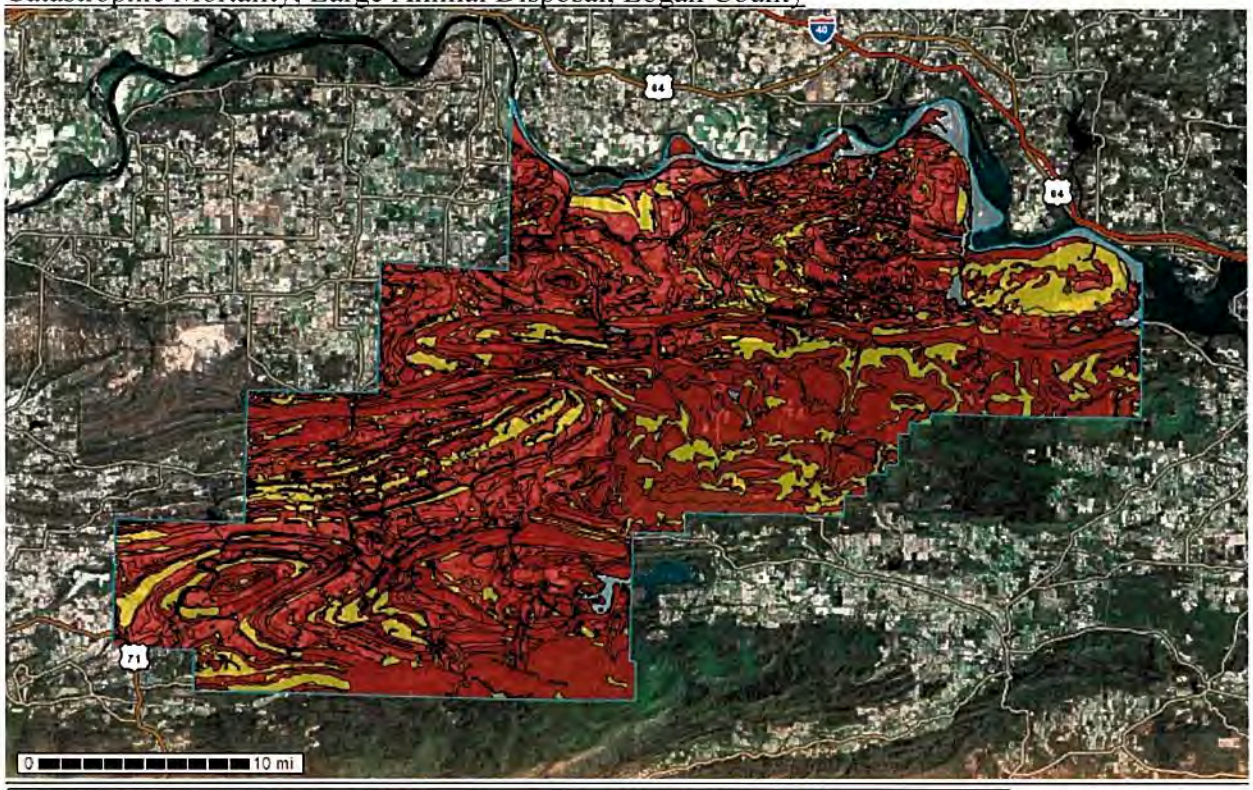
Operation and Maintenance

Animal Mortality

Normal animal mortality will be managed daily by collection of the dead animals and disposal of the carcasses in an incinerator, compost shed or in vessel composter.

In case of catastrophic loss, the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission may authorize hauling the carcasses to a rendering plant unless the mortality was caused by disease. When hauling is not feasible, or if disease caused the loss, the Livestock and Poultry Commission may require burial in designated locations with specific guidelines. In such situations, you should contact the Livestock and Poultry Commission by phone **(501-907-2400)** to notify and then call NRCS to select the proper disposal site with them.

Catastrophic Mortality, Large Animal Disposal, Logan County



Catastrophic Mortality, Large Animal Disposal, Trench— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	366,102.0	78.2%
Somewhat limited	88,303.3	18.9%
Null or Not Rated	14,044.1	3.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	468,449.3	100.0%

There are no areas in Logan County that are suited for catastrophic mortality without limitations, in the case of a catastrophic loss contact NRCS for further site evaluation.

Litter Storage

Poultry litter accumulates and is stored within the poultry houses. The storage capabilities of the poultry house are governed primarily by company policy of the integrator and not the physical holding capacity of the poultry houses. A full house cleanout is usually required annually with a cake cleanout after every flock.

When land application of poultry waste cannot occur immediately upon cleanout, due to weather or some other circumstances, litter should be stored so as to prevent rainwater from dispersing the litter. A stacking shed is available to hold approximately 100 tons. If more storage is needed, the litter should be piled and tarped in an elevated location.

Land Application

Lands with acceptable PI values can receive litter upon cleanout of the poultry houses. Litter is surface applied using a truck mounted box spreader. Caked litter is removed from the houses and spread on fields using a decaking machine.

Spreader Calibration

Proper calibration of spreader equipment is essential to ensure the amount of litter applied is within the required guidelines to protect water quality. The two methods of calibration that are generally used are 1) calibration based on equipment settings and operational conditions and 2) calibration based on tons per load and number of loads applied.
Applicators in nutrient surplus areas should be certified by a state recognized program or be under the direct supervision of a certified applicator.

Waste Utilization

Waste will be spread by any method that will result in uniform application of material at specified rates. Maintain a manure non-application buffer of 100 feet from rock outcrops, streams, ponds, lakes, springs, sinkholes, wells, and any other water supplies. These non-application buffer areas may be marked on the litter application maps.

Applications in flood prone areas should not be made during flooding season. Applications of waste are not to be made on frozen or snow covered ground, when soil is saturated, or during rainy weather. Litter should be distributed as evenly as possible. Litter should not be applied to actively eroding areas, on shallow soils (less that 10 inches deep), on stony areas, or in any manner that will allow litter to enter the waters of the state.

Forage Management - Cutting and removal of hay and rotation of cattle will be at a frequency and height that will maintain a desired healthy plant community.

Pest Management - Will manage infestations of insects, weeds, and diseases to reduce adverse impacts on plant growth and crop production.

Soil and Litter Sampling

Several soil cores will be taken from each field and composited into one sub-sample for each individual field. This will be repeated once every five years when nutrient management plan is revised. As required by Title XXII one litter sample per farm will be taken once every five years in the NSA.

Summary of Litter Application

For: Shawn Askins

Litter From Full House Cleanout (Spring Application)						
Application Date	**Litter Source**	**Field ID**	**Farm / Location**	**Acres**	**Tons/acre**	**Total Tons/field**
March-June	**Broiler Litter**	**1,2,3,4,5**	**Hwy 109 S**	**61**	**2.5**	**153**
March-June	**Broiler Litter**	**6**	**Hwy 109 S**	**7**	**2**	**14**

Estimated tons of litter produced	1280
Tons of litter land applied	167
Estimated tons to be purchased	0
*Additional acres needed	445

Litter From Full House Cleanout (Summer Application)						
Application Date	**Litter Source**	**Field ID**	**Farm / Location**	**Acres**	**Tons/acre**	**Total Tons/field**
July-Oct	**Broiler Litter**	**1,2,4,5,6**	**Hwy 109 S**	**59**	**3**	**177**
July-Oct	**Broiler Litter**	**3**	**Hwy 109 S**	**9**	**3.5**	**32**

Estimated tons of litter produced	1280
Tons of litter land applied	209
Estimated tons to be purchased	0
*Additional acres needed	360

Litter From Full House Cleanout (Fall Application)						
Application Date	**Litter Source**	**Field ID**	**Farm / Location**	**Acres**	**Tons/ acre**	**Total Tons/field**
Nov-Feb	**Broiler Litter**	**1,2,3,4,5,6**	**Hwy 109 S**	**68**	**1**	**68**

Estimated tons of litter produced	1280
Tons of litter land applied	68
Estimated tons to be purchased	0
*Additional acres needed	1200

Notes: Litter from stacking shed is not included in this plan. Therefore, decake litter should be included in the litter that will be exported off farm.

Litter application rate was determined by the 2009 Arkansas Phosphorus Index required by Arkansas Title XXII.

Litter should be applied as evenly as possible across the fields and can only be done by a certified nutrient applicator in nutrient surplus areas. As required by Arkansas Title XXII.

Legal and Compliance Requirements

This nutrient management plan is for a poultry operation. This document is a nutrient management plan written by a planner certified by the State of Arkansas through the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission and therefore fulfills the requirements of nutrient management. The contents of this document are done on a voluntary request of the producer.

Emergency action plan:

In the event of an emergency concerning natural disaster, fire, personal injury, manure storage and handling and land application operations contact the appropriate emergency agency official.

Contact	Phone Number
Shawn Askins	(479)650-3589
Fire and Ambulance	911
Logan County Sheriff	(479) 963-3271 or 675-3718
Arkansas Livestock & Poultry Commission	(501) 907-2400
Arkansas Dept. of Environmental Quality	(501)682-0744
Arkansas Natural Resources Commission	(501) 682-1611
Logan County Emergency Management	(479) 963-3218
Logan County Health Department	(479) 963-6126 or 675-2593

Collected Information:

Aerial Photos

Soils Maps

Topographical Maps

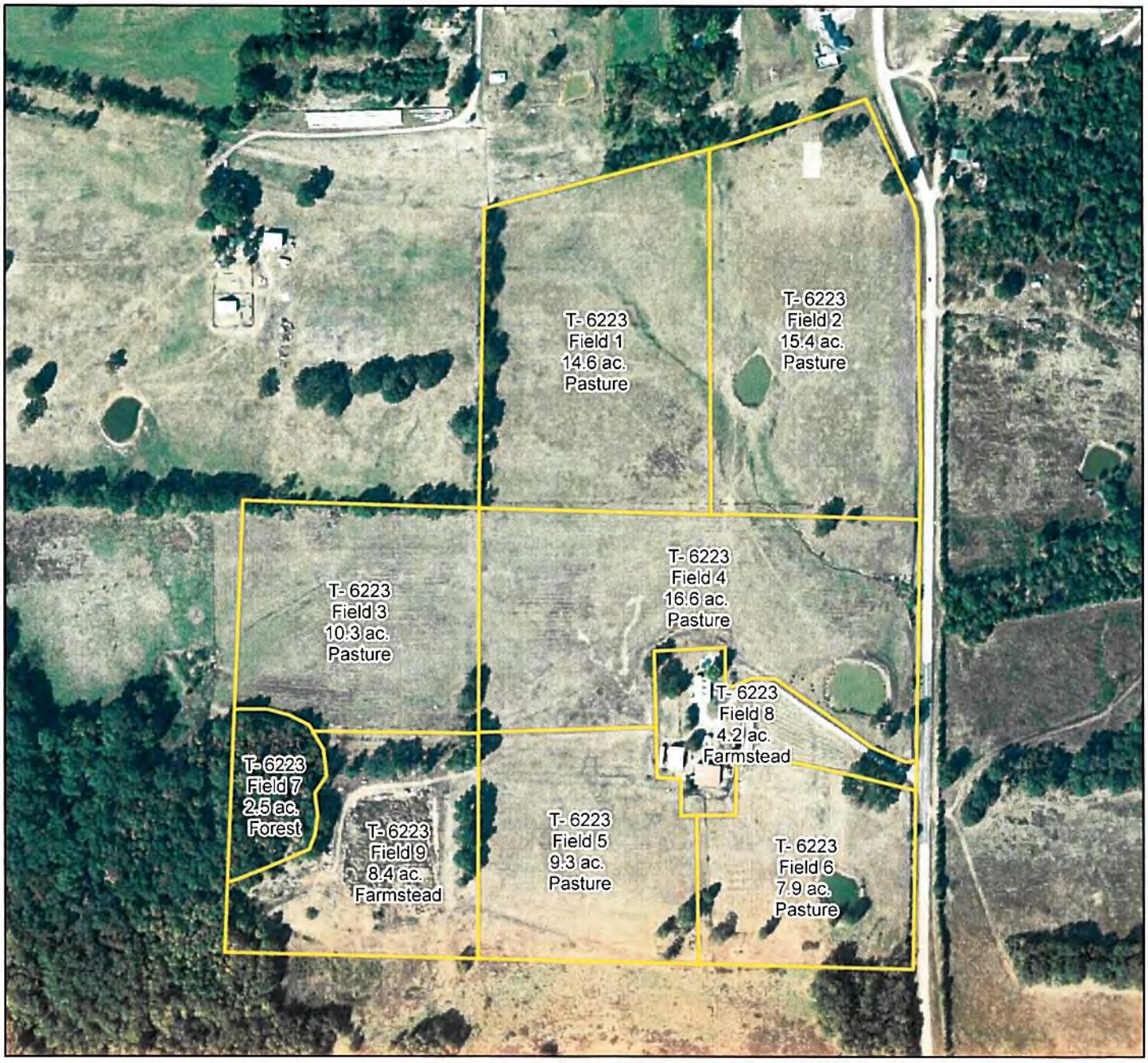
Soil Test Result

Litter Analysis

Conservation Plan Map

Customer(s): SHAWN ASKINS
District: PARIS SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Approximate Acres: 89.2
Legal Description: Township 6 North, Range 26 West, Section 31

Field Office: PARIS SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: Holly Jones



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Legend

Consplan
Case PLUs

250 0 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

N

Buffer Map

Customer(s): SHAWN ASKINS
District: PARIS SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Approximate Acres: 89.2
Legal Description: Township 6 North, Range 26 West, Section 31

Field Office: PARIS SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: Holly Jones

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Legend

- 50ft perimeter buffer
- Consplan
- Case PLUs

USDA

250 0 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

N

Soil Map—Logan County, Arkansas
(Shawn Askins)

Map Scale: 1:4,720 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 200 400 800 1200

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1 20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Logan County, Arkansas
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 28, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1 50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 20, 2010—Nov 27, 2010

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Logan County, Arkansas (AR083)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
1	Barling silt loam, occasionally flooded	0.0	0.0%
7	Enders silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	30.1	34.7%
17	Leadvale silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	44.2	50.9%
34	Taft silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12.5	14.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		**86.8**	**100.0%**

Brief Map Unit Description

Logan County, Arkansas

[Only those map units that have entries for the selected description categories are included in this report]

Map unit: 7 - Enders silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Description category: AGR

These soils are poorly suited for cultivated crops, and moderately suited for pasture and hay. Runoff is rapid and erosion is a very severe hazard if cultivated crops are grown. Conservation practices need to be intensified as slope length and gradient increase. Adapted pasture plants include common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, and tall fescue. Good management practices include controlled grazing, proper stocking, and weed and brush control.

Description category: SOI

Enders is a deep, well drained soil on sides and tops of hills, mountains, and ridges. This soil formed in a thin layer of loamy colluvium and underlying clayey residuum from acid shale or interbedded shale, siltstone, and sandstone. Permeability is very slow and available water capacity is medium. Shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.

Description category: WQL

These soils have an moderate surface runoff potential and a low leaching index. Nutrient movement to surface waters could be a hazard on these soils. In addition to management practices such as soil tests and proper application rates, a system of practices that reduces runoff and erosion should be planned on these soils.

Map unit: 17 - Leadvale silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Description category: AGR

These soils are moderately suited for cultivated crops, and well suited for pasture and hayland. Runoff is medium to rapid and erosion is a severe hazard if cultivated crops are grown. Practices which help reduce runoff and control erosion are recommended. Adapted pasture plants include common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, and tall fescue. There are no significant limitations for pasture.

Description category: SOI

Leadvale is a deep, moderately well drained soil on toe slopes, benches, and terraces. This soil formed in loamy material derived from interbedded sandstone, siltstone and shale. Permeability is slow and available water capacity is medium. A perched water table is within 2.0 to 3.0 feet of the surface during the winter and early spring. This soil has a compact, brittle fragipan at about 22 to 32 inches which restricts penetration of roots and movement of water.

Description category: WQL

These soils have an moderate surface runoff potential and a low leaching index. Nutrient movement to surface waters could be a hazard on these soils. In addition to management practices such as soil tests and proper application rates, a system of practices that reduces runoff and erosion should be planned on these soils.

Map unit: 34 - Taft silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description category: AGR

This soil is moderately suited to cultivated crops, and pasture and hayland. Wetness commonly delays farming operations several days after a rain and surface drains are needed. Wetness may also limit grazing during the winter and early spring on areas which are in pasture. Suitable crops include soybeans and grain sorghum. Winter small grains may also be grown on areas with adequate surface drainage. Adapted pasure plants include bermudagrass and tall fescue.

Brief Map Unit Description

Logan County, Arkansas

Map unit: 34 - Taft silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description category: SOI

This is a deep, somewhat poorly drained soil on broad flats and low terraces. This soil formed in loamy material weathered from interbedded sandstone, siltstone, and shale. Permeability is slow and available water capacity is medium. A perched water table is within 1.0 to 2.0 feet of the surface during the winter and early spring. This soil has a compact, brittle fragipan at about 20 to 32 inches which restricts penetration of roots and movement of water.

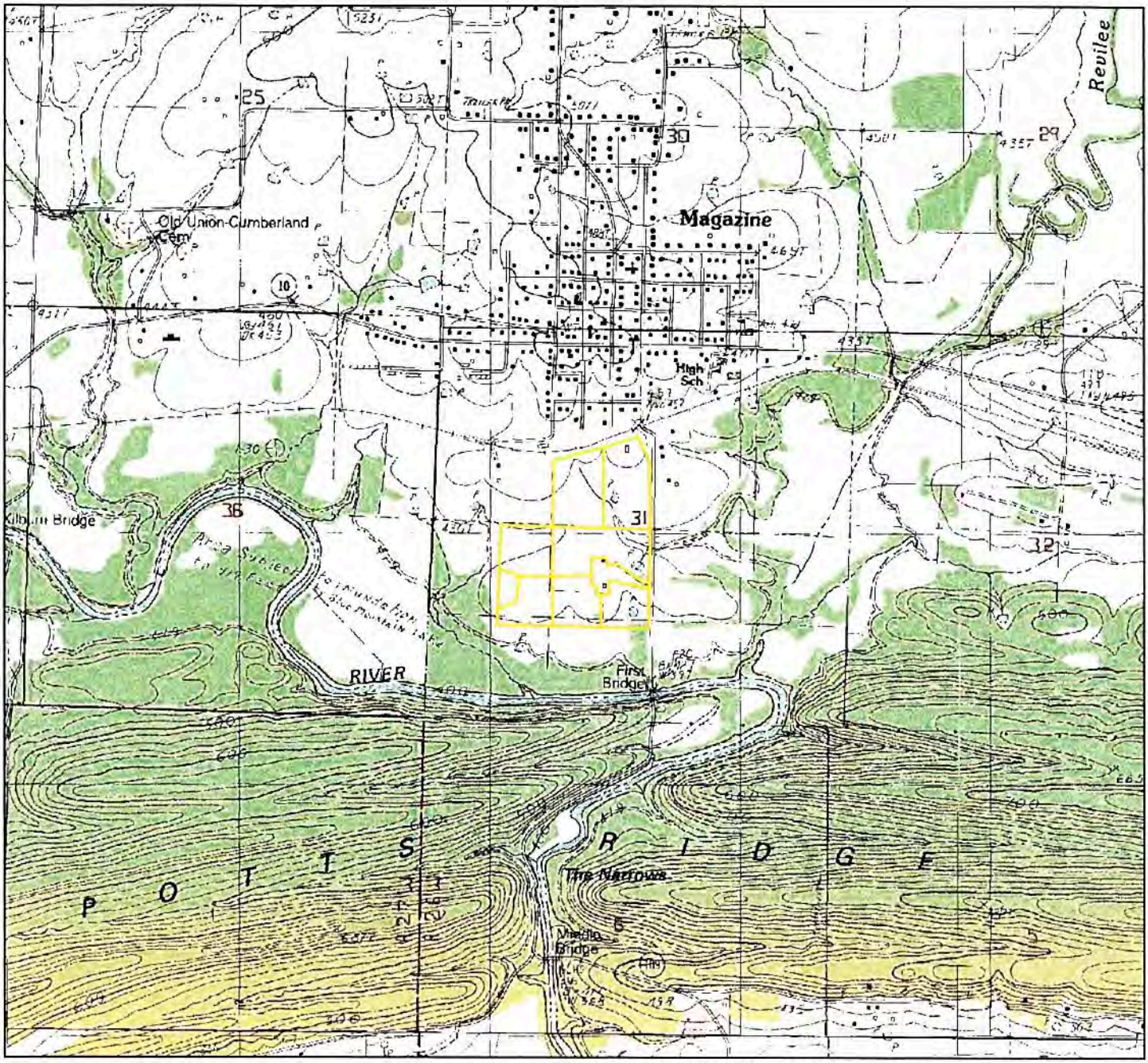
Description category: WQL

These soils have a slight surface runoff potential and a low leaching index. Nutrient movement to surface waters and ground waters will normally not be a hazard on these soils if management practices such as soil tests and proper application rates are applied.

Topo Map

Customer(s): SHAWN ASKINS
District: PARIS SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Approximate Acres: 89.2
Legal Description: Township 6 North, Range 26 West, Section 31

Field Office: PARIS SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: Holly Jones



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Legend

Consplan

1,100 0 1,100 2,200 3,300 4,400 Feet

N

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Cooperative Extension Service
Soil Testing And Research Laboratory
Marianna, AR 72360
http://soiltest.uark.edu

SHAWN ASKINS		**Client ID:**	4799696000
600 S HWY 109			
MAGAZINE	AR	72943	

Date Processed:	6/27/2017
Field ID:	1
Acres:	15
Lime Applied in the last 4 years:	No
Leveled in past 4 years:	No
Irrigation:	Unknown
County:	Logan (PA)
Lab Number:	65318
Sample Number:	4484743

1. Nutrient Availability Index

Nutrient	Concentration		Soil Test Level (Mehlich 3)
	ppm	lb/acre	
P	30	60	Medium
K	62	124	Low
Ca	787	1574	--
Mg	135	270	--
SO4-S	21	42	--
Zn	4.3	8.6	--
Fe	194	388	--
Mn	197	394	--
Cu	4	8	--
B	0.3	0.6	--
NO3-N			--

2. Soil Properties

Property	Value	Units
Soil pH (1:2 soil-water)	5.6	--
Soil EC (1:2 soil-water)		umhos/cm
Soil Estimated CEC	9.30	cmolc/kg
Organic Matter (Loss on Ignition)		%
Estimated Soil Texture	Silt Loam	

Estimated Base Saturation (%)				
Total	Ca	Mg	K	Na
57.00	42.30	12.09	1.71	0.89

3. Recommendations

(Notice: State and/or federal nutrient management regulations may supersede these agronomic recommendations.)

Crop		N	P2O5	K2O	SO4-S	Zn	B	Lime
Last Crop		lb/acre						
Crop 1	Pasture - Cool-Season Grasses (MNT) (203)	60	40	80	0	0	0	4000
Crop 2	Warm-Season Grasses (MNT) (207)	60	40	110	0	0	0	4000
Crop 3								

4. Crop 1 Notes:

Apply the recommended rate of N, P, and K in late winter. For higher production apply an additional 50 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall/winter grazing, apply 50 lbs N/Acre in late summer.

5. Crop 2 Notes:

Apply the recommended rates of N, P, and K, in spring when night temperatures are > 60 degrees F for 1 week. For higher production, topdress an additional 60 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall grazing apply 50 lb N/Acre in early August. Do not apply N after September 1.

6. Crop 3 Notes:

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University of Arkansas System

Cooperative Extension Service
Soil Testing And Research Laboratory
Marianna, AR 72360
http://soiltest.uark.edu

SHAWN ASKINS	**Client ID:** 4799696000
600 S HWY 109	
MAGAZINE	AR 72943
Date Processed:	6/27/2017
Field ID:	2
Acres:	15
Lime Applied in the last 4 years:	No
Leveled in past 4 years:	No
Irrigation:	Unknown
County:	Logan (PA)
Lab Number:	65319
Sample Number:	4484744

1. Nutrient Availability Index

Nutrient	Concentration		Soil Test Level (Mehlich 3)
	ppm	lb/acre	
P	16	32	Low
K	44	88	Very Low
Ca	599	1198	--
Mg	53	106	--
SO4-S	12	24	--
Zn	1.9	3.8	--
Fe	137	274	--
Mn	212	424	--
Cu	2.2	4.4	--
B	0.2	0.4	--
NO3-N			--

2. Soil Properties

Property	Value	Units
Soil pH (1:2 soil-water)	5.6	--
Soil EC (1:2 soil-water)		umhos/cm
Soil Estimated CEC	7.60	cmolc/kg
Organic Matter (Loss on Ignition)		%
Estimated Soil Texture	Silt Loam	

Estimated Base Saturation (%)				
Total	Ca	Mg	K	Na
47.35	39.42	5.81	1.49	0.63

3. Recommendations

(Notice: State and/or federal nutrient management regulations may supersede these agronomic recommendations.)

Crop		N	P2O5	K2O	SO4-S	Zn	B	Lime
Last Crop		lb/acre						
Crop 1	Pasture - Cool-Season Grasses (MNT) (203)	60	70	120	0	0	0	4000
Crop 2	Warm-Season Grasses (MNT) (207)	60	70	160	0	0	0	4000
Crop 3								

4. Crop 1 Notes:

Apply the recommended rate of N, P, and K in late winter. For higher production apply an additional 50 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall/winter grazing, apply 50 lbs N/Acre in late summer.

5. Crop 2 Notes:

Apply the recommended rates of N, P, and K, in spring when night temperatures are > 60 degrees F for 1 week. For higher production, topdress an additional 60 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall grazing apply 50 lb N/Acre in early August. Do not apply N after September 1.

If S deficiency has occurred previously on this field apply 20 lb SO4-S/Acre.

6. Crop 3 Notes:

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RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Cooperative Extension Service
Soil Testing And Research Laboratory
Marianna, AR 72360
http://soiltest.uark.edu

SHAWN ASKINS	**Client ID:** 4799696000
600 S HWY 109	
MAGAZINE	AR 72943
Date Processed:	6/27/2017
Field ID:	3
Acres:	22
Lime Applied In the last 4 years:	No
Leveled in past 4 years:	No
Irrigation:	Unknown
County:	Logan (PA)
Lab Number:	65320
Sample Number:	4484745

1. Nutrient Availability Index

Nutrient	Concentration		Soil Test Level (Mehlich 3)
	ppm	lb/acre	
P	10	20	Very Low
K	35	70	Very Low
Ca	526	1052	--
Mg	164	328	--
SO4-S	37	74	--
Zn	1.9	3.8	--
Fe	149	298	--
Mn	201	402	--
Cu	2.4	4.8	--
B	0.2	0.4	--
NO3-N			--

2. Soil Properties

Property	Value	Units
Soil pH (1:2 soil-water)	5.5	--
Soil EC (1:2 soil-water)		umhos/cm
Soil Estimated CEC	8.84	cmolc/kg
Organic Matter (Loss on Ignition)		%
Estimated Soil Texture	Silt Loam	

Estimated Base Saturation (%)				
Total	Ca	Mg	K	Na
49.11	29.74	15.45	1.01	2.90

3. Recommendations

(Notice: State and/or federal nutrient management regulations may supersede these agronomic recommendations.)

Crop		N	P2O5	K2O	SO4-S	Zn	B	Lime
Last Crop		lb/acre						
Crop 1	Pasture - Cool-Season Grasses (MNT) (203)	60	100	120	0	0	0	4000
Crop 2	Warm-Season Grasses (MNT) (207)	60	100	160	0	0	0	4000
Crop 3								

4. Crop 1 Notes:

Apply the recommended rate of N, P, and K in late winter. For higher production apply an additional 50 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall/winter grazing, apply 50 lbs N/Acre in late summer.

5. Crop 2 Notes:

Apply the recommended rates of N, P, and K, in spring when night temperatures are > 60 degrees F for 1 week. For higher production, topdress an additional 60 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall grazing apply 50 lb N/Acre in early August. Do not apply N after September 1.

6. Crop 3 Notes:

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University of Arkansas System

Cooperative Extension Service
Soil Testing And Research Laboratory
Marianna, AR 72360
http://soiltest.uark.edu

SHAWN ASKINS	**Client ID:** 4799696000
600 S HWY 109	
MAGAZINE	AR 72943
Date Processed:	6/27/2017
Field ID:	4
Acres:	15
Lime Applied in the last 4 years:	No
Leveled in past 4 years:	No
Irrigation:	Unknown
County:	Logan (PA)
Lab Number:	65321
Sample Number:	4484746

1. Nutrient Availability Index

Nutrient	Concentration		Soil Test Level (Mehlich 3)
	ppm	lb/acre	
P	24	48	Low
K	163	326	Optimum
Ca	650	1300	--
Mg	116	232	--
SO4-S	17	34	--
Zn	3.7	7.4	--
Fe	180	360	--
Mn	250	500	--
Cu	2.3	4.6	--
B	0.3	0.6	--
NO3-N			--

2. Soil Properties

Property	Value	Units
Soil pH (1:2 soil-water)	5.8	--
Soil EC (1:2 soil-water)		umhos/cm
Soil Estimated CEC	8.69	cmolc/kg
Organic Matter (Loss on Ignition)		%
Estimated Soil Texture	Silt Loam	

Estimated Base Saturation (%)				
Total	Ca	Mg	K	Na
53.98	37.39	11.12	4.81	0.65

3. Recommendations

(Notice: State and/or federal nutrient management regulations may supersede these agronomic recommendations.)

Crop		N	P2O5	K2O	SO4-S	Zn	B	Lime
Last Crop		lb/acre						
Crop 1	Pasture - Cool-Season Grasses (MNT) (203)	60	70	0	0	0	0	0
Crop 2	Warm-Season Grasses (MNT) (207)	60	70	0	0	0	0	0
Crop 3								

4. Crop 1 Notes:

Apply the recommended rate of N, P, and K in late winter. For higher production apply an additional 50 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall/winter grazing, apply 50 lbs N/Acre in late summer.

5. Crop 2 Notes:

Apply the recommended rates of N, P, and K, in spring when night temperatures are > 60 degrees F for 1 week. For higher production, topdress an additional 60 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall grazing apply 50 lb N/Acre in early August. Do not apply N after September 1.

6. Crop 3 Notes:

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SHAWN ASKINS		**Client ID:**	4799696000
600 S HWY 109			
MAGAZINE		AR	72943

Date Processed:	6/27/2017
Field ID:	5
Acres:	27
Lime Applied in the last 4 years:	No
Leveled in past 4 years:	No
Irrigation:	Unknown
County:	Logan (PA)
Lab Number:	65322
Sample Number:	4484747

1. Nutrient Availability Index

Nutrient	Concentration		Soil Test Level (Mehlich 3)
	ppm	lb/acre	
P	13	26	Very Low
K	56	112	Very Low
Ca	324	648	--
Mg	76	152	--
SO4-S	10	20	--
Zn	1.7	3.4	--
Fe	95	190	--
Mn	167	334	--
Cu	1.6	3.2	--
B	0.1	0.2	--
NO3-N			--

2. Soil Properties

Property	Value	Units
Soil pH (1:2 soil-water)	5.6	--
Soil EC (1:2 soil-water)		umhos/cm
Soil Estimated CEC	6.43	cmolc/kg
Organic Matter (Loss on Ignition)		%
Estimated Soil Texture	Sandy Loam	

Estimated Base Saturation (%)				
Total	Ca	Mg	K	Na
37.81	25.19	9.85	2.23	0.54

3. Recommendations

(Notice: State and/or federal nutrient management regulations may supersede these agronomic recommendations.)

Crop		N	P2O5	K2O	SO4-S	Zn	B	Lime
Last Crop		lb/acre						
Crop 1	Pasture - Cool-Season Grasses (MNT) (203)	60	100	120	0	0	0	3000
Crop 2	Warm-Season Grasses (MNT) (207)	60	100	160	0	0	0	3000
Crop 3								

4. Crop 1 Notes:

Apply the recommended rate of N, P, and K in late winter. For higher production apply an additional 50 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall/winter grazing, apply 50 lbs N/Acre in late summer.

5. Crop 2 Notes:

Apply the recommended rates of N, P, and K, in spring when night temperatures are > 60 degrees F for 1 week. For higher production, topdress an additional 60 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall grazing apply 50 lb N/Acre in early August. Do not apply N after September 1.

If S deficiency has occurred previously on this field apply 20 lb SO4-S/Acre.

6. Crop 3 Notes:

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SHAWN ASKINS		**Client ID:**	4799696000
600 S HWY 109			
MAGAZINE	AR	72943	

Date Processed:	6/27/2017
Field ID:	6
Acres:	7
Lime Applied in the last 4 years:	No
Leveled in past 4 years:	No
Irrigation:	Unknown
County:	Logan (PA)
Lab Number:	65323
Sample Number:	4484748

1. Nutrient Availability Index

Nutrient	Concentration		Soil Test Level (Mehlich 3)
	ppm	lb/acre	
P	88	176	Above Optimum
K	235	470	Above Optimum
Ca	647	1294	--
Mg	125	250	--
SO4-S	16	32	--
Zn	9.2	18.4	--
Fe	176	352	--
Mn	183	366	--
Cu	4.1	8.2	--
B	0.3	0.6	--
NO3-N			--

2. Soil Properties

Property	Value	Units
Soil pH (1:2 soil-water)	5.7	--
Soil EC (1:2 soil-water)		umhos/cm
Soil Estimated CEC	8.94	cmolc/kg
Organic Matter (Loss on Ignition)		%
Estimated Soil Texture	Silt Loam	

Estimated Base Saturation (%)				
Total	Ca	Mg	K	Na
55.28	36.17	11.65	6.74	0.73

3. Recommendations

(Notice: State and/or federal nutrient management regulations may supersede these agronomic recommendations.)

Crop		N	P2O5	K2O	SO4-S	Zn	B	Lime
Last Crop		lb/acre						
Crop 1	Pasture - Cool-Season Grasses (MNT) (203)	60	0	0	0	0	0	4000
Crop 2	Warm-Season Grasses (MNT) (207)	60	0	0	0	0	0	4000
Crop 3								

4. Crop 1 Notes:

Apply the recommended rate of N, P, and K in late winter. For higher production apply an additional 50 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall/winter grazing, apply 50 lbs N/Acre in late summer.

5. Crop 2 Notes:

Apply the recommended rates of N, P, and K, in spring when night temperatures are > 60 degrees F for 1 week. For higher production, topdress an additional 60 lb N/Acre after every 4 to 6 weeks of grazing. For fall grazing apply 50 lb N/Acre in early August. Do not apply N after September 1.

6. Crop 3 Notes:

Broiler All

				lb/ton as is				%
	pH	Ec	% H_2O	N	P_2O_5	K_2O	WEP	WEP/TP
Count	536	536	536	536	536	536	8	8
Min	5.6	3145	9.1	20.6	24.7	25.4	4.3	15.2
Max	9.4	21100	67.2	88.2	116.8	89.8	8	29.9
Mean	8.3	11360	30.1	61.8	65.4	60.1	6	23.3
Median(P_{50})	8.4	11400	28.2	61.9	64.6	61	6.1	22.6
Skew	-1.54	-6	1.16	-0.37	0.25	-0.4	0.25	-0.31
2ses	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	1.73	1.73
Kurt	5.35	0.8	1.59	0.9	0.46	0.51	0.44	0.35
2sek	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	3.46	3.46
P_{55}	8.4	11685	28.9	63	66.4	62.2	6.2	23.1
P_{60}	8.5	12000	29.9	64.2	68.2	63.2	6.2	23.8
P_{65}	8.5	12300	31	65.8	70.1	64.3	6.2	24.6
P_{70}	8.6	12510	32.4	67.2	72.1	65.3	6.3	25.5
P_{75}	8.6	12900	33.9	68.2	74.2	67	6.4	26.3

Broiler Cake

				lb/ton as is				%
	pH	Ec	% H_2O	N	P_2O_5	K_2O	WEP	WEP/TP
Count	90	90	90	90	90	90	2	2
Min	7.7	5640	13	30.8	24.7	27.8	4.3	15.2
Max	9.3	21100	61.5	76.4	107.6	89.8	5.6	21.1
Mean	8.6	11007	37.1	55.6	61.6	59.5	4.9	18.1
Median(P_{50})	8.6	11110	37.3	55.7	61.1	60.1	4.9	18.1
Skew	-0.42	0.64	-0.1	-0.16	0.28	-0.11		
2ses	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	3.46	3.46
Kurt	0.44	1.96	-0.17	-0.11	0.98	0.13		
2sek	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	6.93	6.93
P_{55}	8.7	11297	37.8	56.8	62.7	61.2	5	18.4
P_{60}	8.7	11608	39.6	58.2	65.2	62	5.1	18.7
P_{65}	8.7	11955	40.5	59.4	66.9	64.1	5.1	19
P_{70}	8.7	12130	42.7	6	68.4	66	5.2	19.3
P_{75}	8.8	12500	44.2	61	69.6	67.8	5.3	19.6

Nutrient Application Calculations and Analysis

Spring Application

Fall Application

SECTION 4 - NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Soil Nutrient Tests

Soil samples for the available fields were taken in June 2017 and tested for nutrient content at the University of Arkansas, Soil Testing and Research Laboratory at Marianna, Arkansas. The test results are summarized below:

Soil Test Results

Field	Total acres	Available acres	Nitrogen Lb/ac	Phosphorus Lb/ac	Potassium Lb/ac	pH
1	14.6	12.9	0	40	124	5.6
2	15.4	15	0	21	88	5.6
3	10.3	8.8	0	13	70	5.5
4	16.6	15.8	0	32	326	5.8
5	9.3	8.5	0	17	112	5.6
6	7.9	6.7	0	117	470	5.7
Total	**74.1**	**67.7**				

Nutrient Recommendations

Fertilizer recommendations are made by the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service according to soil test results and crop needs. Recommendations are given in actual pounds per acre of fertilizer or tons per acre of lime. Nutrient Recommendations are summarized below:

Soil Test Recommendations

Field	Avail. acres	N Lb/ac*	P_2O_5 Lb/ac	K_2O Lb/ac	Lime Tons/ac
1	12.9	180	40	110	2
2	15	180	70	160	2
3	8.8	180	100	160	2
4	15.8	180	70	0	0
5	8.5	180	100	160	1.5
6	6.7	180	0	0	2
Total	**67.7**				

*Cooperative Extension Service recommends split applications of Nitrogen (3 applications of 80 lbs. each, 6-8 weeks apart during the growing season).

Nutrient Application

Commercial Fertilizer can be applied by its self to meet the above nutrient recommendations or a combination of poultry litter and commercial fertilizer can be applied. Poultry litter can be applied to these fields based on the 2010 Arkansas Phosphorus Index (See attached worksheet). The Phosphorus Index is a risk assessment tool used to estimate the potential for Phosphorus runoff from individual fields. The table below shows the maximum amount of poultry litter that can be applied to these fields annually and the equivalent fertilizer applications.

Litter Analysis

N	P_2O_5	K_2O	WEP
46.43	64.6	61	6.1

Litter Application

Field	Avail. acres	Maximum Litter Application tons/acre	Total Litter Application tons	N - applied Lb/ac	P_2O_5 - applied Lb/ac	K_2O - applied Lb/ac
1	12.9	3	39	139	194	183
2	15	3	45	139	194	183
3	8.8	3.5	31	163	226	214
4	15.8	3	47	139	194	183
5	8.5	3	26	139	194	183
6	6.7	3	20	139	194	183
			-	-	-	-
Total	**67.7**		**207.5**			

Nutrient Surpluses/Deficiencies

The following table shows potential surpluses or deficiencies (-) of nutrients when poultry litter is applied at the maximum rate. Commercial fertilizer can be applied in addition to poultry litter at rates sufficient to meet the total nutrient requirements for the fields.

Nutrient Surpluses or Defeciencies (-)

Field	Avail. acres	N Lb/ac	P_2O_5 Lb/ac	K_2O Lb/ac	Lb/ac needed of Ammonium Nitrate (34-0-0)	Lb/ac needed of Triple Superphosphate (0-44-0)	Lb/ac needed of Potassium Chloride (0-0-60)
1	12.9	-41	154	73	120	none	none
2	15	-41	124	23	120	none	none
3	8.8	-17	126	53.5	51	none	none
4	15.8	-41	124	183	120	none	none
5	8.5	-41	94	23	120	none	none
6	6.7	-41	194	183	none	none	none
0	0	0	0	0	none	none	none
0	0	0	0	0	none	none	none
0	0	0	0	0	none	none	none
Total	**67.7**						

Estimated Tons of Litter generated per year. Section 5

1. **Type and Number of Animals.**

Dry Litter

Broiler **128,000** Pullet _____ Breeder _____

Turkey _____ Duck _____

Wet Manure

Layers _____

2. **Average weight of birds last year:** **8** *(sell weight)*

3. **Number of flocks raised last year:** **5** **Days in Production:**

4. **Estimated amount, in tons, of manure or litter generated by the operation per year:** **1280**
(use formulas below to calculate tons of litter generated). This is a formula based on an average. If your record show a different result and you are confident that number is acurate, you may use that number.

Formula for Dry litter:
Broiler-Number of Birds/1000 x average weight x number of flocks x .25 *(for birds less than 4 lbs multiply by .23)*
Pullet-Number of Birds/1000 x number of days in production x average weight x .011 x number of Flocks/2
Breeder-Number of Birds/1000 x number of days in production x average weight x .015/2
Turkey-Refer to the conservation district.

Total Nutrient Content of Litter Produced on Farm

Type	N		P_2O_5		K_2O
Broiler	46.43		64.6		61
Turkey	33		69		43
Breeder	28		66		46.5

N (lbs)		P_2O_5 (lbs)		K_2O (lbs)
59,430		82,688		78,080

Spring Applications:

Field No	Field AC	Tons/ Acre	N # /Acre	P_2O_5 # /Acre	K_2O # /Acre	Tons / Field
1	12.9	2.5	116	162	153	32
2	13.4	2.5	116	162	153	34
3	8.8	2.5	116	162	153	22
4	15.8	2.5	116	162	153	40
5	8.5	2.5	116	162	153	21
6	6.7	2	93	129	122	13

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date:	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins		

Broiler Litter Production Information

Number Houses:	4	Houses
Flocks/Year:	5	Flocks/Year
Birds/House:	32,000	Birds/House
Bird Market Weight:	8	Lb/Bird
Est. Birds Produced/Year:	640,000	Birds
Bird Litter Production Rate:	2	Ton/1000 Birds/Flock
Est. Annual Farm Litter Production:	1280	Ton/Year
Historical Annual Litter Production:	1280	Ton/Year
Litter Production Value to Use:	Estimated	
Total Litter Production Used:	1280	Ton/Year
Estimated % of Total Litter is Cake	30	% (0 - 100)
Historical Total Cake Production:	400	Ton/Year
Method of Cake Production to Use:	Historical	

Numbers to Use In Planning Sheet

Annual Cake Production:	400 ton/yr	Ton/Year
Annual Total Clean Out Production:	880 ton/yr	Ton/Year

Comments:

Arkansas Nutrient Managemnt Planner with 2009 PI (ver 6/25/2013)

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date:	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins (SPRING)		

This worksheet is intended to assist in the writing of Nutrient Management Plans for the application of manure to pasture and hay land. To do this, the worksheet estimates the litter production for the farm, estimates the P Index risk value for the defined conditions of each field, assists with the allocation of nutrients to the various receiving fields, and estimates the amount of litter available for off farm use. This worksheet is the result of an effort to develop a reliable training/planning tool faithful to the 2009 Arkansas P Index developed by a multi-agency effort. However, no guarantees are made, and any observed problems or suggestions for improvement should be directed to Karl VanDevender at kvan@uaex.edu.

County Information

Farm county	Logan
R	290
10-Yr EI	120
Kf adjusted for frost?	Yes

Nutrient Source and Description Information

Manure Source	Source Type	Amount Available		N Concentration		P2O5 Concentration		K2O Concentration		Water Extractable P		Alum Used?
Broiler Litter	Dry Litter	1280	ton	61.9	lb/ton	64.6	lb/ton	61	lb/ton	6.1	lb/ton	No

Nutrient Loss and Mineralization Factors

Nutrient Source Description	N		P2O5		K2O	
	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)
Broiler Litter		25%				

Estimated Plant Available Nutrients

Nutrient Source Description	N			P2O5			K2O			Water Extractable P		
	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)
Broiler Litter	46.43	lb/ton	59,424	64.60	lb/ton	82,688	61.00	lb/ton	78,080	6.10	lb/ton	7808
Totals			59,424			82,688			78,080			7,808

Field P Index Calculations

Fields Shown	Soil Test P		Soil Map Unit	Slope Gradient (%)				Slope Length (ft)				Flooding Frequency
6	ppm	lb/ac		Min	Max	Rep	Used	Min	Max	Rep	Used	
Field 1	30	40	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 2	16	21	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 3	10	13	34	0	2	1	1	15	75	45	45	None
Field 4	24	32	7	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 5	13	17	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 6	88	117	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None

Field	Field Area (ac)	Buffer Length (ft)	Buffer Width (ft)	Appl Area (ac)	Predominate Vegetation	Percent Ground Cover	Conservation Support Practices (P)	RUSLE 1 (ton/ac)	RUSLE 2 (ton/ac)
Field 1	14.60	1,465	50	12.92	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 2	15.40	17	50	15.38	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 3	10.30	1,300	50	8.81	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.04	0.04
Field 4	16.60	700	50	15.80	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.11	0.11
Field 5	9.30	640	50	8.57	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 6	7.90	1,040	50	6.71	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
	74.10			68.17					

Field	Pasture Use	Application Method	Application Timing	Nutrient Source	Application Rate		Pre BMP PI Value	P Index Range	Target Post BMPs PI Values
Field 1	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	March-June	Broiler Litter	2.56	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 2	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	March-June	Broiler Litter	2.63	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 3	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	March-June	Broiler Litter	2.84	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 4	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	March-June	Broiler Litter	2.58	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 5	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	March-June	Broiler Litter	2.62	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 6	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	March-June	Broiler Litter	2.38	ton/ac	66	Medium	66

Best Management Practices

Field	Diversion	Terrace	Pond	Filter Strip	Grassed Waterway	Fencing	Riparian Forest Buffer	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Field Borders	Post BMP PI Value	P Index Range
Field 1										66	Medium
Field 2										66	Medium
Field 3										66	Medium
Field 4										66	Medium
Field 5										66	Medium
Field 6										66	Medium

Comments:

Arkansas Nutrient Managemnt Planner with 2009 PI (ver 6/25/2013)

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date:	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins (SPRING)		

Field Nutrient Application Planning

Per Acre Basis

Field	Nutrient Source	Application			Nutrient Recommendation (lb/ac)			Nutrients Applied (lb/ac)			Surpluses / Deficits (lb/ac)		
		PI Max	Planned		N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O
Field 1	Broiler Litter	2.56	2.50	ton/ac	120	40	80	116	162	153	-4	122	73
Field 2	Broiler Litter	2.63	2.50	ton/ac	120	70	120	116	162	153	-4	92	33
Field 3	Broiler Litter	2.84	2.50	ton/ac	120	100	120	116	162	153	-4	62	33
Field 4	Broiler Litter	2.58	2.50	ton/ac	120	70	0	116	162	153	-4	92	153
Field 5	Broiler Litter	2.62	2.50	ton/ac	120	100	120	116	162	153	-4	62	33
Field 6	Broiler Litter	2.38	2.00	ton/ac	120	0	0	93	129	122	-27	129	122

Per Field Basis

Field	Nutrient Source	Application			Nutrient Recommendation (lbs)			Nutrients Applied (lbs)			Surpluses / Deficits (lb)		
		PI Max	Planned		N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O
Field 1	Broiler Litter	33.07	32.30	ton	1,550	517	1,033	1,499	2,086	1,970	-51	1,570	937
Field 2	Broiler Litter	40.47	38.45	ton	1,846	1,077	1,846	1,785	2,484	2,345	-61	1,407	500
Field 3	Broiler Litter	25.01	22.02	ton	1,057	881	1,057	1,022	1,422	1,343	-35	542	286
Field 4	Broiler Litter	40.75	39.49	ton	1,896	1,106	0	1,833	2,551	2,409	-62	1,445	2,409
Field 5	Broiler Litter	22.44	21.41	ton	1,028	857	1,028	994	1,383	1,306	-34	527	278
Field 6	Broiler Litter	15.95	13.41	ton	805	0	0	623	866	818	-182	866	818
				Totals	8,181	4,436	4,964	7,757	10,794	10,192	-424	6,357	5,228

Manure Distribution Summary

Units Applied by Field and Source

Field	Source				
	Broiler Litter (ton)				
Field 1	32.30				
Field 2	38.45				
Field 3	22.02				
Field 4	39.49				
Field 5	21.41				
Field 6	13.41				
Total Applied	167				
Available	1,280				
Deficit/Surplus	1,113				

Comments:

Arkansas Nutrient Managemnt Planner with 2009 PI (ver 6/25/2013)

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins (SUMMER)		

This worksheet is intended to assist in the writing of Nutrient Management Plans for the application of manure to pasture and hay land. To do this, the worksheet estimates the litter production for the farm, estimates the P Index risk value for the defined conditions of each field, assists with the allocation of nutrients to the various receiving fields, and estimates the amount of litter available for off farm use. This worksheet is the result of an effort to develop a reliable training/planning tool faithful to the 2009 Arkansas P Index developed by a multi-agency effort. However, no guarantees are made, and any observed problems or suggestions for improvement should be directed to Karl VanDevender at kvan@uaex.edu.

County Information

Farm county	Logan
R	290
10-Yr EI	120
Kf adjusted for frost?	Yes

Nutrient Source and Description Information

Manure Source	Source Type	Amount Available		N Concentration		P2O5 Concentration		K2O Concentration		Water Extractable P		Alum Used?
Broiler Litter	Dry Litter	1280	ton	61.9	lb/ton	64.6	lb/ton	61	lb/ton	6.1	lb/ton	No

Nutrient Loss and Mineralization Factors

Nutrient Source Description	N		P2O5		K2O	
	Storage Losses (%)	Appl Losses (%)	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)
Broiler Litter		25%				

Estimated Plant Available Nutrients

Nutrient Source Description	N			P2O5			K2O			Water Extractable P		
	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)
Broiler Litter	46.43	lb/ton	59,424	64.60	lb/ton	82,688	61.00	lb/ton	78,080	6.10	lb/ton	7808
Totals			59,424			82,688			78,080			7,808

Field P Index Calculations

Fields Shown	Soil Test P		Soil Map Unit	Slope Gradient (%)				Slope Length (ft)				Flooding Frequency
6	ppm	lb/ac		Min	Max	Rep	Used	Min	Max	Rep	Used	
Field 1	30	40	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 2	16	21	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 3	10	13	34	0	2	1	1	15	75	45	45	None
Field 4	24	32	7	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 5	13	17	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 6	88	117	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None

Field	Field Area (ac)	Buffer Length (ft)	Buffer Width (ft)	Appl Area (ac)	Predominate Vegetation	Percent Ground Cover	Conservation Support Practices (P)	RUSLE 1 (ton/ac)	RUSLE 2 (ton/ac)
Field 1	14.60	1,465	50	12.92	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 2	15.40	17	50	15.38	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 3	10.30	1,300	50	8.81	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.04	0.04
Field 4	16.60	700	50	15.80	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.11	0.11
Field 5	9.30	640	50	8.57	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 6	7.90	1,040	50	6.71	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
	74.10			68.17					

Field	Pasture Use	Application Method	Application Timing	Nutrient Source	Application Rate		Pre BMP PI Value	P Index Range	Target Post BMPs PI Values
Field 1	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3.35	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 2	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3.40	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 3	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3.81	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 4	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3.38	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 5	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3.44	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 6	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied	July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3.14	ton/ac	66	Medium	66

Best Management Practices

Field	Diversion	Terrace	Pond	Filter Strip	Grassed Waterway	Fencing	Riparian Forest Buffer	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Field Borders	Post BMP PI Value	P Index Range
Field 1										66	Medium
Field 2										66	Medium
Field 3										66	Medium
Field 4										66	Medium
Field 5										66	Medium
Field 6										66	Medium

Comments:

Arkansas Nutrient Managemnt Planner with 2009 PI (ver 6/25/2013)

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date:	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins (SUMMER)		

Field Nutrient Application Planning

Per Acre Basis

Field	Nutrient Source	Application			Nutrient Recommendation (lb/ac)			Nutrients Applied (lb/ac)			Surpluses / Deficits (lb/ac)		
		PI Max	Planned		N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O
Field 1	Broiler Litter	3.35	3.00	ton/ac	180	40	110	139	194	183	-41	154	73
Field 2	Broiler Litter	3.40	3.00	ton/ac	180	70	160	139	194	183	-41	124	23
Field 3	Broiler Litter	3.81	3.50	ton/ac	180	100	160	162	226	214	-18	126	54
Field 4	Broiler Litter	3.38	3.00	ton/ac	180	70	0	139	194	183	-41	124	183
Field 5	Broiler Litter	3.44	3.00	ton/ac	180	100	160	139	194	183	-41	94	23
Field 6	Broiler Litter	3.14	3.00	ton/ac	180	0	0	139	194	183	-41	194	183

Per Field Basis

Field	Nutrient Source	Application			Nutrient Recommendation (lbs)			Nutrients Applied (lbs)			Surpluses / Deficits (lb)		
		PI Max	Planned		N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O
Field 1	Broiler Litter	43.34	38.76	ton	2,325	517	1,421	1,799	2,504	2,364	-526	1,987	943
Field 2	Broiler Litter	52.27	46.14	ton	2,768	1,077	2,461	2,142	2,981	2,815	-626	1,904	354
Field 3	Broiler Litter	33.53	30.83	ton	1,585	881	1,409	1,431	1,991	1,880	-154	1,111	471
Field 4	Broiler Litter	53.33	47.39	ton	2,843	1,106	0	2,200	3,061	2,891	-643	1,956	2,891
Field 5	Broiler Litter	29.45	25.70	ton	1,542	857	1,370	1,193	1,660	1,567	-349	803	197
Field 6	Broiler Litter	21.05	20.12	ton	1,207	0	0	934	1,300	1,227	-273	1,300	1,227
				Totals	12,271	4,436	6,662	9,699	13,497	12,745	-2,572	9,060	6,083

Manure Distribution Summary

Units Applied by Field and Source

Field	Source				
	Broiler Litter (ton)				
Field 1	38.76				
Field 2	46.14				
Field 3	30.83				
Field 4	47.39				
Field 5	25.70				
Field 6	20.12				
Total Applied	209				
Available	1,280				
Deficit/Surplus	1,071				

Comments:

Arkansas Nutrient Managemnt Planner with 2009 PI (ver 6/25/2013)

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date:	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins (FALL)		

This worksheet is intended to assist in the writing of Nutrient Management Plans for the application of manure to pasture and hay land. To do this, the worksheet estimates the litter production for the farm, estimates the P Index risk value for the defined conditions of each field, assists with the allocation of nutrients to the various receiving fields, and estimates the amount of litter available for off farm use. This worksheet is the result of an effort to develop a reliable training/planning tool faithful to the 2009 Arkansas P Index developed by a multi-agency effort. However, no guarantees are made, and any observed problems or suggestions for improvement should be directed to Karl VanDevender at kvan@uaex.edu.

County Information

Farm county	Logan
R	290
10-Yr EI	120
Kf adjusted for frost?	Yes

Nutrient Source and Description Information

Manure Source	Source Type	Amount Available		N Concentration		P2O5 Concentration		K2O Concentration		Water Extractable P		Alum Used?
Broiler Litter	Dry Litter	1280	ton	61.9	lb/ton	64.6	lb/ton	61	lb/ton	6.1	lb/ton	No

Nutrient Loss and Mineralization Factors

Nutrient Source Description	N		P2O5		K2O	
	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)	Storage Losses (%)	Appl. Losses (%)
Broiler Litter		25%				

Estimated Plant Available Nutrients

Nutrient Source Description	N			P2O5			K2O			Water Extractable P		
	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)	Concentration		Total (lb)
Broiler Litter	46.43	lb/ton	59,424	64.60	lb/ton	82,688	61.00	lb/ton	78,080	6.10	lb/ton	7808
Totals			59,424			82,688			78,080			7,808

Field P Index Calculations

Fields Shown	Soil Test P		Soil Map Unit	Slope Gradient (%)				Slope Length (ft)				Flooding Frequency
6	ppm	lb/ac		Min	Max	Rep	Used	Min	Max	Rep	Used	
Field 1	30	40	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 2	16	21	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 3	10	13	34	0	2	1	1	15	75	45	45	None
Field 4	24	32	7	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 5	13	17	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None
Field 6	88	117	17	3	8	5	5	15	75	45	45	None

Field	Field Area (ac)	Buffer Length (ft)	Buffer Width (ft)	Appl Area (ac)	Predominate Vegetation	Percent Ground Cover	Conservation Support Practices (P)	RUSLE 1 (ton/ac)	RUSLE 2 (ton/ac)
Field 1	14.60	1,465	50	12.92	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 2	15.40	17	50	15.38	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 3	10.30	1,300	50	8.81	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.04	0.04
Field 4	16.60	700	50	15.80	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.11	0.11
Field 5	9.30	640	50	8.57	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
Field 6	7.90	1,040	50	6.71	Grass	95-100	None in place	0.13	0.13
	74.10			68.17					

Field	Pasture Use	Application Method	Application Timing	Nutrient Source	Application Rate		Pre BMP PI Value	P Index Range	Target Post BMPs PI Values
Field 1	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied - Frozen	Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1.23	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 2	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied - Frozen	Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1.27	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 3	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied - Frozen	Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1.35	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 4	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied - Frozen	Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1.24	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 5	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied - Frozen	Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1.28	ton/ac	66	Medium	66
Field 6	Rotational Grazing	Surface Applied - Frozen	Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1.03	ton/ac	66	Medium	66

Best Management Practices

Field	Diversion	Terrace	Pond	Filter Strip	Grassed Waterway	Fencing	Riparian Forest Buffer	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Field Borders	Post BMP PI Value	P Index Range
Field 1										66	Medium
Field 2										66	Medium
Field 3										66	Medium
Field 4										66	Medium
Field 5										66	Medium
Field 6										66	Medium

Comments

Arkansas Nutrient Managemnt Planner with 2009 PI (ver 6/25/2013)

Planner:	Holly Jones	Date:	8/1/2017
Plan Description:	This plan is for Shawn and Amy Askins (FALL)		

Field Nutrient Application Planning

Per Acre Basis

Field	Nutrient Source	Application			Nutrient Recommendation (lb/ac)			Nutrients Applied (lb/ac)			Surpluses / Deficits (lb/ac)		
		PI Max	Planned		N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O
Field 1	Broiler Litter	1.23	1.00	ton/ac	60	40	80	46	65	61	-14	25	-19
Field 2	Broiler Litter	1.27	1.00	ton/ac	60	70	120	46	65	61	-14	-5	-59
Field 3	Broiler Litter	1.35	1.00	ton/ac	60	100	120	46	65	61	-14	-35	-59
Field 4	Broiler Litter	1.24	1.00	ton/ac	60	70	0	46	65	61	-14	-5	61
Field 5	Broiler Litter	1.28	1.00	ton/ac	60	100	120	46	65	61	-14	-35	-59
Field 6	Broiler Litter	1.03	1.00	ton/ac	60	0	0	46	65	61	-14	65	61

Per Field Basis

Field	Nutrient Source	Application			Nutrient Recommendation (lbs)			Nutrients Applied (lbs)			Surpluses / Deficits (lb)		
		PI Max	Planned		N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O
Field 1	Broiler Litter	15.93	12.92	ton	775	517	1,033	600	835	788	-175	318	-245
Field 2	Broiler Litter	19.52	15.38	ton	923	1,077	1,846	714	994	938	-209	-83	-907
Field 3	Broiler Litter	11.89	8.81	ton	528	881	1,057	409	569	537	-120	-312	-520
Field 4	Broiler Litter	19.64	15.80	ton	948	1,106	0	733	1,020	964	-214	-85	964
Field 5	Broiler Litter	11.00	8.57	ton	514	857	1,028	398	553	522	-116	-303	-505
Field 6	Broiler Litter	6.88	6.71	ton	402	0	0	311	433	409	-91	433	409
				Totals	4,090	4,436	4,964	3,165	4,404	4,159	-925	-32	-805

Manure Distribution Summary

Units Applied by Field and Source

Field	Source				
	Broiler Litter (ton)				
Field 1	12.92				
Field 2	15.38				
Field 3	8.81				
Field 4	15.80				
Field 5	8.57				
Field 6	6.71				
Total Applied	68				
Available	1,280				
Deficit/Surplus	1,212				

Field	Field Area (ac)	Buffer Length (ft)	Buffer Width (ft)	Appl Area (ac)
1	14.60	1,465	50	12.92
2	15.40	1,725	50	13.42
3	10.30	1,300	50	8.81
4	16.60	700	50	15.80
5	9.30	640	50	8.57
6	7.90	1,040	50	6.71
				0.00
				0.00
				0.00
				0.00

Shawn Askins Farm

Soils Interpretations by Field

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
Arkansas Conservation Partnership 2001

Landowner: Shawn Askins Date: 8/2/2017

Field Number	Map Unit Symbol	Predominant Soil	Slope Range	Flooding Potential	Water Table Depth ft	Depth to Bedrock in	Surface Stoniness %	Surface Cobbles %	Erosion Hazard	Runoff Potential	Yield Potential Fescue	Yield Potential Common Bermuda	Yield Potential Improved Bermuda
1,2,3,4,5,6	17	Leadvale	3-8%	none	2-3ft	>48in	<10	<10	moderate	moderate	7	7	9
1,2,3,4	34	Taft	0-2%	none	1-2ft	>60in	<10	<10	slight	slight	6	6	not rated
2,4,5,6	7	Enders	3-8%	none	>6ft	40-60in	<10	<10	severe	severe	5	5	not rated

NRCS PROCEDURE FOR ESTIMATING GROSS EROSION

Name: Shawn Askins **Date:** 8/2/2017

Farm Number: 4161 **Tract Number:** 6223

County: Logan **Prepared By:** HJ

Field	Acres	R	K	Length Feet	Slope %	LS	Cover	P	Soil Loss T/A/Yr.	T
1	12.9	290	0.35	45	5	0.5	0.0027	1	0.137025	1
2	13.4	290	0.35	45	5	0.5	0.0027	1	0.137025	1
3	8.8	290	0.35	45	1	0.12	0.0033	1	0.040194	1
4	15.8	290	0.35	45	5	0.5	0.0023	1	0.116725	1
5	8.5	290	0.35	45	5	0.5	0.0027	1	0.137025	1
6	6.7	290	0.35	45	5	0.5	0.0027	1	0.137025	1

Nutrient Application Needs and Limitations

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Arkansas Conservation Partnership 2001

Landowner Shawn Askins Date 8/2/2017

Purpose: To consolidate, by field, nutrients needed and limitations on the use of litter. All nutrients are expressed as units per acre.

Field No.	Crop	Acres	Major Soil Limitation (WS-01)**	P Value	Site Interpretation for Phosph.	Acres Without Limitations	Nitrogen Required lbs/ac	Phosphorous Required lbs/ac	Potassium Required lbs/ac
1	Warm Season	12.9	none	66.00	medium	0	120	40	80
2	Warm Season	13.4	none	66.00	medium	0	120	70	120
3	Warm Season	8.8	none	66.00	medium	0	120	100	120
4	Warm Season	15.8	none	66.00	medium	0	120	70	0
5	Warm Season	8.5	none	66.00	medium	0	120	100	120
6	Warm Season	6.7	none	66.00	medium	0	120	0	0

Bird Growth and Litter Production

WS-04

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
Arkansas Conservation Partnership 2001

Landowner: Shawn Askins Date: 8/2/2017

Definition
Current or planned number of birds, bird weight, and litter produced.

Purpose
To copute the amount of litter and nutrients produced by the operation.

Critical components determined or recorded
- Type of operation (broiler, turkey)
- Number of birds per flock
- Number of flocks per year
- Target weight of birds at market
- Type of bedding utilized
- Volume of litter produced
- Weight of litter produced

Where Used
During the development and implementation of nutrient management and animal waste management plans.

C-1 CNMP 11/2017

Type of operation: broiler | turkey | pullet | breeder

Number of birds per flock (cycle): 128,000

Number of flocks (cycles) per year: 5

Target weight of birds at market: 8 lbs.

Type of bedding utilized: wood | rice hulls | combination

Number of houses in operation: 4

Litter produced per 1,000 broilers

5 lbs. bird	1.25
6 lbs. bird	1.5
7 lbs. bird	1.75
5.5 lbs. bird	1.38
12 lb bird	3
14 lb bird	3.5
9 lb bird	2.25

Example for litter weight:
Litter produced = tons/cycle * # cycles* #1000 birds

60,000 - 4 pound broilers at 5 cycles per yr.
1 ton/cycle * 5 cycles/yr * 60 thousands = 300 tons of litter

Litter Weight Calculation

2 tons/cycle * 5 cycles/ year * 128 thousand birds = 1,280 tons of litter

breeder # of birds _____ /1000X # days production _____ X avg. wt. _____ X0.015/2= _____ tons litter

Annual Litter Volume Calculation

Wood shavings: _____ tons of litter * 67 cu. Ft. per ton = 0 Cu. Ft.

Rice hulls: 1,280 tons of litter * 80 cu. Ft. per ton = 102,400 Cu. Ft.

Nutrient Content of Litter

WS-05

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
Arkansas Conservation Partnership 2001

Landowner: Shawn Askins **Date** 8/1/2017

Definition
Amount of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium produced from a poultry operation.

Where Used
During the development and implementation of nutrient management and animal waste management plans.

Purpose
To compute the amount of nutrients produced by a specific operation.

Critical components determined or recorded
* Weight of litter produced per year in tons.
* Amount of nitrogen produced
* Amount of nitrogen lost via handling techniques
* Amount of phosphorous produced
* Amount of potassium produced

	N	P2O5	K2O
Broiler Litter	61.9	64.6	61

After Losses: Average Litter Nutrient Content for

	N	P2O5	K2O
Broiler Litter	46.43	64.6	61

Litter Produced **		N	N	P2O5	K2O
(Tons)		In-house	after losses	Produced	Produced
		(lbs.)	(lbs.	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
1280		79,232	59,430	82,688	78,080

Field Management Recommendations

Litter From Full House Cleanout (Spring Application)						
Application Date	Litter Source	Field ID	Farm / Location	Acres	Tons/acre	Total Tons/field
March-June	Broiler Litter	1,2,3,4,5	Hwy 109 S	61	2.5	153
March-June	Broiler Litter	6	Hwy 109 S	7	2	14

Litter From Full House Cleanout (Summer Application)						
Application Date	Litter Source	Field ID	Farm / Location	Acres	Tons/acre	Total Tons/field
July-Oct	Broiler Litter	1,2,4,5,6	Hwy 109 S	59	3	177
July-Oct	Broiler Litter	3	Hwy 109 S	9	3.5	32

Litter From Full House Cleanout (Fall Application)						
Application Date	Litter Source	Field ID	Farm / Location	Acres	Tons/ acre	Total Tons/field
Nov-Feb	Broiler Litter	1,2,3,4,5,6	Hwy 109 S	68	1	68

The above rates are considered the maximum allowable litter application amounts that can be applied on each field on annually. The above application recommendations can be repeated annually for the next five years as long as the cropping and management practices remain the same. If changes in management occur, contact a certified nutrient plan writer to ensure application rates are correct.

Field Forage Management					
Field ID	Farm / Location	Soil	Acres	Forage Management	Ground Cover
1,2,3,4,5,6	Hwy 109	17	40	Grazed	Good
1,2,3,4	Hwy 109	34	12	Grazed	Good
2,3,4,5,6	Hwy 109	7	16	Grazed	Good

The above forage management and field conditions were used to determine litter application rates. Before any of these practices are modified, you should contact a certified nutrient plan writer to determine if litter application rates will change.

Record Keeping

Arkansas Title 22 requires that record be kept of the quantity of poultry litter, manure, or other nutrient sources containing nitrogen or phosphorus. Records must be kept for a minimum of 5 years.

Actual activity records required by Arkansas Title 22 section 2203.3:

a. Soil test – not more than five years old
b. Litter test results – not more than five years old (NSA)
c. Planned and applied rates, methods of application, and timing (month and year) of all sources of nutrients applied
d. Current and planned crop rotation
e. Actual crop yield and harvest from land application sites
f. Records of internal inspections for litter storage, handling, and application system components
g. Records of any spill events
h. Records of all land applications, both within and outside of nutrient surplus areas
i. For any litter not land applied, records demonstrating that the litter was converted to a non-nutrient use or other use acceptable to the commission

Appendix B – Engineering Design and Plans

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service | **Arkansas Northwest Region** | **2008 Versio** | **August 1, 2017**

Worksheet To Determine Total Resource Management Needs (TRMS) Determinations For Dry Poultry Litter Waste Storage Structure

Grower: Shawn Askins | OPID: | FSA #: 4161 | Tract: 6223 | County: Logan

Company: OK Farms | Field #: 9 | NRCS Field Service Center: PFSC

Type of Operation: Broiler | Number of Houses: 4

Total Number of Birds on Farm: 128,000 | Number of Flocks per Year: 5 | Flock Life in Days: 56

Mature Weight of Birds (lbs.): 8 | Average Weight of Birds (lbs): 4.50 | Bedding Type: Rice Hulls

Weight of Litter per day per Animal Unit: **17.00** | Volume per Cleanout (tons): **1,371**

Flock Life in Months: **1.9** | Cleanouts per Year: 1 | If used, Cake-out (tons): **172**

Show on Schedule approximate Months and Tons of Cake-outs and Cleanouts | Computed By: hj

	MONTH											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Cleanout Date							20					
Cakeout Date		5		25						10		31
Cleanout							1,371					
Cake-out		172		172						172		172
Action		Store		Apply			Apply			Apply		Store
Needs		172										172

Total Resource Management System Storage Needs (tons): **344**

Total Resource Management System Storage Needs (cu.ft.): **27,520**

Stacking Shed Sizing

Volume to be stored (cu.ft.): 27,520 | Planned Stacking Shed Width (ft.): 40

Planned Truss Leg or Post Spacing (ft.): 5

Stacking Shed Length Required (ft): 130.2 | Adjusted Stacking Shed Length for Post Spacing (ft): **135**

Stacking Shed Dimensions (ft): 135 x 40 | **Stacking Shed Area (sq.ft.): 5,400**

The stacking shed design shall be selected from NRCS approved stacking shed design sheets or provided by a Registered Engineer in The State of Arkansas. All trusses used in construction must have a design sheet stamped by a Registered Engineer in The State of Arkansas. NRCS must inspect steel reinforcement placement, prior to any concrete pours. Plans selected shall be followed exactly, and NRCS will inspect to verify plan adherence. Any stacking shed constructed not meeting these requirements shall not be elgible for cost share assistance.

Revised: 3-12-12

C-1 CNMP 11/2017

Appendix C – Permits and Certifications

Appendix D – Records

Operator Name
SHAWN ASKINS

Farm Identifier

Farms Associated with
05-083-4161

CRP Contract Number(s): None

Farmland	Cropland	DCP Cropland	WBP	WRP/EWP	CRP Cropland	GRP	Farm Status	Number of Tracts
89.14	82.01	82.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Active	1

State Conservation	Other Conservation	Effective DCP Cropland	Double Cropped	MPL/FWP	Sugarcane
0.00	0.00	82.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tract Number: 6223 **Description:**

BIA Range Unit Number: None

HEL Status: HEL Determinations not complete

Wetland Status: Wetland determinations not complete

WL Violations: no

Farmland	Cropland	DCP Cropland	WBP	WRP/EWP	CRP Cropland	GRP
89.14	82.01	82.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State Conservation	Other Conservation	Effective DCP Cropland	Double Cropped	MPL/FWP
0.00	0.00	82.01	0.00	0.00

Owners: SHAWN ASKINS

Other Producers:

Field#: 1	**Acres:** 27.39	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Cropland
Field#: 3	**Acres:** 14.45	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Cropland
Field#: 5	**Acres:** 1.41	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Non-Cropland
Field#: 6	**Acres:** 0.58	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Non-Cropland
Field#: 7	**Acres:** 2.53	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Non-Cropland
Field#: 8	**Acres:** 2.61	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Non-Cropland
Field#: 12	**Acres:** 40.17	**Congressional District:** 04	**3-CM:** Cropland

LOGAN COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

23 S. 3rd STREET, PARIS, AR 72855
PHONE: 479-963-2612
FAX: 855-652-2091

July 31, 2017

To whom it may concern,

A request was made to our office for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan on acreage owned by Shawn and Amy Askins at 600 South Hwy 109 Magazine, AR. in Township 6 North, Range 26 West Section 31 for a proposed broiler operation. Soils tests have already been taken and the plan is in process for update. This office will forward a copy to the producer once the plan has been completed.

Sincerely,

Water Quality Technician
Logan County Conservation District
(479)963-2612

Appendix E – Conservation Plan

PARIS SERVICE CENTER
23 S 3RD ST
PARIS, AR 72855-3901
(479) 963-2612

DEBRA CRAWFORD
DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST

Conservation Plan

SHAWN ASKINS
600 S STATE HIGHWAY 109
MAGAZINE, AR 72943

Farmstead

Tract: 6223

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Applied(103)

All planned practices contained in the written Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan are applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
9	1. no	9	2018		
Total:	1. no				

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Written(102)

The written site specific Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan will meet the planning criteria described in the Field Office Technical Guide.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
9	1. no	9	2017		
Total:	1. no				

Conservation Cover(327)

Establish perennial vegetative cover on land temporarily removed from agricultural production.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
8	4.2 ac	9	2017		
9	8.4 ac	9	2017		
8	4.2 ac	9	2018		
9	8.4 ac	9	2018		
8	4.2 ac	9	2019		
9	8.4 ac	9	2019		
8	4.2 ac	9	2020		
9	8.4 ac	9	2020		
8	4.2 ac	9	2021		
9	8.4 ac	9	2021		
8	4.2 ac	9	2022		
9	8.4 ac	9	2022		
Total:	12.6 ac				

Forest

Tract: 6223

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management(645)

Create, maintain or enhance area(s) to provide upland wildlife food and cover.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
7	2.5 ac	9	2017		
7	2.5 ac	9	2018		
7	2.5 ac	9	2019		
7	2.5 ac	9	2020		
7	2.5 ac	9	2021		
7	2.5 ac	9	2022		
Total:	2.5 ac				

Pasture

Tract: 6223

Integrated Pest Management(595)

Control brush and weeds by mowing to improve and increase quality and production of desirable plants.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	14.6 ac	9	2017		
2	15.4 ac	9	2017		
3	10.3 ac	9	2017		
4	16.6 ac	9	2017		
5	9.3 ac	9	2017		
6	7.9 ac	9	2017		
1	14.6 ac	9	2018		
2	15.4 ac	9	2018		
3	10.3 ac	9	2018		
4	16.6 ac	9	2018		
5	9.3 ac	9	2018		
6	7.9 ac	9	2018		
1	14.6 ac	9	2019		
2	15.4 ac	9	2019		
3	10.3 ac	9	2019		
4	16.6 ac	9	2019		
5	9.3 ac	9	2019		
6	7.9 ac	9	2019		
1	14.6 ac	9	2020		
2	15.4 ac	9	2020		
3	10.3 ac	9	2020		
4	16.6 ac	9	2020		
5	9.3 ac	9	2020		
6	7.9 ac	9	2020		
1	14.6 ac	9	2021		
2	15.4 ac	9	2021		
3	10.3 ac	9	2021		
4	16.6 ac	9	2021		
5	9.3 ac	9	2021		
6	7.9 ac	9	2021		
1	14.6 ac	9	2022		
2	15.4 ac	9	2022		
3	10.3 ac	9	2022		

4	16.6 ac	9	2022		
5	9.3 ac	9	2022		
6	7.9 ac	9	2022		
Total:	74.1 ac				

Nutrient Management(590)

Apply fertilizer and animal waste according to soil tests or the attached nutrient budget. Use soil test results to monitor fertility rates and adjust the application of nutrients to coincide with those test results. See the attached nutrient management guidlines (Ar-Agrn-Mgt Guide 37).

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	14.6 ac	9	2017		
2	15.4 ac	9	2017		
3	10.3 ac	9	2017		
4	16.6 ac	9	2017		
5	9.3 ac	9	2017		
6	7.9 ac	9	2017		
1	14.6 ac	9	2018		
2	15.4 ac	9	2018		
3	10.3 ac	9	2018		
4	16.6 ac	9	2018		
5	9.3 ac	9	2018		
6	7.9 ac	9	2018		
1	14.6 ac	9	2019		
2	15.4 ac	9	2019		
3	10.3 ac	9	2019		
4	16.6 ac	9	2019		
5	9.3 ac	9	2019		
6	7.9 ac	9	2019		
1	14.6 ac	9	2020		
2	15.4 ac	9	2020		
3	10.3 ac	9	2020		
4	16.6 ac	9	2020		
5	9.3 ac	9	2020		
6	7.9 ac	9	2020		
1	14.6 ac	9	2021		
2	15.4 ac	9	2021		
3	10.3 ac	9	2021		
4	16.6 ac	9	2021		
5	9.3 ac	9	2021		
6	7.9 ac	9	2021		
1	14.6 ac	9	2022		
2	15.4 ac	9	2022		
3	10.3 ac	9	2022		
4	16.6 ac	9	2022		
5	9.3 ac	9	2022		
6	7.9 ac	9	2022		
Total:	74.1 ac				

Prescribed Grazing(528)

Maintain and improve vegetation by applying animal waste or commercial fertilizer and lime. When animal waste is used extensively, periodic soil samples shall be taken to monitor and determine application rates. On continuous grazing system maintain an average minimum forage height of 3 inches on common bermuda and Bahiagrass; 4 inches on hybrid bermuda and tall fescue.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	14.6 ac	9	2017		
2	15.4 ac	9	2017		
3	10.3 ac	9	2017		
4	16.6 ac	9	2017		
5	9.3 ac	9	2017		
6	7.9 ac	9	2017		
1	14.6 ac	9	2018		
2	15.4 ac	9	2018		
3	10.3 ac	9	2018		
4	16.6 ac	9	2018		
5	9.3 ac	9	2018		
6	7.9 ac	9	2018		
1	14.6 ac	9	2019		
2	15.4 ac	9	2019		
3	10.3 ac	9	2019		
4	16.6 ac	9	2019		
5	9.3 ac	9	2019		
6	7.9 ac	9	2019		
1	14.6 ac	9	2020		
2	15.4 ac	9	2020		
3	10.3 ac	9	2020		
4	16.6 ac	9	2020		
5	9.3 ac	9	2020		
6	7.9 ac	9	2020		
1	14.6 ac	9	2021		
2	15.4 ac	9	2021		
3	10.3 ac	9	2021		
4	16.6 ac	9	2021		
5	9.3 ac	9	2021		
6	7.9 ac	9	2021		
1	14.6 ac	9	2022		
2	15.4 ac	9	2022		
3	10.3 ac	9	2022		
4	16.6 ac	9	2022		
5	9.3 ac	9	2022		
6	7.9 ac	9	2022		
Total:	74.1 ac				

Waste Recycling(633)

Animal waste from this operation will be used as fertilizer. Apply waste using the amounts incicated on the attached "Animal Waste/Nutrient Management Plan" as scheduled.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	12.9 ac	9	2017		
2	13.4 ac	9	2017		
3	8.8 ac	9	2017		
4	18.8 ac	9	2017		
5	8.5 ac	9	2017		
6	6.7 ac	9	2017		
1	12.9 ac	9	2018		
2	13.4 ac	9	2018		
3	8.8 ac	9	2018		
4	15.8 ac	9	2018		
5	8.5 ac	9	2018		
6	6.7 ac	9	2018		
1	12.9 ac	9	2019		
2	13.4 ac	9	2019		
3	8.8 ac	9	2019		
4	15.8 ac	9	2019		
5	8.5 ac	9	2019		
6	6.7 ac	9	2019		
1	12.9 ac	9	2020		
2	13.4 ac	9	2020		
3	8.8 ac	9	2020		
4	15.8 ac	9	2020		
5	8.5 ac	9	2020		
6	6.7 ac	9	2020		
1	12.9 ac	9	2021		
2	13.4 ac	9	2021		
3	8.8 ac	9	2021		
4	15.8 ac	9	2021		
5	8.5 ac	9	2021		
6	6.7 ac	9	2021		
1	12.9 ac	9	2022		
2	13.4 ac	9	2022		
3	8.8 ac	9	2022		
4	15.8 ac	9	2022		
5	8.5 ac	9	2022		
6	6.7 ac	9	2022		
Total:	74.1 ac				

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

SHAWN ASKINS DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST

DEBRA CRAWFORD DATE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

LOGAN COUNTY CONSERVATION DATE

PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collections is 0578-0013. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45/0.75 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

PRIVACY ACT

The above statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C 522a). Furnishing this information is voluntary; however failure to furnish correct, complete information will result in the withholding or withdrawal of such technical or financial assistance. The information may be furnished to other USDA agencies, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice, or other state or federal law enforcement agencies, or in response to orders of a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal.

USDA NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers. If you believe you experienced discrimination when obtaining services from USDA, participating in a USDA program, or participating in a program that receives financial assistance from USDA, you may file a complaint with USDA. Information about how to file a discrimination complaint is available from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights. USDA prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex (including gender identity and expression), marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) To file a complaint of discrimination, complete, sign, and mail a program discrimination complaint form, available at any USDA office location or online at www.ascr.usda.gov, or write to:

USDA Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20250-9410

Or call toll free at (866) 632-9992 (voice) to obtain additional information, the appropriate office or to request documents. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish). USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

Appendix F – Agreements

Biosecurity Plan
Shawn/Amy Askins Farm
Logan County, Arkansas
August 2017

General Biosecurity Measures for on-site Visits

Biosecurity is a plan developed to keep livestock operations safe from infectious agents. The producer is responsible for biosecurity program that exists on his/her farm.

Biological security measures are utilized on the Shawn/Amy Askins Farm. These controls are designed to minimize the risk of disease introduction and spread to his operation during site visits. To address these concerns, the following steps must be taken to ensure a reasonable level of biosecurity. Due to unforeseen circumstances, Shawn/Amy Askins may require more strigent biosecurity measures at the time of visitation.

Minimum Biosecurity Measures

- Avoid livestock areas, unless it is necessary to complete the goal of the visit.
- Park vehicle on paved or concrete areas away from production sites on farm to avoid contact with dirt, mud, or manure. If not possible, be certain that tires are free of dirt and debris by hosing the tires and wheels before leaving the premises. If this does not clean the tires adequately, take the vehicle to a nearby pressure wash.
- Wash hands with soap and water or an antibacterial gel before entering and after leaving the premises to avoid transmitting disease agents from person to person.
- Any person infected with a contagious disease (i.e. common cold, influenza, pneumonia) should not visit farm.
- Any person that has been on another poultry farm within 24 hours should not visit farm without permission from producer.
- Any person that has been overseas within the last 45 days will not be permitted on farm without written permission signed by producer.
- All persons planning to visit the Shawn/Amy Askins farm must first receive permission.
- Any person that has been in contact t with yard birds, game birds, or migratory fowl will not be permitted on farm without permission from producer.
- All persons visiting farm with 24-hour notice must be preapproved; all others must wait 72 hours.
- All vehicles should be disinfected before entering production site.
- Signs will be posted at the Shawn/Amy Askins Farm designating Biosecure Areas.
- Producer should maintain a visitor's log.
- All persons requesting permission to visit the Shawn/Amy Askins Farm should complete a questionnaire (see attachment 1).
- All visitors will be escorted by Shawn/Amy Askins unless granted prior permission.

Biosecurity Levels

Routine levels of biosecurity measures are described below. When in doubt as to which levels of biosecurity is needed, use the next higher level. These steps should be repeated for each visit.

Level 1 - Visit to farm that entails office or home visit only and not production site. No contact with livestock or their housing (including pet horse or work dog).

- Use the minimum measures outlined above.
- Pre-approval will be granted for Level 1 only (see attachment 2).
- All pre-approved, must receive basic biosecurity training.

Level 2 - Visits to farms or ranches where minimal contact with livestock or their housing (barns, pens, hutches, etc.) is unavoidable to attain the goal of the visit, i.e. property appraisals, electrical wiring, plumbing tour of production facilities. Contact involves walking through animal housing or pastures where the animals are not within reach.

- Apply minimum biosecurity measures plus
- Immediately put on clean rubber boots or new plastic boots upon exiting the vehicle.
- After returning to your vehicle, clean and disinfect any equipment used with a brush and approved Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) disinfectant solution (see listed supplies).
- Clean rubber boots with an approved EPA disinfectant diluted with water. Scrub the bottoms of the boost with a brush to remove all dirt or debris. Dispose of disinfect solution according to label. Unused disinfectant solution should not be discarded on ground.
- If wearing plastic boots, place them in a plastic bag that should be left on the premises for the owner/producer for disposal or place in a designated "dirty" area of your vehicle.
- Dispose of disinfectant solution according to the label. Unused disinfectant solution should not be discarded on ground.

Level 3 - Visits to farms/ranches where there will be close contact with livestock. This includes contact such as walking through narrowly confined pens/lots where animals are within reach or actually handling/inspecting the animals.

- Pre-plan the needed supplies and clothing for daily visits. Use a pair of clean coveralls for each premise.
- Designate a "dirty" area in your vehicle for clothing and equipment that has been used on the farm.
- Park vehicles on paved or concrete surfaces away from production facilities. Put on clean coveralls and rubber boots immediately upon exiting the vehicle.
- After returning to vehicle, clean and disinfect all equipment used (including eyewear) and place all disposable supplies in a plastic bag to leave with the owner/producer for disposal. If not possible, place plastic bag in the "dirty" area of the vehicle and dispose of it in a manner that prevents exposure to other livestock.
- Clean rubber boots with an approved EPA disinfectant diluted with water. Scrub the bottoms of the boots with a brush to remove all dirt or debris. Dispose of disinfectant solution according to the label. Unused disinfectant solution should not be discarded on ground.
- Remove coveralls so that they are inside out and place in a garbage bag.
- Place the clean equipment and boots in designated "clean" area of the vehicle.
- If the vehicle was not parked on a paved surface, wash vehicle tires and wheel wells to remove dirt and debris at a nearby car wash.
- At the end of the day, dispose of all plastic bags that contain supplies in a manner that prevents exposure to other livestock. Launder all coveralls. Personal hygiene should include shampooing hair and cleaning under fingernails.

Supplies

Supplies, as needed depending on biosecurity level, should be purchased and kept on-site for use at all times.

1. Coveralls - Cloth and Tyvex
2. Boots - Rubber or disposable plastic boots
3. Latex exam gloves
4. Large water container
5. EPA approved disinfectant
   Virkon-S
   Oxonia Active/Oxcept 333
6. Long handled brush
7. Paper towels
8. Spray bottle w/water
9. Hand Held Sprayer
10. Liquid and/or gel antibacterial soap
11. Bucket pail
12. Mask (N-95 minimum)
13. Hair net, hand disinfectant

Attachment 1

Shawn/Amy Askins **Farm Biosecurity Plan Questionnaire**

Date: _____

Visitor Name: _____
Last First

1. What is the purpose of your visit? _____
2. What is the estimated duration of your visit? _____
3. Do you have a contagious disease (i.e. Common cold, influenza)? YES_____ NO_____
4. have you been on another farm within the last 24 Hours? YES_____ NO_____
5. Have you been over seas in the last 45 days? YES_____ NO_____
6. Have you been on another poultry farm within the last 24 hours? YES_____ NO_____
7. Have you been in contact with yard birds, game fowl, or migratory fowl within the last 72 hours? YES_____ NO_____
8. Do you work in an industry that includes exposure to poultry? YES_____ NO_____
9. Do you understand the minimum biosecurity measures? YES_____ NO_____
10. Can you comply with minimum biosecurity measures? YES_____ NO_____
11. Have you traveled by plane during the last 72 hours? YES_____ NO_____

Any person visiting the Shawn/Amy Askins **Farm must comply with minimum Biosecurity Measures.**

Attachment 2

Pre-Approved List

The following persons may need to enter Shawn/Amy Askins Farm with less than a 24-hour notice. All the persons will adhere to Minimum Biosecurity Measures.

- Contractors
- Veterinarians
- Feed haulers
- Employees
- Electric Utilities Employees
- Water Company Employees
- Any person needing to visit farm on a routine basis

Biosecurity Plan Signature Page

This Biosecurity Plan was prepared August 1, 2017 , in accordance to NRCS GM Policy Title 130 - Agency General: Part 403, Subpart H - Biosecurity Preparedness & Response.
We the undersigned have reviewed this document and concur with the contents.

Name: _____
NRCS Representative

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Owner/Operator

We the undersigned have reviewed this document and approve its contents.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Owner

Litter Purchases List

Litter will be bought from the following individuals (See attached agreements):

Name Address

_____ _____Phone: (479) _____
Approximate Acreage Available for Application: _____ acres
Amount Bought:_____ tons/year
Approximate application Rate: _____tons/acre (___tons/ac allowable, see NMP)

_____ _____ Phone: (479) _____
Approximate Acreage Available for Application: _____ acres
Amount Bought: _____ tons/year
Approximate application Rate: _____tons/acre (___tons/ac allowable, see NMP)

_____ _____ Phone: (479) _____
Approximate Acreage Available for Application: _____ acres
Amount Bought: _____ tons/year
Approximate application Rate: _____tons/acre (___tons/ac allowable, see NMP)

_____ _____ Phone: (479) _____
Approximate Acreage Available for Application: _____ acres
Amount Bought: _____ tons/year
Approximate application Rate: _____tons/acre (___tons/ac allowable, see NMP)

ADEQ
ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

Permit Tracking Number: **ARR155730**
AFIN: **42-00437**

NOTICE OF COVERAGE (NOC)
FOR NPDES STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER ARR150000

Shawn Askins
600 S. Hwy 109
Magazine, AR 72943

The Notice of Intent (NOI) and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for coverage under the ARR150000 Stormwater Construction General Permit were received on September 08, 2017 and have been reviewed. The facility has been assigned Permit Tracking Number **ARR155730** and AFIN **42-00437**. Any permit-related correspondence must include this Permit Tracking Number and AFIN. This NOC is issued to **Shawn Askins** in reliance upon the statements and representations made in the submittal for the following project located in Logan County:

Shawn Askins
600 S. Hwy 109
Magazine, AR 72943

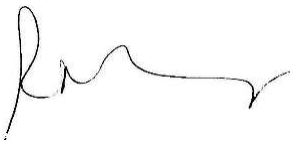
This coverage is for the disturbance of 8.70 acres for the construction of **Agricultural Enterprise** only. In accordance with the NOI there will be 8.70 acres disturbed out of 40.00 total acres. The Project Contact Person for this construction site is Shawn Askins, 479-650-3589.

The permittee is responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this NOC and the enclosed General Permit ARR150000. Receipt of this NOC does not relieve any permittee of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state, and local statute, ordinance, policy, or regulation which includes but is not limited to Short Term Activity Authorizations (STAA) or 404 permits.

The SWPPP will be located at the construction entrance.

This authorization must be **posted** at the construction site in a prominent place per the general permit.

Expiration Date: 10/31/2021



Robert E. Blanz, Ph.D., P.E.
Acting Sr. Operations Manager
Office of Water Quality

_____9/12/2017_____
Coverage Date

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND THE ARKANSAS WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

In accordance with the provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et seq.), and the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), an

Operator of Facilities with Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

is authorized to discharge to all receiving waters except as stated in Part I.B.11 (Exclusions).

For facilities that are eligible for coverage under this General Permit (GP), the Department sends a cover letter (Notice of Coverage with tracking permit number which starts with ARR15) and a copy of the permit to the facility. The cover letter includes the Department's determination that a facility is covered under the GP and may specify alternate requirements outlined in the permit.

Effective Date: November 1, 2016

Expiration Date: October 31, 2021

Caleb J. Osborne
Associate Director, Office of Water Quality
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

5/4/16
Issue Date

PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Information in **Part I** is organized as follows:

Section A: Definitions with Included Commentary
Section B: Coverage Under this Permit:

1. Permitted Area
2. Eligibility
3. Responsibilities of the Operator
4. Where to Submit
5. Requirements for Qualifying Local Program (QLP)
6. Requirements for Coverage
7. Notice of Intent (NOI) Requirements
8. Posting Notice of Coverage (NOC)
9. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements
10. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges
11. Limitations on Coverage (Exclusions)
12. Short Term Activity Authorization (STAA)
13. Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG)
14. Natural Buffer Zones
15. Waivers from Permit Coverage
16. Notice of Termination (NOT)
17. Responsibilities of the Operator of a Larger Common Plan of Development for a Subdivision
18. Change in Operator
19. Late Notifications
20. Failure to Notify
21. Maintenance
22. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities
23. Attainment of Water Quality Standards
24. Requiring an Individual Permit

SECTION A: DEFINITIONS WITH INCLUDED COMMENTARY

1. "ADEQ" or **"Department"** is referencing the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality. The Department is the governing authority for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program in the state of Arkansas.

2. "Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission" shall be referred to as APCEC throughout this permit.

3. "Automatic Coverage" is for those sites that are defined as a small construction site.

4. "Best Management Practices (BMPs)" schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control construction site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. According to the EPA BMP manual, the use of hay-bales in concentrated flow areas is not recommended as a best management practice.

5. "Cognizant Official" a duly authorized representative, as defined in Part II.B.9.B.

6. "Commencement of Construction" the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction-related activities.

7. "Contaminated" means a substance the entry of which into the MS4, Waters of the State, or Waters of the United States may cause or contribute to a violation of Arkansas water quality standards.

8. "Control Measure" as used in this permit, refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the State.

9. "Construction Site" an area upon which one or more land disturbing construction activities occur that in total will disturb one acre or more of land, including areas that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan such that the total disturbed area is one acre or more.

10. "CWA" the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

11. "Dedicated Portable Asphalt Plant" a portable asphalt plant that is located on or contiguous to a construction site that provides asphalt only to the construction site on which the plant is located or adjacent to. The term does not include facilities that are subject to the asphalt emulsion effluent guideline limitations at 40 CFR Part 443.

12. "Dedicated Portable Concrete Plant" a portable concrete plant that is located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides concrete only to the construction site on which the plant is located on or adjacent to.

13. "Detention Basin" a detention basin is an area where excess stormwater is stored or held temporarily and then slowly drains when water levels in the receiving channel recede. In essence, the water in a detention basin is temporarily detained until additional room becomes available in the receiving channel.

14. "Director" the Director, Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, or a designated representative.

15. "Discharge" when used without qualification means the “discharge of a pollutant”.

16. "Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity" as used in this permit, refers to a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located.

17. "Discharge-Related Activities" as used in this permit, include: activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater point source pollutant discharges, including but not limited to: excavation, site development, grading and other surface disturbance activities; management of solid waste and debris; and measures to control stormwater including the construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce or prevent stormwater pollution.

18. "Disturbed area" the total area of the site where any construction activity is expected to disturb the ground surface. This includes any activity that could increase the rate of erosion, including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, grading, excavation, demolition activities, haul roads, and areas used for staging. Also included are stockpiles of topsoil, fill material and any other stockpiles with a potential to create additional runoff.

19. "Drainageway" an open linear depression, whether constructed or natural, that functions for the collection and drainage of surface water.

20. "Duly Authorized Representative" a representative of the Responsible Official meeting the requirements specified in Part II.B.9.B.

21. "Eligible" qualified for authorization to discharge stormwater under this general permit.

22. "Erosion" the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

23. "ERW" Extraordinary Resource Water, in accordance with Regulation 2.

24. "ESW" Ecologically Sensitive Waterbodies, in accordance with Regulation 2.

25. "Facility" or "Activity" any NPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

26. "Final Stabilization":

A. All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the two following criteria are met:

   1) A uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 80% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or
   2) Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.

B. When background native vegetation will cover less than 100% of the ground (e.g., arid areas, beaches), the 80% coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: if the native vegetation covers 50% of the ground, 80% of 50% (0.80 x 0.50 = 0.40) would require 40% total cover for final stabilization. On a beach with no natural vegetation, no stabilization is required.

C. For individual lots in residential construction, final stabilization means that either:

1) The homebuilder has completed final stabilization as specified above, or
2) The homebuilder has established temporary stabilization including perimeter controls for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.

D. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop or range land, staging areas for highway construction, etc.), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its pre-construction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to "Waters of the State", and areas which are not being returned to their pre-construction agricultural use shall meet the final stabilization criteria in A, B**,** or C above.

27. "Grading Activities" as used in this permit are those actions that disturb the surface layer of the ground to change the contouring, surface drainage pattern, or any other slope characteristics of the land without significantly adding or removing on-site rock, soil, and other materials. This can include demolition, excavation, and filling.

28. "Infrastructure" streets, drainage, curbs, utilities, etc.

29. "Impaired Water" a waterbody listed in the current, approved Arkansas 303(d) list.

30. "Landscaping" improving the natural beauty of a piece of land (i.e. entrance of subdivision) through plantings or altering the contours of the ground.

31. "Large and Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" all municipal separate storm sewer systems that are either:

A. Located in an incorporated place with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census: or
B. Located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal, separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties; or
C. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraphs A or B and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

32. "Large Construction Site" construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation, **except** operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres. (Please see Part I.B.15 for partial waivers.)

33. "Larger Common Plan of Development" a contiguous (sharing a boundary or edge; adjacent; touching) area where multiple and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one plan. Such a plan might consist of many small projects (e.g. a common plan of development for a residential subdivision might lay out the streets, house lots, and areas for parks, schools and commercial development that the developer plans to build or sell to others for development). All these areas would remain part of the common plan of development or sale. The following items can be used as guidance for deciding what might or might not be considered a "Common Plan of Development or Sale." The ''plan'' in a common plan of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot. The applicant shall still meet the definition of operator in order to be required to get permit coverage,

regardless of the acreage that is personally disturbed.

If a smaller project (i.e., less than 1 acre) is part of a large common plan of development or sale (e.g., you are building a residential home on a ½ acre lot in a 40 acre subdivision or are putting in a fast food restaurant on a ¾ acre pad that is part of a 20 acre retail center), permit coverage is required. Under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2)(vi), smaller parts of a larger common plan of development are automatically authorized under this general permit and should follow the conditions of a site with automatic coverage set forth in this permit (see Part I.B.6.A).

34. "Natural Buffer" for purposes of this permit, an area of undisturbed natural cover surrounding surface waters. Natural cover includes vegetation, exposed rock, or barren ground that exists prior to commencement of construction activities at the site.

35. "NOC" Notice of Coverage.

36. "NOI" Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit.

37. "NOT" Notice of Termination.

38. "NSW" Natural and Scenic Waterways, in accordance with Regulation 2.

39. "Operator"/ "Permittee" for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater associated with construction activity, means any person (an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency) who has the primary management and ultimate decision-making responsibility over the operation of a facility or activity. The operator is responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable environmental regulations and conditions.

In addition, for purposes of this permit and determining who is an operator, ''owner'' refers to the party that owns the structure being built. Ownership of the land where construction is occurring does not necessarily imply the property owner is an operator (e.g., a landowner whose property is being disturbed by construction of a gas pipeline or a landowner who allows a mining company to remove dirt, shale, clay, sand, gravel, etc. from a portion of his property). Likewise, if the erection of a structure has been contracted for, but possession of the title or lease to the land or structure is not to occur until after construction, the would-be owner may not be considered an operator (e.g., having a house built by a residential homebuilder).

40. "Outfall" a point source where stormwater leaves the construction site.

41. "Owner" the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the NPDES program. In addition, for purposes of this permit and determining who is an operator, ''owner'' refers to the party that owns the structure being built. Ownership of the land where construction is occurring does not necessarily imply the property owner is an operator (e.g., a landowner whose property is being disturbed by construction of a gas pipeline). Likewise, if the erection of a structure has been contracted for, but possession of the title or lease to the land or structure is not to occur until after construction, the would-be owner may not be considered an operator (e.g. having a house built by a residential homebuilder).

42. "Physically Interconnected" means that one municipal separate storm sewer system is connected to a second municipal separate storm sewer system in such a way that it allows for direct discharges into the second system.

43. "Point Source" any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

44. "Qualified Local Program" is a municipal program for stormwater discharges associated with construction sites that has been formally approved by the Department.

45. "Qualified personnel" a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures selected to control the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction activity.

46. "Regulated Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" all municipal separate storm sewer systems that are either:

A. Located within the boundaries of an "urbanized area" with a population of 50,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or
B. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph A and that serve a jurisdiction with a population of at least 10,000 and a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile; or
C. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraphs A and B and that contributes substantially to the pollutant loadings of a "physically interconnected" municipal separate storm sewer system.

47. "Retention Basin" a basin that is designed to hold the stormwater from a rain event and allow the water to infiltrate through the bottom of the basin. A retention basin also stores stormwater, but the storage of the stormwater would be on a more permanent basis. In fact, water often remains in a retention basin indefinitely, with the exception of the volume lost to evaporation and the volume absorbed into the soils. This differs greatly from a detention basin, which typically drains after the peak of the storm flow has passed, sometimes while it is still raining.

48. "Runoff Coefficient" the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

49. "Sediment" material that settles to the bottom of a liquid.

50. "Sediment Basin" a basin that is designed to maintain a 10 year-24 hour storm event for a minimum of 24-hours in order to allow sediment to settle out of the water.

51. "Small Construction Site" construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance.

52. "Stormwater" stormwater runoff from rainfall, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

53. "Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity" the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to construction activity.

54. "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP or SWP3)" a plan that includes site map(s), an identification of construction/contractor, activities that could cause pollutants in the stormwater, and a description of measures or practices to control these pollutants (BMPs).

55. "Temporary Sediment Controls" controls that are installed to control sediment runoff from the site. These could be silt fencing, rock check dams, etc.

56. "Total Maximum Daily Load" or "TMDL" the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources and natural background. If the receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any non-point sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure.

57. "Uncontaminated" cannot exceed the water quality standards as set forth in APCEC Regulation 2.

58. "Urbanized Area" the areas of urban population density delineated by the Bureau of the Census for statistical purposes and generally consisting of the land area comprising one or more central place(s) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census.

59. "Waters of the State" Waters of the State means all streams, lakes, marshes, ponds, 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, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion of the state.

SECTION B: COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Introduction

This Construction General Permit (CGP) authorizes stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities that result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre. This GP also authorizes discharges from construction activities that result in a total land disturbance of less than five acres where the construction activity is included in a larger common plan, where those discharges enter surface Waters of the State or a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) leading to surface Waters of the State subject to the conditions set forth in this permit. This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges from any other construction activity designated by ADEQ where ADEQ makes that designation based on the potential for contribution to an excursion of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to Waters of the State. This permit replaces the permit issued in 2011. The goal of this permit is to minimize the discharge of stormwater pollutants from construction activity. The Operator should make sure to read and understand the conditions of the permit. A copy of the General Stormwater Construction Permit is available on the ADEQ web site at https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/ . You may also obtain a hard copy by contacting the ADEQ's General Permits Section at (501) 682-0623.

1. Permitted Area. If a large or small construction activity is located within the State of Arkansas, the operator may be eligible to obtain coverage under this permit.

2. Eligibility. Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from "large" and "small" construction activity, or as otherwise designated by ADEQ. This general permit contains eligibility restrictions, as well as permit conditions and requirements. Operators may have to take certain actions to be eligible for coverage under this permit. In such cases, operators shall continue to satisfy those eligibility provisions to maintain permit authorization. If operators do not meet the requirements that are a pre-condition to eligibility, then resulting discharges constitute unpermitted discharges. By contrast, if operators are eligible for coverage under this permit and do not comply with the requirements of the general permit, they may be in violation of the general permit for otherwise eligible discharges.

A. This general permit authorizes discharges from construction activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(a), 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 40 CFR Part 450.

B. This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges from support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, materials storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided:

1) The support activity is directly related to a specific construction site that is required to have NPDES permit coverage for discharges of stormwater associated with the construction activity;
2) The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different operators, and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the last construction project it supports;
3) Pollutant discharges from support activity areas are minimized in compliance with conditions of this permit; and
4) Discharges from the support activity areas shall be identified in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) stating appropriate controls and measures for the area.

C. Other activities may be considered for this permit at the discretion of the Director as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(ii).

3. Responsibilities of the Operator. Permittees with operational control are responsible for compliance with all applicable

terms and conditions of this permit as it relates to their activities on the construction site, including protection of endangered species and implementation of BMPs and other controls required by the SWPPP. Receipt of this general permit does not relieve any operator of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation.

4. Where to Submit. The operator shall submit a complete and signed Notice of Intent (NOI), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and application fee to the Department at the following address:

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
Discharge Permits Section
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

Or by electronic mail (Complete documents (NOI and SWPPP) must be submitted in PDF format) to:

Water-permit-application@adeq.state.ar.us ;

Or through the ADEQ ePortal site which can be found at the following link:

https://eportal.adeq.state.ar.us/

NOTE: Notice of Coverage (NOC) will **NOT** be issued until payment has been received by ADEQ.

5. Requirements for Qualifying Local Program (QLP). The Department reviews and approves the QLPs to ensure that they meet or supersede both state and federal requirements outlined in this permit and 40 CFR 122.44(s). ADEQ will review the QLP at least every 5 years for recertification. If the Department approves a QLP, then the QLP requirements shall at the minimum meet the Department's requirements. This would include all templates and forms. This permit may be modified to add new QLPs or modify existing QLPs at the Department's discretion. All public notice and other applicable costs incurred by the modification of the permit for the addition or modification of a QLP will be paid by the QLP.

If a small construction site is within the jurisdiction of a QLP, the operator of the small construction site is authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under QLP permit requirements only.

At the time of issuance of this permit, only the City of Hot Springs is meeting the ADEQ minimum requirements.

6. Requirements for Coverage.

A. *Small Construction Sites.* An operator of a small construction site will be considered to have automatic coverage under this general permit and may discharge without submitting to the Department a Notice of Intent (NOI), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or fee if the following conditions are met:

1) A completed Notice of Coverage (NOC) must be posted at the site prior to commencing construction;
2) A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practice as described in Reg.6.203(B), and a copy must be maintained at the construction site;
3) All permit conditions set forth in this general permit must be followed; and
4) The operator is responsible for ensuring that the site is in compliance with any changes or updates of this general permit, by either contacting ADEQ or reviewing the ADEQ website:

https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/

B. *Large Construction Sites.* An operator of a large construction site discharging under this general permit shall submit the following items at least 10 business days prior to the commencement of construction:

1) An NOI in accordance with the requirements of Part I.B.7 of this permit.
2) A complete SWPPP in accordance with the requirements of Part II.A of this permit.
3) An initial permit fee shall accompany the NOI under the provisions of APCEC Regulation No. 9. Subsequent annual fees will be billed by the Department until the operator has requested a termination of coverage by submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT). Failure to remit the required initial permit fee shall be grounds for the Director to deny coverage under this general permit. Failure to remit the required annual fees shall be grounds for the Director to revoke coverage under this permit.

C. Modification of Permit Coverage to Include Additional Acreage. Any request to increase the total acreage of a construction site shall be accompanied by a $200 permit modification fee and an updated SWPPP. Any request to only increase the disturbed acreage without changing the total acreage shall be accompanied by an updated SWPPP. A $200 permit modification fee is not required with an increase in disturbed acreage. The Additional Acreage Request Form can be found at the following link:

https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/

7. Notice of Intent (NOI) Requirements.

A. *NOI Form*. Large construction site operators who intend to seek coverage for a stormwater discharge under this general permit shall submit a complete and accurate ADEQ NOI form to the Department (through hard copy, electronic mail at Water-permit-application@adeq.state.ar.us , or the ADEQ ePortal system at https://eportal.adeq.state.ar.us/) at least 10 business days prior to the date coverage under this permit is desired. The NOI form **must** be the current version obtained from the stormwater webpage indicated above in Part I.B.

If the NOI is deemed incomplete, the Department will notify the applicant with regard to the deficiencies by a letter, email, or phone within ten (10) business days of the receipt of the NOI. If the operator does not receive a notification of deficiencies from ADEQ's receipt of the NOI, the NOI is deemed complete. If the applicant does not provide the Department with the requested deficiencies within the deadline set by the Department, then the Department will return the NOI, fee and SWPPP back to the applicant.

B. *Contents of the NOI.* The NOI form contains, at a minimum, the following information:

1) Operator (Permittee) information (name, address, telephone and fax numbers, E-mail address)
2) Whether the operator is a federal, state, private, public, corporation, or other entity
3) Application Type: New or renewal
4) Invoice mailing information (name, address, and telephone and fax numbers)
5) Project Construction site information (name, county, address, contact person, directions to the site, latitude and longitude for the entrance of the site or the endpoints for linear project (in degrees, minutes, and seconds), estimated construction start date and completion date through site final stabilization, estimate of the total project acreage and the acreage to be disturbed by the operator submitting the NOI, type of the project (subdivision, school, etc), whether the project is part of a larger common plan of development.)

6) Discharge information (name of the receiving stream, ultimate receiving stream, name of municipal storm sewer system)
7) List of current permits
8) The Certification statement and signature of a qualified signatory person in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22, as adopted by reference in APCEC Regulation No. 6
9) The certification of the facility corporation
10) Other information (location of the SWPPP)
11) And the SIC Code.

C. *Notice of Coverage (NOC).* Unless notified by the Director to the contrary, dischargers who submit a complete NOI and SWPPP in accordance with the requirements of this permit are authorized to discharge stormwater from construction sites under the terms and conditions of this permit 10 business days after the date the NOI is deemed complete (which may not be the original submission date if revisions or additions were necessary) by ADEQ. If the NOC has not been received by the permittee 10 business days after the date the NOI is deemed complete by ADEQ, the NOI should be posted until the NOC is received. Upon review of the NOI and other available information, the Director may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit.

8. Posting Notice of Coverage (NOC).

A. *Automatic Coverage Sites.* The NOC for small sites, as defined in Part I.A.51, can be obtained from the Water Division's Stormwater webpage at:

https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/ .

The NOC must be posted at the site prior to commencing construction. In addition, a copy of the SWPPP must be available at the construction site in accordance with Part II.A.2.B and D prior to commencing construction.

B. *Large Sites: NOC Posting for Large Construction Sites.* The posting for large construction sites shall be obtained from the Department only after the permittee has submitted the required NOI, permit fee and complete SWPPP to the Department for the coverage.

C. *Linear Projects*. If the construction project is a linear construction project (e.g., pipeline, highway, etc.), the notice shall be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway and moved as necessary.

Please note, this permit does not provide the public with any right to trespass on a construction site for any reason, including inspection of a site; nor does this permit require that the permittee allow members of the public access to a construction site.

9. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements. The operator shall ensure that the stormwater controls implemented at the site are consistent with all applicable federal, state, or local requirements. Additionally, an operator who is operating under approved local erosion and sediment plans, grading plans, local stormwater permits, or stormwater management plans shall submit signed copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the local agency (or authority) upon the local agency's request.

10. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

A. The following non-stormwater discharges as part of the construction permit activity may be authorized by this permit through appropriate controls. Non-stormwater discharges shall be addressed in the stormwater pollution prevention plan and measures to minimize or eliminate non-stormwater discharge should be taken if reasonably possible.
1) Fire fighting activities;
2) Fire hydrant flushings;

3) Water used to wash vehicles (where detergents or other chemicals are not used) or to control dust in accordance with Part II.A.4.H.2;
4) Potable water sources including uncontaminated waterline flushings;
5) Landscape Irrigation;
6) Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents or other chemicals;
7) Pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled materials have been removed) and where detergents or other chemicals are not used;
8) Uncontaminated air conditioning compressor condensate (See Part I.B.13.C of this permit);
9) Uncontaminated springs, excavation dewatering and groundwater (See Part I.B.13.C of this permit);
10) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents (See Part I.B.13.C of this permit).

11. Limitations on Coverage (Exclusions). The following stormwater discharges associated with construction activity are not covered by this permit:

A. *Post Construction Discharge*. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activities that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed, the site has undergone final stabilization, and the permit has been terminated.

B. *Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater*. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater other than those identified in Part I.B.10.

C. *Discharges Covered by another Permit*. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that are covered under an individual or an alternative general permit may be authorized by this permit after an existing permit expires, provided the expired permit did not establish numeric effluent limitations for such discharges.

D. *Discharges into Receiving Waters with an Approved TMDL*. Discharges from a site into receiving waters for which there is an established total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocation (https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/planning/integrated/tmdl/) are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless the permittee develops and certifies a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements in the approved TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, operators shall incorporate into their SWPPP any conditions applicable to their discharges necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL within any timeframes established in the TMDL. If a specific numeric allocation has been established that would apply to the project's discharges, the operator shall incorporate that allocation into its SWPPP and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation. If a numeric limit has been assigned to the facility, quarterly monitoring shall be submitted to the Department demonstrating compliance with the assigned Waste Load Allocation established in the TMDL. Please note that the Department will be reviewing this information. If it is determined that the project will discharge into a receiving stream with a TMDL, then the Department may require additional BMPs.

E. *Discharges into Impaired Receiving Waters (303(d) List)*. If stormwater discharges from a site enter a receiving water listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/planning/integrated/), the permittee shall incorporate into the SWPPP any additional BMPs needed to sufficiently protect water quality. Please note that the Department will be reviewing this information. If it is determined that the project will discharge to an impaired water body, then the Department may require additional BMPs.

F. Discharges into an Extraordinary Resource Water (ERW), Natural and Scenic Waterway (NSW), or Ecologically Sensitive Waterbody (ESW). Discharges from a construction site located within the watershed of any water body or

waterway designated as an Outstanding Resource Water as defined in the APC&EC Regulation No. 2.203, including ERWs, NSWs, or ESWs are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless the permittee develops and certifies a SWPPP that includes additional BMPs needed to prevent to the maximum extent possible exposure to stormwater of pollutants that could potentially impact water quality. For the purposes of this permit, the watershed of an Outstanding Resource Water will be identified by the United States Geological Survey's twelve (12) digit Hydrological Unit Code (HUC). Please note that the Department will be reviewing this information. If the site will discharge to an ERW, NSW, or ESW, then the Department may determine that additional requirements are necessary.

12. **Short Term Activity Authorization (STAA).** Any work being conducted in Waters of the State will require a Short Term Activity Authorization (STAA) from ADEQ in accordance with Regulation 2.305. An STAA is necessary for any in-stream activity that has the potential to exceed the water quality standards, including, but not limited to: gravel removal, bridge or crossing repair/maintenance, bank stabilization, debris removal, culvert replacement, flood control projects, and stream relocation. Any work being conducted in Waters of the United States may require a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This permit does not authorize any activity under an STAA or Section 404 permit. The necessary forms to apply for coverage under an STAA can be found at the following link:

    https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/planning/instream/

    The SWPPP shall be updated to include a copy of the Short Term Activity Authorization letter upon receipt. Re-submittal of the SWPPP is not required unless specifically requested by the Department.

13. **Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG).** All permittees shall comply with the following effluent limits:

    A. *Erosion and Sediment Controls.* Design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls shall be designed, installed and maintained to:

        1) Control stormwater volume and velocity to minimize soil erosion in order to minimize pollutant discharges;
        2) Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points;
        3) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
        4) Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
        5) Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls shall address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
        6) Provide and maintain natural buffers around Waters of the State, direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infeasible;
        7) Minimize soil compaction. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted; and
        8) Unless infeasible, preserve topsoil. Preserving topsoil is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed.

    B. *Soil Stabilization.* Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately (unless weather conditions do not allow immediate initiation) whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures must be employed as specified by the permitting authority. Stabilization must be completed within a period of time determined by the

permitting authority. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed.

C. *Dewatering.* Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited unless managed by appropriate controls. There shall be no turbid discharges to Waters of the State resulting from dewatering activities. If trench or ground waters contain sediment, it shall pass through a sediment settling pond or other equally effective sediment control device, prior to being discharged from the construction site. Alternatively, sediment may be removed by settling in place or by dewatering into a sump pit, filter bag, or comparable practice. Ground water dewatering which does not contain sediment or other pollutants is not required to be treated prior to discharge. However, care shall be taken when discharging ground water to ensure that it does not become pollutant-laden by traversing over disturbed soils or other pollutant sources.

D. *Pollution Prevention Measures.* Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures shall be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:

1) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters shall be treated in a sediment basin or BMP control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
2) Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use); and
3) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

E. *Prohibited discharges.* The following discharges are prohibited:

1) Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
2) Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
3) Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
4) Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.

F. *Surface Outlets.* When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

14. Natural Buffer Zones. A natural buffer zone as stated below shall be maintained at all times. Exceptions from this requirement for areas such as water crossings, limited water access, and restoration of the buffer are allowed if the permittee fully documents in the SWPPP the circumstances and reasons for the buffer zone encroachment. Additionally, this requirement is not intended to interfere with any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute or other provision of law.

A. For construction projects where clearing and grading activities will occur, the SWPPP shall provide at least twenty-five (25) feet of natural buffer zone, as measured horizontally from the top of the bank to the disturbed area, from any Waters of the State.

B. The Department may also require up to fifty (50) feet of natural buffer zone, as measured from the top of the bank to the disturbed area, from established TMDL water bodies, streams listed on the 303(d) list, an Extraordinary Resource

Water (ERW), Ecologically Sensitive Waterbody (ESW), Natural and Scenic Waterway (NSW), or any other uses at the discretion of the Director.

C. Linear projects will be evaluated individually by the Department to determine natural buffer zone setbacks.

15. Waivers from Permit Coverage. The Director may waive the otherwise applicable requirements of this general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities under the terms and conditions described in this section.

A. *Waiver Applicability and Coverage*. Based upon 40 CFR 122.26.b.15.i.A, operators of small construction activities may apply for and receive a waiver from the requirements to obtain this permit.

B. *No Stormwater Leaving the Site.* If all of the stormwater from the construction activity is captured on-site under any size storm event and allowed to evaporate, soak into the ground on-site, or is used for irrigation, a permit is not needed.

C. *TMDL Waivers.* This waiver is available for sites with automatic coverage if the ADEQ has established or approved a TMDL that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern and has determined that controls on stormwater discharges from small construction activity are not needed to protect water quality. The pollutant(s) of concern include sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the construction activity. Information on TMDLs that have been established or approved by ADEQ is available from ADEQ online at

https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/planning/integrated/tmdl/.

16. Notice of Termination (NOT). When all construction activities that disturbed soil are complete, the site has reached final stabilization (100% stabilization with 80% density, or as defined in Part I.A.26.B for sites where background native vegetation will cover less than 100% of the ground), all stormwater discharges from construction activities authorized by this permit are eliminated and all temporary sediment controls are removed and properly disposed, the operator of the facility may submit a complete Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Director. Along with the NOT, pictures that represent the entire site should be submitted for review. Final stabilization is not required if the land is returned to its pre-construction agriculture use. Operators of small construction sites are not required to submit NOTs for their construction sites. However, final stabilization is required on all sites. If a Notice of Termination is not submitted when the project is completed, the operator will be responsible for annual fees.

17. Responsibilities of the Operator of a Larger Common Plan of Development for a Subdivision.

A. The operator is ultimately responsible for the runoff from the perimeter of the entire development. Regardless of the reason for the runoff, the operator is responsible for ensuring sufficient overall controls of the development.

B. The operator shall not terminate the permit coverage until the following conditions have been met:

1) After all construction including landscaping and lot development has been completed; and
2) All lots are sold and developed.

The following exceptions to this requirement can apply:

a. less than 100% sold and developed at the discretion of the Director, or
b. Separation of the larger common plan if twenty-four (24) months have passed with no construction activity, or
c. All lots are developed and there are no temporary common controls for subdivision outfalls, i.e. sediment

basins, large sediment traps, check dams, etc.

3) If lots are sold and then re-sold to a third party, permit coverage should be obtained by each of the operators while they have ownership of the lots. The second owner is responsible for obtaining the same certification from the third owner, i.e. the certification shall pass from owner to owner.

C. The operator shall not terminate permit coverage until the operators of all of the individual lots within the larger common plan are notified of their permitting requirements under this general permit. In this case, the signed certification statements from each operator of individual lots shall be maintained in the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the large common plan. A copy of the signed certifications shall be submitted to ADEQ with the NOT. The certification shall be as follows:

"I, _____, operator of an individual lot #_____, block #_____ of _____ subdivision, certify under penalty of law that I was notified by the operator of the larger common plan of the stormwater permitting requirements for my construction site(s). I understand prior to commencement of any construction activity I have to prepare and comply with a SWPPP and post the Construction Site Notice. I understand that prior to the sale of this lot to another party; I must notify the new owner of ADEQ requirements and obtain this certification from the new owner."

Signature _____

D. The following examples are provided as clarification:

1) If a small portion of the original common plan of development remains undeveloped and there has been a period of time (i.e., more than 24 months) where there are no ongoing construction activities (i.e., all areas are either undisturbed or have been finally stabilized), operators may re-evaluate the original project based on the acreage remaining from the original "common plan." If less than five but more than one acre remains to build out the original "common plan", coverage under the large permit may not be required. However, operators will need to comply with the terms and conditions for Small Construction Sites in the Construction General Permit. If less than one acre remains of the original common plan, the individual project may be treated as a part of a less than one acre development and no permit would be required.
2) If operators have a long-range master plan of development where some portions of the master plan are conceptual rather than a specific plan of future development and the future construction activities would, if they occur at all, happen over an extended period of time (i.e., more than 24 months), operators may consider the "conceptual" phases of development to be separate "common plans" provided the periods of construction for the physically interconnected phases will not overlap.
3) Where discrete construction projects within a larger common plan of development or sale are located ¼ mile or more apart and the area between the projects is not being disturbed, each individual project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same "common plan" is not concurrently being disturbed. For example, an interconnecting access road or pipeline were under construction at the same time, they would generally be considered as a part of a single "common plan" for permitting purposes.
4) If the operator sells all the lots in the subdivision to one or more multi-lot homebuilder(s), provisions shall be made to obtain stormwater permit coverage by one of the following options:
   a. The permit may be transferred from the first "operator" to the new/second "operator".
   b. A new, separate permit may be obtained by the second "operator".
      NOTE: If a new permit is to be obtained, then it shall be obtained before the first/original permit is terminated.
5) If the operator retains ownership of any lots in the subdivision, the operator shall maintain permit coverage for those lots under the original permit. The operator shall modify the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

by stating which lots are owned and marking the lots on the site map. If there are one (1) or two (2) lots remaining and the total acreage is less than five (5) acres, the original permit could be terminated and those lots could be covered as a small site.

18. Change in Operator. For stormwater discharges from large construction sites where the operator changes, including instances where an operator is added after the initial NOI has been submitted, the new operator shall ensure that a permit transfer form is received by the Department at least two (2) weeks prior to the operator beginning work at the site.

19. Late Notifications. A discharger is not precluded from submitting an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this part after the dates provided in Part I.B.7 of this permit. In such instances, the Director may bring an enforcement action for failure to submit an NOI in a timely manner or for any unauthorized discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity that have occurred on or after the dates specified in this permit.

20. Failure to Notify. The operator of a construction site who fails to notify the Director of their intent to be covered under this permit, and who potentially discharges pollutants (sediment, debris, etc.) to Waters of the State without an NPDES permit, is in violation of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act.

21. Maintenance. Determination of the acreage of disturbance does not typically include disturbance for routine maintenance activities on existing roads where the line and grade of the road is not being altered, nor does it include the paving of existing roads. Maintenance activities (returning to original conditions) are not regulated under this permit unless one or more acres of underlying or surrounding soil are cleared, graded, or excavated as part of the operation.

22. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities.

A. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility. This permit does not relieve the operator of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Parts 110, 117 and 302. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reporting quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the following action shall be taken:

1) Any person in charge of the facility is required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302 as soon as he/she has knowledge of the discharge;
2) The operator shall submit within five (5) calendar days of knowledge of the release a written description of the release (including the type and estimate of the amount of material released), the date that such release occurred, and the circumstances leading to the release, and steps to be taken in accordance with Part II.B.13 of this permit to the ADEQ.
3) The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) described in Part II.A of this permit shall be modified within fourteen (14) calendar days of knowledge of the release to:

   a. Provide a description of the release and the circumstances leading to the release; and
   b. The date of the release;

4) Additionally, the SWPPP shall be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan shall be modified where appropriate.

B. *Spills*. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.

23. Attainment of Water Quality Standards.

The operator shall select, install, implement and maintain control measures at the construction site that minimize the discharge of pollutants for which a stream is impaired at the discretion of the Director as necessary to protect water quality. In general, except in situations explained in below, the stormwater controls developed, implemented, and updated to be considered stringent enough to ensure that discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.

At any time after authorization, the ADEQ may determine that the stormwater discharges may cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. If such a determination is made, ADEQ will require the permittee to:

A. Develop a supplemental BMP action plan describing SWPPP modifications to address adequately the identified water quality concerns and submit valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining water quality standards; or

B. Cease discharges of pollutants from construction activity and submit an individual permit application.

All written responses required under this part shall include a signed certification consistent with Part II.B.9.

24. Requiring an Individual Permit

The Director may require any person eligible for coverage under the general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit. In addition, any interested person(s) may submit an application for an individual permit. The Director may consider the issuance of individual permits according to the criteria in 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3).

Coverage of the facility under this general permit is automatically terminated when: (1) the operator fails to submit the required individual NPDES permit application within the defined time frame; or (2) the individual NPDES permit is issued by ADEQ and effective.

Any operator covered under this general permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an APC&EC Regulation 6 individual permit. The operator shall submit an application for an individual permit with the reasons supporting the application to ADEQ. If a final, individual NPDES permit is issued to an operator otherwise subject to this general permit, the applicability of this general permit to the facility is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit. Otherwise, the applicability of this general permit to the facility remains in full force and effect.

PART II
STANDARD CONDITIONS

Information in **Part II** is organized as follows:

Section A: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP):

1. Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance
2. Signature, SWPPP, Inspection Reports, and Notice of Coverage (NOC)
3. Keeping SWPPP Current
4. Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
5. Plan Certification

Section B: Standard Permit Conditions:

1. Retention of Records
2. Duty to Comply
3. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions
4. Continuance of the General Permit
5. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense
6. Duty to Mitigate
7. Duty to Provide Information
8. Other Information
9. Signatory Requirements
10. Certification
11. Penalties for Falsification of Reports
12. Penalties for Tampering
13. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
14. Property Rights
15. Severability
16. Transfers
17. Proper Operation and Maintenance
18. Inspection and Entry
19. Permit Actions
20. Re-Opener Clause
21. Local Requirements
22. Applicable Federal, State Requirements

SECTION A: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS (SWPPP)

The operator shall prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the plan/SWPPP) before permit coverage. At least one SWPPP shall be developed for each construction project or site covered by this permit. The SWPPP shall follow the order outlined in Part II.A.4 & 5 below. This basic ADEQ format is available through the Department's website https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/ . Other formats may be used at the discretion of the Director **if** the format has been approved by the Department prior to use. The operator shall implement the SWPPP as written from initial commencement of construction activity until final stabilization is complete, with changes being made as deemed necessary by the permittee, local, state or federal officials. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, by qualified personnel and shall:

- Identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction;
- Identify, describe and ensure the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), with emphasis on initial site stabilization, which are to be used to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site;
- Be site specific to what is taking place on a particular construction site;
- Ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit; and
- Identify the responsible party for on-site SWPPP implementation.

1. Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance.

A. *Automatic Coverage Sites.*

The plan shall be completed prior to the commencement of construction activities and updated as appropriate. Submittal of the NOI, permit fee and SWPPP is not required. All conditions set forth in Part II.A must be followed, and the NOC must be posted at the site prior to commencing construction. In addition, a copy of the SWPPP must be available at the construction site in accordance with Part II.2.B and D prior to commencing construction.

B. *Large Construction Sites.*

The plan shall be completed and submitted for review, along with an NOI and initial permit fee 14 business days prior to the commencement of construction activities. Submittals of updates to the plan during the construction process are required only if requested by the Director.

C. *Existing Permittees.*

Existing permittees that were permitted prior to the issuance of this renewal permit are required to update their plan as appropriate to come into compliance with the requirements contained in Part II.A.4 by the effective date of this permit.

2. Signature, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Inspection Reports and Notice of Coverage (NOC).

A. The SWPPP and inspection reports shall be signed by the operator (or cognizant official) in accordance with Part II.B.9 and be retained at the construction site during normal business hours (8:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.).

B. The operator shall make SWPPP and inspection reports available, upon request, to the Director, the EPA, or a State or local agency reviewing sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans, or, in the case of a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the municipal operator of the system.

C. The Director, or authorized representative, may notify the operator at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Within seven (7) business days of such notification from the Director (or as otherwise provided by the Director) or authorized representative, the operator shall make the required changes to the

plan and submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made. The Department may request re-submittal of the SWPPP to confirm that all deficiencies have been adequately addressed. The Department may also take appropriate enforcement action for the period of time the operator was operating under SWPPP that did not meet the minimum requirements of this permit.

D. The operator shall post the NOC near the main entrance of the construction site and visible to the public. The NOC will indicate the location of the SWPPP. If the SWPPP location is changed from the initial location, the NOC shall be updated to reflect the correct location of the SWPPP.

3. Keeping SWPPP Current. The operator shall amend the SWPPP within seven (7) business days or whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the construction site which has or could have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the Waters of the State that has not been previously addressed in the SWPPP. The SWPPP should also be modified if a determination has been made through inspections, monitoring (if required), ***or*** investigation by the operator, local, state, or federal officials that the discharges are causing or contributing to water quality violation or the plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in stormwater discharges from the construction site.

4. Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP shall include the following items:

A. *Site Description*. SWPPP shall provide a description of the following:

1) A description of the nature of the construction activity and its intended use after the Notice of Intent (NOI) is filed (i.e., residential subdivision, shopping mall, etc.);
2) A description of the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for major portions of the site (e.g. grubbing, excavation, grading, infrastructure installation, etc.);
3) Estimates of the total area of the site (including off-site borrow and fill areas) and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading or other activities; and
4) An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site for pre- and post-construction activities and existing data describing the soil or the quality of any discharge from the site.

B. *Responsible Parties*. The SWPPP shall identify (as soon as this information is known) all parties (i.e., General Contractors, Landscapers, Project Designers, and Inspectors) responsible for particular services they provide to the operator to comply with the requirements of the SWPPP for the project site, and areas over which each party has control. If these parties change over the life of the permit, or new parties are added, the SWPPP should be updated to reflect these changes.

C. *Receiving Waters*. The SWPPP shall include a clear description of the nearest receiving water(s), or if the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of the operator of the municipal system, and the ultimate receiving water(s).

D. *Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to the 303(d) list and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)*. The SWPPP should include information on whether or not the stormwater discharges from the site enter a water body that is on the most recent 303(d) list or with an approved TMDL. If the stormwater discharge does enter a water body that is on the most recent 303(d) list or with an approved TMDL, then the SWPPP should address the following items:

1) Identification of the pollutants that the 303(d) list or TMDL addresses, specifically whether the 303(d) list or TMDL addresses sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation);
2) Identification of whether the operator's discharge is identified, either specifically or generally, on the 303(d) list or any associated assumptions and allocations identified in the TMDL for the discharge; and
3) Measures taken by the operator to ensure that its discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and allocations of the TMDL.

If the Department determines during the review process that the proposed project will be discharging to a receiving water that is on the most recent 303(d) list or with an approved TMDL, then the Department will notify the applicant to include additional Best Management Practices in the SWPPP.

E. *Attainment of Water Quality Standards After Authorization*.

1) The permittee shall select, install, implement, and maintain BMPs at the construction site that minimize pollutants in the discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. In general, except in situations explained below, the SWPPP shall be developed, implemented, and updated to be considered as stringent as necessary to ensure that the discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.

2) At any time after authorization, the Department may determine that the stormwater discharges may cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. If such a determination is made, the Department will require the permittee to:

   a. Develop a supplemental BMP action plan describing SWPPP modifications to adequately address the identified water quality concerns and submit valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining water quality standards; or

   b. Cease discharges of pollutants from construction activity and submit an individual permit application.

3) All written responses required under this part shall include a signed certification (Part II.B.9)

F. *Site Map*. The SWPPP shall contain a legible site map (or multiple maps, if necessary) complete to scale, showing the entire site, that identifies, at a minimum, the following:

1) Pre-construction topographic view;
2) Direction of stormwater flow (i.e., use arrows to show which direction stormwater will flow) and approximate slopes anticipated after grading activities;
3) Delineate on the site map areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed under the coverage of this permit;
4) Location of major structural and nonstructural controls identified in the plan;
5) Location of main construction entrance and exit;
6) Location where stabilization practices are expected to occur;
7) Locations of off-site materials, waste, borrow area, or equipment storage area;
8) Location of areas used for concrete wash-out;
9) Location of all Waters of the State with associated natural buffer boundary lines. Identify floodplain and floodway boundaries, if available;
10) Locations where stormwater is discharged to Waters of the State or a municipal separate storm sewer system if applicable,
11) Locations where stormwater is discharged off-site (should be continuously updated);
12) Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction phase permit requirements apply;
13) A legend that clearly specifies any erosion and sediment control measure symbols/labels used in the site map and/or detail sheet; and
14) Locations of any storm drain inlets on the site and in the immediate vicinity of the site.

G. *Stormwater Controls*. Each plan shall include a description of appropriate controls and measures that will be implemented at the construction site. The plan will clearly describe for each activity identified in the project description control measures associated with the activity and the schedule during the construction process that the measures will be implemented. Perimeter controls for the site shall be installed after the clearing and grubbing necessary for installation of the measure, but before the clearing and grubbing for the remaining portions of the site. Perimeter controls shall be actively maintained until final stabilization of those portions of the site upward of the

perimeter control. Temporary controls shall be removed after final stabilization and properly disposed. The description and implementation of controls shall address the following minimum components:

1) Initial Site Stabilization, Erosion, and Sediment Controls and Best Management Practices. Design, install, implement and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum the following controls and Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be designed, installed, implemented and maintained. Therefore, the SWPPP shall address, at a minimum, the following:

   a. For larger common plans, only streets, drainage, utility areas, areas needed for initial construction of streets (e.g., borrow pits, parking areas, etc.) and areas needed for stormwater structures may be disturbed initially. Upon stabilization of the initial areas, additional areas may be disturbed.
   b. The construction-phase erosion (such as site stabilization) and sediment controls (such as check dams) should be designed to retain sediment on-site to the extent practicable.
   c. All control measures shall be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, good engineering, and construction practices. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the permittee shall replace or modify the control for site situations.
   d. If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment shall be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts (e.g., fugitive sediment in a street could be washed into storm sewers by the next rain or pose a safety hazard to users of public streets). This permit does not give the authority to trespass onto other property; therefore this condition should be carried out along with the permission of neighboring land owners to remove sediment.
   e. Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps (if used, please specify what type) or sedimentation ponds when design capacity has been reduced by 50%.
   f. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges (e.g., screening outfalls picked up daily).
   g. Off-site material storage areas (also including overburden and stockpiles of dirt, borrow areas, etc.) used solely by the permitted project are considered a part of the project and shall be addressed in the SWPPP.

2) Stabilization practices. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

   a. Description and Schedule: A description of initial, interim, and permanent stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed areas are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: mulching, temporary seeding, permanent seeding, geotextiles, sod stabilization, natural buffer strips, protection of trees, and preservation of mature vegetation and other appropriate measures.

   b. Description of natural buffer areas: The Department requires that a natural buffer zone be established between the top of stream bank and the disturbed area. The SWPPP shall contain a description of how the site will maintain natural buffer zones. For construction projects where clearing and grading activities will occur, SWPPP shall provide at least twenty-five (25) feet of natural buffer zone from any named or unnamed streams, creeks, rivers, lakes or other water bodies. The plan shall also provide at least fifty (50) feet of natural buffer zone from established TMDL water bodies, streams listed on the 303(d) list, an Extraordinary Resource Water (ERW), Ecologically Sensitive Waterbody (ESW), Natural and Scenic Waterway (NSW), or other uses at the discretion of the Director. If the site will be disturbed within the recommended buffer zone, then the buffer zone area shall be stabilized as soon as possible. Exceptions from this requirement for areas such as water crossings, limited water access, and restoration of the buffer are allowed if the permittee fully documents in the SWPPP the circumstances and reasons for the buffer zone encroachment. Additionally, this requirement is not intended to interfere with any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute or other provision of law. Please note that above-grade clearing that does not disturb the soil in the buffer zone area does not have to comply with buffer zone requirements.

   c. Records of Stabilization: A record of the dates when grading activities occur, when construction activities

temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and when stabilization measures are initiated shall be included in the plan.

d. Deadlines for Stabilization After Construction Activity Temporarily Ceases: Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily ceased, except:

(1) Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the fourteenth (14^{th}) day after construction activity temporarily ceases is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

(2) In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures shall be employed as specified by the permitting authority.

e. Deadline for Stabilization After Construction Activity Permanently Ceases: Stabilization measures shall be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased, except:

(1) Where the initiation of stabilization measures immediately after construction activity permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

(2) In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures shall be employed as specified by the permitting authority.

3) Structural Practices. A description of structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable. Structural practices should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Such practices may include but are not limited to:

- silt fences (installed and maintained)
- earthen dikes to prevent run-on
- drainage swales to prevent run-on
- check dams
- subsurface drains
- pipe slope drains
- storm drain inlet protection
- rock outlet protection
- sediment traps
- reinforced soil retaining systems
- gabions
- temporary or permanent sediment basins.

A combination of erosion and sediment control measures is encouraged to achieve maximum pollutant removal. Adequate spillway cross-sectional area and re-enforcement shall be provided for check dams, sediment traps, and sediment basins.

a. Sediment Basins:

(1) For common drainage locations that serve an area with ten (10) or more acres (including run-on from other areas) draining to a common point, a temporary or permanent sediment basin that provides storage based on either the smaller of 3600 cubic feet per acre, or a size based on the runoff volume of a 10 year, 24 hour storm, shall be provided where attainable (so as not to adversely impact water quality) until final stabilization of the site. In determining whether installing a sediment basin is attainable, the operator may

consider factors such as site soils, slope, available area on site, etc. Proper hydraulic design of the outlet is critical to achieving the desired performance of the basin. The outlet should be designed to drain the basin within twenty-four (24) to seventy-two (72) hours. (A rule of thumb is one square foot per acre for a spillway design.) The 24-hour limit is specified to provide adequate settling time; the seventy-two (72) hour limit is specified to mitigate vector control concerns. If a pipe outlet design is chosen for the outfall, then an emergency spillway is required. If "non-attainability" is claimed, then an explanation of non-attainability shall be included in the SWPPP**.** Where a sediment basin is not attainable, smaller sediment basins or sediment traps shall be used. Where a sediment basin is un-attainable, natural buffer strips or other suitable controls which are effective are required for all side slopes and down slope boundaries of the construction area. The plans for removal of the sediment basin should also be included with the description of the basin in the SWPPP.

(2) For drainage locations serving an area less than ten (10) acres, sediment traps, silt fences, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all side slope and down slope boundaries of the construction area unless a sediment basin providing storage based on either the smaller of 3600 cubic feet per acre, or a size based on the run off volume of a 10 year, 24 hour storm is provided. (A rule of thumb is one square foot per acre for a spillway.) However, in order to protect the Waters of the State, the Director, at their discretion, may require a sediment basin for any drainage areas draining to a common point.

b. Velocity Dissipation Devices:

Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations, within concentrated flow areas serving two or more acres, and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (i.e., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water). Please note that the use of hay-bales is not recommended in areas of concentrated flow.

H. *Other Controls*.

1) No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged to Waters of the State or offsite.
2) Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized through the use of a stabilized construction entrance and exit or vehicle tire washing.
3) For lots that are less than one (1) acre in size an alternative method may be used in addition to a stabilized construction entrance. An example of an alternative method could be daily street sweeping. This could allow for the shortening of the construction entrance.
4) The plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State or local waste disposal, temporary and permanent sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.
5) No liquid concrete waste shall be discharged to Waters of the State. Appropriate controls to prevent the discharge of concrete washout waters shall be implemented if concrete washout will occur on-site.
6) No contaminants from fuel storage areas, hazardous waste storage and truck wash areas shall be discharged to waters of the State or offsite. Methods for protecting these areas shall be identified and implemented. These areas should not be located near a water body, if there is a water body on or near the project.

I. *Non-stormwater discharges*. Sources of non-stormwater listed in Part I.B.10 of this permit that are combined with stormwater discharges associated with construction activity shall be identified in the plan. This list should be site specific non-stormwater discharges.

J. *Post-Construction Stormwater Management*. The operator is required to provide a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 (Corps of Engineers) of the Clean Water Act. This permit only addresses the installation of stormwater management measures, and not the ultimate operation and maintenance of such structures after the construction activities have been completed and the site has undergone final stabilization.

However, post-construction stormwater BMPs that discharge pollutants from a point source once construction is completed may need authorization under a separate ADEQ NPDES permit. Such practices may include but are not limited to:

- infiltration of runoff onsite
- flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions
- stormwater retention structures
- stormwater detention structures (including wet ponds)
- sequential systems, which combine several practices

A goal of at least 80 % removal of total suspended solids from these flows which exceed predevelopment levels should be used in designing and installing stormwater management controls (where practicable). Where this goal is not met, the operator shall provide justification for rejecting each practice listed above based on site conditions.

K. *Applicable State or Local Programs*. The SWPPP shall be updated as necessary to reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls implemented at the site.

L. *Inspections*. Inspections should conducted by qualified personnel (provided by the operator). Inspections shall include all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Inspectors shall look for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater conveyance system. Erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations shall be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to Waters of the State or offsite, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. Inspections may not be required if the lot(s) within a larger common plan is/are sufficiently stabilized. In addition, inspections may not be required on a completed section of a linear project if that section has been sufficiently stabilized. Stabilized areas of the project should be indicated in the SWPPP and site map and show what date they were stabilized. The operator shall ensure that no sediment will leave the lot(s) that are stabilized. These lots shall be identified within the SWPPP and show what date they were stabilized. If the operator is unable to ensure this, then inspections shall continue.

1) Inspection Frequency. Inspections shall be conducted in accordance with one of the following schedules listed below. The schedule **must be specified** in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

   a. At least once every 7 calendar days, or
   b. At least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater (a rain gauge must be maintained on-site).

2) Inspection Form. The ADEQ inspection form should be used for all inspections. The inspection form should include any erosion/sediment controls that are being used on the site. The form is available on the Department's website www.adeq.state.ar.us. If a different form is used, it shall at a minimum contain the following information:

   a. Inspector Name and Title
   b. Date of Inspection
   c. Amount of Rainfall and Days Since Last Rain Event (only applicable to Part II.A.4.L.1.b)
   d. Approximate beginning and duration of the storm event
   e. Description of any discharges during inspection
   f. Locations of discharges of sediment/other pollutants
   g. Locations of BMPs in need of maintenance or where maintenance was performed
   h. If the BMPs are in working order and if maintenance is required (including when scheduled and completed)
   i. Locations that are in need of additional controls
   j. Location and Dates When Major Construction Activities Begin, Occur or Cease
   k. Signature of qualified signatory official, in accordance with Part II.B.9

Additional information may be added to the inspection report at the permittee's discretion.

3) Inspection Records. The report shall be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three (3) years from the date the site is finally stabilized. The report shall be signed and have a certification statement in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

4) Winter Conditions. Inspections will not be required at construction sites where snow cover exists over the entire site for an extended period, and melting conditions do not exist. If there is any runoff from the site at any time during snow cover, melting conditions would be considered to be existent at the site and this inspection waiver would not apply. Regular inspections, as required by this permit, are required at all other times as specified in this permit. If winter conditions prevent compliance with the permit, documentation of the beginning and ending date of winter conditions should be included in the SWPPP.

5) Adverse Weather Conditions. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make inspections impractical, such as extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the inspection of the site, an inspection should be completed as soon as is safe and feasible. If adverse weather conditions prevent compliance with the permit, documentation of the beginning and ending date of adverse weather conditions should be included in the SWPPP.

M. *Maintenance*. A description of procedures to maintain vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures in good, effective operating condition shall be outlined in the plan. Any repairs that are needed based on an inspection shall be completed, when practicable, before the next storm event, but not to exceed a period of three (3) business days of discovery, or as otherwise directed by state or local officials. However, if conditions do not permit large equipment to be used, a longer time frame is allowed if the condition is thoroughly documented on the inspection form. Maintenance for manufactured controls shall be done at a minimum of the manufacturer's specifications. Maintenance for non-manufactured controls, i.e. check dams and sediment traps, shall be done upon 50% capacity.

N. *Employee Training*. The permittee/operator is responsible for training personnel who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP on the components and goals of the SWPPP and the requirements of the general permit. This includes contractors and subcontractors. Training should be given by a knowledgeable and qualified trainer. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training and records of training shall be maintained with the SWPPP. Training records that are maintained electronically (i.e. database, etc.) do not need to be maintained with the SWPPP, but shall be accessible upon request. Formal training classes given by Universities or other third-party organizations are not required but recommended for qualified trainers; the permittee is responsible for the content of the training being adequate for personnel to implement the requirements of the permit.

5. Plan Certification. The SWPPP Certification shall be signed by either the operator or the cognizant official identified on the Notice of Intent. All documents required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by operator or by a duly authorized representative of the operator (Please see Part II.B.10 below for certification).

SECTION B: STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. **Retention of Records.**

   A. The operator shall retain records of all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, all inspection reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by this permit for a period of at least three years from the date the Notice of Termination letter is signed by the Department. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

   B. The operator shall retain a signed copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and inspection reports required by this permit at the construction site from the date of project initiation to the date of final stabilization.

2. **Duty to Comply.** The operator shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Water Act and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and is grounds for: enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

3. **Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.** The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et seq.) provides that any person who violates any provisions of a permit issued under the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or a criminal penalty of not more than twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment for each day of such violation. Any person who violates any provision of a permit issued under the Act may also be subject to civil penalty in such amount as the court shall find appropriate, not to exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each day of such violation. The fact that any such violation may constitute a misdemeanor shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such civil action.

4. **Continuance of the General Permit.** Permittees wishing to continue coverage under this general permit shall submit a Renewal NOI (see Part I.B.4 for where to submit documentation) up to 180 days prior to the expiration date, but no later than 30 days prior to the expiration date. No additional fee is required to be submitted along with the Renewal NOI.

   An expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. If this permit is not re-issued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203(m) and remain in force and effect. If a permittee was granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date, the permittee will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earliest of:

   A. The effective date of the re-issuance or replacement of this permit and a timely submittal of a renewal NOI by the operator; or

   B. The operator's submittal of a Notice of Termination (NOT); or

   C. Issuance of an individual permit for the project's discharges (see Part I.B.24); or

   D. A formal permit decision by the ADEQ to not re-issue this general permit, at which time operators must seek coverage under an alternative permit (see Part I.B.24).

   Small site operators are responsible for ensuring that the site is in compliance with any changes or updates of this general permit by reviewing the ADEQ website at:

   https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/

5. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for an operator in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

6. **Duty to Mitigate.** The operator shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7. **Duty to Provide Information.** The operator shall furnish to the Director, an authorized representative of the Director, the EPA, a State or local agency reviewing sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans, or in the case of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity which discharges through a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) with an NPDES permit, to the municipal operator of the system, within a reasonable time, any information which is requested to determine compliance with this permit.

8. **Other Information.** When the operator becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Director, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

9. **Signatory Requirements.** All Notices of Intent (NOIs), reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified by the operator.

   A. All Notices of Intent shall be signed as follows:

      1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

         a. A president, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

         b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

      2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

      3) For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency: By either a principal executive or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

         a. The chief executive officer of the agency; or

         b. A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

   B. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

      1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director;

      2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a person having responsibility for the overall operation of the

regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility, or position of equivalent responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

3) Changes to authorization. If an authorization under this Part is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements shall be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

10. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments such as Inspection Form were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Note: For this permit only, "this document" refers to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, "attachments" refers to the site map and inspection forms, and "system" is referencing the project site.

11. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit shall be subject to civil penalties specified in Part II.B.3 of this permit and/or criminal penalties under the authority of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et seq.).

12. Penalties for Tampering. The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or a fine of not more than twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

13. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the operator is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Section 106 of CERCLA.

14. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property, any invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

15. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provisions of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provisions to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

16. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. A transfer form shall be submitted to the ADEQ as required by this permit.

17. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The operator shall at all times:

A. Properly operate and maintain all systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. This provision requires the operation of

backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by an operator only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

B. Provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, inspection, maintenance, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

18. Inspection and Entry. The operator shall allow the Director, the EPA, or an authorized representative, or, in the case of a construction site which discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate sewer system receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

A. Enter upon the operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;
B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;
C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment, including monitoring and control equipment and practices or operations regulated or required by the permit;
D. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location on the permitted property.

19. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for any cause including, but not limited to, the following;

A. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
B. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts;
C. A change in any conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
D. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
E. Failure of the operator to comply with the provisions of ADEQ Regulation No. 9 (Fee Regulation). Failure to promptly remit all required fees shall be grounds for the Director to initiate action to terminate this permit under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.64 and 124.5(d), as adopted by reference in ADEQ Regulation No. 6, and the provisions of ADEQ Regulation No. 8.

20. Re-Opener Clause.

A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity covered by this permit, the operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part I.B.23 of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

B. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5, as adopted by reference in ADEQ Regulation No. 6.

21. Local Requirements. All dischargers shall comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding any discharges of stormwater to storm drain systems or other water sources under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with the ADEQ permits. Dischargers shall comply with local stormwater management requirements, policies, or guidelines including erosion and sediment control.

22. Applicable Federal, State Requirements. Permittees are responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this permit. Receipt of this permit does not relieve any operator of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state or local statute, ordinance policy, or regulation.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Completeness Checklist

Permittee: Shawn Askins
Project Name: Shawn Askins
Project City: Magazine

Tracking Number: ARR15 5730
Location of SWPPP on-site: construction entrance

Yes = Complete
No = Incomplete/Deficient
N/A = Not applicable to project

Yes	No	N/A		Permit Section Citation	Notes
x			1. Project description, intended use after NOT	Part II.A.4.A.1	
x			2. Sequence of major activities	Part II.A.4.A.2	
x			3. Total & disturbed acreage	Part II.A.4.A.3	
x			4. Pre- and post-construction runoff coefficient OR soil/discharge data	Part II.A.4.A.4	
x			**B. Responsible Parties: All parties dealing with the SWPPP and the areas they are responsible for on-site.**	Part II.A.4.B	
x			**C. Receiving Water.**	Part II.A.4.C	
		x	-MS4 Name	Part II.A.4.C	
x			-Ultimate Receiving Water	Part II.A.4.C	
			D. Documentation of permit eligibility related to Impaired Water Bodies and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).		
x			1. Identify pollutant on 303(d) list or TMDL	Part II.A.4.D.1	
x			2. Is construction activity or the specific site listed as cause?	Part II.A.4.D.2	
x			3. Measures taken to reduce pollutants from the site.	Part II.A.4.D.3	
x			**E. Attainment of Water Quality Standards After Authorization.**	Part II.A.4.E	
x			**F. Site Map --- See End of Evaluation Form**	Part II.A.4.F	
			G. Description of Controls:		
			1. Erosion and sediment controls, including:		
x			a. Initial site stabilization	Part II.A.4.G.1.a	
x			b. Erosion and sediment controls	Part II.A.4.G.1.b	
x			c. Replacement of inadequate controls	Part II.A.4.G.1.c	
x			d. Removal of off-site accumulations	Part II.A.4.G.1.d	
x			e. Maintenance of sediment traps/basins @ 50% capacity	Part II.A.4.G.1.e	
x			f. Litter, construction debris and chemicals properly handled	Part II.A.4.G.1.f	
		x	g. Off-site storage areas and controls	Part II.A.4.G.1.g	
			2. Stabilization practices:		
x			a. Description and schedule for stabilization	Part II.A.4.G.2.a	
x			b. Description of buffer areas	Part II.A.4.G.2.b	
x			c. Records of stabilization	Part II.A.4.G.2.c	
x			d. Deadlines for stabilization	Part II.A.4.G.2.d	
			3. Structural Practices:		
x			-Describe structural practices to divert flows, store flows, or otherwise limit runoff	Part II.A.4.G.3	
		x	a. Sediment basins	Part II.A.4.G.3.a.1	
		x	-Are more than 10 acres draining to a common point? If so, are sediment basins included?	Part II.A.4.G.3.a.1	
		x	-Sediment basin dimensions and capacity description and calculations	Part II.A.4.G.3.a.1	
		x	-If a basin wasn't practicable, are other controls sufficient?	Part II.A.4.G.3.a.1	
x			b. Velocity dissipation devices concentrated flow from 2 or more acres	Part II.A.4.G.3.b	
			H. Other controls including:		
x			1. Solid waste control measures	Part II.A.4.H.1	
x			2. Vehicle off-site tracking controls	Part II.A.4.H.2	
x			3. Compliance with sanitary waste disposal	Part II.A.4.H.4	
x			4. Does the site have a concrete washout area controls?	Part II.A.4.H.5	
x			5. Does the site have fuel storage areas, hazardous waste storage and/or truck wash areas controls?	Part II.A.4.H.6	

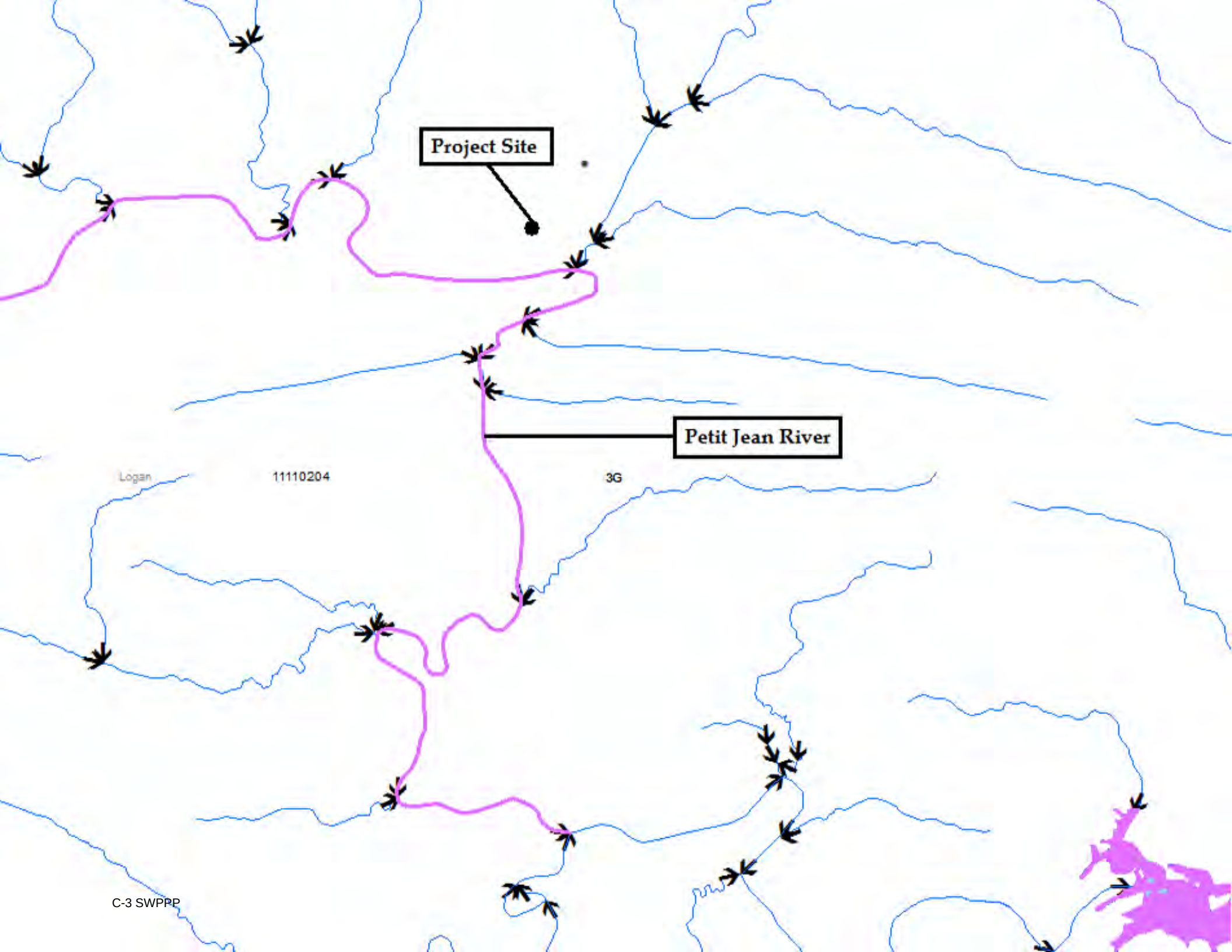
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Completeness Checklist

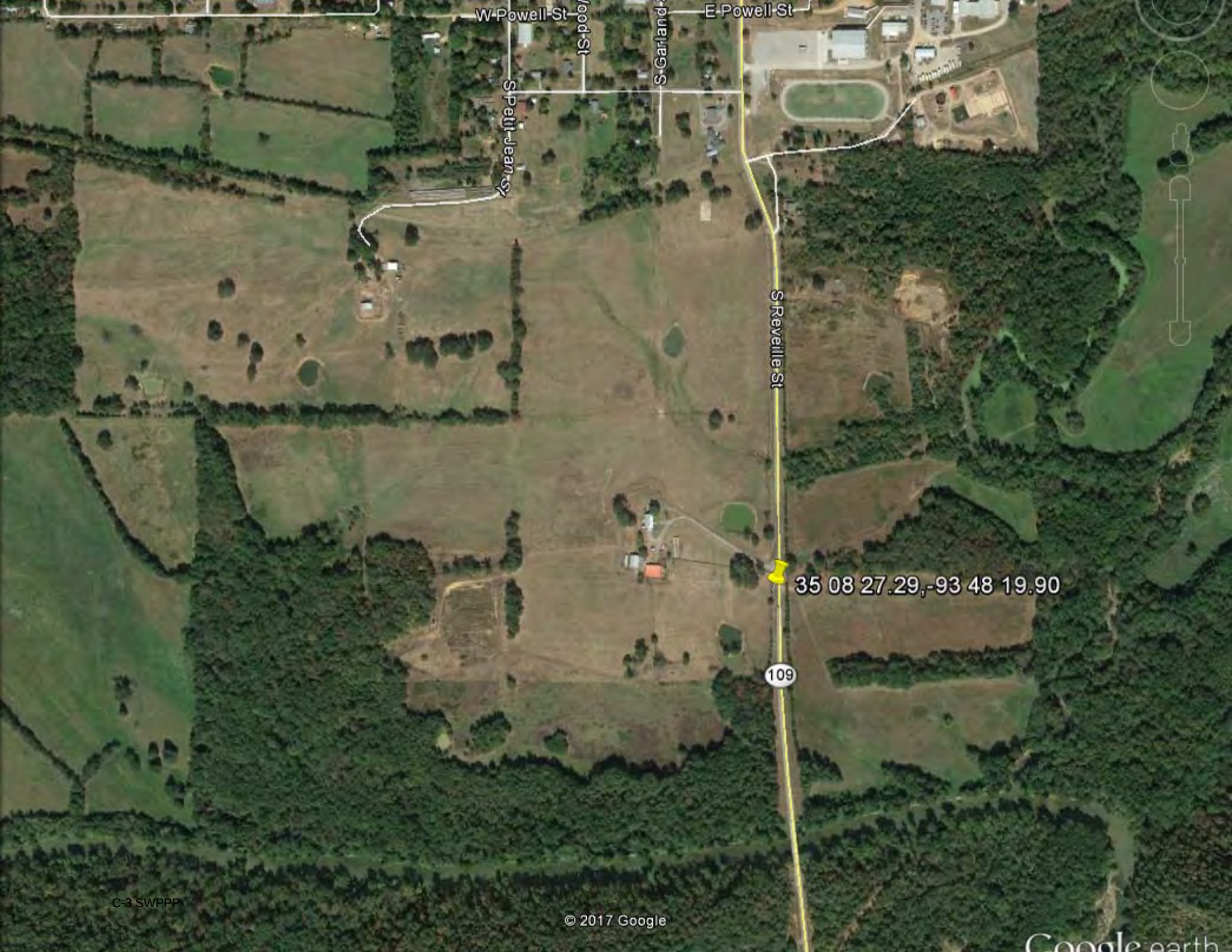
Permittee: Shawn Askins
Project Name: Shawn Askins
Project City: Magazine

Tracking Number: ARR15 5730
Location of SWPPP on-site: construction entrance

Yes = Complete
No = Incomplete/Deficient
N/A = Not applicable to project

Yes	No	N/A		Permit Section Citation	Notes
x			**I. Identification of allowable non-storm water discharges**	Part II.A.4.I	
x			-Appropriate controls for dewatering, if present	Part I.B.12.C	
x			**J. Post construction stormwater management.**	Part II.A.4.J	
x			**K. State or local requirements incorporated into the plan.**	Part II.A.4.K	
			L. Inspections		
x			1. Inspection frequency listed?	Part II.A.4.L.1	
			2. Inspection form	Part II.A.4.L.2	
x			Ours.		
		x	If not ours, does it contain the following items:		
		x	a. Inspector name and title	Part II.A.4.L.2.a	
		x	b. Date of inspection.	Part II.A.4.L.2.b	
		x	c. Amount of rainfall and days since last rain event (14 day only)	Part II.A.4.L.2.c	
		x	d. Approx beginning and duration of storm event	Part II.A.4.L.2.d	
		x	e. Description of any discharges during inspection	Part II.A.4.L.2.e	
		x	f. Locations of discharges of sediment/other pollutants	Part II.A.4.L.2.f	
		x	g. BMPs in need of maintenance	Part II.A.4.L.2.g	
		x	h. BMPs in working order, if maintenance needed (scheduled and completed)	Part II.A.4.L.2.h	
		x	i. Locations that are in need of additional controls	Part II.A.4.L.2.i	
		x	j. Location and dates when major construction activities begin, occur or cease	Part II.A.4.L.2.j	
		x	k. Signature of responsible/cognizant official	Part II.A.4.L.2.k	
x			3. Inspection Records	Part II.A.4.L.3	
x			4. Winter Conditions	Part II.A.4.L.4	
x			5. Adverse Weather Conditions	Part II.A.4.L.5	
x			**M. Maintenance Procedures**	Part II.A.4.M	
x			**N. Employee Training**	Part II.A.4.N	
x			**Signed Plan Certification**	Part II.A.5. and Part II.B.10	
			F. Site Map showing:		
x			1. Pre-construction topographic view	Part II.A.4.F.1	
x			2. Drainage flow	Part II.A.4.F.2	
x			3. Approximate slopes after grading activities	Part II.A.4.F.2	
x			4. Areas of soil disturbance and areas not disturbed	Part II.A.4.F.3	
x			5. Location of major structural and non-structural controls.	Part II.A.4.F.4	
x			6. Location of main construction entrance and exit.	Part II.A.4.F.5	
x			7. Areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur.	Part II.A.4.F.6	
x			8. Locations of off-site materials, waste, borrow area or storage area.	Part II.A.4.F.7	
x			9. Locations of areas used for concrete wash-out.	Part II.A.4.F.8	
		x	10. Locations of surface waters on site.	Part II.A.4.F.9	
		x	11. Locations where water is discharged to a surface water or MS4.	Part II.A.4.F.10	
x			12. Storm water discharge locations.	Part II.A.4.F.11	
		x	13. Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished.	Part II.A.4.F.12	
x			14. Legend for symbols/labels used	Part II.A.4.F.13	
		x	15. Location of storm drain inlets on site or in immediate vicinity	Part II.A.4.F.14	


Project Site
Petit Jean River
Logan
11110204
3G


W Powell St
E Powell St
S Petit Jean St
S Garland St
S Reveille St
35 08 27.29,-93 48 19.90
109
C-3 SWPPP
© 2017 Google
Google earth

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Construction Activity

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

General Permit AR15000

Prepared For:

Shawn Askins

600 South St Hwy 109

Magazine , AR 72943

Date 09/ 01//2017

Prepared by:

Frank Walker

fw942379@gmail.com

Project Name and Location:

Askins Poultry Farms

600S ST HWY 109

Magazine, AR 72943

Operator Name and Address

Shawn Askins

600S ST HWY 109

Magazine, AR 72943

Plan Preparer:

Frank Walker

708 Valley West DR

Rogers, AR 72756

479-264-1231

fw942379@gmail.com

GPS Coordinates at construction entrance and exit

36 Degrees 42 Minutes 24.32 Seconds North Latitude

95 Degrees 05 Minutes 38.63 Seconds West Longitude

Legal Description

Part of Sec. 30; Rng 26N; T-21E

A.Site Description

- 1. Project description, intended use after NOI is filed.

  Construct 4 pads, 68 ft wide by 620 feet long including loadout.

- 2.Sequence of major activities which disturb soil:

- Clear necessary trees and use as brush dams in drains to trap and slow sediment runoff.

  . Strip topsoil and Stockpile for use on slopes when grading is complete.

  Construct pads to the designed elevation and construct drains between pads and on the outside of each pad. Drains are to be constructed with slopes at a 1% grade.

- 3.Total Area; dedicated to project **40 acres** **Disturbed Area 8.71 acres**

- 4.Soils Information: slopes at site 0-5% slope

  - Runoff Coefficient pre-construction (see Appendix A) **C value 0.20**

    Pre Construction.

  - Runoff Coefficient post-construction (see Appendix A) **C value 0.56**

  - Discharge during and after construction will be entirely storm water, which will flow through constructed sediment traps and then pass Through well-established vegetative cover, 50 feet buffers will be Maintained during and after construction. Discharge will be entirely Storm water that will flow overland to **Petit Jean River to Arkansas River.**

- **B.Responsible Parties:**

Individual/Company	Phone Number	Responsibility
Shawn Askins	479-650-3589	Owner/Operator
Amy Askins	479-650-3589	Owner/Operator
Shawn Askins		Inspector

- **C. Receiving Waters:**

- This Permit or Plan may only be used to authorize discharges from temporary construction activities.
- Runoff stormwater from this site flows overland to **the Petit Jean River to Arkansas River.**
- **Im**

D. **Documentation of permit eligibility related to Impaired Water Bodies and Total Maximum Daily Loads.**

1. Identify pollutant on 303(d) list or TMDL

Petit Jean River is a category 5 stream, impairment is due to turbidity and Selenium.

2. Construction activity on the specific site is not listed as a cause of impairment.

3. Measures to reduce sediment from the site are BMP's. And include, **filter strips, sediment traps and non erosive grades in drains, straw waddles, rock dams across drains .**

- Best Management Practices to control sediment will be installed on site.

. There will be no generation of Phosphorus from these construction activities

-

- **E. Attainment of Water Quality Standards After Authorization:**

  - The permittee must select, install, implement and maintain BMPs at the construction site that minimize pollutants in the discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. In general, except in situations explained below, the SWPPP developed, implemented and updated to be considered as stringent as necessary to ensure that the discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.
  - At any time after authorization, the Department may determine that the

    Storm water discharges may cause, have reasonable potential to cause or

    Contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. If such a determination is made, the Department will require the permittee to:

    - Develop a supplemental BMP action plan describing SWPPP modifications to address adequately the identified water quality concerns and submit valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving waters is attaining water quality standards or;
    - Cease discharges of pollutants from construction activity and submit an individual permit application.

      Permittee must agree to follow the above text regarding the attainment of water quality standards after authorization.

- **E. Site Map Requirements (Attach Site Maps to back of plan)**
  - Pre-construction topographic view.
  - Direction of storm water flow and approximate slopes anticipated after grading activities.
  - Delineate on the site map areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed under the coverage of this permit.
  - Location of major structural and nonstructural controls identified in the plan;
  - Location of main construction entrance and exit.
  - Location where stabilization practices are expected to occur;
  - Location of off-site materials, waste, borrow area or equipment storage area.
  - Location used for concrete wash-out;
  - Location of all surface water bodies (including wetlands);
  - Location where storm water is discharged to a surface water and or

    Municipal separate storm sewer system if applicable.
  - Location where storm water is discharged off-site
  - Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction phase permit requirements apply.

- **G. Description of Controls:**

- Storm Water Controls
  - 1. Erosion and Sediment Controls and Best Management Practices:
    - a. Initial site Stabilization:

      Install sediment traps at the end of the disturbed area to catch any sediment picked up by storm water.
    - b. Erosion and Sediment Controls:

      Vegetative cover and strips, sediment traps, gentle slopes on all drains, less than 1%. And **brush dams to act as velocity dissapation devices and discharging onto well established. vegetation.**
    - c.If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the operator will replace or modify the control for the site situation.
    - d.Off-site accumulations of sediment from the site will be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts:
    - e.Sediment will be removed from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when design capacity has been reduced by 50%.
    - f.Litter, construction debris and construction chemicals exposed to

      Storm water will be prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges.

- g. Off-site material storage areas used solely by the permitted project are not covered by this SWPPP.

- **2. Stabilization Practices**

  - a.Description and Schedule:

    Top soil is to be placed on slopes and then seeded to adapted species of grass upon completion of grading and utility installation.

  - b.Buffer areas are to be used during and after construction.

    Buffer areas consist of natural buffer areas, Existing meadow or pasture which will not be disturbed outside the area outlined for disturbance and in the event that disturbance occurs then the area will be reseeded.

  - c.A record will be kept of the dates when grading activities occur, when Construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the plan.

    Deadlines for stabilization procedures will be 14 days after construction activity temporarily cease on all or a portion of the site and **Immediately when activity permanently ceases on the completed portion of the site.**

- 3. Structural Practices

  - a. Storm water will be diverted around the site and diverted to enter vegetative areas or buffer strips and into sediment traps.

  - A sediment Basin is **not required, the site is less than 10 acres**

•b. Velocity dissipation devices will be cobbles placed across drains and at outfalls. Other Controls straw wattles

•and sand bag barriers.

- **H. Other Controls Include.**
- 1.No solid materials, including building materials shall be discharged to waters of the state.
- 2.Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized through the use of, a stabilized construction entrance and exit.
- 3.Temporary Sanitary Facilities shall consist of Porte-Potties and serviced by the rental sanitation companies.
- 4.A concrete waste area is to be provided. (see map #1 for location)
- Fuel Storage Area, Fuel will be stored in a 1500 gallon tank inside a trailer capable of being locked and located in a small depression to contain accidental spills. No chemical truck washing facilities are to be used. No hazard waste storage is provided

- **I. Non-storm water discharges:**

  - The following are **allowable** non-storm water discharges comingled with storm water.

    Firefighting activities;

Fire hydrant flushing's

Water used to wash vehicles (where detergents or other chemicals are not used)

Potable water sources including uncontaminated waterline flushing

Landscape irrigation

Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents or other chemicals.

Pavement wash water where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred.

Uncontaminated air conditioning, compressor condensate

Uncontaminated springs, excavation dewatering and groundwater

- **J. Post-Construction Storm Water Management**

  Vegetative strips, buffer strips and sediment barriers will remain when grading operations have been completed.

- **K. Applicable State or Local Programs:**

The SWPPP will be updated as necessary to reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, or local requirements that affect the storm water controls implemented at the site.

- **L. Inspections**

•1. Inspection frequency

At least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater (a rain gauge must be maintained on-site).

- 2. Inspection forms are the forms included and copies are to be made as needed.

  Completed inspection forms will be kept with the SWPPP.

  A form attached to the plan will be used for inspections, copies to be made as needed.

- Inspection records will be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least 3 years from the date of termination.

d. It is understood that the following sections describe waivers of site inspection requirements.

All applicable documentation requirements will be followed in accordance with the referenced sections

I. Winter Conditions (Part ii.A.4.I.3)

II. Adverse Weather Conditions (Part II.A.4.L.4)

1. **M. Maintenance:**

The following procedures to maintain vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures in good, effective operation condition will be followed: any vegetation outside the disturbed area that is destroyed will be seeded back to the same vegetation and necessary repairs will be made.

Necessary repairs will be completed, when practicable, before the next storm event, but not to exceed a period of 3 business days of discovery or as otherwise directed by state or local officials.

- **N. Employee Training:**

The following is a description of the training plan for personnel (including contractors and subcontractors) on the project; Training meeting with owner and contractor prior to soil disturbance. The permitted is responsible for the Content of the training being adequate for personnel to implement the requirements of the permit.

CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments such as inspection forms were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Printed name of owner Shawn Askins

Signature of Owner Shawn Askins Date 9-5-17

Printed name of owner Amy Askins

Signature of Owner Amy Askins Date 9-5-17

Inspection Form

Appendix B

Inspector Name: _____ Date of Inspection: _____

inspector Title: _____

Days Since Last Rain Event: _____ days Rainfall Since Last Rain Event: _____ inches

Description of any Discharges During Inspection: _____

Location of Discharges of Sediment/Other Pollutant (specify pollutant & location): _____

_____Locations in Need of Additional BMPs: _____

Information on Location of Construction Activities

Location	Activity Begin Date	Activity Occuring Now (y/n)?	Activity Ceased Date	Stabilization Initiated Date	Stabilization Complete Date

Information on BMPs in Need of Maintenance

Location	In Working Order?	Maintenance Scheduled Date	Maintenance Completed Date	Maintenance to be Performed By

Changes required to the SWPPP: _____

Reasons for changes: _____

SWPPP changes completed (date): _____

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments such as Inspection Form were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

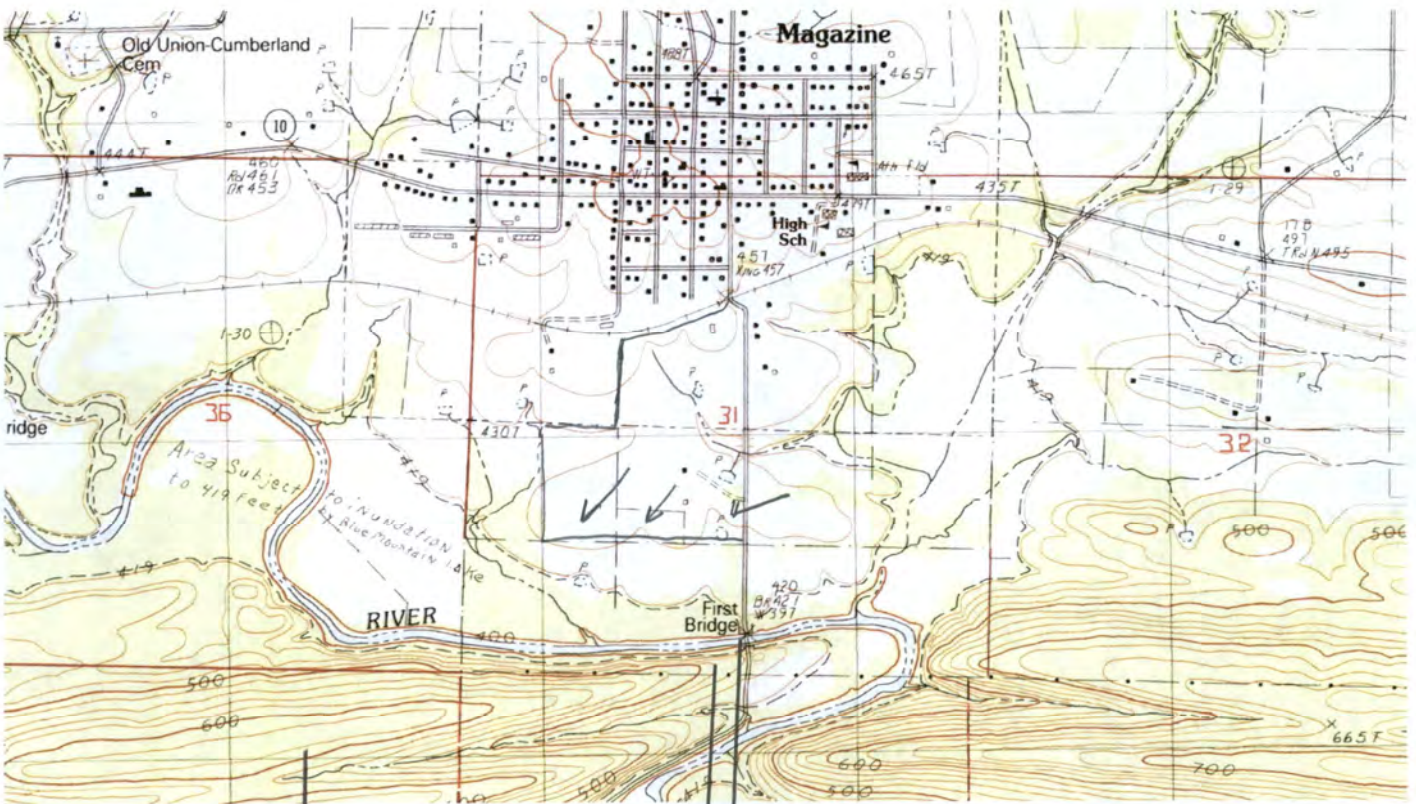
Signature of Responsible or Cognizant Official: _____ Date:


Untitled Map
#1
Write a description for your map.
W Powell St
S Wood St
S Garland St
E Powell St
S Petit Jean St
S Reveille St
Approx Property Line
X Const Entrance
SW PPP Posting
35° 08' 27.27" N
93° 48' 19.90" W
109
Concrete Washout
Legend
Feature 1
Feature 2
Feature 3
School
Google Earth
© SPOT IMAGE
© 2017 Google
C-3 SWPPP
N
2000 ft

SHAWN Askins
MAGAZINE QUAD
#2

Direction of Stormwater Prior to Grading

C-3 SWPPP



Legend

X - Construction Entrance + EXIT

SWPPP Posting

Rain guage Location

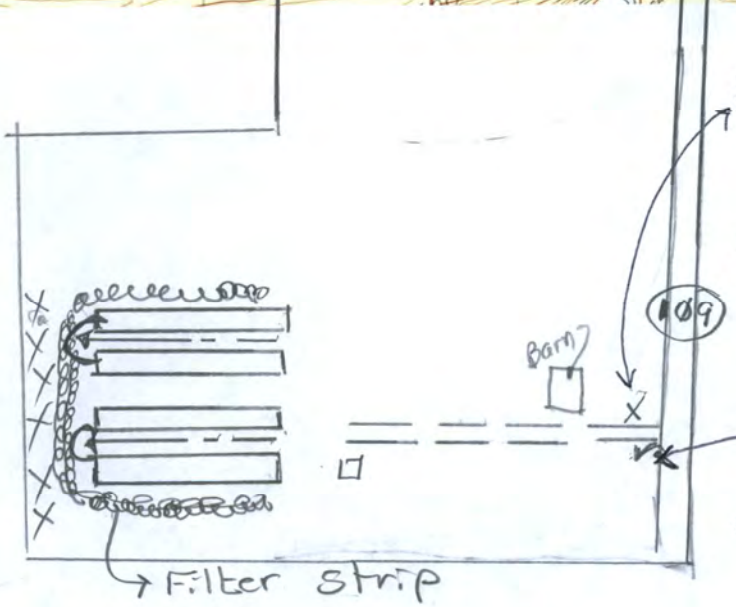
□ Concrete Wash out

X - Trees:

C Sediment Trap

✓ 35°-08'-27.29"N
93°-48'-19.90"W

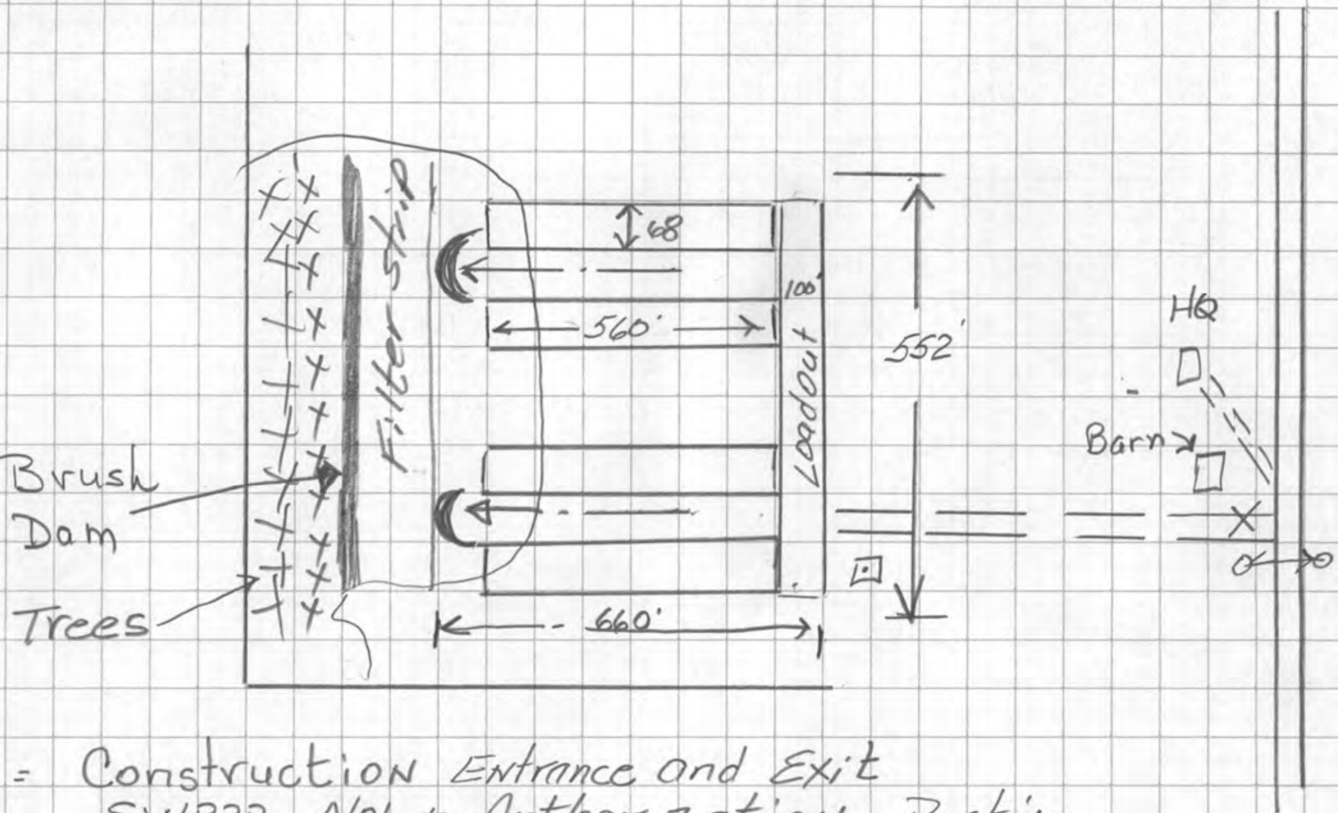
< 10 AC NO Sediment Basin Required.



#3

SHAWN ASKINS

BMP Locations
Structural Locations



X = Construction Entrance and Exit
SWPPP, NOI + Authorization Posting
Rain Guage Location

[·] Concrete Washout

☾→ Sediment Trap

o→o GPS Coord
35°-08'-27.29"N
93-48'-19.90"W

Disturbed area 660' x 552' = 8.36

Road IN 1320' x 15' wide 0.45

Disturbed Area - 8.81

Shawn Askins
600 S Hwy 109
Magazine, AR
72943

ADEQ
Permits Branch Water Division
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

NOI
SWPPP

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Solaimanian, Jamal <JAMAL@adeq.state.ar.us>
Sent: Thursday, September 21, 2017 2:20 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Subject: RE: Email-from-Water-Permits-Webpage

I guess we need to clarify that in our permit and SWPPP that is provided online. You are right it does not specifically say 10 acres of "disturbed area" going to a common point. But It is for stormwater runoff from 10 acres of disturbed area going to one common point. Thanks.

Jamal Solaimanian, Ph.D., P.E.
Engineering Supervisor
Office of Water Quality, *ADEQ*
501-682-0620
jamal@adeq.state.ar.us

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR [mailto:Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov]
Sent: Thursday, September 21, 2017 1:53 PM
To: Solaimanian, Jamal
Subject: RE: Email-from-Water-Permits-Webpage

Thanks Jamal, is there a procedure reference where that is stated? I've looked all through ADEQ water regs, and cannot find it anywhere.

From: Solaimanian, Jamal [mailto:JAMAL@adeq.state.ar.us]
Sent: Thursday, September 21, 2017 1:06 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Email-from-Water-Permits-Webpage

This applies to 10 acres of disturbed land. Thanks.

Jamal Solaimanian, Ph.D., P.E.
Engineering Supervisor
Office of Water Quality, *ADEQ*
501-682-0620
jamal@adeq.state.ar.us

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR [mailto:Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:20 PM
To: Solaimanian, Jamal
Subject: Email-from-Water-Permits-Webpage

Good afternoon Jamal,

I had a question regarding SWPPP's and BMP's, and sediment basins, I was wandering if you could help me out:

I am looking at page 4 of the SWPPP, which asks if 10 or more acres are draining to a common point? Does this 10 acres include disturbed land or non disturbed land? My proposal would only involve 3.78 acres of ground disturbance on a 50 acre tract. The rest of the land would be un-disturbed. Would a sediment basin even be required for this?

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
State Environmental Coordinator

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office
110 South Amity Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032-8975
Phone: (501) 513-4470 Fax: (501) 513-4480
http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es

In Reply Refer To: August 18, 2017
Consultation Code: 04ER1000-2017-SLI-1195
Event Code: 04ER1000-2017-E-01745
Project Name: Shawn Askins Poultry House Proposal

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). **This letter only provides an official species list and technical assistance; if you determine that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected in any way by the proposed project, even if the effect is wholly beneficial, consultation with the Service will be necessary.**

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found on our website.

Please visit our website at http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/IPaC/home.html for species-specific guidance to avoid and minimize adverse effects to federally endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species. Our web site also contains additional information on species life history and habitat requirements that may be useful in project planning.

If your project involves in-stream construction activities, oil and natural gas infrastructure, road construction, transmission lines, or communication towers, please review our project

specific guidance at http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/IPaC/ProjSpec.html.

The karst region of Arkansas is a unique region that covers the **northern third of Arkansas** and we have specific guidance to conserve sensitive cave-obligate and bat species. **Please visit http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/IPaC/Karst.html to determine if your project occurs in the karst region and to view karst specific-guidance.** Proper implementation and maintenance of best management practices specified in these guidance documents is necessary to avoid adverse effects to federally protected species and often avoids the more lengthy formal consultation process.

If your species list includes any mussels, Northern Long-eared Bat, Indiana Bat, Yellowcheek Darter, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, or American Burying Beetle, your project may require a presence/absence and/or habitat survey prior to commencing project activities. Please check the appropriate species-specific guidance on our website to determine if your project requires a survey. We strongly recommend that you contact the appropriate staff species lead biologist (see office directory or species page) prior to conducting presence/absence surveys to ensure the appropriate level of effort and methodology.

Under the ESA, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or its designated representative to determine if a proposed action "may affect" endangered, threatened, or proposed species, or designated critical habitat, and if so, to consult with the Service further. Similarly, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or project proponent, not the Service, to make “no effect” determinations. If you determine that your proposed action will have “no effect” on threatened or endangered species or their respective critical habitat, you do not need to seek concurrence with the Service. Nevertheless, it is a violation of Federal law to harm or harass any federally-listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species without the appropriate permit.

Through the consultation process, we will analyze information contained in a biological assessment that you provide. If your proposed action is associated with Federal funding or permitting, consultation will occur with the Federal agency under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. Otherwise, an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA (also known as a habitat conservation plan) is necessary to harm or harass federally listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species. In either case, there is no mechanism for authorizing incidental take “after-the-fact.” For more information regarding formal consultation and HCPs, please see the Service's Consultation Handbook and Habitat Conservation Plans at www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/index.html#consultations.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, **the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days.** This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and

implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office
110 South Amity Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032-8975
(501) 513-4470

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 04ER1000-2017-SLI-1195

Event Code: 04ER1000-2017-E-01745

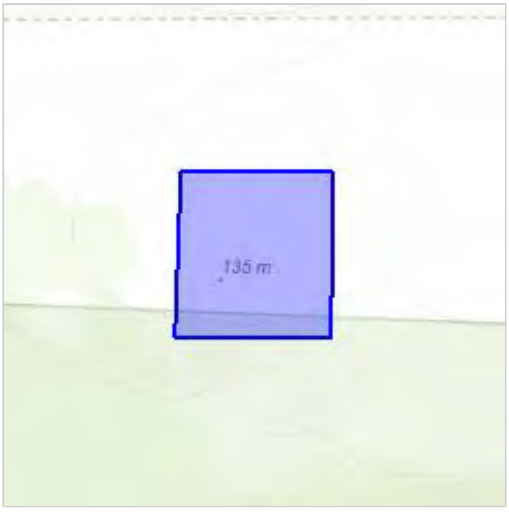
Project Name: Shawn Askins Poultry House Proposal

Project Type: AGRICULTURE

Project Description: The location of this proposal would take place, 1/4 mile southeast of the town of Magazine, AR in Logan County. The proposal includes land leveling and grading activities that would include the construction of (4) 54' x 550' broiler houses, a 10' x 12' generator shed, and a 50' x 80' litter shed, an access road, a load out pad, a 20,000 gallon water storage facility, utilities and related infrastructure. This project would disturb an estimated 12 acres, and would also involve tree removal. This project proposal is subject to FSA guaranteed loan assistance. No action will be taken on the proposed project until after the environmental review processes have been concluded and a final decision issued by FSA. The applicants would hope to have the processes completed and loan approved by the end of 2017. The project would begin shortly after approval of the guaranteed loan.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/35.14065401778923N93.81067135745005W



Counties: Logan, AR

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened
Ozark Big-eared Bat *Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii ingens* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7245	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Population: except Great Lakes watershed There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
American Burying Beetle *Nicrophorus americanus* Population: Ex Pop, SW Missouri No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
American Burying Beetle *Nicrophorus americanus* Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66	Endangered

Critical habitats

There are no critical habitats within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Farm Service Agency
FARM SERVICE AGENCY
2720 WEST COMMERCIAL ST
OZARK, AR 72949
PH (479)667-8600
FAX (855)623-0249

April 3, 2017

TO: US Fish and Wildlife Service
Attn: Consultations
110 South Amity, Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032

SUBJECT: Request for concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency is completing an environmental review for a loan proposal involving the construction of four 54'x550' poultry houses in Logan County. The physical address of this site is 600 S. State Hwy 109 Magazine, AR 72943. An estimated 15 acres will be disturbed to build these structures, which include pads for all 4 houses, generator shed, gravel load out pad, and a small access road to the site. The proposed construction site is located at Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County.

Pursuant to 7(a) (1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) implementing regulations to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species, this letter and attachments are being transmitted to initiate consultation, to assist Farm Service Agency in fulfilling its duty to ensure Federal actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

A site visit has been made and the following attachments reviewed:

- Species list from Ipac website and habitat requirements of listed species
- Location Map
- Aerial view of property for its current use
- FEMA flood map
- GIS topo map
- Soils Map
- Project location/footprint

This site is predominantly established with improved pastureland. A small amount of timber and some brush will be removed to construct these houses.

The proposed sites are relatively flat surfaces with 3-8% slopes, so soil disturbance on the site will be minimal. Web soil survey indicates construction will take place on Enders silt loam soil that does not meet hydric criteria. A site inspection has been made by FSA staff, and there will be no wetlands on or in close proximity to this construction site. The site and surrounding area is established in pasture land and small amounts of timber, so highly erodible land does not exists on this tract. The producers are in the process of developing a storm water pollution prevention plan that will be submitted to ADEQ and they will obtain a large site construction permit. Implementation of this plan will minimize runoff and outline where BMP's will be placed prior to and during and after the construction process. They will also have a nutrient management plan in place once construction is completed, developed by the Logan County Soil and Water Conservation Service. The management plan will

dictate how they manage the solids (poultry litter) that will be produced at this facility and how they manage disposal of any dead animals from the facility. The management plan will help protect surface and ground water quality. The plan will also specify where the litter will go and include agreements with other landowners that will take the litter off the site. The proposed site is not in a floodplain.

The following BMP's will be implemented during the construction phase: Silt fences will be installed around the construction site prior to ground disturbance and a sediment basin will be implemented to catch any runoff that might result from the construction process. Exposed soil will be covered with straw and seeded with a warm season grass after the 4 pads are completed sometime late in this summer. After construction is complete, the construction site will be seeded with a rye grass/legume mix and fertilized to ensure a good stand is maintained throughout the winter months. BMP measures taken during the construction phase will be sufficient to handle at least a 25 year flood event occurring over a 24 hour period. The site that was chosen is relatively flat compared to the surrounding area. The best possible site has been chosen for the proposed project to minimize any adverse impacts to the environment and endangered or threatened species. There are no wild or scenic rivers in this area. There are no creeks or streams within 150 yards of the proposed site.

Based on the above, there is no indication of the presence, or the probability of adverse impacts. Accordingly, pursuant to 7(a) (1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), USDA Farm Service Agency has determined the described project "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect". **Your concurrence with this determination is requested within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules, not to exceed five days from the related post mark.** If we do not hear from you within the specified time frame it will be assumed you are in agreement and have no further interest in this matter.

If you are not able to respond in 30 days, or have any questions or need further information concerning this concurrence request, please contact me at the number listed above.

Sincerely,

Caleb S. Cunningham
ELOT

Enclosures

Component: Guthrie, hydric (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Guthrie soil is a minor component.

Component: Barling (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Barling soil is a minor component.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Logan County, Arkansas
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 28, 2016

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

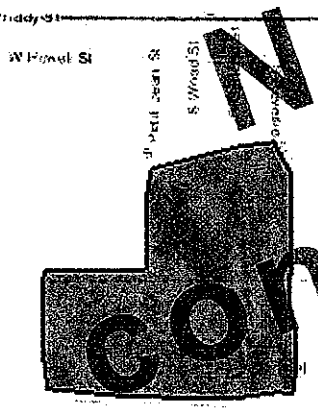
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Logan County, Arkansas



Local office

Listed species

[1] are managed by the Endangered Species Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover Charadrius melodus There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
American Burying Beetle Nicrophorus americanus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66	Endangered
American Burying Beetle Nicrophorus americanus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66	EXPN

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened
Ozark Big-eared Bat Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii ingens No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7245	Endangered

The migratory birds species listed below are species of particular conservation concern (e.g. Birds of Conservation Concern) that may be potentially affected by activities in this location. It is not a list of every bird species you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that all of the bird species on this list will be found on or near this location. Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, special attention should be made to avoid and minimize impacts to birds of priority concern. To view available data on other bird species that may occur in your project area, please visit the AKN Histogram Tools and Other Bird Data Resources. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

NAME	SEASON(S)
American Kestrel Falco sparverius paulus	Year-round
Bachman's Sparrow Aimophila aestivalis https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6177	Breeding
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Year-round
Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9507	Breeding
Bewick's Wren Thryomanes bewickii ssp. bewickii	Year-round
Brown-headed Nuthatch Sitta pusilla	Year-round
Cerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974	Breeding
Chuck-will's-widow Caprimulgus carolinensis	Breeding
Dickcissel Spiza americana	Breeding
Fox Sparrow Passerella iliaca	Wintering
Harris's Sparrow Zonotrichia querula	Wintering

Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus	Wintering
Short-eared Owl Asio flammeus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9295	Wintering
Swainson's Warbler Limnothlypis swainsonii	Breeding
Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina	Breeding
Worm Eating Warbler Helmitheros vermivorum	Breeding

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory bird species potentially occurring in my specified location?

Landbirds:

Migratory birds that are displayed on the IPaC species list are based on ranges in the latest edition of the National Geographic Guide, Birds of North America (6th Edition, 2011 by Jon L. Dunn, and Jonathan Alderfer). Although these ranges are coarse in nature, a number of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service migratory bird biologists agree that these maps are some of the best range maps to date. These ranges were clipped to a specific Bird Conservation Region (BCR) or USFWS Region/Regions, if it was indicated in the 2008 list of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that a species was a BCC species only in a particular Region/Regions. Additional modifications have been made to some ranges based on more local or refined range information and/or information provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists with species expertise. All migratory birds that show in areas on land in IPaC are those that appear in the 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report.

Atlantic Seabirds:

Ranges in IPaC for birds off the Atlantic coast are derived from species distribution models developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) using the best available seabird survey data for the offshore Atlantic Coastal region to date. NOAANCCOS assisted USFWS in developing seasonal species ranges from their models for specific use in IPaC. Some of these birds are not BCC species but were of interest for inclusion because they may occur in high abundance off the coast at different times throughout the year, which potentially makes them more susceptible to certain types of development and activities taking place in that area. For more refined details about the abundance and richness of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, see the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other types of taxa that may be helpful in your project review.

About the NOAANCCOS models: the models were developed as part of the NOAANCCOS project: Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf. The models resulting from this project are being used in a number of decision-support/mapping products in order to help guide decision-making on activities off the Atlantic

Wildlife refuges

Any activity proposed on National Wildlife Refuge lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGES AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME
This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
110 S. Amity Road, Suite 300
Conway, Arkansas 72032
Tel.: 501/513-4470 Fax: 501/513-4480

April 11, 2017

Nicole Gurley
USDA-FSA
2720 West Commercial St
Ozark, AR 72949

Dear Ms. Gurley:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed your letter dated April 3, 2017, concerning the proposed construction of four poultry houses near the city of Magazine, Logan County, Arkansas. Our comments are submitted in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA; 16 U.S.C. 661-667e), Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d).

The Service concurs with your determination that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the Ozark Big-Eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii ingens*), Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and American Burying Beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus)*. The Service does not concur with the determination of may affect, not likely to adversely affect for the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*). Our non-concurrence is based on the following reason: Piping Plover do not occur in the action area and/or there will be no direct or indirect affects to the above listed species in the action area due to absence of suitable habitat with the project footprint and areas outside the project footprint. As such, your determination of may affect, but not likely to adversely affect these species would not be appropriate.

Please be aware Bald Eagle is not protected under the ESA. Bald Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*). Refer to the Service's website at www.fws.gov/southeast/es/baldeagle for management guidelines and conservation measures.

We appreciate your interest in the conservation of endangered species. If you have any questions, please contact the Arkansas Ecological Services Staff at (501) 513-4487.

Sincerely,

Melvin Tobin
Project Leader

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office
110 South Amity Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032-8975
Phone: (501) 513-4470 Fax: (501) 513-4480
http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es

In Reply Refer To: November 17, 2017
Consultation Code: 04ER1000-2017-SLI-1195
Event Code: 04ER1000-2018-E-00286
Project Name: Shawn Askins Poultry House Proposal

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). **This letter only provides an official species list and technical assistance; if you determine that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected in any way by the proposed project, even if the effect is wholly beneficial, consultation with the Service will be necessary.**

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found on our website.

Please visit our website at http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/IPaC/home.html for species-specific guidance to avoid and minimize adverse effects to federally endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species. Our web site also contains additional information on species life history and habitat requirements that may be useful in project planning.

If your project involves in-stream construction activities, oil and natural gas infrastructure, road construction, transmission lines, or communication towers, please review our project

specific guidance at http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/IPaC/ProjSpec.html.

The karst region of Arkansas is a unique region that covers the **northern third of Arkansas** and we have specific guidance to conserve sensitive cave-obligate and bat species. **Please visit http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/IPaC/Karst.html to determine if your project occurs in the karst region and to view karst specific-guidance.** Proper implementation and maintenance of best management practices specified in these guidance documents is necessary to avoid adverse effects to federally protected species and often avoids the more lengthy formal consultation process.

If your species list includes any mussels, Northern Long-eared Bat, Indiana Bat, Yellowcheek Darter, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, or American Burying Beetle, your project may require a presence/absence and/or habitat survey prior to commencing project activities. Please check the appropriate species-specific guidance on our website to determine if your project requires a survey. We strongly recommend that you contact the appropriate staff species lead biologist (see office directory or species page) prior to conducting presence/absence surveys to ensure the appropriate level of effort and methodology.

Under the ESA, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or its designated representative to determine if a proposed action "may affect" endangered, threatened, or proposed species, or designated critical habitat, and if so, to consult with the Service further. Similarly, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or project proponent, not the Service, to make “no effect” determinations. If you determine that your proposed action will have “no effect” on threatened or endangered species or their respective critical habitat, you do not need to seek concurrence with the Service. Nevertheless, it is a violation of Federal law to harm or harass any federally-listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species without the appropriate permit.

Through the consultation process, we will analyze information contained in a biological assessment that you provide. If your proposed action is associated with Federal funding or permitting, consultation will occur with the Federal agency under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. Otherwise, an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA (also known as a habitat conservation plan) is necessary to harm or harass federally listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species. In either case, there is no mechanism for authorizing incidental take “after-the-fact.” For more information regarding formal consultation and HCPs, please see the Service's Consultation Handbook and Habitat Conservation Plans at www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/index.html#consultations.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, **the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days.** This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and

implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office
110 South Amity Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032-8975
(501) 513-4470

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 04ER1000-2017-SLI-1195

Event Code: 04ER1000-2018-E-00286

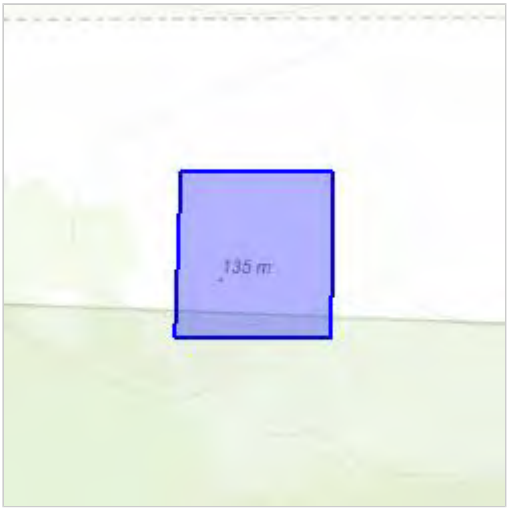
Project Name: Shawn Askins Poultry House Proposal

Project Type: AGRICULTURE

Project Description: The location of this proposal would take place, 1/4 mile southeast of the town of Magazine, AR in Logan County. The proposal includes land leveling and grading activities that would include the construction of (4) 54' x 550' broiler houses, a 10' x 12' generator shed, and a 50' x 80' litter shed, an access road, a load out pad, a 20,000 gallon water storage facility, utilities and related infrastructure. This project would disturb an estimated 12 acres, and would also involve tree removal. This project proposal is subject to FSA guaranteed loan assistance. No action will be taken on the proposed project until after the environmental review processes have been concluded and a final decision issued by FSA. The applicants would hope to have the processes completed and loan approved by the end of 2017. The project would begin shortly after approval of the guaranteed loan.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/35.14065401778923N93.81067135745005W



Counties: Logan, AR

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened
Ozark Big-eared Bat *Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii ingens* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7245	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
American Burying Beetle *Nicrophorus americanus* Population: Ex Pop, SW Missouri No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
American Burying Beetle *Nicrophorus americanus* Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services | Farm Service Agency | 419 West Gaines Street Monticello, AR 71655 (870) 584-3111

RECEIVED
AUG 31 2017
SEVIER CO FSA

08/24/2017

99192
FSA

AHPP
AUG 28 2017

Date 8/28/2017
No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to light.
Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer

TO: Stacy Hurst, State Historic Preservation Officer
1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

Attention: SHPO

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that would be used to establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located 6/10 of a mile southwest of the town of Magazine in Logan County, Arkansas (Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West). The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

The proposed farm would require clearing and grading of approximately 10-12 acres of land. Existing improvements on the 92.5-acre parcel include a dwelling and several outbuildings, all constructed around 2003. The proposed site would be cleared and graded to provide a level site for construction and to achieve desired surface water flow patterns to ensure no runoff leaves the farm site. Site plans for proposed improvements have been enclosed with this letter. The proposed action would include construction of the following: (4) poultry houses, a load out area, a water storage facility, a litter shed, access roads, and an incinerator.

FSA has conducted a site visit. Photographs from the site visit have been attached. This proposed location is approximately 7/10 of mile a southwest of the Magazine City Hall Jail, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological Society's Automated Management of Archaeological Site Data in Arkansas online GIS system were consulted to determine if any previously identified archaeological sites are present in close proximity to the proposed farm. There is one site fairly close to the north of this proposal, and several within 2 miles northeast of the proposed location. The Petit Jean River is in close proximity to the south of this proposed site.

A portion of this proposed site has been previously disturbed as indicated on the attached aerial imagery. This disturbance took place around 1989-1990, according to Mr. Askins. This property was previous owned by his father in law, who sold some top soil off the site. This area, was excavated downward approximately 5-6' on the west side of the area, and approximately 2-3' down towards the east side as indicated in the photographs. Approximately 4 acres was disturbed during this time. Mr. Askins has since began hauling in some top soil, and other fill material in this area of his farm over the past few years to build this area back up.

Given this research, FSA has determined that no known archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project and the likelihood of effecting any unknown historic properties is very low. As such, FSA makes a finding of no historic properties affected by this project. Please provide your comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of delivery of this letter based on standard United States

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Farm Service Agency
419 West Gaines Street
Monticello, AR 71655
(870) 584-3111

Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If we do not hear from you within the specified period, it will be assumed that you are in agreement and concur with the FSA finding, and have no further interest in this matter.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
Farm Loan Officer
State Environmental Coordinator

NEPAssist

Home | Help EPA US Environmental Protection Agency

Report question: ***Within 1 mile of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?*** **yes**

Modify question by entering a new buffer distance and unit for the selected study area:

1 | miles | Submit Query

Features within Study Area

Features found: 1

Name	Distance	Units
Magazine City Hall--Jail	.67	mile

Community Planning and Development

Tribal Directory Assessment Information

Contact Information for Tribes with Interests in Logan County, Arkansas

1

	Tribal Name	County Name
11/2/17	**Caddo Nation of Oklahoma**	**Logan**

This tribe's contact information: Emailed 8/28/17

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Tamara Francis Fourkiller	THPO	PO Box 487 Binger, OK 73009	(405) 656-2344	(405) 656-2892		tffourkiller.cn@gmail.com	
Tamara Francis Fourkiller	Chairperson	PO Box 487 Binger, OK 73009	(405) 656-2344	(405) 656-2892		tffourkiller.cn@gmail.com	

NO NEED to Notify H2O lines	**Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma** — **Logan**

This tribe's contact information: Emailed 8/29 Response on 10/2/2017

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Gary Batton	Chief	PO Drawer 1210 Durant, OK 74702	(580) 924-8280	(580) 924-1150		gbatton@choctawnation.com	http://www.choctawnation.com
Ian Thompson	THPO	PO Box 1210 Durant, OK 74702-1210	(800) 522-6170, ext. 2216	(580) 920-3102		ithompson@choctawnation.com	http://www.choctawnation.com

11/2/17 H2O	**Apache Tribe of Oklahoma** — **Logan**

This tribe's contact information: Emailed 8/29

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Bob Komardley	Chairman	PO Box 1330 Anadarko, OK 73005	(405) 247-9493	(405) 247-2763		Bkomardley@outlook.com	http://www.apachetribe.org/

11/2/17 H2O	**Muscogee (Creek) Nation** — **Logan**

This tribe's contact information: Emailed 8/29 Response on 9/27/17

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
RaeLynn Butler	THPO	PO Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447	(918) 732-7678	(918) 758-0649		section106@mcn-nsn.gov	http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov
George Tiger	Principal Chief	PO Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447	(918) 756-8700	(918) 758-1434		gtiger@mcn-nsn.gov	http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov

11/2/17	**Quapaw Tribe of Indians** — **Logan**

This tribe's contact information: Emailed 8/29/17

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
John Berrey	Chairperson	PO Box 765 Quapaw, OK 74363	(918) 542-1853	(918) 542-4694		jberrey@ogahpah.com	http://www.quapawtribe.com
Everett Bandy	THPO	PO Box 765 Quapaw, OK 74363-0765	(888)642-4724	(918) 542-4694		ebandy@quapawtribe.com.com	http://www.quapawtribe.com

Email Open 11/2/17 ✓	**Delaware Nation, Oklahoma** — **Logan**

This tribe's contact information: Emailed 8/29/17 Response 9/7/17

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Nekole Alligood	NAGPRA/ 106 Director	PO Box 825 Anadarko, OK 73005	(405) 247-8903	(405) 247-9393		nalligood@delawarenation.com	http://www.delawarenation.com
Cleanan Watkins	President	PO Box 825 Anadarko, OK 73005	(405) 247-2448	(405) 247-9393		dbutler@delawarenation.com	http://www.delawarenation.com

1

Sent MAPS & Pictures with Emails

Print Current Page Export to Excel

Return to the Main Tribal page. Return to the Query Request page for Arkansas.

Tribal Directory Assessment Information

Contact Information for Tribes with Interests in Logan County, Arkansas

Tribal Name **County Name**

– Apache Tribe of Oklahoma Logan

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Bob Komardley	Chairman	PO Box 1330 Anadarko, OK 73005	(405) 247-9493	(405) 247-2763		Bkomardley@outlook.com	http://www.apachetribe.org/

– Caddo Nation of Oklahoma Logan

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Tamara Francis Fourkiller	Chairperson	PO Box 487 Binger, OK 73009	(405) 656-2344	(405) 656-2892		tffourkiller.cn@gmail.com	
Tamara Francis Fourkiller	THPO	PO Box 487 Binger, OK 73009	(405) 656-2344	(405) 656-2892		tffourkiller.cn@gmail.com	

– Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Logan

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Ian Thompson	THPO	PO Box 1210 Durant, OK 74702-1210	(800) 522-6170, ext. 2216	(580) 920-3102		ithompson@choctawnation.com	www.choctawnation.com
Gary Batton	Chief	PO Drawer 1210 Durant, OK 74702	(580) 924-8280	(580) 924-1150		gbatton@choctawnation.com	www.choctawnation.com

– Delaware Nation, Oklahoma Logan

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Cleanan Watkins	President	PO Box 825 Anadarko, OK 73005	(405) 247-2448	(405) 247-9393		dbutler@delawarenation.com	www.delawarenation.com
Nekole Alligood	NAGPRA/ 106 Director	PO Box 825 Anadarko, OK 73005	(405) 247-8903	(405) 247-9393		nalligood@delawarenation.com	www.delawarenation.com

– Muscogee (Creek) Nation Logan

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
George Tiger	Principal Chief	PO Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447	(918) 756-8700	(918) 758-1434		gtiger@mcn-nsn.gov	www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov
RaeLynn Butler	THPO	PO Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447	(918) 732-7678	(918) 758-0649		section106@mcn-nsn.gov	www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov

– Quapaw Tribe of Indians Logan

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
John Berrey	Chairperson	PO Box 765 Quapaw, OK 74363	(918) 542-1853	(918) 542-4694		jberrey@ogahpah.com	http://www.quapawtribe.com
Everett Bandy	THPO	PO Box 765 Quapaw, OK 74363-0765	(888)642-4724	(918) 542-4694		ebandy@quapawtribe.com.com	http://www.quapawtribe.com

1 - 6 of 6 results « ‹ 1 › » 10

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services | Farm Service Agency | 300 West Collin Raye Dr DeQueen, AR 71832 (870) 584-3111

Emailed 8/28/17

08/28/2017

TO: Tamara Francis Fourkiller
PO Box 487
Binger, OK, 73009

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Request for Concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located approximately .5 miles southwest of the town of Magazine, AR. The legal description of this farm is: Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County Arkansas. The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

The proposal would disturb approximately 12 acres of land, which is currently used to graze cattle and for hay production. The proposed site would be cleared and graded to provide a level site for construction and to achieve desired surface water flow patterns to ensure no runoff leaves the farm site. Site plans for proposed improvements have been enclosed with this letter. The proposed action would include construction of the following: (4) poultry houses, a load out area, a litter shed, an access road, and related infrastructure for utilities. FSA has conducted a site visit on 8/8/2017. Photographs from the site visit have been attached. An estimated 100 trees throughout this proposed site would need to be removed. This proposed site lies approximately 1020' North of the Petit Jean River.

A portion of this site, as shown on the aerial photograph labeled "exhibit 4" was previously excavated to a depth of an estimated 2-3' deep on the east side of this area, and 5-7'on the western side of this area in 1989-1990. The previous owner had some topsoil sold off this part of the property during that time. Mr. Askins has since had some soil and other fill material hauled back into this part of the proposed site. Photographs of this previous disturbance can be viewed on the attached photographs of the site.

FSA understands that Indian Tribes have unique knowledge of possible historic properties in which they consider culturally or religiously significant. In considering FSA's responsibilities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties, we are requesting your assistance in identifying historic properties which you may consider to be of cultural or religious significance.

FSA has determined that no known archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project and the likelihood of effecting any unknown historic properties is very low. As such, FSA makes a finding of no historic properties affected by this project. Please provide your comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If we do not hear from you within the specified period, it will be assumed that you are in agreement and concur with the FSA finding, and have no further interest in this matter.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator
State Environmental Coordinator

FSA

United States Department of Agriculture
...rm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Farm Service Agency
...West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111

10/05/2017

TO: Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
Tamara Francis Fourkiller
PO Box 487
Binger, OK
73009

Emailed this date → with SHPO response AK.

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Shawn Askins Concurrence Request
Logan County Arkansas

Tamara,

This letter is in regards to the consultation sent for Mr. Askins on 8/28/2017. Your 35 day timeframe to respond or comment on this proposal has now expired and FSA will continue processing the environmental assessment for this proposal.

Attached is correspondence from Arkansas SHPO, who found that no known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma will be contacted should any discoveries be made at any point during the construction phase of this proposal.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-584-3111 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services | Farm Service Agency | 3703 West Collin Raye Dr DeQueen, AR 71832 (870) 584-3111

08/28/2017

TO: Ian Thompson
PO Box 1210 Durant
Durant, OK 74702-1210
FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Request for Concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located approximately .5 miles southwest of the town of Magazine, AR. The legal description of this farm is: Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County Arkansas. The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

The proposal would disturb approximately 12 acres of land, which is currently used to graze cattle and for hay production. The proposed site would be cleared and graded to provide a level site for construction and to achieve desired surface water flow patterns to ensure no runoff leaves the farm site. Site plans for proposed improvements have been enclosed with this letter. The proposed action would include construction of the following: (4) poultry houses, a load out area, a litter shed, an access road, and related infrastructure for utilities. FSA has conducted a site visit on 8/8/2017. Photographs from the site visit have been attached. An estimated 100 trees throughout this proposed site would need to be removed. This proposed site lies approximately 1020' North of the Petit Jean River.

A portion of this site, as shown on the aerial photograph labeled "exhibit 4" was previously excavated to a depth of an estimated 2-3' deep on the east side of this area, and 5-7'on the western side of this area in 1989-1990. The previous owner had some topsoil sold off this part of the property during that time. Mr. Askins has since had some soil and other fill material hauled back into this part of the proposed site. Photographs of this previous disturbance can be viewed on the attached photographs of the site.

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Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator
State Environmental Coordinator

FSA USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Lindsey Bilyeu <lbilyeu@choctawnation.com>
Sent: Friday, September 29, 2017 4:19 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Subject: RE: FSA Shawn Askins Poultry Farm, Logan Co., AR

Mr. Kaufman,

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma thanks the FSA for the correspondence regarding the above referenced project. This project lies outside of our Trail of Tears Corridor in Logan Co. Therefore, the Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department respectfully defers to the other Tribes that have been contacted.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you,

Lindsey D. Bilyeu, MS
Senior Compliance Review Officer
Historic Preservation Department
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1210
Durant, OK 74702
580-924-8280 ext. 2631

Choctaw Nation
Faith•Family•Culture

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services | Farm Service Agency | 309 West Collin Raye Dr DeQueen, AR 71832 (870) 584-3111

08/28/2017

TO: Bob Komardley
PO Box 1330
Anadarko, OK
73005

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Request for Concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located approximately .5 miles southwest of the town of Magazine, AR. The legal description of this farm is: Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County Arkansas. The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

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A portion of this site, as shown on the aerial photograph labeled "exhibit 4" was previously excavated to a depth of an estimated 2-3' deep on the east side of this area, and 5-7'on the western side of this area in 1989-1990. The previous owner had some topsoil sold off this part of the property during that time. Mr. Askins has since had some soil and other fill material hauled back into this part of the proposed site. Photographs of this previous disturbance can be viewed on the attached photographs of the site.

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FSA has determined that no known archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project and the likelihood of effecting any unknown historic properties is very low. As such, FSA makes a finding of no historic properties affected by this project. Please provide your comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If we do not hear from you within the specified period, it will be assumed that you are in agreement and concur with the FSA finding, and have no further interest in this matter.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator
State Environmental Coordinator

United States Department of Agriculture
...rm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Farm Service Agency
...West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111

10/05/2017

TO: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Bob Komardley
PO Box 1330
Anadarko, OK
73005

Emailed this date → SHPO response Attached

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Shawn Askins Concurrence Request
Logan County Arkansas

Mr. Komardley,

This letter is in regards to the consultation sent for Mr. Askins on 8/28/2017. Your 35 day timeframe to respond or comment on this proposal has now expired and FSA will continue processing the environmental assessment for this proposal.

Attached is correspondence from Arkansas SHPO, who found that no known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma will be contacted should any discoveries be made at any point during the construction phase of this proposal.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-584-3111 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services | Farm Service Agency | 363 West Collin Raye Dr DeQueen, AR 71832 (870) 584-3111

08/28/2017

TO: Rae Lynn Butler
PO Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Request for Concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located approximately .5 miles southwest of the town of Magazine, AR. The legal description of this farm is: Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County Arkansas. The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

The proposal would disturb approximately 12 acres of land, which is currently used to graze cattle and for hay production. The proposed site would be cleared and graded to provide a level site for construction and to achieve desired surface water flow patterns to ensure no runoff leaves the farm site. Site plans for proposed improvements have been enclosed with this letter. The proposed action would include construction of the following: (4) poultry houses, a load out area, a litter shed, an access road, and related infrastructure for utilities. FSA has conducted a site visit on 8/8/2017. Photographs from the site visit have been attached. An estimated 100 trees throughout this proposed site would need to be removed. This proposed site lies approximately 1020' North of the Petit Jean River.

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FSA understands that Indian Tribes have unique knowledge of possible historic properties in which they consider culturally or religiously significant. In considering FSA's responsibilities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties, we are requesting your assistance in identifying historic properties which you may consider to be of cultural or religious significance.

FSA has determined that no known archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project and the likelihood of effecting any unknown historic properties is very low. As such, FSA makes a finding of no historic properties affected by this project. Please provide your comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If we do not hear from you within the specified period, it will be assumed that you are in agreement and concur with the FSA finding, and have no further interest in this matter.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator
State Environmental Coordinator

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 10:14 AM
To: 'Section106'
Subject: RE: Shawn Askins, Section 106 consultation
Attachments: Askins Aerial; askins engineer blueprint.jpg

Good morning Corain,

FSA wanted to notify you of some minor alterations in the proposal for Mr. Shawn Askins. The only change in plans would be the water line. The original proposal was to tie onto city water at the north end of Mr. Askins property as shown in the first attachment. Mr. Askins now plans to tie into his existing water connection for his dwelling. The line would then be ran approximately 300' to the southwest where the proposed poultry houses would go, as shown in the 2nd attachment. Everything else for the proposal would remain as is.

If this new ground disturbance would change your response to my consultation from August, please notify me within the next 30 days.

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman

From: Section106 [mailto:Section106@mcn-nsn.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 1:42 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Shawn Askins, Section 106 consultation

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
309 West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832

Mr. Kaufman,

Thank you for contacting the Muscogee (Creek) Nation concerning the proposed environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm in Magazine, Logan County, Arkansas. This project is located within our historic area of interest and is of importance to us. After reviewing the material provided, it has been determined that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation has no objections to the proposed project. We are unaware of any Muscogee cultural or sacred sites located within the project area. Please consider this letter as our concurrence to your request and findings of **no historic or traditional cultural properties affected**. However should cultural material or human remains be encountered during ground disturbance, construction or demolition, we request to be notified. Also, if there are any additional update, we ask to be informed of these. Should further information or comment be needed, please do not hesitate to contact me

Ms. Corain Lowe-Zepeda
Historic and Cultural Preservation Department, THPO
Muscogee (Creek) Nation

P. O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447
T 918.732.7835
clowe@mcn-nsn.gov

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR [mailto:Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 8:36 AM
To: Section106
Subject: FW: Shawn Askins, Section 106 consultation

Rae Lynn,
Please see the attached consultation for Mr. Askins in Logan County AR.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me via email.

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
Farm Loan Officer, State Environmental Coordinator

-----Original Message-----
From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 8:19 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: Scanned File from MFP

Please Open Attachment

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services | Farm Service Agency | 369 West Collin Raye Dr DeQueen, AR 71832 (870) 584-3111

08/28/2017

TO: Everett Bandy
PO Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74363

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Request for Concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located approximately .5 miles southwest of the town of Magazine, AR. The legal description of this farm is: Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County Arkansas. The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

The proposal would disturb approximately 12 acres of land, which is currently used to graze cattle and for hay production. The proposed site would be cleared and graded to provide a level site for construction and to achieve desired surface water flow patterns to ensure no runoff leaves the farm site. Site plans for proposed improvements have been enclosed with this letter. The proposed action would include construction of the following: (4) poultry houses, a load out area, a litter shed, an access road, and related infrastructure for utilities. FSA has conducted a site visit on 8/8/2017. Photographs from the site visit have been attached. An estimated 100 trees throughout this proposed site would need to be removed. This proposed site lies approximately 1020' North of the Petit Jean River.

A portion of this site, as shown on the aerial photograph labeled "exhibit 4" was previously excavated to a depth of an estimated 2-3' deep on the east side of this area, and 5-7'on the western side of this area in 1989-1990. The previous owner had some topsoil sold off this part of the property during that time. Mr. Askins has since had some soil and other fill material hauled back into this part of the proposed site. Photographs of this previous disturbance can be viewed on the attached photographs of the site.

FSA understands that Indian Tribes have unique knowledge of possible historic properties in which they consider culturally or religiously significant. In considering FSA's responsibilities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties, we are requesting your assistance in identifying historic properties which you may consider to be of cultural or religious significance.

FSA has determined that no known archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project and the likelihood of effecting any unknown historic properties is very low. As such, FSA makes a finding of no historic properties affected by this project. Please provide your comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If we do not hear from you within the specified period, it will be assumed that you are in agreement and concur with the FSA finding, and have no further interest in this matter.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator
State Environmental Coordinator

United States Department of Agriculture
...rm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Farm Service Agency
...West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111

10/05/2017

TO: Quapaw Tribe of Indians
Everett Bandy
PO Box 765
Quapaw, OK
74363-0765

→ Emailed this date →
Attached SHPO response
A.K

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Shawn Askins Concurrence Request
Logan County Arkansas

Mr. Bandy,

This letter is in regards to the consultation sent for Mr. Askins on 8/28/2017. Your 35 day timeframe to respond or comment on this proposal has now expired and FSA will continue processing the environmental assessment for this proposal.

Attached is correspondence from Arkansas SHPO, who found that no known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. The Quapaw Tribe of Indians will be contacted should any discoveries be made at any point during the construction phase of this proposal.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-584-3111 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Everett Bandy <ebandy@quapawtribe.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 09, 2017 4:39 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Cc: section 106
Subject: RE: Section 106 Consultation, Logan County AR

Thank you for the update.

-----Original Message-----
From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR [mailto:Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov]
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 10:24 AM
To: Everett Bandy <ebandy@quapawtribe.com>
Subject: FW: Section 106 Consultation, Logan County AR

Good morning Everett,

FSA consulted for a proposal for a Mr. Shawn Askins back towards the end of August 2017. There have been some minor changes in the design of this proposal with the water lines. The original proposal as shown on the first attachment has the water lines running from the North end of Mr. Askins property as shown on the first attachment. The new proposal would allow Mr. Askins to tie into an existing water supply north of his dwelling. The water line would then run approximately 300' to the southwest across his pasture towards the proposed poultry houses as shown on the second attachment.

FSA is the process of finalizing a draft environmental assessment. If you wish to comment on these changes in the proposal, please do so within the next 30 days.

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman

-----Original Message-----
From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 8:42 AM
To: ebandy@quapawtribe.com
Subject: FW: Section 106 Consultation, Logan County AR

Good morning Everett,

Attached is an FSA guaranteed loan proposal I'm submitting to you for Section 106. If you have any questions, or need any additional information, please let me know.

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman

-----Original Message-----
From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 8:20 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: Scanned File from MFP

E-3

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services

Farm Service Agency

West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111

08/29/2017

TO: Nekole Alligood
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

FROM: Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Request for Concurrence

The USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is completing an environmental review of the potential effects of providing a guarantee for a loan that establish the Shawn Askins Poultry farm. The farm would be located on an approximately 92.5 -acre parcel of land located approximately .5 miles southwest of the town of Magazine, AR. The legal description of this farm is: Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 West in Logan County Arkansas. The land is currently owned by Shawn and Amy Askins. The location of the proposed farm is shown on a topographical map and aerial photograph, provided as attachments.

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A portion of this site, as shown on the aerial photograph labeled "exhibit 4" was previously excavated to a depth of an estimated 2-3' deep on the east side of this area, and 5-7'on the western side of this area in 1989-1990. The previous owner had some topsoil sold off this part of the property during that time. Mr. Askins has since had some soil and other fill material hauled back into this part of the proposed site. Photographs of this previous disturbance can be viewed on the attached photographs of the site.

FSA understands that Indian Tribes have unique knowledge of possible historic properties in which they consider culturally or religiously significant. In considering FSA's responsibilities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties, we are requesting your assistance in identifying historic properties which you may consider to be of cultural or religious significance.

FSA has determined that no known archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project and the likelihood of effecting any unknown historic properties is very low. As such, FSA makes a finding of no historic properties affected by this project. Please provide your comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If we do not hear from you within the specified period, it will be assumed that you are in agreement and concur with the FSA finding, and have no further interest in this matter.

Please feel free to contact me at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov or 870-224-7330 should you have any questions or need further information. Correspondence may be sent to me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Officer State Environmental Coordinator

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 9:52 AM
To: 'Kimberly Penrod'
Subject: RE: Scanned File from MFP
Attachments: Askins Aerial; askins engineer blueprint.jpg

Good morning Kim,

There have been a few changes in the layout of the water lines for the proposal of this project. This first attachment shows the original plan for the water lines. The new plan (2nd attachment) indicates that Mr. Askins would tie into the current water supply at his home, then run a 2" water line approximately 300' to the southwest where the proposed poultry houses would go.

FSA wanted to make you aware of this change in plans, and ground disturbance in an area not mentioned in the previous consultation. FSA in the final stages of drafting the environmental assessment for this proposal. If you wish to comment on this proposal, please do so within the next 30 days.

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman

-----Original Message-----
From: Kimberly Penrod [mailto:kpenrod@delawarenation.com]
Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2017 8:24 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Scanned File from MFP

Adam,

The protection of our tribal cultural resources and tribal trust resources will take all of us working together.
We look forward to working with you and your agency.
With the information you have submitted we can concur at present with this proposed plan.

As with any new project, we never know what may come to light until work begins.
The Delaware Nation asks that you keep us up to date on the progress of this project and if any discoveries arise please contact us immediately.

Our department is trying to go as paper free as possible. If it is at all feasible for your office to send email correspondence we would greatly appreciate.
Please update your files to reflect my contact information below.

If you need anything additional from me please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Kim Penrod
Delaware Nation
Director, Cultural Resources/106
Archives, Library and Museum

31064 State Highway 281
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405)-247-2448 Ext. 1403 Office
(405)-924-9485 Cell
kpenrod@delawarenation.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR [mailto:Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 9:41 AM
To: Nekole Alligood <NAlligood@delawarenation.com>
Subject: FW: Scanned File from MFP

Nekole,
I tried to send this consultation earlier, I'm not sure if it went through or not, so I will resend it in 2 separate emails.

If you need additional information, please let me know.

Thanks,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
State Environmental Coordinator/Farm Loan Officer

-----Original Message-----
From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 9:02 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: Scanned File from MFP

Please Open Attachment

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Nekole Alligood <NAlligood@delawarenation.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 9:58 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Subject: RE: Shawn Askins, Section 106

Hi Adam. I got everything and I have forwarded it on to Kim Penrod; I no longer do 106 reviews for the Delaware Nation. Kim can be reached at kpenrod@delawarenation.com. I am doing only NAGPRA work now.

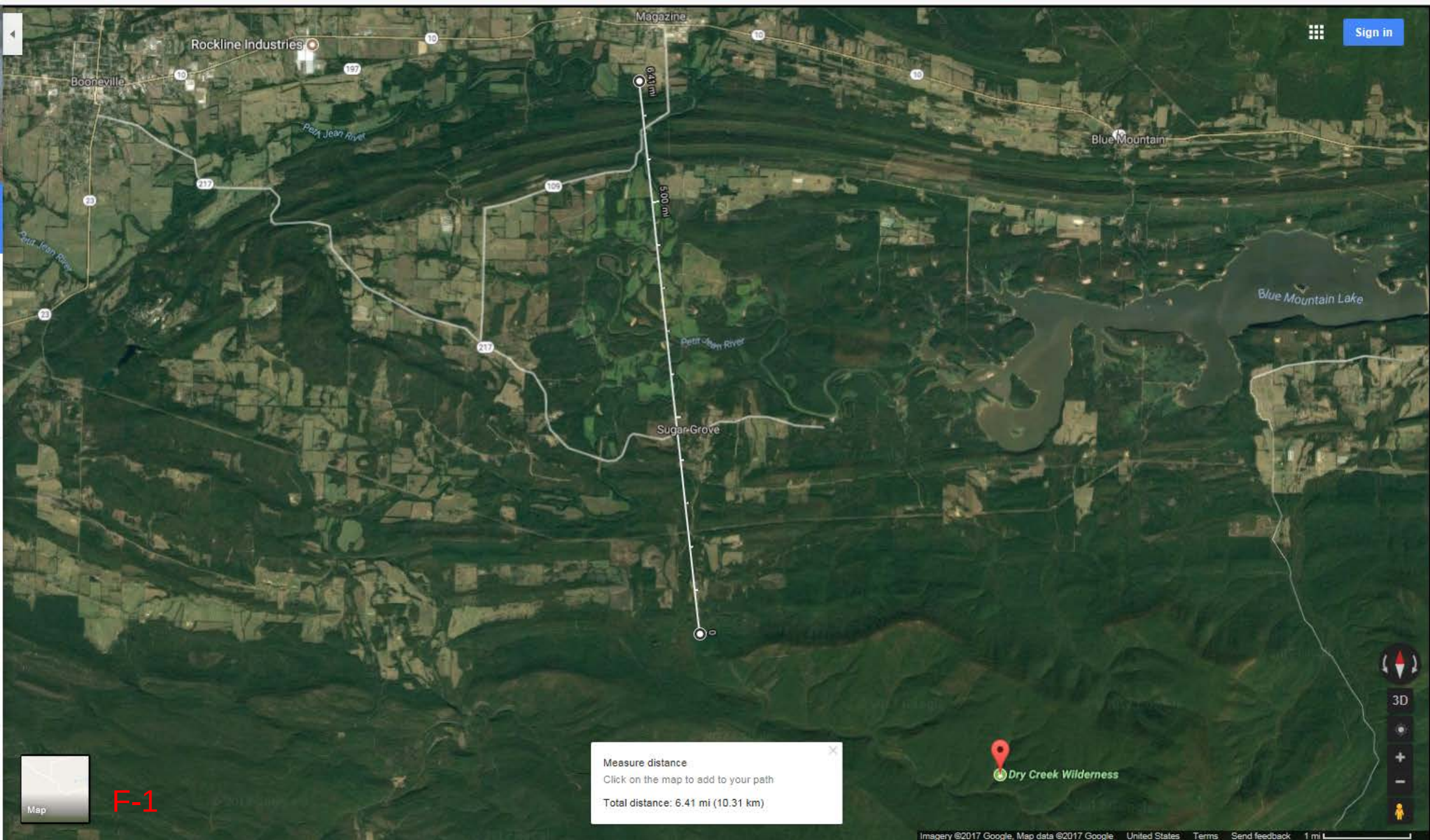
Have a great day!
Nekole

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR [mailto:Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 9:43 AM
To: Nekole Alligood <NAlligood@delawarenation.com>
Subject: Shawn Askins, Section 106

Nekole,

Here are the rest of the attachments for Mr. Askins.
Thank you.

Adam Kaufman


Magazine
Rockline Industries
Booneville
Petit Jean River
Blue Mountain
Blue Mountain Lake
6.41 mi
5.00 mi
Petit Jean River
Sugar Grove
Dry Creek Wilderness
Sign in
Measure distance
Click on the map to add to your path
Total distance: 6.41 mi (10.31 km)
Map
3D
F-1
Imagery ©2017 Google, Map data ©2017 Google United States Terms Send feedback 1 mi

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Boswell, Tokey <tokey_boswell@nps.gov>
Sent: Thursday, August 31, 2017 1:01 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Cc: Hector Santiago; Nancy Finley; Miller, Laura
Subject: Fwd: NPS Consultation letter
Attachments: Forest Service Askins.PNG; IMG_0367.JPG; IMG_0367.JPG; 201708040839.pdf; 201708040839.pdf; Askins Aerial; FW Askins drawing; Askins Arc Map 1 to 12,500scale view.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Adam - thanks for the conversation today about a proposed poultry project in Arkansas. Farm Service is trying to determine the need to consult with the National Park Service on the project.

As we discussed, the proposed project is near Magazine, Arkansas. The project site is approximately 40 miles east of Fort Smith, and 80+ miles south of the Buffalo National River. The project site is near a subunit of either the Ozark National Forest or Ouchita National Forest, which are administered by the USDA. The project site is near the Petit Jean River, which is not listed on the National Rivers Inventory, and which is a different watershed than the Buffalo River.

At this time, I am not aware of any NPS resources that would potentially be impacted by the project, nor any NPS authority to consult on the project. I am copying our Associate Regional Director for Natural Resources, Nancy Finley, and Buffalo National River Deputy Superintendent, Laura Miller, in case they are aware of any additional concerns.

Thank you for your coordination.

Lead from wherever you are.
Tokey Boswell
Chief, Planning and Compliance Division
Midwest Regional Office
402-661-1534
tokey_boswell@nps.gov
(You can generally find me in the office M-F, 8-4.30 central time.)

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR** <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Date: Wed, Aug 30, 2017 at 1:13 PM
Subject: RE: NPS Consultation letter
To: "Thomas, Anne" <anne_thomas@nps.gov>

Anne,

F-2

Our proposal would include construction of (4) 54' x 550' broiler houses, which would involve approximately 10-12 acres of ground disturbance.

Attached is an aerial photograph of the proposal, a blueprint layout of the proposal and an additional map indicating the National Forest bordered in green. This would be located in the town of Magazine, AR. To the south of this proposal is the Ozark National Forrest. Since we are in such close proximity to the National Forest, we are required to consult.

The legal description of this proposal is Section 31, Township 6 north, R 26 west.

The physical address of this place is 600 south Hwy 109, Magazine, AR 72943

Thanks for getting back with me, I really appreciate it, let me know if you need additional information.

Adam Kaufman

From: Thomas, Anne [mailto:anne_thomas@nps.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2017 11:31 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Subject: Fwd: NPS Consultation letter

Hi Adam,

Can you please give me a little more information on the type of loan proposal? I can send you to our contracting division or over to our chief of planning and compliance..

Thanks,

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From:

F-2

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Date: Wed, Aug 30, 2017 at 10:44 AM
Subject: NPS Consultation letter
To: "Anne_Thomas@nps.gov" <Anne_Thomas@nps.gov>

Good morning Anne,

I was wandering if you could steer me in the right direction. I would be required to consult with the NPS on a guaranteed loan proposal in Arkansas in Logan County. I wasn't sure where the letter would need to go though. Your website directed me towards your Nebraska office, but I wasn't exactly sure why. Anyway, any help would be much appreciated.

Thanks,

Adam Kaufman

USDA, Farm Service Agency

Farm Loan Officer/State Environmental Coordinator

870-224-7330

--

Anne Thomas

Executive Assistant to the Regional Director

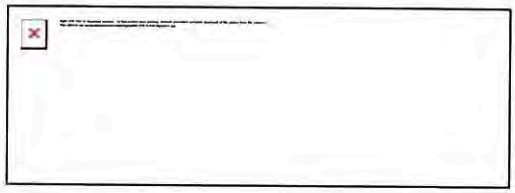
Midwest Region

National Park Service

601 Riverfront Drive

Omaha, NE 68102

|T: 402.661.1522 | F: 402.661.1737 |



---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: Haley Yeager <hyeager@fwbank.com>
To: "Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR" <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Cc: Chad Daniel <cdaniel@fwbank.com>
Bcc:
Date: Fri, 4 Aug 2017 16:54:26 +0000
Subject: Askins Aerial
Adam,
Here is the aerial photo with proposed improvements drawn by Shawn Askins. I believe you were expecting this.

Please let me know when the site visit will be done so Chad can be there.

Thanks!!

Haley Yeager | Loan Administrative Asst.
First Western
T: 479.675.3000 | X: 1135 | F: 479.675.5653
fwbank.com

-----Original Message-----
From: credit@fwbank.com [mailto:credit@fwbank.com]
Sent: Friday, August 04, 2017 8:40 AM
To: Haley Yeager

United States Department of Agriculture

Farm Service Agency
309 West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111 ext 105
FAX (855) 624-9136

9/19/2017

TO: **Attn: Mr. Norm Wagoner**
United States Forest Service
P.O. Box 1270
Hot Springs, AR
71902

FROM: **Adam Kaufman**
Farm Service Agency
309 West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832

SUBJECT: **Request for concurrence**
Shawn and Amy Askins Proposed Poultry Farm in Logan County, Arkansas

The USDA, FSA is completing an environmental review for a guaranteed loan proposal that would establish the Shawn and Amy Askins poultry farm. This proposal would be built on a 92.5 acre acre tract of land located approximately 6/10 of a mile Southwest of the junction of highway 109 and highway 10 in the town of Magazine, AR. It has been estimated that 8.7 acres would be disturbed as a result of this proposal. The proposed construction site is located at Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 west in Logan County. A map of the existing cattle operation is attached along with the proposed poultry house improvements and related infrastructure. There are several cattle operations in this area. Although poultry is not very widespread in this immediate vicinity, there are few existing poultry operations to the Southeast and Southwest of this proposed project.

The 92.5 acre tract is surrounded by hardwood timber to the south, west, and the southeast and lies on the western border of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest. The Petit Jean River is located approximately 970' feet to the south of the proposed access road, where the nearest ground disturbance associated with this proposal would take place. The Petit Jean is not listed as a Wild and Scenic River, and not listed on the Nationwide River's Inventory. There is an existing, 400' wide natural buffer consisting of various brambles, grasses, trees, and other riparian vegetation in between the Petit Jean and the proposal. The elevation drops approximately 40' from the proposed location to the Petit Jean.

The proposed project is 6.5 miles north of the northwest border of Dry Creek Wilderness Area and Poteau Mountain Wilderness area is approximately 26 miles southwest of this proposed project. The proposed project would not be visible from either of these wilderness areas.

A site visit was conducted on 8/8/2017, and the following information has been reviewed:

- Location Map (attached)
- Aerial View of property for its current use
- Flood Plain Map
- Site layout as proposed (included toward the end of the SWPPP attachment)

Mr. and Mrs. Askins have prepared a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, obtained a NPDES permit thru ADEQ for construction of this proposed facility, and also have obtained a nutrient management plan for this proposed facility. These measures will help protect water quality in this area, which will help preserve the wilderness characteristics, ecological and geological features, and overall aesthetic beauty of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest should this proposal move forward. Given the information and research provided, FSA has made a finding of no effect on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest for this proposed project

As provided by 7 CFR 799.33 (a) (2), FSA is consulting with them in consideration of The Wilderness Act which established the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Agency's obligation to protect resources with the potential to be impacted by proposed projects or having extraordinary circumstances and/or generate controversy.

Your concurrence with this determination is requested within 30 days of the email delivery receipt or delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If your response successfully concludes the Wilderness Act consultation for this proposed action, please specify this in your response. If we do not hear from you within the specified time frame, it will be assumed you agree and concur with the effect determination and have no further interest in this matter. If you are unable to respond in 30 days or have any questions or need further information, please contact me at 870-584-3111 ext 105, or by email at adam.kaufman@ar.usda.gov. Correspondence may be sent to: Adam Kaufman, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, 309 West Collin Raye Drive, DeQueen, AR 71832 or via email.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
State Environmental Coordinator
USDA, Farm Service Agency

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, September 19, 2017 1:02 PM
To: Wagoner, Norman -FS
Subject: Shawn Askins Consultation letter
Attachments: FS consultation for Askins, signed.pdf; Askins Arc Map 1 to 12,500scale view.pdf; Askins Flood Map.PNG; Askins, Topo Forest Service Map.PNG; Forest Service Askins.PNG; ARR155730_SWPPP_20170908.pdf

Mr. Wagoner,

Thanks for returning my phone call this morning. Attached is my consultation letter from the proposal in Logan County we discussed, along with my supporting documentation.

If you have any questions at all, or if you or any of your colleagues at USFS need any additional information from me, please feel free to give me a call or send me an email.

Thanks again, have a good day,

Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
Farm Loan Officer
State Environmental Coordinator
870-584-3111 ext. 105

Mr. Wagoner called me 9/20/17 - He said the letter needed to go to Ozark - St Francis office

F-2

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Thursday, September 21, 2017 4:09 PM
To: Hamilton, Cherie E -FS
Cc: Krasko, Terry -FS
Subject: Consultation for Shawn Askins, Logan County
Attachments: Askins Arc Map 1 to 12,500scale view.pdf; Askins Flood Map.PNG; Askins, Topo Forest Service Map.PNG; Forest Service Askins.PNG; ARR155730_SWPPP_20170908.pdf; Askins consultation, Ozark-St. Francis FS.pdf

Good afternoon Cherie,

USDA, Farm Service Agency has received a proposal to provide guaranteed loan financing for the construction of (4) broiler houses south of Magazine, AR. We are in the preliminary stages of drafting an environmental assessment for this proposal. As you can see, this proposal is in close proximity to Ozark-St Francis National Forest, therefore FSA is required to consult with the managing agency.

You would be allowed to view and comment on our draft EA upon completion if you choose to do so.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need any further information.

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman
USDA, Farm Service Agency
State Environmental Coordinator/Farm Loan Officer
870-584-3111 ext. 105

→ Chair called @ 4:10 P.M. 9/26/17 – Said She forwarded Everything to the Ranger in that Area & they would get back with me next week. Adam Kaufman 9/26/17

F-2

Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR

From: Dunk, William -FS
Sent: Friday, September 29, 2017 8:25 AM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Subject: RE: Askins Consultation letter

Adam,

I do not have any comments. Thanks for the opportunity.

William Dunk
District Ranger
Forest Service
Ozark-St. Francis National Forest, Boston Mtn. and Mt. Magazine Ranger Districts
p: 479-667-2191 x2158
c: 479-567-0507
wdunk@fs.fed.us
1803 N. 18th St.
Ozark, AR 72949
www.fs.fed.us
Caring for the land and serving people

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 4:13 PM
To: Hamilton, Cherie E -FS <cehamilton@fs.fed.us>
Cc: Dunk, William -FS <wdunk@fs.fed.us>; Reed, Napoleon -FS <nreed@fs.fed.us>; Krasko, Terry -FS <tkrasko@fs.fed.us>
Subject: RE: Askins Consultation letter

Ok, sounds good Cherie.

Thanks for getting back with me.

From: Hamilton, Cherie E -FS
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 3:55 PM
To: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR <Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov>
Cc: Dunk, William -FS <wdunk@fs.fed.us>; Reed, Napoleon -FS <nreed@fs.fed.us>; Krasko, Terry -FS <tkrasko@fs.fed.us>
Subject: RE: Askins Consultation letter

Hello Adam – I am going to have William Dunk contact you.

Thanks. ~Cherie~

F-2

From: Kaufman, Adam - FSA, DeQueen, AR
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 2:44 PM
To: Hamilton, Cherie E -FS <cehamilton@fs.fed.us>
Subject: Askins Consultation letter

Good afternoon Cherie,

I was wandering if you had in questions/comments on my consultation letter I sent last week?

Thanks,
Adam Kaufman

F-2

United States Department of Agriculture

Farm Service Agency
309 West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111 ext 105
FAX (855) 624-9136

9/21/2017

TO: **Cherie Hamilton**
Forest Supervisor
605 West Main
Russellville, AR
72801

FROM: **Adam Kaufman**
Farm Service Agency
309 West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832

SUBJECT: **Request for concurrence**
Shawn and Amy Askins Proposed Poultry Farm in Logan County, Arkansas

The USDA, FSA is completing an environmental review for a guaranteed loan proposal that would establish the Shawn and Amy Askins poultry farm. This proposal would be built on a 92.5 acre acre tract of land located approximately 6/10 of a mile Southwest of the junction of highway 109 and highway 10 in the town of Magazine, AR. It has been estimated that 8.7 acres would be disturbed as a result of this proposal. The proposed construction site is located at Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 26 west in Logan County. A map of the existing cattle operation is attached along with the proposed poultry house improvements and related infrastructure. There are several cattle operations in this area. Although poultry is not very widespread in this immediate vicinity, there are few existing poultry operations to the Southeast and Southwest of this proposed project.

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A site visit was conducted on 8/8/2017, and the following information has been reviewed:

- Location Map (attached)
- Aerial View of property for its current use
- Flood Plain Map
- Site layout as proposed (included toward the end of the SWPPP attachment)

Mr. and Mrs. Askins have prepared a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, obtained a NPDES permit thru ADEQ for construction of this proposed facility, and also have obtained a nutrient management plan for this proposed facility. These measures will help protect water quality in this area, which will help preserve the wilderness characteristics, ecological and geological features, and overall aesthetic beauty of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest should this proposal move forward. Given the information and research provided, FSA has made a finding of no effect on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest for this proposed project

As provided by 7 CFR 799.33 (a) (2), FSA is consulting with them in consideration of The Wilderness Act which established the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Agency's obligation to protect resources with the potential to be impacted by proposed projects or having extraordinary circumstances and/or generate controversy.

Your concurrence with this determination is requested within 30 days of the email delivery receipt or delivery of this letter based on standard United States Post Office delivery schedules not to exceed 5 days from the related post mark. If your response successfully concludes the Wilderness Act consultation for this proposed action, please specify this in your response. If we do not hear from you within the specified time frame, it will be assumed you agree and concur with the effect determination and have no further interest in this matter. If you are unable to respond in 30 days or have any questions or need further information, please contact me at 870-584-3111 ext 105, or by email at adam.kaufman@ar.usda.gov. Correspondence may be sent to: Adam Kaufman, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, 309 West Collin Raye Drive, DeQueen, AR 71832 or via email.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
State Environmental Coordinator
USDA, Farm Service Agency

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Mt. Magazine Ranger District
TTY 479-963-3076
3001 E. Walnut
P.O. Box 511
Paris, AR 72855
Phone 479-963-3076
FAX 479-963-8055

File Code: 1500
Date: October 5, 2017

Subject: Request for concurrence Shawn and Amy Askins Proposed Poultry Farm Logan County, Arkansas

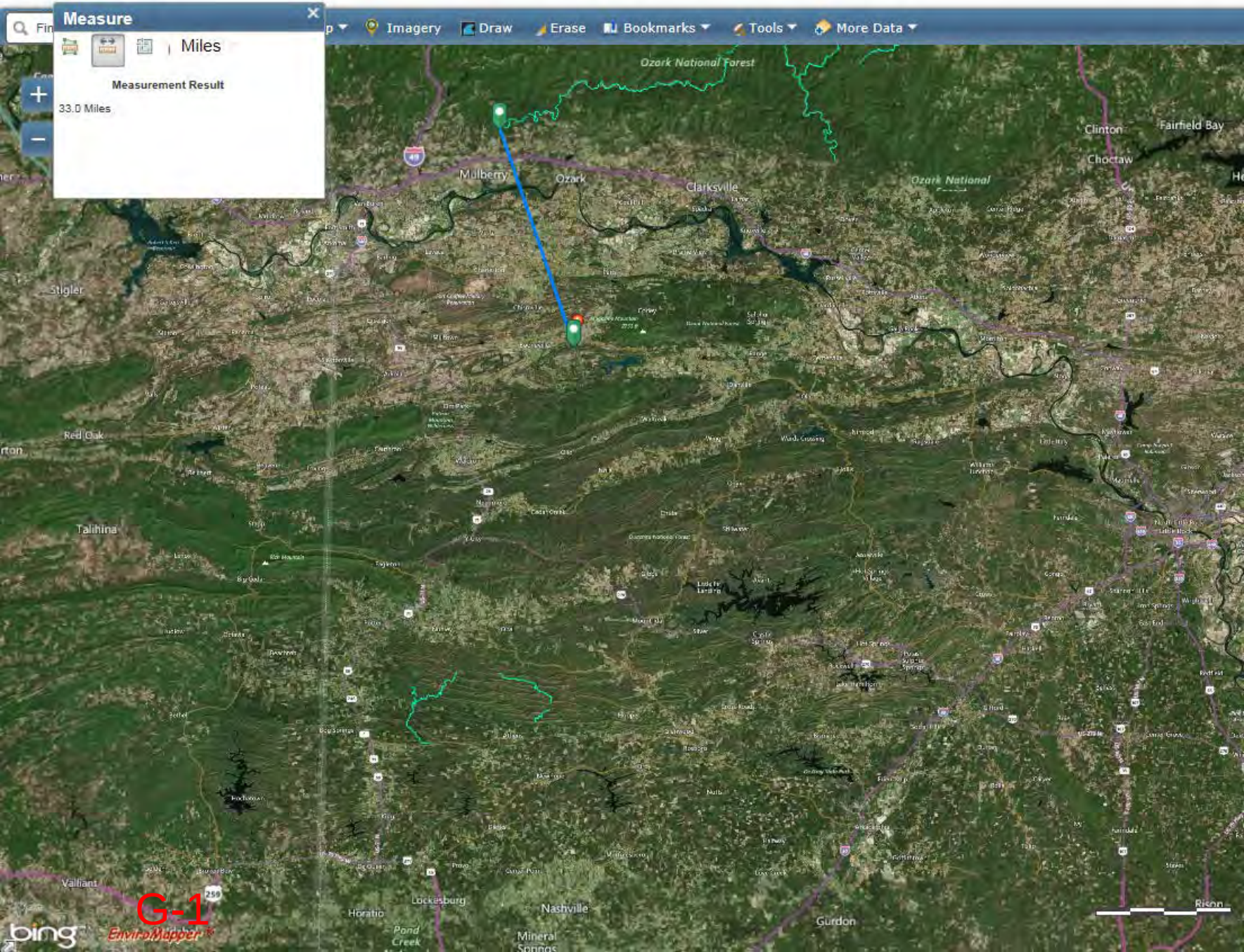
To: Adam Kaufman
State Environmental Coordinator
USDA, Farm Service Agency

The Mt. Magazine Ranger District of the Ozark St. Francis National Forest has reviewed this request. This poultry operation will be outside our proclamation boundary and we should not experience any affects. We are located upstream from this development and there are no designated Wilderness areas in our vicinity.

Sincerely,

Napoleon Reed
Acting Deputy District Ranger
Mt. Magazine Ranger District

NEPAssist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Miles
Measurement Result
33.0 Miles
Imagery
Draw
Erase
Bookmarks
Tools
More Data
Ozark National Forest
Mulberry
Ozark
Clarksville
Clinton
Fairfield Bay
Choctaw
Ozark National
Stigler
Red Oak
Talihina
Valliant
Horatio
Lockesburg
Nashville
Gurdon
Mineral Springs
Pond Creek
G-1
EnviroMapper
bing

piney creek

Big Piney Creek

McKennon Township, AR 72847

Directions

SAVE NEARBY SEND TO YOUR PHONE SHARE

Add a photo

WRITE A REVIEW

Quick facts

Big Piney Creek is a river located in Ozark National Forest in the state of Arkansas. It is a tributary of the Arkansas River and therefore part of the Mississippi River watershed. Wikipedia

Length: 70.8 mi
Country: United States of America

G-2

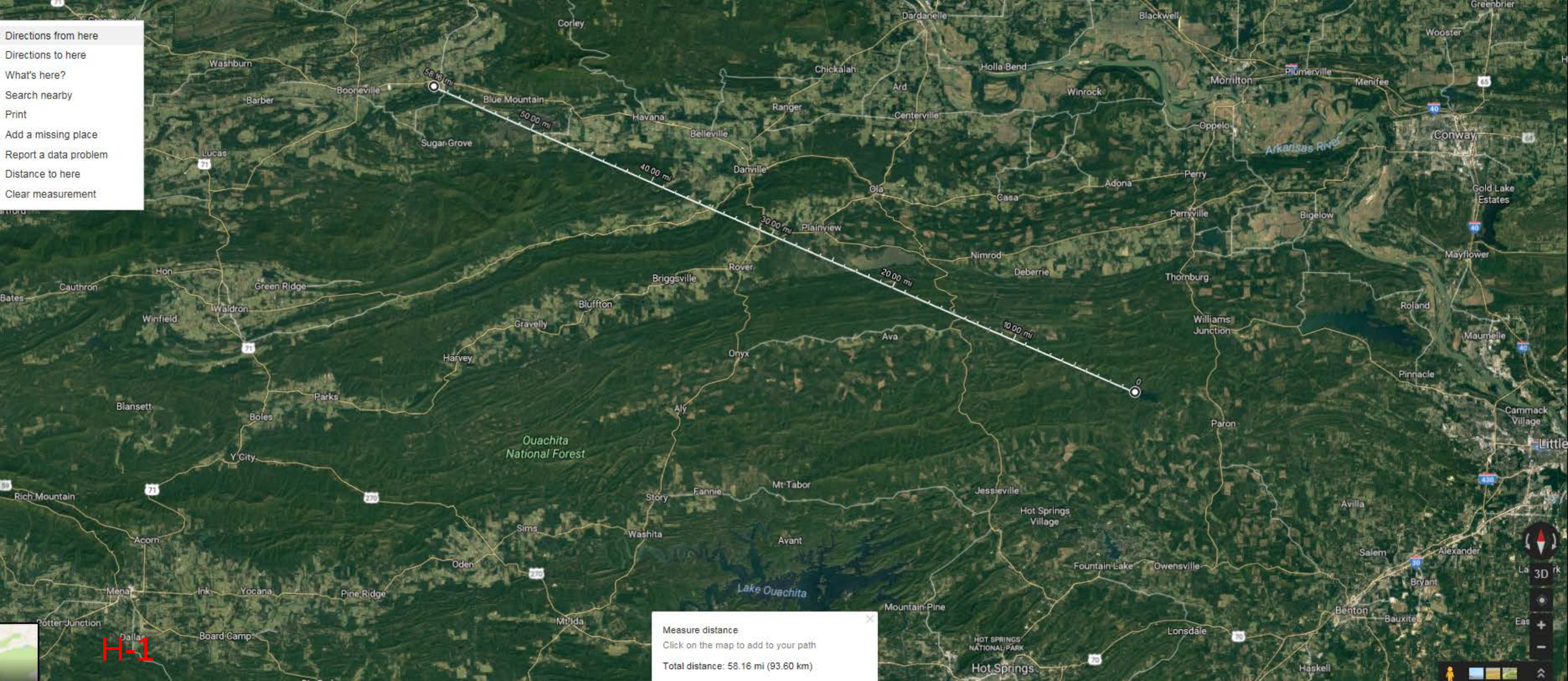
Roseville
Morrison Bluff
Tokalon
Knoxville
Scranton
London
Mill Creek
Branch
Ratcliff
Paris
Subiaco
Midway
New Blaine
Delaware
Corley
Magazine
Booneville
Blue Mountain
Waveland
Havana
Chickalah
Ard
Ranger
Belleville
Corinth
Danville
Sugar Grove
Ola
5.00 mi
10.00 mi
15.00 mi
20.00 mi
25.00 mi
30.54 mi

Measure distance
Click on the map to add to your path
Total distance: 30.54 mi (49.15 km)

Map

Sign in

3D


Directions from here
Directions to here
What's here?
Search nearby
Print
Add a missing place
Report a data problem
Distance to here
Clear measurement
58.16 mi
50.00 mi
40.00 mi
30.00 mi
20.00 mi
10.00 mi
0
Measure distance
Click on the map to add to your path
Total distance: 58.16 mi (93.60 km)
H-1
Corley
Dardanelle
Blackwell
Wooster
Greenbrier
Washburn
Booneville
Barber
Blue Mountain
Chickalah
Holla Bend
Ard
Ranger
Havana
Belleville
Centerville
Winrock
Morrilton
Plumerville
Menifee
Sugar Grove
Lucas
Danville
Ola
Casa
Adona
Perry
Oppelo
Conway
Arkansas River
Gold Lake Estates
Perryville
Bigelow
Mayflower
Plainview
Nimrod
Deberrie
Rover
Briggsville
Thornburg
Hon
Cauthron
Bates
Green Ridge
Waldron
Winfield
Bluffton
Gravelly
Williams Junction
Roland
Maumelle
Ava
Onyx
Harvey
Pinnacle
Parks
Blansett
Boles
Ouachita National Forest
Ally
Paron
Cammack Village
Y City
Rich Mountain
Story
Fannie
Mt Tabor
Jessieville
Hot Springs Village
Avilla
Acorn
Sims
Washita
Avant
Oden
Salem
Alexander
Fountain Lake
Owensville
Bryant
Mena
Ink
Yocana
Pine Ridge
Lake Ouachita
Mountain Pine
Benton
Bauxite
Potter Junction
Mt Ida
Board Camp
Lonsdale
HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK
Hot Springs
Haskell
3D

This form is available electronically.

FSA-858 (10-03-16)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	1. Date 8/8/2017
		2. State Office Arkansas
		3. County Office Logan

DETERMINING IF A WETLAND MAY BE PRESENT

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is used by FSA officials when a project has the potential to adversely impact a wetland and a wetland determination has not been previously completed for the project area and is not available from NRCS.

NOTE: If a violation has not been cited by NRCS for crop land which has historically been in production and for which NRCS is responsible for enforcement, it will be assumed not to be adversely impacted by annual operating loans for the production of an agricultural commodity by annual tilling of the soil, as "agricultural commodity" is defined by 7 CFR 12.2(a). The completion of this form is not necessary for annual operating loans in these circumstances.

PART A – BASIC INFORMATION

4. Applicant Name	5. Project Location
Shawn and Amy Askins	600 S State Hwy 109 Magazine, AR 72943

6. Description of Project and Impact Area

Proposal includes construction of (4) broiler houses, and related infrastructure

7. **How Wetlands Can Be Recognized**

Wetlands are characterized by the presence of three distinguishing factors: wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Wetlands consist primarily of hydric soils because of their capacity to support wetland vegetation. Wetland vegetation is comprised of plant types with the capacity to adapt to wet soil conditions associated with natural hydrological conditions. Therefore, unless an area has been altered or is an uncommon natural situation, the presence of hydric soil is indicative of the potential presence of a wetland and further evaluation is warranted.

8. **Project Area Pre-Screening**

When the nature of a proposal to be funded with FSA assistance has potential to cause an adverse wetland impact the project area must be identified and evaluated for the potential presence of a wetland. When a wetland determination for the project area is not available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the FSA approval official will follow the screening process outlined below:

Note: If the screening process determines either the existence of, or cannot conclusively rule out, the existence of a wetland, the applicant must relocate the project, or the application will be denied and the applicant will bear the burden of providing documentation from the USACE or other qualified expert that a wetland is not present on the proposed site for the project or that the project is legally permissible.

PART B - PRE-SCREENING

Check the applicable "YES", "NO" or "Unknown":	YES	NO	UNK
9. Consult the National Wetlands Inventory on line Data Mapper at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html			
Does the wetland map clearly indicate some part of the project area is in a wetland? If "**YES**", proceed to Part F, complete Item 2A, and take appropriate action. If "**NO**", continue screening.	☐	☑	
10. Is a State or local, permit required for the project's operation or construction? If so, ascertain if, in the course of permitting processes it is a requirement to determine the presence of wetlands and if it is, was the presence of a wetland determined? If permits are not required or have not been issued, continue screening.			
Did the permitting process indicate a wetland is present and will be impacted? If "**YES**", proceed to Part F, complete Item 2B, and take appropriate action. If the permitting process determines a wetland is present but that the project will not impact the wetland, answer "**NO**" and proceed to Part F, Item 3. If the state or local government permitting process does NOT mention or include a review for wetlands, continue the screening process.	☐	☑	

PART C – SOIL INDICATORS

Check the applicable box "YES", "NO" or "Unknown":	YES	NO	UNK
11. There are approximately 2,000 named soils in the United States that may occur in wetlands. Such soils, called ***hydric soils***, have characteristics that indicate they were developed in conditions where soil oxygen is limited by the presence of saturated soil for long periods during the growing season. If the soil in the area is listed as hydric by NRCS it is an indicator that the area might be a wetland. Identify the project area and consult the NRCS Soil Survey: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx **Does the project area contain hydric soils or is the site adjacent to prior converted wetland or previously drained areas that may have served to alter the site's hydric soil characteristics?** **NOTE:** This includes looking for small pockets or "inclusions" of hydric soils within the project area, even though they may only make up a small fraction of the soil map unit.			
If "**YES**", continue screening.* If "**NO**", proceed to Part F and complete Item 1.	☐	☑	

**** If there are hydric soils or non-hydric soils with hydric inclusions in or directly adjoining the project area, a site visit MUST be made. During the visit an assessment will be made of the hydrology and, if necessary, vegetation in and adjacent to the proposed project site.***

PART D - HYDROLOGY INDICATORS

Check the applicable box "YES", "NO" or "Unknown":	YES	NO	UNK
12. **Hydrology** - Wetland hydrology - refers to ***the presence of water*** at or above the soil surface for a sufficient period of the year to significantly influence the plant types and soils that occur in the area. The following indicators, which may be possible to observe on a site visit, provide some evidence of the periodic presence of flooding or soil saturation: • **Standing or flowing water** • **Waterlogged soil** • **Crops or plants exhibiting signs of stress or mortality due to wetness.** • **Watermarks.** Stains on trees, fences, or other objects indicating water periodically covers the area to the depth shown on the object. • **Drift Lines.** Small piles of debris oriented in the direction of water movement. • **Debris** lodged in trees or piled against another object by water. • **Sediment** deposited on leaves or other objects. Sometimes these become consolidated with small plant parts to form a discernible crust on the soil surface. • **Unknown** If the site has been significantly disturbed so indicators may have been removed, if conditions prevent or limit observation and/or the findings are questionable or inconclusive.			
Based on a site visit, were any hydrology indicators observed in the project area? If **"YES"**, list or describe and attach photos. If **"YES"** or **"UNKNOWN"**, proceed to Part F, complete Item 2C and take appropriate action. If **"NO"**, continue screening process.	☐	☐	☐

PART E - VEGETATION INDICATORS

Check the applicable box "YES", "NO" or "Unknown":	YES	NO	UNK
13. Plants known as ***hydrophytic vegetation*** thrive in wetlands. A complete listing can be accessed at http://rsgisias.crrel.usace.army.mil/NWPL/# and predominate regional plant information can be found at http://plants.usda.gov/core/wetlandSearch; however, it is only important to become familiar with wetland vegetation types which commonly occur in the geographic area of the project. Regional Field Guides have been professionally developed for FSA use in identifying predominant wetland plant types that prevail in each geographic region. State Environmental Coordinators are responsible for incorporating these Regional Field Guides into the State Environmental Guide. Review the Regional Field Guide of hydrophytic vegetation listing and related pictorial references to be become familiar with the appearance and physical characteristics of predominant wetland plants in the region. During the site visit observe plants when possible within and adjacent to the project area. **NOTE:** Any unusual plants or any change in vegetation from that typically found on known non-wetlands. Take pictures of anything questionable and research back at the office. Consult with available wetland experts when unsure. **Unknown** applies to sites where the vegetation is managed in some fashion, has been removed, when conditions prevent or limit observation and/or the findings are questionable or inconclusive.			
Based on a site visit, were any indicators of hydrophytic vegetation observed in the project area? If **"YES"**, enter the scientific and common names if available of two representative species and attach photos: Scientific Name: _____ Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____ Common Name: _____ If **"YES or UNKNOWN"**, proceed to Part F, complete Item 2C and take appropriate action. If **NO**, continue to Part F, Item 4, and proceed with application processing.	☐	☐	☐

PART F – CONCLUSION

I have reviewed all available information including documents in the loan file, if necessary, made a site inspection and attached are ***copies of the website maps and soil surveys consulted****. The determination is:*

1. ☑ Wetland Inventories indicate the project area is not part of a recognized wetland, **AND** the soils review required in Part C has been completed, and it is clear that hydric soils are **NOT** present in the project area. Application processing will continue.

2. ☐ The project area is likely to include and affect a wetland because:

   ☐ A. Wetlands inventory maps clearly indicate the project area includes wetland.

   ☐ B. Local or state permitting information for the project indicates that the project area includes wetland and the project will impact wetland.

   ☐ C. Preliminary wetland assessment results (maps and/or permits) were indecisive but hydric soils and at least one of the two other wetland indicators identified in Parts D and E were found or results were inconclusive.

   Processing will not continue. Advise the applicant that FSA has determined the site to be unsuitable based on available information; unless they wish to submit an alternative site, the application will be denied. Prepare a denial letter including provisions of 1-APP as appropriate. Refer to 1-EQ Paragraph 51 and Exhibit 26 for guidance regarding alternative options for pursuing a professional wetland opinion.

   NOTE: The USACE has jurisdiction over areas considered to be "waters of the United States" such as streams or wetlands and contiguous or adjacent conveyance drainage and ditches. For projects with potential to impact a jurisdictional wetland the applicant must provide related documentation in support of a specific exemption or related permit from the USACE to be eligible for FSA assistance.

3. ☐ A local or state permit has been issued for the project; the permit process includes a wetland determination and concludes that there is no wetland present, or there is a wetland but it is not impacted by the project. Application processing will continue.

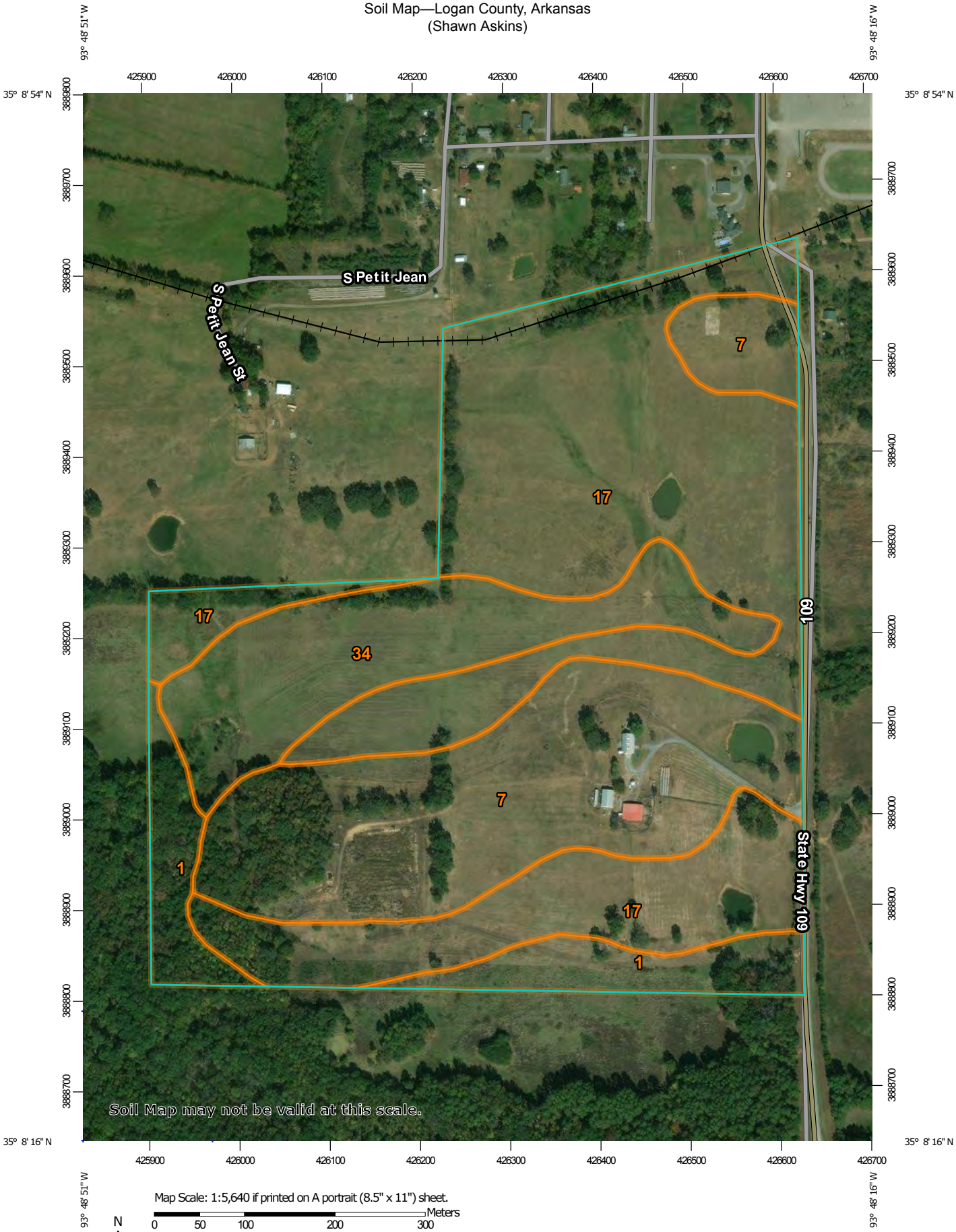
4. ☐ Hydric soils were identified. I certify that a site inspection was made. None of the wetland indicators identified in Parts D and E were found or observed. Application processing will continue.

PART G - SIGNATURES

14A. Signature of Preparer	14B. Printed Name of Preparer
Adam Kaufman	Adam Kaufman
14C. Title of Preparer and Agency	**14D. Date Signed by Preparer**
Farm Loan Officer/State Environmental Coordinator	8/8/2017
14E. Address	**14F. Phone Number** *(Including Area Code)*
309 West Collin Raye Dr DeQueen, AR 71832	870-584-3537

NOTE: *SECs may supplement this Exhibit as needed to reflect wetland indicators in their area.* Any modification to this Exhibit requires National Office approval.

Soil Map—Logan County, Arkansas
(Shawn Askins)



Map Scale: 1:5,640 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters
0 50 100 200 300

Feet
0 250 500 1000 1500

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

N

I-2

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Logan County, Arkansas
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Oct 5, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 3, 2014—Mar 19, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

I-2

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Barling silt loam, occasionally flooded	9.4	8.3%
7	Enders silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	32.3	28.5%
17	Leadvale silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	55.0	48.6%
34	Taft silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16.4	14.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**113.1**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Logan County, Arkansas

Map Unit: 1—Barling silt loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Barling (90%)

The Barling component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, river valleys. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Aquents (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Aquents soil is a minor component.

Component: Guthrie (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Guthrie soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 7—Enders silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Enders (100%)

The Enders component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on hills, hills, hills. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from acid shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 17—Leadvale silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Leadvale (85%)

The Leadvale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on upper stream terraces, valleys. The parent material consists of old fine-silty alluvium derived from shale and siltstone over residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 23 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 20 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Guthrie, hydric (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Guthrie soil is a minor component.

Component: Taft (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Taft soil is a minor component.

Component: Enders (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Enders soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 34—Taft silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Taft (90%)

The Taft component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on valleys, upper stream terraces. The parent material consists of old fine-silty alluvium derived from shale and siltstone over residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 19 to 28 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 13 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leadvale (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leadvale soil is a minor component.

Component: Guthrie, hydric (4%)

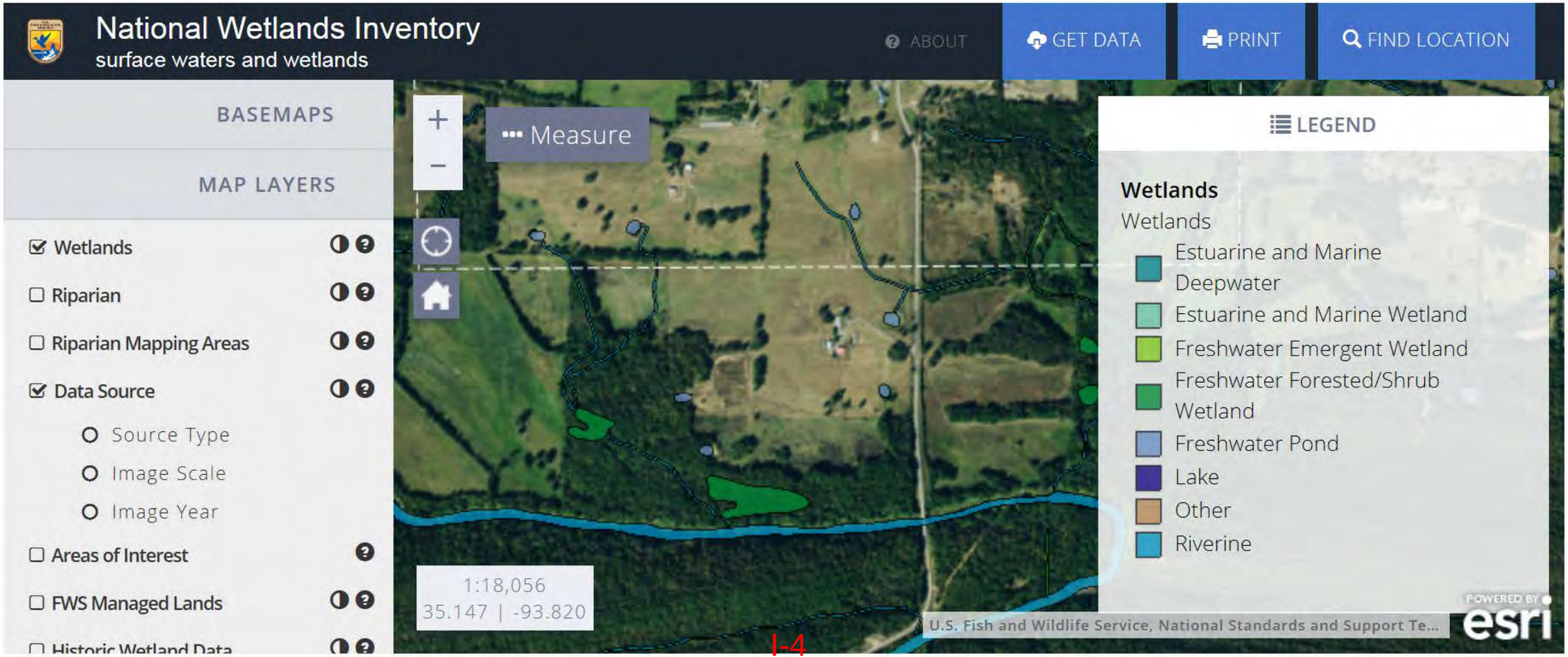
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Guthrie soil is a minor component.

Component: Barling (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Barling soil is a minor component.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Logan County, Arkansas
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Oct 5, 2017


National Wetlands Inventory
surface waters and wetlands
ABOUT
GET DATA
PRINT
FIND LOCATION
BASEMAPS
MAP LAYERS
Wetlands
Riparian
Riparian Mapping Areas
Data Source
Source Type
Image Scale
Image Year
Areas of Interest
FWS Managed Lands
Historic Wetland Data
Measure
1:18,056
35.147 | -93.820
LEGEND
Wetlands
Wetlands
Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
Estuarine and Marine Wetland
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
Freshwater Pond
Lake
Other
Riverine
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Te...
POWERED BY esri

This form is available electronically.
AD-1026
(10-30-14)

(See Page 2 for Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Statements)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FarmServiceAgency

HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND CONSERVATION (HELC) AND WETLAND CONSERVATION (WC) CERTIFICATION

Read attached AD-1026 Appendix before completing form.

PART A – BASIC INFORMATION

1. Name of Producer	2. Tax Identification Number *(Last 4 digits)*	3. Crop Year
Shawn Askins	4472	2017

4. Names of affiliated persons with farming interests. *Enter "None," if applicable.*

Amy Askins

Affiliated persons with farming interests must also file an AD-1026. See Item 7 in the Appendix for a definition of an affiliated person.

5. Check one of these boxes if the statement applies; otherwise continue to Part B.

A. ☐ The producer in Part A does not have interest in land devoted to agriculture. Examples include bee keepers who place their hives on another person's land, producers of crops grown in greenhouses, and producers of aquaculture AND these producers do not own/lease any agricultural land themselves. **Note:** Do not check this box if the producer shares in a crop.

B. ☐ The producer in Part A meets all three of the following:
- does not participate in any USDA program that is subject to HELC and WC compliance except Federal Crop Insurance.
- only has interest in land devoted to agriculturewhich is exclusively used for perennial crops, except sugarcane, and
- has not converted a wetland after February 7, 2014.

Perennial crops include, but are not limited to, tree fruit, tree nuts, grapes, olives, native pasture and perennial forage. A producer that produces alfalfa should contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service at the nearest USDA Service Center to determine whether such production qualifies as production of a perennial crop.

Note: *If either box is checked, and the producer in Part A does not participate in Farm Service Agency (FSA) or Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs, the full tax identification number of the producer must be provided, but establishment of detailed farm records with FSA is not required. Go to Part D and sign and date.*

PART B - HELC/WC COMPLIANCE QUESTIONS

Indicate YES or NO to each question. *If you are unsure of whether a HEL determination, wetland determination, or NRCS evaluation has been completed, contact your local USDA Service Center.*	YES	NO
6. During the crop year entered in PartA or the term of a requested USDA loan, did or will the producer in Part A plant or produce an agricultural commodity (including sugarcane) on land for which an HEL determination has not been made?		✓
7. Has anyone performed (since December 23, 1985), or will anyone perform any activities to:		
A. Create new drainage systems, conduct land leveling, filling, dredging, land clearing, or excavation that has **NOT** been evaluated by NRCS? ***If "YES", indicate the year(s):*** ____	✓	
B. Improve or modify an existing drainage system that has **NOT** been evaluated by NRCS? ***If "YES", indicate the year(s):*** ____		✓
C. Maintain an existing drainage system that has **NOT** been evaluated by NRCS? ***If "YES", indicate the year(s):*** ____ **Note:** *Maintenance is the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the capacity of existing drainage systems to allow for the continued use of wetlands currently in agricultural production and the continued management of other areas as they were used before December 23, 1985. This allows a person to reconstruct or maintain the capacity of the original system or install a replacement system that is more durable or will realize lower maintenance or costs.*		✓
Note: *If "YES" is checked for Item 7A or 7B, then Part C must be completed to authorize NRCS to make an HELC/WC and/or certified wetland determination on the identified land. If "YES" is checked for Item 7C, NRCS does not have to conduct a certified wetland determination.*		

8. Check one or both boxes, if applicable; otherwise, continue to Part C or D.

A. ☐ Check this box only if the producer in Part A has FCIC reinsured crop insurance and filing this form represents the first time the producer in Part A, including any affiliated person, has been subject to HELCand WC provisions.

B. ☐ Check this box if either of the following applies to the producer and crop year entered in Part A:
- Is a tenant on a farm that is/will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions because the landlord refuses to allow compliance, but all other farms not associated with that landlord are in compliance. (AD-1026B, Tenant Exemption Request, must be completed)
- Is a landlord of a farm that is/will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions because of a violation by the tenant on that farm, but all other farms not associated with that tenant are in compliance. (AD-1026C, Landlord or Landowner Exemption Request, must be completed).

PART C – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

9. If "YES" was checked in Item 6 or 7, provide the following information for the land to which the answer applies:

A. Farm and/or tract/field number. _____
If unknown, contact the Farm Service Agency at the nearest USDA Service Center.

B. Activity: _____

C. Current land use *(specify crops)*: _____

D. County: _____

PART D – CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

I have received and read the AD-1026 Appendix and understand and agree to the terms and conditions therein on all land in which I (or the producer in Part A if different) and any affiliated person have or will have an interest. I understand that eligibility for certain USDA program benefits is contingent upon this certification of compliance with HELC and WC provisions and I am responsible for any non-compliance. I understand and agree that this certification of compliance is considered continuous and will remain in effect unless revoked or a violation is determined. I further understand and agree that:

- all applicable payments must be refunded if a determination of ineligibility is made for a violation of HELC or WC provisions.
- NRCS may verify whether a HELC violation or WC has occurred.
- a revised Form AD-1026 must be filed if there are any operation changes or activities that may affect compliance with the HELC and WC provisions. I understand that failure to revise Form AD-1026 for such changes may result in ineligibility for certain USDA program benefits or other consequences.
- affiliated persons are also subject to compliance with HELC and WC provisions and their failure to comply or file Form AD-1026 will result in loss of eligibility for applicable benefits to any individuals or entities with whom they are considered affiliated.

Producer's Certification:

I hereby certify that the information on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

10A. Producer's Signature *(By)*	10B. Title/Relationship *(If Signing in Representative Capacity)*	10C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
Shawn Ashers		7-31-17
FOR FSA USE ONLY *(for referral to NRCS)* Sign and date if NRCS determination is needed.	11A. Signature of FSA Representative	11B. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

IMPORTANT: If you are unsure about the applicability of HELC and WC provisions to your land, contact your local USDA Service Center for details concerning the location of any highly erodible land or wetland and any restrictions applying to your land according to NRCS determinations before planting an agricultural commodity or performing any drainage or manipulation. Failure to certify and properly revise your compliance certification when applicable may: (1) affect your eligibility for USDA program benefits, including whether you qualify for reinstatement of benefits through the Good Faith process; and (2) result in other consequences.

NOTE: *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 12, the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-198), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79). The information will be used to certify compliance with HELC and WC provisions and to determine producer eligibility to participate in and receive benefits under programs administered by USDA agencies. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14, Applicant/Borrower. Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of producer ineligibility to participate in and receive benefits under programs administered by USDA agencies.*

This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act as specified in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79, Title II, Subtitle G, Funding and Administration). The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM AD-1026 TO YOUR COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA) OFFICE.***

This form is available electronically.
AD-1026
(10-30-14)

(See Page 2 for Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Statements)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FarmServiceAgency

HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND CONSERVATION (HELC) AND WETLAND CONSERVATION (WC) CERTIFICATION

Read attached AD-1026 Appendix before completing form.

PART A – BASIC INFORMATION

1. Name of Producer	2. Tax Identification Number *(Last 4 digits)*	3. Crop Year
Amy Askins	6967	2017

4. Names of affiliated persons with farming interests. *Enter "None," if applicable.*

Shawn Askins

Affiliated persons with farming interests must also file an AD-1026. See Item 7 in the Appendix for a definition of an affiliated person.

5. Check one of these boxes if the statement applies; otherwise continue to Part B.

A. ☐ The producer in Part A does not have interest in land devoted to agriculture. Examples include bee keepers who place their hives on another person's land, producers of crops grown in greenhouses, and producers of aquaculture AND these producers do not own/lease any agricultural land themselves. **Note:** Do not check this box if the producer shares in a crop.

B. ☐ The producer in Part A meets all three of the following:
- does not participate in any USDA program that is subject to HELC and WC compliance except Federal Crop Insurance.
- only has interest in land devoted to agriculturewhich is exclusively used for perennial crops, except sugarcane, and
- has not converted a wetland after February 7, 2014.

Perennial crops include, but are not limited to, tree fruit, tree nuts, grapes, olives, native pasture and perennial forage. A producer that produces alfalfa should contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service at the nearest USDA Service Center to determine whether such production qualifies as production of a perennial crop.

Note: *If either box is checked, and the producer in Part A does not participate in Farm Service Agency (FSA) or Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs, the full tax identification number of the producer must be provided, but establishment of detailed farm records with FSA is not required. Go to Part D and sign and date.*

PART B - HELC/WC COMPLIANCE QUESTIONS

Indicate YES or NO to each question. *If you are unsure of whether a HEL determination, wetland determination, or NRCS evaluation has been completed, contact your local USDA Service Center.*	YES	NO
6. During the crop year entered in Part A or the term of a requested USDA loan, did or will the producer in Part A plant or produce an agricultural commodity (including sugarcane) on land for which an HEL determination has not been made?		✓
7. Has anyone performed (since December 23, 1985), or will anyone perform any activities to:		
A. Create new drainage systems, conduct land leveling, filling, dredging, land clearing, or excavation that has **NOT** been evaluated by NRCS? ***If "YES", indicate the year(s):*** _____	✓	
B. Improve or modify an existing drainage system that has **NOT** been evaluated by NRCS? ***If "YES", indicate the year(s):*** _____		✓
C. Maintain an existing drainage system that has **NOT** been evaluated by NRCS? ***If "YES", indicate the year(s):*** _____ **Note:** *Maintenance is the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the capacity of existing drainage systems to allow for the continued use of wetlands currently in agricultural production and the continued management of other areas as they were used before December 23, 1985. This allows a person to reconstruct or maintain the capacity of the original system or install a replacement system that is more durable or will realize lower maintenance or costs.*		✓

Note: *If "YES" is checked for Item 7A or 7B, then Part C must be completed to authorize NRCS to make an HELC/WC and/or certified wetland determination on the identified land. If "YES" is checked for Item 7C, NRCS does not have to conduct a certified wetland determination.*

8. Check one or both boxes, if applicable; otherwise, continue to Part C or D.

A. ☐ Check this box only if the producer in Part A has FCIC reinsured crop insurance and filing this form represents the first time the producer in Part A, including any affiliated person, has been subject to HELC and WC provisions.

B. ☐ Check this box if either of the following applies to the producer and crop year entered in Part A:
- Is a tenant on a farm that is/will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions because the landlord refuses to allow compliance, but all other farms not associated with that landlord are in compliance. (AD-1026B, Tenant Exemption Request, must be completed).
- Is a landlord of a farm that is/will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions because of a violation by the tenant on that farm, but all other farms not associated with that tenant are in compliance. (AD-1026C, Landlord or Landowner Exemption Request, must be completed).

PART C – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

9. If "YES" was checked in Item 6 or 7, provide the following information for the land to which the answer applies:

A. Farm and/or tract/field number: _____
If unknown, contact the Farm Service Agency at the nearest USDA Service Center.

B. Activity: _____

C. Current land use *(specify crops)*: _____

D. County: _____

PART D – CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

I have received and read the AD-1026 Appendix and understand and agree to the terms and conditions therein on all land in which I (or the producer in Part A if different) and any affiliated person have or will have an interest. I understand that eligibility for certain USDA program benefits is contingent upon this certification of compliance with HELC and WC provisions and I am responsible for any non-compliance. I understand and agree that this certification of compliance is considered continuous and will remain in effect unless revoked or a violation is determined. I further understand and agree that:

- all applicable payments must be refunded if a determination of ineligibility is made for a violation of HELC or WC provisions.
- NRCS may verify whether a HELC violation or WC has occurred.
- a revised Form AD-1026 must be filed if there are any operation changes or activities that may affect compliance with the HELC and WC provisions. I understand that failure to revise Form AD-1026 for such changes may result in ineligibility for certain USDA program benefits or other consequences.
- affiliated persons are also subject to compliance with HELC and WC provisions and their failure to comply or file Form AD-1026 will result in loss of eligibility for applicable benefits to any individuals or entities with whom they are considered affiliated.

Producer's Certification:

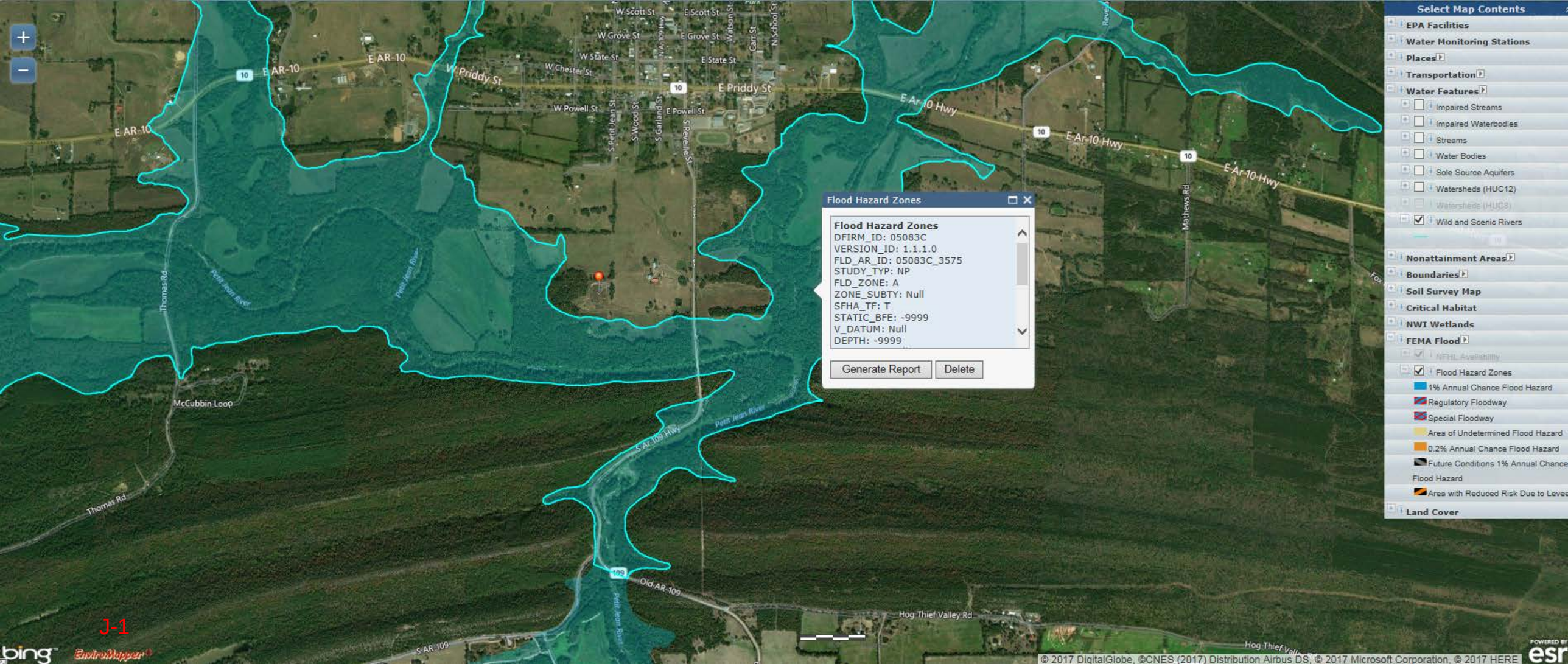
I hereby certify that the information on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

10A. Producer's Signature *(By)*	10B. Title/Relationship *(If Signing in Representative Capacity)*	10C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
[signature]		07-31-2017
FOR FSA USE ONLY *(for referral to NRCS)* Sign and date if NRCS determination is needed.	11A. Signature of FSA Representative	11B. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

IMPORTANT: If you are unsure about the applicability of HELC and WC provisions to your land, contact your local USDA Service Center for details concerning the location of any highly erodible land or wetland and any restrictions applying to your land according to NRCS determinations before planting an agricultural commodity or performing any drainage or manipulation. Failure to certify and properly revise your compliance certification when applicable may: (1) affect your eligibility for USDA program benefits, including whether you qualify for reinstatement of benefits through the Good Faith process; and (2) result in other consequences.

NOTE: *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 12, the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-198), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79). The information will be used to certify compliance with HELC and WC provisions and to determine producer eligibility to participate in and receive benefits under programs administered by USDA agencies. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14, Applicant/Borrower. Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of producer ineligibility to participate in and receive benefits under programs administered by USDA agencies.*

This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act as specified in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79, Title II, Subtitle G, Funding and Administration). The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM AD-1026 TO YOUR COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA) OFFICE.***


Flood Hazard Zones
Flood Hazard Zones
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Generate Report
Delete
Select Map Contents
EPA Facilities
Water Monitoring Stations
Places
Transportation
Water Features
Impaired Streams
Impaired Waterbodies
Streams
Water Bodies
Sole Source Aquifers
Watersheds (HUC12)
Watersheds (HUC8)
Wild and Scenic Rivers
Nonattainment Areas
Boundaries
Soil Survey Map
Critical Habitat
NWI Wetlands
FEMA Flood
NFHL Availability
Flood Hazard Zones
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Regulatory Floodway
Special Floodway
Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
Land Cover
W Scott St
E Scott St
W Grove St
E Grove St
W State St
E State St
W Chester St
W Priddy St
E Priddy St
W Powell St
E Powell St
E AR-10
E Ar-10 Hwy
S Petit Jean St
S Wood St
S Garland St
S Revelle St
Thomas Rd
Petit Jean River
McCubbin Loop
S Ar-109 Hwy
Old AR-109
Hog Thief Valley Rd
Matthews Rd
J-1
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United States Environmental Protection Agency

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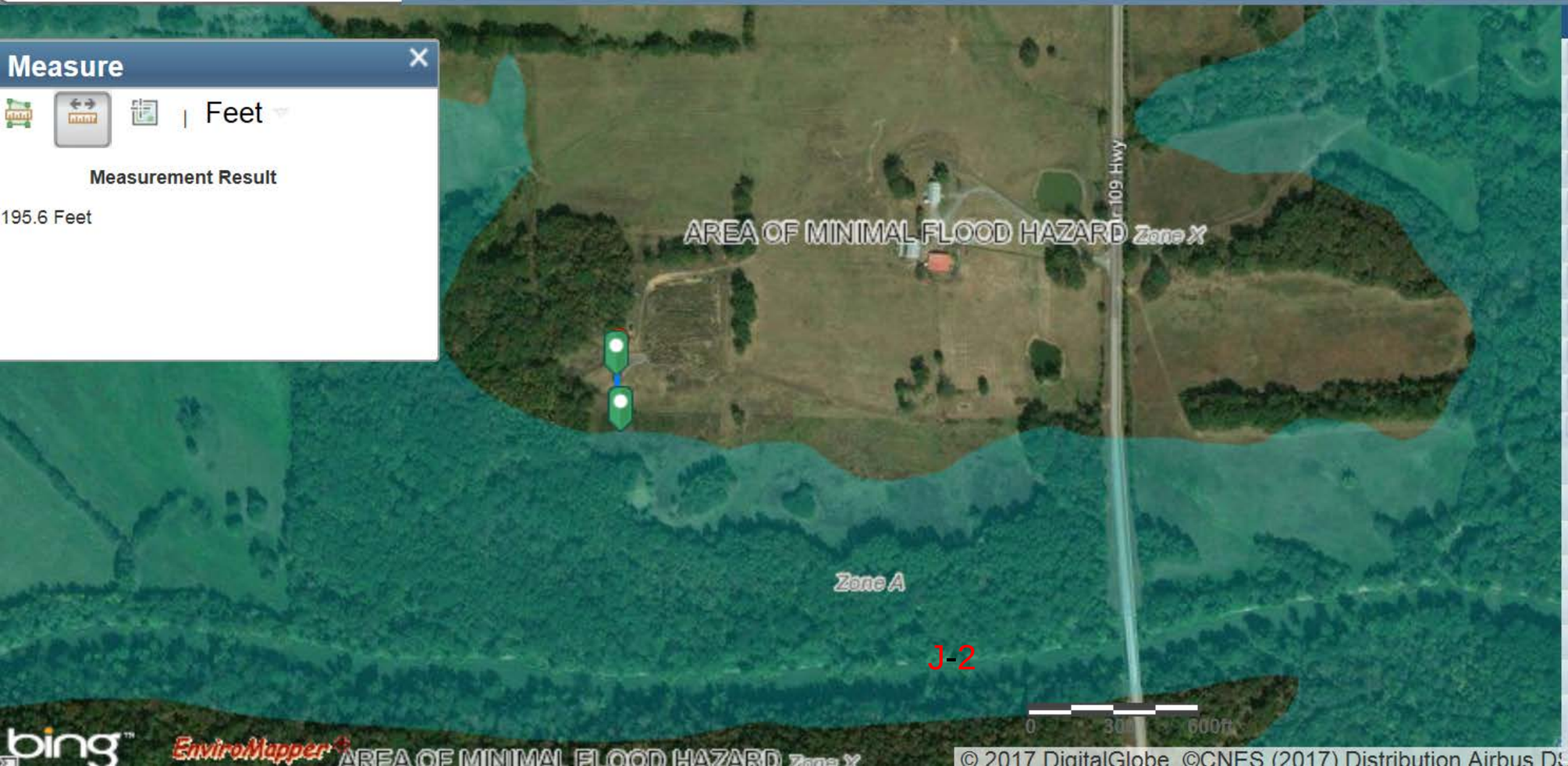

Select Map Contents

- EPA Facilities
- Water Monitoring Stations
- Places
- Transportation
- Water Features
- Nonattainment Areas
- Boundaries
- Soil Survey Map
- Critical Habitat
- NWI Wetlands
- FEMA Flood
  - NFHL Availability
  - Flood Hazard Zones
    - 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
    - Regulatory Floodway
    - Special Floodway
    - Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
    - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
    - Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

USDA, Farm Service Agency

Notice of Availability

Draft Environmental Assessment for Askins Poultry Farm

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency (FSA) announces the availability of a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for a proposed poultry farm to be construction at 600 S. State Hwy. 109, Magazine, AR 72943 with FSA assistance.

The EA and related materials are available for review at the USDA Service Centers located at 2720 W. Commercial, Ozark, AR 72949, or 1002 E 8th Street, Danville, AR 72833. The EA is also available online at https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Arkansas/index. Written comments on the Draft EA will be accepted thru 12/29/2017 and may be addressed: Askins Comments c/o State Environmental Coordinator at USDA, Farm Service Agency, 309 West Collin Raye Dr., DeQueen, AR 71832.

All written comments will be carefully considered, and no action taken until the agency has completed an environmental review and issued a final decision. All who provide written comments will be informed of the decision when it is made. The Final Environmental Assessment will be made available and underlying documentation may be examined upon request.

Table 1. **County Summary Highlights: 2012** (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item		Johnson	Lafayette	Lawrence	Lee	Lincoln	Little River	Logan	Lonoke
Farms	number	624	263	559	220	377	448	969	767
Land in farms	acres	118,391	115,257	252,785	260,738	199,749	171,551	197,652	338,880
Average size of farm	acres	190	438	452	1,185	530	383	204	442
Median size of farm	acres	100	165	160	300	140	123	99	100
Estimated market value of land and buildings:									
Average per farm	dollars	456,328	886,063	1,208,588	3,313,276	1,481,042	643,661	458,086	1,228,919
Average per acre	dollars	2,405	2,022	2,673	2,796	2,795	1,681	2,246	2,781
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment	$1,000	37,167	46,744	106,596	99,455	103,579	38,748	62,347	156,998
Average per farm	dollars	59,563	177,733	190,690	452,069	274,746	86,490	64,341	204,691
Farms by size:									
1 to 9 acres		18	11	19	4	9	24	25	33
10 to 49 acres		157	36	108	26	80	74	237	211
50 to 179 acres		264	95	165	56	122	170	426	241
180 to 499 acres		142	63	142	46	89	105	213	136
500 to 999 acres		26	25	66	13	17	38	35	54
1,000 acres or more		17	33	59	75	60	37	33	92
Total cropland	farms	419	182	376	200	250	310	675	566
	acres	38,735	60,794	179,193	245,889	157,453	59,895	66,796	274,568
Harvested cropland	farms	399	165	314	187	191	275	633	427
	acres	32,960	46,558	170,800	243,863	151,197	52,798	60,030	248,456
Irrigated land	farms	23	28	142	130	103	19	18	184
	acres	980	21,688	130,317	157,999	135,047	10,014	907	199,627
Market value of agricultural products sold (see text)	$1,000	141,042	127,886	149,140	171,870	219,452	76,510	187,983	223,378
Average per farm	dollars	226,029	486,258	266,798	781,226	582,100	170,781	193,997	291,236
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops	$1,000	4,335	31,628	126,179	171,619	117,729	17,879	6,303	191,210
Livestock, poultry, and their products	$1,000	136,706	96,258	22,961	250	101,722	58,631	181,680	32,168
Farms by value of sales:									
Less than $2,500		183	59	176	31	128	154	239	331
$2,500 to $4,999		59	18	49	9	22	32	112	69
$5,000 to $9,999		78	25	52	12	23	60	143	64
$10,000 to $24,999		120	29	56	21	20	79	203	74
$25,000 to $49,999		66	18	58	19	34	32	79	46
$50,000 to $99,999		27	14	30	23	16	17	34	37
$100,000 or more		91	100	138	105	134	74	159	146
Government payments	farms	76	109	274	182	210	129	95	394
	$1,000	348	1,817	7,345	6,373	7,190	833	229	12,927
Total income from farm-related sources, gross before taxes and expenses (see text)	farms	238	146	228	134	134	181	358	336
	$1,000	1,460	2,211	6,984	7,219	3,405	1,942	2,061	7,160
Total farm production expenses	$1,000	130,575	104,403	111,324	129,625	167,893	61,433	148,087	169,476
Average per farm	dollars	209,255	396,971	199,149	589,204	445,339	137,128	152,825	220,959
Net cash farm income of operation (see text)	farms	624	263	559	220	377	448	969	767
	$1,000	12,275	27,511	52,145	55,837	62,154	17,851	42,186	73,989
Average per farm	dollars	19,672	104,603	93,282	253,805	164,865	39,846	43,535	96,466
Principal operator by primary occupation:									
Farming	number	288	159	261	179	211	215	466	428
Other	number	336	104	298	41	166	233	503	339
Principal operator by days worked off farm:									
Any	number	394	134	295	77	188	270	561	436
200 days or more	number	290	97	186	39	110	194	385	302
Livestock and poultry:									
Cattle and calves inventory	farms	431	153	292	33	103	290	749	263
	number	31,782	30,279	18,109	1,439	8,826	34,666	60,998	10,946
Beef cows	farms	387	127	270	29	91	262	693	239
	number	12,835	6,971	9,660	(D)	(D)	14,414	32,407	5,358
Milk cows	farms	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4
	number	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	160	769
Cattle and calves sold	farms	397	130	240	22	79	239	678	188
	number	23,162	24,541	8,133	443	3,569	15,883	35,595	5,789
Hogs and pigs inventory	farms	8	1	8	3	2	8	9	6
	number	(D)	(D)	77	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	67
Hogs and pigs sold	farms	6	1	7	3	1	4	7	6
	number	(D)	(D)	77	36	(D)	(D)	(D)	180
Sheep and lambs inventory	farms	3	1	3	-	7	4	13	6
	number	49	(D)	69	-	90	79	387	138
Layers inventory (see text)	farms	47	12	29	6	16	22	47	45
	number	129,904	129,720	(D)	33	121,193	43,117	149,670	940
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	farms	41	47	15	-	41	35	89	6
	number	20,373,787	21,611,049	5,517,769	-	26,968,650	15,595,098	41,714,291	1,886,853
Selected crops harvested:									
Corn for grain	farms	4	28	27	39	49	9	8	74
	acres	1,616	14,352	6,430	23,177	25,423	5,520	3,130	29,900
	bushels	140,600	2,513,565	1,110,114	3,920,901	4,807,356	993,456	360,500	5,577,210
Corn for silage or greenchop	farms	-	7	-	2	1	-	-	-
	acres	-	310	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
	tons	-	2,120	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
Wheat for grain, all	farms	4	15	27	84	36	14	5	55
	acres	1,421	7,194	6,523	27,205	8,092	5,607	1,750	13,981
	bushels	72,715	377,174	323,294	1,584,755	448,059	304,467	80,900	764,868
Winter wheat for grain	farms	4	15	27	84	36	14	5	55
	acres	1,421	7,194	6,523	27,205	8,092	5,607	1,750	13,981
	bushels	72,715	377,174	323,294	1,584,755	448,059	304,467	80,900	764,868
Spring wheat for grain	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

--continued

2012 Census of Agriculture: By County, Number of Farms and Inventory, Arkansas, 2012 and 2007

State and Counties	Any Poultry		Layers				Broilers				Turkeys			
	Farms		Farms		Inventory		Farms		Inventory		Farms		Inventory	
	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007
State Total	**5.895**	**6.089**	**3.549**	**3.047**	**12.545.952**	**13.977.804**	**2.150**	**2.408**	**170.380.435**	**202.397.626**	**458**	**530**	**8.821.769**	**9.437.181**
Arkansas	10	13	9	11	205	337	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	(D)
Ashley	37	30	35	27	573	824	-	1	-	(D)	2	6	(D)	81
Baxter	87	69	79	57	1 860	1 663	7	8	124	71	*1	1*	140 017	107 028
Benton	393	425	202	177	* 672 147	1 664 829	165	204	17 760 938	20 360 0*2	*8	26	518 672	577 344
Boone	178	165	123	87	170 647	229 148	34	49	2 246 316	4 396 332	30	30	949 *94	836 993
Bradley	30	37	16	18	295 528	317 755	10	13	972 360	1 239 320	-	3	-	15
Calhoun	7	8	6	7	108 040	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll	250	240	100	60	*.193.778	1.147 788	120	130	8 824.670	8.299 695	38	50	1.316 345	2 140.951
Chicot	4	8	4	4	58	1**	-	-	-	-	2	4	(D)	26
Clark	24	38	20	31	165 436	225 450	5	9	(D)	350 090	-	3	-	39
Clay	28	24	26	22	(D)	372	4	5	79	294	1	2	(D)	(D)
Cleburne	87	92	54	48	(D)	389.627	31	40	*.721.680	1.991 264	4	8	16	68
Cleveland	75	82	15	23	190 421	360 353	51	51	5 944 867	7 619 780	-	-	-	-
Columbia	46	49	23	16	106 464	190 191	22	27	* 801 130	2 241 500	-	*	-	(D)
Conway	139	169	50	49	62.928	74 304	89	107	6.888.751	7.024 492	9	13	(D)	(D)
Craighead	26	21	26	18	469	195	-	1	-	(D)	3	-	6	-
Crawford	108	124	95	80	139 451	161 087	16	28	559 687	1 949 626	9	8	(D)	83 051
Crittenden	12	9	12	9	755	905	8	2	238	(D)	3	7	57	34
Cross	4	4	4	4	102	84	2	-	(D)	-	1	-	(D)	-
Dallas	8	6	8	6	82	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desha	7	2	6	2	84	(D)	2	-	(D)	-	2	-	(D)	-
Drew	18	33	14	25	215.066	165.503	6	7	512.280	738 400	2	*	(D)	(D)
Faulkner	151	115	140	104	2 525	(D)	7	15	76	161	*4	7	85	22
Franklin	119	105	41	30	132 695	80 246	49	43	4 555 250	3 400 720	32	3*	1 273 *48	1 063 834
Fulton	99	45	89	42	1.908	843	14	8	293	(D)	5	9	18	36
Garland	51	60	46	52	110.846	122 786	2	6	(D)	53	8	5	52	18
Grant	31	36	22	25	555	637	8	5	560 683	726 6*0	3	2	21	(D)
Greene	45	36	45	33	545	584	5	6	71	31	5	9	18	26
Hempstead	129	143	29	26	676.508	231.135	90	97	8 115.455	8 806 490	5	3	30	12
Hot Spring	98	92	87	83	454 397	411 164	7	1	79	(D)	6	2	54	(D)
Howard	148	174	24	27	367 690	437 578	108	124	6 665 939	8 370 004	-	-	-	-
Independence	86	106	54	65	75.179	84 046	28	40	2 711.377	3.052 9*0	3	1*	6	110
Izard	62	57	48	37	1.431	840	21	17	* 609.720	1.655 0*0	6	8	20	24
Jackson	19	11	18	7	386	73	2	1	(D)	(D)	2	*	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	20	27	14	15	(D)	(D)	8	8	* 069 772	1 382 360	-	*	-	(D)
Johnson	108	117	47	41	129.904	216.294	41	48	3.562.840	4.985 291	*8	2*	641.722	803.666
Lafayette	50	79	12	23	129 720	161 444	38	51	3 518 080	3 893 952	-	*	-	(D)
Lawrence	42	51	29	21	(D)	(D)	14	20	975 060	1 622 291	5	6	7	12
Lee	8	7	6	5	33	165	2	-	(D)	-	-	2	-	(D)
Lincoln	55	71	16	18	121.193	136 083	38	50	5 255.536	7.354 637	-	-	-	-
Little River	50	64	22	26	43 117	(D)	30	40	2 459 790	3 541 003	-	*	-	(D)
Logan	139	157	47	58	149 670	94 4*6	84	88	7 329 254	7 822 5**	*5	17	749 012	588 014
Lonoke	53	37	45	32	940	759	14	2	387 284	(D)	1	*	(D)	(D)
Madison	208	249	113	114	455 043	396 661	77	88	6 312 832	7 149 103	32	35	1 196 322	1 034 778
Marion	79	67	67	51	13 425	(D)	9	6	(D)	332 838	*6	15	436 723	577 248
Miller	41	53	32	28	78.348	79.0*5	10	22	486.283	1.441 568	1	2	(D)	(D)
Mississippi	7	4	7	2	453	(D)	-	1	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
Monroe	12	8	9	6	374	206	1	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	75	90	41	46	170.813	490 020	18	24	* 279 460	1.401 800	-	-	-	-
Nevada	58	54	29	20	198.965	276.2*0	24	26	*.936.525	2.305 2*8	2	-	(D)	-
Newton	88	69	78	59	(D)	42 5*7	6	7	(D)	(D)	*5	8	317 087	177 633
Ouachita	32	29	22	21	1 191	(D)	12	11	* 052 284	1 031 509	6	4	34	11
Perry	60	72	42	38	(D)	(D)	19	29	* 044 903	1.630 100	3	8	(D)	(D)
Phillips	4	2	4	2	28	(D)	2	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Pike	75	87	37	37	510 516	664 375	29	40	* 751 640	2 025 030	2	-	(D)	-
Poinsett	10	6	10	6	428	95	2	-	(D)	-	4	*	56	(D)
Polk	167	179	85	79	269.050	302 159	73	79	5 938.391	6.225 6*4	8	6	28	24
Pope	157	161	94	79	155 763	318 199	68	79	4 871 203	7 013 239	6	5	60	18
Prairie	23	13	21	13	471	380	-	-	-	-	3	4	39	10
Pulaski	73	55	62	46	1.243	855	13	3	280.626	428 000	4	8	6	28
Randolph	84	80	67	55	1 239	(D)	28	16	604 410	705 078	6	2	30	(D)
St. Francis	4	8	4	6	48	6*5	-	3	-	30	2	-	(D)	-
Saline	68	44	58	41	1.618	905	16	-	308	-	*0	5	*04	21
Scott	108	132	51	66	410.452	482 261	54	57	5 647.782	5.035 676	-	2	-	(D)
Searcy	49	44	46	40	937	650	10	4	198	36	7	4	(D)	(D)
Sebastian	113	120	65	59	53 058	91 176	49	48	4 197 528	3 744 4*3	1	8	(D)	26
Sevier	107	120	25	14	88.677	62 258	79	94	7.348.254	7.972 976	3	-	13	-
Sharp	91	111	60	77	285 521	454 399	37	27	3 012 381	2 284 986	2	9	(D)	65
Stone	87	61	61	25	(D)	(D)	32	34	* 521 386	1 840 500	-	2	-	(D)
Union	17	41	27	28	2.214	42.534	17	41	*.681.082	4.349 469	3	4	8	40
Van Buren	50	45	42	33	1.031	983	11	12	489.312	444 009	4	2	16	(D)
Washington	429	464	250	224	* 096 418	1 482 401	154	173	14 656 546	20 487 381	41	63	1 143 943	1 347 582
White	175	149	161	119	(D)	(D)	19	18	806 465	1 391 698	*3	17	58	54
Woodruff	2	4	2	1	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yell	172	188	69	61	572 129	333 720	99	114	8 815 994	9 956 525	1	3	(D)	26

-Represents zero

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms

Shawn Askins, Running Record:

10/11/2017

I called the City of Magazine this morning and talked with Mayor Stanley McConnell. I told him who I was and that FSA was proposing to finance broiler houses just south of town and asked him if the City of Magazine had any noise ordinances. He wanted to know what kind of noise I was talking about. I told him noise from increased live haul and feed truck traffic if this proposal goes through and increased noise levels from dozer/scraper/heavy equipment during the construction of the proposal. He said not that he knew of. He said he was not positive, and that there was a possibility of a state ordinance that was in existence. He went on to say that he has been through meeting minutes for the last 10-12 years, and didn't find anything in regards to noise. He said they've never had any restrictions on anything coming thru town. He said he has even back to early 1900's records, and he said he never found anything regarding noise.

Adam Kaufman, USDA, Farm Service Agency, FLO/SEC.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Farm Service Agency
309 West Collin Raye Dr
DeQueen, AR 71832
(870) 584-3111

October 20, 2017

City of Magazine
Attn: Mayor Stanley McConnell
P.O. Box 367
Magazine, AR
72943

Dear Mayor McConnell

This letter is to notify you that USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) is preparing a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for a guaranteed loan proposal that would establish a (4) house integrated broiler operation for Mr. Shawn Askins. The location of this proposal would be approximately ½ mile Southwest of the community of Magazine as indicated on the aerial photograph. This proposal has the potential to be highly controversial due to its close proximity to the community of Magazine, its residents, and schools and businesses. FSA wants to make every effort to ensure that you and other city officials are aware of this proposal.

FSA is bound by Federal Laws and Regulations to notify the public in regards to loan actions that would involve EA's. A Notice of Availability of our Draft EA will be published in a local newspaper upon its completion. This ad would more than likely be published in the Booneville Democrat for 2 consecutive weeks. The City of Magazine, and the rest of the public will be given the opportunity to view and comment on this draft EA if you wish to do so. There would be a 30 day timeframe to respond to this proposal, which would begin after the first publication. FSA is still in the process of finalizing the Draft EA, so the date of publication is unknown at this time.

It is also my understanding that your community buys its water from Booneville City Water. FSA needs confirmation that the water supply for this proposed operation would meet guidelines of the integrator. I would like to request some data from your water department for Mr. Askins proposed water lines. I would need to know how much pressure and how many gallons per minute Mr. Askins could expect to get from these proposed water lines. If at all possible, please provide me written documentation from Booneville City Water, stating that they are aware of this proposal, and the demands for this proposed operation would not exceed your contract with them, if that is in fact the case.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this proposal or the information that I am requesting, please feel free to contact me, by either phone at (870) 584-3111 ext. 105, in writing to the address listed above, or via email at Adam.Kaufman@ar.usda.gov. Any input you could give to FSA on this proposal would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Adam Kaufman
State Environmental Coordinator
USDA, Farm Service Agency

FSA

City of Magazine

P.O. Box 367

Magazine, AR 72943

November 1, 2017

United States Department of Agriculture

Attn: Mr. Adam Kaufman

State Environmental Coordinator

Farm Service Agency

Dear Mr. Kaufman,

In response to your letter concerning the Shawn Askins broiler operation, I doubt we will have any community controversies over this, but there is no way of knowing until after your notice is published in the local paper.

The proposed water lines Mr. Askins will be getting should receive 60-75 pounds pressure, and 125 gallons per minute. We should have no problems with the fact that we buy our water from Booneville Water Department.

If you have any further questions , please feel free to call me at, 479-969-2600.

Sincerely,

Stanley McConnell, Mayor

City of Magazine

cc: Mr. Shawn Askins, Magazine, AR

Booneville Water Department, Booneville, AR

M-3

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

October 16, 2017

WORKSHEET TO DETERMINE SIZING OF DEAD BIRD COMPOSTER

Name of Facility:	Askins Farm	County:	Logan
Owner:	Shawn and Amy Askins	Prepared By:	HJJ

Total Number of Birds on Farm:	128,000	Poultry Type:	Broiler
Percentage of Anticipated Mortality for the Flock (%):	4		
Life of Flock in Days:	56		
Weight of Birds at Maturity (lbs.)	8		
Daily Loading Rate (lbs./day):	457		

Allow 2.5 cubic feet of composter volume per pound of weight loss per day at maturity.

Primary Storage

Stage 1 Storage Volume Required (ft^3):	1,143
Bin Height (ft.):	5
Bin Front To Back Distance (ft.):	5
Bin Width (ft.):	10
Individual Bin Volume (ft^3):	250
NUMBER OF PRIMARY BINS REQUIRED:	5
VOLUME OF PRIMARY BINS REQUIRED (ft^3):	1,250

Stage 2

Provide an equal number of bins as for Primary or size to accommodate in or
large bin, 8 - 10 feet wide. Planned Secondary Bin Width (f 10

VOLUME OF SECONDARY BIN(S) REQUIRED (ft^3): 2,500

Straw and Litter Storage Volume (ft^3):

Does this farm have or plan to install a stacking shed? No

VOLUME OF STRAW AND LITTER STORAGE (ft^3): 750

Total Volume

TOTAL COMPOSTER VOLUME REQUIRED (ft^3):	**4,500**
TOTAL COMPOSTER AREA REQUIRED (ft^2):	**1,101**

Revised: 2-9-16

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY
(No.)
CODE 316

DEFINITION

An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses for routine and catastrophic mortality events.

PURPOSE

This practice supports one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce impacts to surface and groundwater resources
- Reduce the impact of odors
- Decrease the spread of pathogens

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to livestock and poultry operations where animal carcass treatment or disposal is needed.

This practice includes disposal of both routine and catastrophic animal mortality; however, it may not apply to catastrophic mortality resulting from disease. In cases of disease related catastrophic mortality, this standard is applicable only when directed by the appropriate state or federal authority (typically the state veterinarian or USDA APHIS) to use the methods in this standard.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Design animal mortality facilities to handle routine mortality and/or catastrophic mortality.

The planning and design of animal mortality facilities or processes must conform to all federal, State and local laws, rules and regulations. This includes provisions for closing and/or removing the facility where required.

Vegetation. All disturbed areas shall be vegetated in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Critical Area Planting, Code 342.

Design of all structural components integral to the animal mortality facility shall meet the structural loads and design criteria as described in NRCS conservation practice standard Waste Storage Facility (313), and conservation practice standard Roofs and Covers (367), unless otherwise designated.

Divert all runoff away from the animal mortality facility.

Use safety devices such as fencing, warning signs, and refrigeration unit locks where necessary.

Address bio-security concerns in all aspects of planning, installation, and operation and maintenance of an Animal Mortality Facility.

Location. Locate the facility where movement of odors toward neighbors will be minimized.

Locate the facility down gradient from springs, wells, ponds, lakes, seasonal or perennial streams, sinkholes, or rock outcrops where possible or take steps necessary to prevent contamination. Such steps may include setback distances for buffer zones as per practice Waste Recycling (633) or other conservation practices as planned by a person having appropriate job approval authority.

Locate animal mortality facilities above the 100-year floodplain elevation unless site restrictions require location within the floodplain. If located in the floodplain, protect the facility from inundation or damage from a 25-year flood event.

The animal mortality facility shall be located a sufficient height above normal ground to prevent surface water from ponding and posing a problem in the loading and unloading of the facility. The site shall be graded to drain or divert all overland runoff from the structure and surrounding work area in a manner not to cause pollution and erosion.

Siting and Location Requirements. Ensure that the location of the animal mortality facility is consistent with the overall site plan for the livestock or poultry operation. Locate the facility for acceptable ingress and egress and where it will not interfere with other travel patterns on the farm.

Seepage Control. Where seepage will create a potential water quality problem, provide a liner which meets the requirements of the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH), Appendix 10D for clay liner design criteria or other acceptable liner technology.

Criteria Applicable to Routine Mortality

Locate the facility as close to the source of mortality as practical, considering bio-security issues and the need to keep the facility out of sight of the general public.

Composters

General. Design facilities for composting animal mortality to conform to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Composting Facility (317).

Size animal mortality composting facilities according to the methods provided in the NEH Part 637, Chapter 2 – Composting (NEH 637.0210 and NEH 637.0211) and NEH Part 651, Chapter 10 – Composting (NEH 651.1004(f)).or comparable extension publication or state rules.

Refrigeration Units

General. There must be a vendor capable of safely collecting and transporting the carcasses from the farm to the recycling or rendering plant. The Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission must approve the vendor used for removing frozen animal carcasses from the farm. The landowner must have a written contract with the vendor stating the vendor's responsibility for properly handling animal mortality from the farm. The schedule for removing the dead animals must coincide with the freezer capacity.

Location. Refrigeration Units shall be located near all-weather roads to facilitate the loading and transporting of carcasses from the farm. Where needed, all-weather roads shall be

constructed to facilitate the equipment used in the removal of carcasses from the refrigeration units. All-weather roads shall meet the requirements of NRCS Conservation practice Standard Access Road, Code 560.

Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission Requirements

Use refrigeration units with a construction compatible with the mechanism to be used to empty the refrigeration unit. Provide for protecting the refrigeration unit from precipitation and direct sun as deemed appropriate.

The refrigeration unit design, construction, power source, and unit installation shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Refrigeration units shall be constructed of durable material, be leak proof, and have a life expectancy compatible with other aspects of the waste management system.

Place refrigeration units on a pad of suitable strength to withstand loads imposed by vehicular traffic used to load or remove the box or tray.

Temperature. The refrigeration units shall be self-contained units designed to freeze animal carcasses before decomposition occurs. For best results, the temperature of the carcasses to be rendered shall be maintained between 22° and 26° F. Carcasses that will be incinerated or gasified should be stored at a few degrees above freezing in order to facilitate burning and to reduce the amount of fuel needed to incinerate or gasify the carcasses.

Capacity. Size the refrigeration units to accommodate the normal maximum volume of mortality to be expected in the interval between emptying. When calculating the volume required, include the expected mortality rate of the animal, the period of time between emptying where mortality is given on a per day basis, the average weight of the animal, and a conversion factor for weight to volume. For broiler operations use a weight to volume conversion of 45 pounds per cubic foot unless a local volume conversion factor has been documented.

In the absence of specific landowner mortality data, mortality data shall be based on similar operations in the local area.

Power Source. Electric components and installation shall meet the requirements of the National Electrical Code (NEC) and state and local codes for outdoor installation. All electric wiring shall be in conduit.

An alternative source of power, where available, shall be used to maintain the integrity of the freezing process during power outages. Where an alternative power source is not available, provide contingencies for disposal of the animal carcasses in the operation and maintenance plan.

Incinerators and Gasifiers

General. Use Type 4 (human and animal remains) incinerators that have been approved for use within the state. Gasification, which is a high temperature method of vaporizing the biomass with no direct flame with oxidation of the fumes in an after-burning chamber, will meet all applicable state air quality/emissions requirements.

Capacity. Base the minimum incinerator capacity on the average daily weight of animal mortality and the length of time the incinerator will be operated each day. Size gasifiers to handle the average maximum daily animal mortality during a growing cycle. Refrigeration units can be used in conjunction with gasifiers to improve the loading cycle and fuel use efficiency of the gasification unit.

Ashes. Remove ashes daily or according to manufacturer recommendations. Spread ash according to NRCS conservation practice standard Nutrient Management (590) or provide for other acceptable means of disposal.

Location. Locate the incinerator/ gasifier a minimum of 20 feet from any structure. Place the unit on a concrete pad with the fuel source as distant as practical. If the incinerator is covered with a roof, at least six inches of air space is required between the chimney and any combustible roof parts.

Criteria Applicable to Catastrophic Mortality

General. Burial and composting are the only processes addressed by this standard. Collect and treat catastrophic mortality as soon as practical.

Location. Locate the animal mortality facility site as far away from neighboring dwellings and the poultry or livestock operation as site conditions permit.

Locate on sites with restricted percolation and a minimum of two feet between the bottom of the facility and the seasonal high water table unless special design features are incorporated that address see page. Use AWMFH Appendix 10D for selection of sites where seepage will be restricted with normal construction techniques.

Burial Pit

General. Bury catastrophic mortality resulting from natural conditions such as temperature extremes on-site or as otherwise directed by state and local regulatory agencies. Time the burial of catastrophic mortality to minimize the effects of mortality expansion during the early stages of the decay process. Where possible and permitted by state law, leave large mortality uncovered or lightly covered until bloating has occurred, or use methods to reduce or eliminate bloating. Retain topsoil to re-grade the disposal site after the ground has settled as the decay process is completed. Place stockpiled soil no closer than 20 feet from the edge of the burial pit.

Remove or render inoperable all field tile (subsurface drains) within the operational area of the burial pit.

Soil Suitability

Perform onsite soils investigation to determine the suitability of the site for a burial pit. Locate burial pits on soils which do not flood and which do not have a water table within two feet of the bottom of the burial pit. Avoid areas which have the presence of hard bedrock, bedrock crevices, or highly permeable strata at or directly below the proposed trench bottom. These sites are undesirable because of the difficulty in excavation and the potential pollution of underground water.

Size and Capacity. Size pits to accommodate catastrophic mortality using appropriate weight to volume conversions. Dig the pit bottoms to be relatively level. Lengths may be limited by soil suitability and slope. If more than one pit is required, separate the pits by a minimum of three feet of undisturbed or compacted soil. Place a minimum of 2 feet of cover over the mortality. Provide a finished grade for the burial site that is slightly above natural ground elevation to accommodate settling and reduce ponding from precipitation events. Vegetate all disturbed areas according to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Critical Area Planting (342).

Structural Loading and Design. Use barriers to keep vehicular traffic at least four feet from the pit edge.

Use pit excavation techniques which are OSHA compliant. For pits that are four to five feet deep, provide a step or bench 18 inches wide and one foot deep dug around the perimeter of the main pit so that the remaining vertical wall will not exceed four feet. For pits greater than five feet deep, provide earthen walls that are sloped back at 2 horizontal and 1 vertical or flatter.

Composting

General. Use composting as described in NEH Part 637, Chapter 2 – Composting (NEH 637.0210 and NEH 637.0211) and NEH Part 651, Chapter 10 – Composting (NEH 651.1004(f)).

Composting of animal mortality shall be in compliance with Arkansas Act 87 of 1963-code 2-33-101, Arkansas Act 150 0f 1985-Code 19-6-448 and Conservation Practice 317, Composting Facility.

CONSIDERATIONS

Major considerations in planning animal mortality management are:

- Available equipment and land application area at the operation,
- The management capabilities of the operator,
- The degree of pollution control required by state and local agencies,
- Effect on wildlife and domestic animals,
- The economics of the available alternatives, and
- Effect on neighbors.
  Initial planning of site suitability should include referring to the web Soil Surveys' soil interpretations for "disaster recovery planning" http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/

The animal mortality facility is part of the production area of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan. The location and management of the facility must ensure that it does not create a discharge into the waters of Arkansas.

Establish traffic patterns to avoid crossing livestock pathways and feed lanes with mortality transport

Consider taking measures to maintain appropriate visual resources, reduce odor, and provide dust control. Vegetative screens and topography should be considered to shield the animal mortality facility from public view, to reduce odors, and to minimize visual impact.

Composting of any mortality will be hindered if the carcasses are allowed to freeze. Dead animals or birds should be placed in the compost mix as quickly as practical or kept in a dry,

non-freezing environment until added to the compost mix. Composting frozen carcasses will lengthen the amount of time needed for composting to occur and will likely require added management to ensure that proper composting temperatures are reached.

Facility sizes for composting large animal carcasses should reflect the longer compost periods required.

The following table lists factors that could be used in determining minimum daily weight of animal mortality when sizing incinerator:

TYPE OF ANIMAL	DAILY LOSS FACTOR (pounds/day/animal)
Chicken:	
Broilers	0.0024
Laying Hens	0.0014
Breeding Hens	0.0019
Breeder, Male	0.0081
Turkeys:	
Hen	0.0081
Tom, Light	0.0193
Tom, Feather Production	0.0286
Swine	
Sucking Pigs (per sow)	0.0400

Daily loss mortality rates if no local records are available.

Poultry operations often experience higher rates of mortality as the birds reach maturity.

An alternative to prevent bloating of catastrophic mortality could include opening animal thoracic and abdominal cavities and viscera prior to placing required cover.

State requirements for record keeping vary. Items such as burial site location, type and quantity of mortality, burial date, and other pertinent details may be required by state or local regulations.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall describe the requirements for applying this practice. At a minimum, include the following:

1. A plan view showing the location and extent of the practice.
2. Pertinent elevations of the facility.
3. Location of electrical lines, gas lines, and requirements for burial and quality of materials.
4. Structural details of all components.
5. Number, capacity, and quality of facility(ies).
6. Where a roof structure is used to protect the facility, include design data and building dimensions.
7. Vegetative requirements.
8. Odor management or minimization requirement.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance (O&M) plan containing the items listed below will be developed with the operator, and will become a part of the overall waste management system plan. Safety considerations shall be prominently displayed in the plan. As a minimum, include the following information in the O&M plan:

1. Method and procedures of mortality disposal for normal losses.
2. Method and procedures of mortality disposal for catastrophic losses.

3. Biosecurity concerns.
4. Contact(s) and phone numbers of person(s) to contact in case of catastrophic losses.
5. Records of date, average weight, and number of deaths.
6. Periodic inspections.
7. Prompt repair or replacement of damaged components.
8. Site references and/or manufacturer or installer for trouble shooting.

Additional O&M for Incinerators and Gasifiers

1. Use incinerators and gasifiers only for the disposal of animal carcasses.
2. Operate units properly to maximize equipment life and minimize emission problems.
3. Load the units according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
4. Remove ashes frequently to maximize combustion and prevent damage to equipment. Include methods for collecting and disposing of the ash material remaining after incineration.
5. Inspect the units periodically to ensure that all components are operating as planned and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Additional O&M for Refrigeration Units

1. Operate refrigeration units properly to maximize equipment life and minimize potential problems.
2. Load the refrigeration unit according to manufacturer's recommendations and do not exceed the design capacity.
3. Use refrigeration units only for the dead animals associated with the planned operation.
4. Inspect the refrigeration unit periodically for leaks, structural integrity, and temperature.

Additional O&M for Composters

1. Include a recipe of ingredients which gives the layering/mixing sequence.
2. Provide maximum and minimum temperatures for operation, land application rates, moisture level, management of odors, testing, etc.
3. Inspect the compost facility regularly when the facility is empty.
4. Replace or repair any damaged structural components.
5. Closely monitor temperatures above 165°F. Take action immediately to cool piles that have reached temperatures above 185°F.
6. Include the method, procedure, and record keeping requirements for proper utilization of compost.

Additional O&M for Catastrophic Mortality

Identify locations for catastrophic animal mortality disposal. Maintain recordkeeping of number, average weight, cause, and date of animal deaths. Provide the landowner with contact information for state authorities since they may have specific requirements dependent upon cause of death, livestock species, and housing.

Where composting is used for catastrophic mortality disposal, identify in the O&M plan the most likely compost medium, possible compost recipes, operational information, and equipment that will need to be readily available.

REFERENCES

Nutsch, A., J. McClaskey, and J. Kastner, Eds., 2004. Carcass disposal: a comprehensive review, National Agricultural Biosecurity Center, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

USDA, NRCS. 1992. National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook. Washington, D.C.

USDA, NRCS. 2000. National Engineering Handbook, Part 637, Chapter 2, Composting, Washington, D.C.

NRCS FOTG
NRAES-54, On-Farm Composting Handbook

Conservation Practice Standard 317-Composting Facility

Arkansas Composting Job Sheet 317

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service | **Arkansas Northwest Region** | **2008 Versio** | **October 16, 2017**

Worksheet To Determine Total Resource Management Needs (TRMS) Determinations For Dry Poultry Litter Waste Storage Structure

Grower:	S Askins	OPID:		FSA #:	4161	Tract:	6223
County:	Logan						
Company:	OK Farms			Field #:		NRCS Field Service Center:	Paris
Type of Operation:	Broiler					Number of Houses:	2
Total Number of Birds on Farm:	128,000			Number of Flocks per Year:	5	Flock Life in Days:	56
Mature Weight of Birds (lbs.):	8	Average Weight of Birds (lbs):	4.50			Bedding Type:	Rice Hulls
Weight of Litter per day per Animal Unit:	**17.00**					Volume per Cleanout (tons):	**1,371**
Flock Life in Months:	**1.9**			Cleanouts per Year:	1	If used, Cake-out (tons):	**172**

Show on Schedule approximate Months and Tons of Cake-outs and Cleanouts | Computed By: hjj

	MONTH											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Cleanout Date							20					
Cakeout Date		5		25						10		31
Cleanout							1,371					
Cake-out		172		172						172		172
Action		Store		Apply			Apply			Apply		Store
Needs		172										172

Total Resource Management System Storage Needs (tons): **344**

Total Resource Management System Storage Needs (cu.ft.): **27,520**

Stacking Shed Sizing

Volume to be stored (cu.ft.): 27,520

Planned Stacking Shed Width (ft.): 40

Planned Truss Leg or Post Spacing (ft.): 5

Stacking Shed Length Required (ft): 130.2

Adjusted Stacking Shed Length for Post Spacing (ft): **135**

Stacking Shed Dimensions (ft): 135 x 40 | **Stacking Shed Area (sq.ft.): 5,400**

The stacking shed design shall be selected from NRCS approved stacking shed design sheets or provided by a Registered Engineer in The State of Arkansas. All trusses used in construction must have a design sheet stamped by a Registered Engineer in The State of Arkansas. NRCS must inspect steel reinforcement placement, prior to any concrete pours. Plans selected shall be followed exactly, and NRCS will inspect to verify plan adherence. Any stacking shed constructed not meeting these requirements shall not be elgible for cost share assistance.

Revised: 3-12-12