

Environmental Protection Agency

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these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the Director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under § 122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

(2) *For a partnership or sole proprietorship.* By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency.* By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

(b) All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, 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 in paragraph (a) of this section;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position 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, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall 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) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

(c) *Changes to authorization.* If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applica-

tions to be signed by an authorized representative.

(d) *Certification.* Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure 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.

(Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*), Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*)

[48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 39619, Sept. 1, 1983; 49 FR 38047, Sept. 29, 1984; 50 FR 6941, Feb. 19, 1985; 55 FR 48063, Nov. 16, 1990; 65 FR 30907, May 15, 2000]

§ 122.23 Concentrated animal feeding operations (applicable to State NPDES programs, see § 123.25).

(a) *Permit requirement for CAFOs.* Concentrated animal feeding operations, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, are point sources that require NPDES permits for discharges or potential discharges. Once an operation is defined as a CAFO, the NPDES requirements for CAFOs apply with respect to all animals in confinement at the operation and all manure, litter and process wastewater generated by those animals or the production of those animals, regardless of the type of animal.

(b) Definitions applicable to this section:

(1) *Animal feeding operation* ("AFO") means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where the following conditions are met:

(i) Animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and

(ii) Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

(2) *Concentrated animal feeding operation* ("CAFO") means an AFO that is defined as a Large CAFO or as a Medium CAFO by the terms of this paragraph, or that is designated as a CAFO in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. Two or more AFOs under common ownership are considered to be a single AFO for the purposes of determining the number of animals at an operation, if they adjoin each other or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

(3) The term *land application area* means land under the control of an AFO owner or operator, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure, litter or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

(4) *Large concentrated animal feeding operation* ("Large CAFO"). An AFO is defined as a Large CAFO if it stables or confines as many as or more than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories:

- (i) 700 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry;
- (ii) 1,000 veal calves;
- (iii) 1,000 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves. Cattle includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls and cow/calf pairs;
- (iv) 2,500 swine each weighing 55 pounds or more;
- (v) 10,000 swine each weighing less than 55 pounds;
- (vi) 500 horses;
- (vii) 10,000 sheep or lambs;
- (viii) 55,000 turkeys;
- (ix) 30,000 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;
- (x) 125,000 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
- (xi) 82,000 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
- (xii) 30,000 ducks (if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system); or
- (xiii) 5,000 ducks (if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system).

(5) The term *manure* is defined to include manure, bedding, compost and raw materials or other materials commingled with manure or set aside for disposal.

(6) *Medium concentrated animal feeding operation* ("Medium CAFO"). The term Medium CAFO includes any AFO with the type and number of animals that fall within any of the ranges listed in paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section and which has been defined or designated as a CAFO. An AFO is defined as a Medium CAFO if:

(i) The type and number of animals that it stables or confines falls within any of the following ranges:

- (A) 200 to 699 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry;
 - (B) 300 to 999 veal calves;
 - (C) 300 to 999 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves. Cattle includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls and cow/calf pairs;
 - (D) 750 to 2,499 swine each weighing 55 pounds or more;
 - (E) 3,000 to 9,999 swine each weighing less than 55 pounds;
 - (F) 150 to 499 horses;
 - (G) 3,000 to 9,999 sheep or lambs;
 - (H) 16,500 to 54,999 turkeys;
 - (I) 9,000 to 29,999 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;
 - (J) 37,500 to 124,999 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
 - (K) 25,000 to 81,999 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
 - (L) 10,000 to 29,999 ducks (if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system); or
 - (M) 1,500 to 4,999 ducks (if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system); and
- (ii) Either one of the following conditions are met:
- (A) Pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States through a man-made ditch, flushing system, or other similar man-made device; or
 - (B) Pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact

with the animals confined in the operation.

(7) *Process wastewater* means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the AFO for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other AFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater also includes any water which comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

(8) *Production area* means that part of an AFO that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal confinement area includes but is not limited to open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milkrooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes but is not limited to lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes but is not limited to feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment area includes but is not limited to settling basins, and areas within berms and diversions which separate uncontaminated storm water. Also included in the definition of production area is any egg washing or egg processing facility, and any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities.

(9) *Small concentrated animal feeding operation* ("Small CAFO"). An AFO that is designated as a CAFO and is not a Medium CAFO.

(c) *How may an AFO be designated as a CAFO?* The appropriate authority (i.e., State Director or Regional Administrator, or both, as specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section) may designate any AFO as a CAFO upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.

(1) *Who may designate?*

(i) *Approved States.* In States that are approved or authorized by EPA under Part 123, CAFO designations may be made by the State Director. The Regional Administrator may also designate CAFOs in approved States, but only where the Regional Administrator has determined that one or more pollutants in the AFO's discharge contributes to an impairment in a downstream or adjacent State or Indian country water that is impaired for that pollutant.

(ii) *States with no approved program.* The Regional Administrator may designate CAFOs in States that do not have an approved program and in Indian country where no entity has expressly demonstrated authority and has been expressly authorized by EPA to implement the NPDES program.

(2) In making this designation, the State Director or the Regional Administrator shall consider the following factors:

(i) The size of the AFO and the amount of wastes reaching waters of the United States;

(ii) The location of the AFO relative to waters of the United States;

(iii) The means of conveyance of animal wastes and process waste waters into waters of the United States;

(iv) The slope, vegetation, rainfall, and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes manure and process waste waters into waters of the United States; and

(v) Other relevant factors.

(3) No AFO shall be designated under this paragraph unless the State Director or the Regional Administrator has conducted an on-site inspection of the operation and determined that the operation should and could be regulated under the permit program. In addition, no AFO with numbers of animals below those established in paragraph (b)(6) of this section may be designated as a CAFO unless:

(i) Pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States through a manmade ditch, flushing system, or other similar manmade device; or

(ii) Pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the United States which originate outside of the facility

and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

(d) *Who must seek coverage under an NPDES permit?*

(1) *All CAFO owners or operators must apply for a permit.* All CAFO owners or operators must seek coverage under an NPDES permit, except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Specifically, the CAFO owner or operator must either apply for an individual NPDES permit or submit a notice of intent for coverage under an NPDES general permit. If the Director has not made a general permit available to the CAFO, the CAFO owner or operator must submit an application for an individual permit to the Director.

(2) *Exception.* An owner or operator of a Large CAFO does not need to seek coverage under an NPDES permit otherwise required by this section once the owner or operator has received from the Director notification of a determination under paragraph (f) of this section that the CAFO has “no potential to discharge” manure, litter or process wastewater.

(3) *Information to submit with permit application.* A permit application for an individual permit must include the information specified in §122.21. A notice of intent for a general permit must include the information specified in §§122.21 and 122.28.

(e) *Land application discharges from a CAFO are subject to NPDES requirements.* The discharge of manure, litter or process wastewater to waters of the United States from a CAFO as a result of the application of that manure, litter or process wastewater by the CAFO to land areas under its control is a discharge from that CAFO subject to NPDES permit requirements, except where it is an agricultural storm water discharge as provided in 33 U.S.C. 1362(14). For purposes of this paragraph, where the manure, litter or process wastewater has been applied in accordance with site specific nutrient management practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure, litter or process wastewater, as specified in §122.42(e)(1)(vi)–(ix), a precipitation-related discharge of manure, litter or

process wastewater from land areas under the control of a CAFO is an agricultural stormwater discharge.

(f) *“No potential to discharge” determinations for Large CAFOs—*(1) *Determination by the Director.* The Director, upon request, may make a case-specific determination that a Large CAFO has “no potential to discharge” pollutants to waters of the United States. In making this determination, the Director must consider the potential for discharges from both the production area and any land application areas. The Director must also consider any record of prior discharges by the CAFO. In no case may the CAFO be determined to have “no potential to discharge” if it has had a discharge within the 5 years prior to the date of the request submitted under paragraph (f)(2) of this section. For purposes of this section, the term “no potential to discharge” means that there is no potential for any CAFO manure, litter or process wastewater to be added to waters of the United States under any circumstance or climatic condition. A determination that there is “no potential to discharge” for purposes of this section only relates to discharges of manure, litter and process wastewater covered by this section.

(2) *Information to support a “no potential to discharge” request.* In requesting a determination of “no potential to discharge,” the CAFO owner or operator must submit any information that would support such a determination, within the time frame provided by the Director and in accordance with paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section. Such information must include all of the information specified in §122.21(f) and (i)(1)(i) through (ix). The Director has discretion to require additional information to supplement the request, and may also gather additional information through on-site inspection of the CAFO.

(3) *Process for making a “no potential to discharge” determination.* Before making a final decision to grant a “no potential to discharge” determination, the Director must issue a notice to the public stating that a “no potential to discharge” request has been received. This notice must be accompanied by a

fact sheet which includes, when applicable; a brief description of the type of facility or activity which is the subject of the "no potential to discharge" determination; a brief summary of the factual basis, upon which the request is based, for granting the "no potential to discharge" determination; and a description of the procedures for reaching a final decision on the "no potential to discharge" determination. The Director must base the decision to grant a "no potential to discharge" determination on the administrative record, which includes all information submitted in support of a "no potential to discharge" determination and any other supporting data gathered by the permitting authority. The Director must notify any CAFO seeking a "no potential to discharge" determination of its final determination within 90 days of receiving the request.

(4) *What is the deadline for requesting a "no potential to discharge" determination?* The owner or operator must request a "no potential to discharge" determination by the applicable permit application date specified in paragraph (g) of this section. If the Director's final decision is to deny the "no potential to discharge" determination, the owner or operator must seek coverage under a permit within 30 days after the denial.

(5) *The "no potential to discharge" determination does not relieve the CAFO from the consequences of an actual discharge.* Any unpermitted CAFO that discharges pollutants into the waters of the United States is in violation of the Clean Water Act even if it has received a "no potential to discharge" determination from the Director. Any CAFO that has received a determination of "no potential to discharge," but who anticipates changes in circumstances that could create the potential for a discharge, should contact the Director, and apply for and obtain permit authorization prior to the change of circumstances.

(6) *The Director retains authority to require a permit.* Where the Director has issued a determination of "no potential to discharge," the Director retains the authority to subsequently require NPDES permit coverage if circumstances at the facility change, if

new information becomes available, or if there is another reason for the Director to determine that the CAFO has a potential to discharge.

(g) *When must a CAFO seek coverage under an NPDES permit?*

(1) *Operations defined as CAFOs prior to April 14, 2003.* For operations that are defined as CAFOs under regulations that are in effect prior to April 14, 2003, the owner or operator must have or seek to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit as of April 14, 2003, and comply with all applicable NPDES requirements, including the duty to maintain permit coverage in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) *Operations defined as CAFOs as of April 14, 2003, who were not defined as CAFOs prior to that date.* For all CAFOs, the owner or operator of the CAFO must seek to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit by a date specified by the Director, but no later than February 13, 2006.

(3) *Operations that become defined as CAFOs after April 14, 2003, but which are not new sources.* For newly constructed AFOs and AFOs that make changes to their operations that result in becoming defined as CAFOs for the first time, after April 14, 2003, but are not new sources, the owner or operator must seek to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit, as follows:

(i) For newly constructed operations not subject to effluent limitations guidelines, 180 days prior to the time CAFO commences operation; or

(ii) For other operations (e.g., resulting from an increase in the number of animals), as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after becoming defined as a CAFO; except that

(iii) If an operational change that makes the operation a CAFO would not have made it a CAFO prior to April 14, 2003, the operation has until April 13, 2006, or 90 days after becoming defined as a CAFO, whichever is later.

(4) *New sources.* New sources must seek to obtain coverage under a permit at least 180 days prior to the time that the CAFO commences operation.

(5) *Operations that are designated as CAFOs.* For operations designated as a CAFO in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator must seek to obtain coverage under a

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permit no later than 90 days after receiving notice of the designation.

(6) *No potential to discharge.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a CAFO that has received a "no potential to discharge" determination in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section is not required to seek coverage under an NPDES permit that would otherwise be required by this section. If circumstances materially change at a CAFO that has received a NPTD determination, such that the CAFO has a potential for a discharge, the CAFO has a duty to immediately notify the Director, and seek coverage under an NPDES permit within 30 days after the change in circumstances.

(h) *Duty to Maintain Permit Coverage.* No later than 180 days before the expiration of the permit, the permittee must submit an application to renew its permit, in accordance with § 122.21(g). However, the permittee need not continue to seek continued permit coverage or reapply for a permit if:

- (1) The facility has ceased operation or is no longer a CAFO; and
- (2) The permittee has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that there is no remaining potential for a discharge of manure, litter or associated process wastewater that was generated while the operation was a CAFO, other than agricultural stormwater from land application areas.

[68 FR 7265, Feb. 12, 2003]

§ 122.24 Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities (applicable to State NPDES programs, see § 123.25).

(a) *Permit requirement.* Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, as defined in this section, are point sources subject to the NPDES permit program.

(b) *Definition.* *Concentrated aquatic animal production facility* means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which meets the criteria in appendix C of this part, or which the Director designates under paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Case-by-case designation of concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.* (1) The Director may designate any warm or cold water aquatic animal

production facility as a concentrated aquatic animal production facility upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the United States. In making this designation the Director shall consider the following factors:

- (i) The location and quality of the receiving waters of the United States;
- (ii) The holding, feeding, and production capacities of the facility;
- (iii) The quantity and nature of the pollutants reaching waters of the United States; and
- (iv) Other relevant factors.

(2) A permit application shall not be required from a concentrated aquatic animal production facility designated under this paragraph until the Director has conducted on-site inspection of the facility and has determined that the facility should and could be regulated under the permit program.

[48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 30907, May 15, 2000]

§ 122.25 Aquaculture projects (applicable to State NPDES programs, see § 123.25).

(a) *Permit requirement.* Discharges into aquaculture projects, as defined in this section, are subject to the NPDES permit program through section 318 of CWA, and in accordance with 40 CFR part 125, subpart B.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) *Aquaculture project* means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals.

(2) *Designated project area* means the portions of the waters of the United States within which the permittee or permit applicant plans to confine the cultivated species, using a method or plan or operation (including, but not limited to, physical confinement) which, on the basis of reliable scientific evidence, is expected to ensure that specific individual organisms comprising an aquaculture crop will enjoy increased growth attributable to the discharge of pollutants, and be harvested within a defined geographic area.