Public Informational Meeting

Proposed Construction of Livestock

Management Facility

September 19, 2016

ORIGINAL

1 * * A P P E A R A N C E S * *

2

3 Department of Agriculture:

4 John Teefey, Hearing Officer

5 Warren Goetsch, Deputy Director

6 Doug Owens, Manager of the Livestock Program

7

8 Frank & West Environmental Engineers:

9 Jake Nims, Agriculture Engineer

10

11 Proposed Construction of Livestock Management Facility:

12 Scott Finley

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1 ** E X H I B I T S **

2 Page

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4 Exhibit No. 1 16
(Scott Finley Project notes)
5

6 Exhibit No. 2 31
(PowerPoint slides)
7

8 Exhibit No. 3 31
(PowerPoint slides)
9

10 Exhibit No. 4 84
(Odor Control Technologies)
11

12 Exhibit No. 5 109
(Oral Testimony Sign-In)
13

14 Exhibit No. 6 109
(Attendance Sign-In)
15

16

(The court reporter retained all
17 exhibits and they will be attached to the original
meeting transcript.)
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1 **PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

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3 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. I have 6:00 so
4 we're gonna go ahead and get started. Before we get
5 started, I would like to first ask everyone to
6 please put their cell phones on silent.
7 On behalf of Raymond Poe, Director of
8 the Illinois Department of Agriculture, we thank you
9 very much for this invitation to come to Lawrence
10 County today.
11 My name is John Teefey. I'm with the
12 Illinois Department of Agriculture, and tonight I
13 will be serving as the Hearing Officer for this
14 public informational meeting.
15 Also with me on behalf of the
16 Department of Agriculture are Warren Goetsch, Deputy
17 Director of the Department, and Doug Owens, Manager
18 of the Bureau's Livestock Program.
19 This meeting is being conducted
20 pursuant to Section 12 of the Livestock Management
21 Facilities Act. The informational meeting is being
22 held at the request of the Lawrence County Board and
23 is to afford members of the public an opportunity to
24 ask questions and present oral and written testimony

1 regarding the proposed construction of a new 3,360
2 animal unit -- animal unit swine finishing facility
3 by Mr. Scott Finley.
4 My task this evening is to ensure that
5 this meeting is conducted in an orderly fashion, and
6 to ensure that all comments and testimony received
7 are entered into the report.
8 Tonight's meeting is being transcribed.
9 The transcript of tonight's meeting will be sent to
10 the Lawrence County Board as well as used by the
11 Department of Agriculture in making its
12 determination regarding the proposed construction of
13 this facility.
14 In order to ensure that we have an
15 orderly process, I will quickly explain how the
16 meeting will proceed this evening.
17 First, following my comments, Warren
18 Goetsch will provide an overview of the provisions
19 of the Livestock Management Facilities Act as it
20 relates to this particular project, specifically
21 outlining the current status of the project and how
22 the process will proceed following this meeting.
23 Following Mr. Goetsch, representatives
24 for the proposed construction project will be given

1 an opportunity to describe the project and
2 demonstrate how they believe it meets the Siting
3 Criteria set forth in the Livestock Management
4 Facilities Act.
5 After their presentation, I will open
6 the meeting to questions. Anyone wishing to ask
7 questions of the Facility or the Department will be
8 given an opportunity to do so.
9 During the question and answer session,
10 I will ask that you state your name and spell your
11 last name for the court reporter. You then may ask
12 your question.
13 Depending on the number of people who
14 wish to testify in the oral testimony phase of the
15 meeting, which is after the question phase, there
16 may be a time limit on the questioning phase.
17 Following the question and answer
18 phase, I will ask for written testimony. If anyone
19 has written testimony that is not part of your oral
20 testimony, I will accept it and enter it into the
21 record for this proceeding.
22 If you have written material that you
23 will be using as part of your oral testimony, it can
24 be entered into the record following your oral

1 testimony.

2 Then depending on the amount of time

3 that has elapsed at this point in the meeting, we

4 may take a short break. Following the written

5 testimony I will ask for oral testimony from the

6 public.

7 Sign-in sheets were placed outside of

8 this room as you came in. There was one sheet for

9 attendance and a second sheet for oral testimony.

10 People who wish to provide comments

11 during this oral testimony phase are asked to sign

12 the oral testimony sheet. People providing oral

13 comments will be sworn in and will be subject to

14 questioning from the public.

15 Each person will be given three minutes

16 to provide his or her comments. Legal counsel

17 speaking on behalf of multiple clients will be given

18 a total of ten minutes for all clients, and will be

19 asked to state the names of all the persons on whose

20 behalf he or she is speaking.

21 Deferring time to other speakers will

22 not be allowed. If you signed the oral testimony

23 sheet, you may either speak, or if you have changed

24 your mind, you may pass. You may not give your time

1 to someone else.

2 Also, please keep in mind that if you

3 do not wish to be asked questions regarding your

4 oral testimony, please do not sign the sheet. Or if

5 you have signed it already, indicate you would like

6 to pass when I call your name.

7 The meeting will then conclude with

8 closing comments from the Facility and from the

9 Department of Agriculture.

10 So in summary, here is the procedure

11 for tonight's public informational meeting. First,

12 there will be comments from the Department, then

13 comments from the Facility, questions directed to

14 the Department and the Facility. Please remember to

15 state your first name and spell your last name.

16 Written testimony will be accepted.

17 Oral testimony from the public, people will be sworn

18 in, and questions may be asked following the

19 testimony, and finally, there will be closing

20 comments.

21 Please keep in mind that we are not

22 here this evening to discuss the merits or perceived

23 inadequacies of the existing regulations or laws.

24 We are here tonight to receive

1 information on this particular proposed livestock
2 facility to assist with determining compliance with
3 the existing regulations.
4 This is a public informational meeting,
5 not a court proceeding. The purpose is to share
6 information and provide an opportunity for the
7 department, members of the County Board, and you the
8 public, to learn about this proposed facility.
9 Again, we very much appreciate your
10 hospitality for inviting us here tonight to consider
11 the proposed construction of the Scott Finley Swine
12 Finishing Facility. Please remember to confine your
13 comments and questions to that subject only as we
14 continue.
15 Before we move to the Department's
16 remarks, we are happy to have with us the members of
17 the Lawrence County Board. The Chairman, Mr. Bill
18 Gray, Mr. John Brookhart, Mr. Bill Bryan, and Ms.
19 Judy Phipps. Thank you very much for being here
20 this evening.
21 I will now turn the proceedings over to
22 Mr. Warren Goetsch for remarks from the Department
23 of Agriculture.
24 MR. GOETSH: Thank you. Good evening.

1 My name is Warren Goetsch. I currently serve as the
2 Deputy Director of the Illinois Department of
3 Agriculture.
4 One of our responsibilities at the
5 Department is the administration of various
6 components or provisions of the Livestock Management
7 Facilities Act.
8 On behalf of the Department, let me
9 welcome you to this public informational meeting.
10 Before we hear from the proposed facility's
11 representatives, I would like to say a few words
12 about the Livestock Management Facilities Act and
13 the current status of this project.
14 The Livestock Management Facilities Act
15 was originally passed and became law on May 21st of
16 1996, just a little bit over 20 years ago.
17 Since that time, the Act has been
18 amended three times, first during the General
19 Assembly's 1997 fall veto session, second during the
20 General Assembly's 1999 spring session, and most
21 recently in 2007 during the Legislature's spring
22 session.
23 The Act can be generally thought of as
24 covering five major areas, those being facility

1 design standards, waste management planning
2 requirements, facility operator training and
3 testing, anaerobic lagoon financial responsibility
4 demonstration, and facility setback requirements.
5 Each of these provisions impacts
6 various typed of facilities in different ways
7 depending upon their size, expressed in animal
8 units, and whether the proposed facility is
9 considered a new facility, a modified facility, or
10 the expansion of an existing site.
11 The Livestock Management Facilities Act
12 provisions are quite complicated, and specific
13 facility designs and situations certainly can
14 differ. However, it is the Department's intention
15 to always fairly and equitably apply these
16 requirements to the livestock industry in Illinois.
17 Now, regarding the current status of
18 this project, the Department received a formal
19 Notice of Intent to Construct application for the
20 proposed construction of a swine facility on July
21 13th of 2016.
22 The proposed project consists of the
23 construction of two finishing buildings each
24 measuring 101 feet, 8 inches by 340 feet long with

1 an 8 foot deep underbuilding livestock waste
2 handling facility.
3 The project is proposed to be located
4 approximately one and a half miles northeast of
5 Chauncey, Illinois in northwestern Lawrence County.
6 The application was submitted by Effingham Equity on
7 behalf of Scott Finley of Sumner, Illinois.
8 The maximum design capacity of the
9 proposed facility is 3,360 animal units or 8,400
10 head of swine greater than 55 pounds in weight.
11 As I mentioned earlier, the Department
12 received the Notice of Intent to Construct
13 application on July 13th, and we reviewed it for
14 compliance with the applicable provisions of the
15 Act.
16 On July 27th the Department determined
17 that the Notice was complete and forwarded a copy of
18 the completed application to the Lawrence County
19 Board. Notice of that application was also
20 published in the appropriate newspaper.
21 The design capacity of the proposed
22 facility requires compliance with a residential
23 setback distance of not less than 1,760 feet and a
24 populated area setback distance of not less than

1 3,520 feet.
2 On August 30th, the Department received
3 Official Notice from the Lawrence County Board
4 requesting that a public informational meeting be
5 scheduled regarding the proposal.
6 After further consultation with the
7 County Board, the Department scheduled this meeting
8 and caused Notice of the meeting to be, again,
9 published in the appropriate newspapers.
10 An additional requirement of the
11 Livestock Management Facilities Act deals with the
12 design and construction plans of a livestock waste
13 handling facility.
14 The Department has received, I repeat,
15 has received, a formal submittal of detailed
16 engineering design plans and specifications for the
17 proposed project's underbuilding livestock waste
18 handling facility.
19 The Department's detailed review of
20 those plans has been completed, and the Department
21 has found them to be in compliance with the
22 statutory requirements.
23 We are here this evening to receive
24 testimony regarding the proposed livestock

1 management facility's compliance with the eight
2 Siting Criteria as defined in Section 12, Paragraph
3 D of the Livestock Management Facilities Act. In
4 general, information regarding the following would
5 be appropriate for this evening's meeting.
6 Manure management planning, potential
7 impact of the proposed facility on the surrounding
8 area's character, whether the proposed facility is
9 located within any floodplains or other sensitive
10 areas, odor control plans, possible impact of the
11 proposed facility on existing area traffic patterns,
12 and possible impact of the proposed facility on
13 community growth, tourism and recreation, or
14 economic development of the area.
15 Copies of the specific criteria were
16 available on the table with the sign-in sheets. If
17 anyone would like to have a copy of the criteria but
18 didn't pick one up, if you would just raise your
19 hand, I'm sure we can get a copy of them to you.
20 What I'm talking about is these
21 documents here. Everybody has one that wants one?
22 Finally, the process that will be
23 followed after this evening's meeting is as follows.
24 The County Board will have up to 30 business days

1 from today's meeting to submit to the Department a
2 nonbinding recommendation relative to the proposed
3 siting of this facility.
4 Thus a recommendation from the Lawrence
5 County Board is due at the Department on or before
6 November 1.
7 After the close of the County's 30
8 business day comment period, the Department will
9 have 15 calendar days, or until November 16th, to
10 review all the information submitted to date,
11 including the Notice of Intent to Construct, the
12 construction plans, the transcript from this
13 evening's meeting, the County Board's
14 recommendation, and any other additional information
15 submitted by the owners at the request of the
16 Department.
17 Based on that review, the Department
18 will determine whether the eight Siting Criteria
19 have been met. Once that determination has been
20 made, the Department will notify both the County
21 Board and the applicant of the Department's
22 determination.
23 Mr. Hearing Officer, at this time I
24 would like to submit the completed Notice and Intent

1 to Construct application and its associated
2 correspondence file for formal entry into the record
3 as an exhibit.
4 (Exhibit No. 1 was entered into the
5 record.)
6 MR. TEEFEY: Entered into the record as
7 Exhibit No. 1 is the completed Notice of Intent to
8 Construct including correspondence between the
9 Department and the applicant, Notices of the public
10 informational meeting, and correspondence with the
11 Lawrence County officials.
12 MR. GOETSH: That concludes my formal
13 remarks. Again, thank you for your attention, and I
14 certainly look forward to hearing your comments this
15 evening.
16 Back to you, sir.
17 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you, Mr. Goetsch.
18 At this time we will hear comments from the
19 Facility.
20 Before you begin, for those who will be
21 presenting information, please state your name and
22 spell your last name for the court reporter, and
23 then I will swear you in.
24 MR. FINLEY: Scott Finley, F-i-n-l-e-y.

1 MR. NIMS: Jake Nims, N-i-m-s.
2 (Mr. Teefey swears Mr. Finley and Mr.
3 Nims in.)
4 MR. NIMS: I do.
5 MR. FINLEY: I do.
6 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you. You may
7 proceed with your testimony.
8 MR. FINLEY: I'd like to thank the
9 Department of Ag and all the public for coming and
10 attending so we can -- Frank & West is our
11 engineering group. They will help explain the eight
12 Siting Criteria tonight or at this meeting.
13 I've lived in the Chauncey area for 31
14 years and farmed with my wife, Jodi. We have two
15 children, Leslie and Issac. Leslie is marred to
16 Travis and we have our first grandchild, Emmitt.
17 We discussed this facility this winter
18 and thought it would be a good way to diversify the
19 farm and keep things moving for future generations.
20 And, so, this is where we've kind of directed our
21 attention to.
22 And Jake from Frank & West will explain
23 all the eight Siting Criteria and kind of move on
24 with the meeting then. Thank you.

1 MR. NIMS: Good evening. Again, my
2 name is Jake Nims. I'm with Frank & West
3 Environmental Engineers out of Springfield,
4 Illinois. We did the construction plan design for
5 this facility and the site investigation work.
6 What I will be talking about is an
7 introduction of the farm overview and layout and the
8 conformance with the Livestock Management Facilities
9 Act.
10 This is a drawing of -- or a map of the
11 area. You can kind of see, a little bit. The pen
12 is where the farm is located with Chauncey down
13 here.
14 This is just a close-up layout of the
15 two buildings. You can see they're running north
16 and south 75 feet apart.
17 This is the eight Siting Criteria that
18 we'll talk about. This is all eight of them listed.
19 As we get into each individual one, I'll give a
20 little more detailed explanation of each.
21 But a general overview, number one,
22 registration and certification requirements. Two,
23 the design, location, and operation standards.
24 Three, location compatibility. Number four,

1 floodplain and aquifer protection. Number five,
2 minimize environmental impact. Number six, odor
3 control and reduction. Number seven, traffic
4 patterns, minimizing impacts. And eight, facility
5 consistent with area development.
6 Siting Criteria Number One, whether
7 registration and livestock waste management plans,
8 certification requirements, if required, are met by
9 the Notice of Intent to Construct.
10 As Warren alluded to earlier, the
11 Notice of Intent was filed with the Department of Ag
12 on July 13th, and it was deemed complete on
13 July 27th.
14 Part Two of Siting Criteria One is the
15 nutrient management plan. According to the
16 Livestock Management Facilities Act, a facility
17 which exceeds 1,000 animal units but is less than
18 5,000 shall prepare, maintain, and implement a
19 nutrient management plan within 60 working days
20 after commencing operation of the facility.
21 This farm will prepare, maintain, and
22 implement a comprehensive nutrient management plan.
23 The farm will submit to the Department of Ag the
24 nutrient management plan certification form

1 certifying that the plan has been prepared.
2 The farm will keep the comprehensive
3 nutrient management plan as well as records of
4 livestock waste disposal on file at the farm. And
5 these -- the plan and the associated records will be
6 available for the Department of Ag to inspect.
7 The goal of the comprehensive nutrient
8 management plan will be to utilize the manure at
9 approved agronomic loading rates that meet the
10 nutrient needs of locally grown crops in an
11 environmentally sound fashion.
12 This goal will be accomplished by
13 developing a CNMP which includes the following:
14 Total animal -- annual manure volume calculations,
15 historically proven yields in application areas,
16 manure analysis to provide nutrient content of the
17 manure, agronomic loading rates, land application
18 provisions for setbacks and corporation standards,
19 and documentation of all phases of that plan.
20 The design and operation standard
21 definition: Whether the design, location, or
22 proposed operation will protect the environment by
23 being consistent with the Livestock Management
24 Facilities Act.

1 Part One of Siting Criteria Two is the
2 design of the concrete structures. The design of
3 this particular facility and all facilities in
4 Illinois are designed according to the Midwest Plan
5 Service Concrete Manure Storage Handbook Guidance.
6 And what Midwest Plan Service is is a
7 university based publishing cooperative dedicating
8 to publishing and disseminating research based and
9 peer-reviewed publications.
10 Within this document you'll find
11 specifications for -- well, concrete specifications,
12 reinforcement requirements, and water stop
13 requirements.
14 As alluded to earlier, the design for
15 the proposed farm will consist of construction plans
16 for two finishing barns.
17 Here's a picture of what a typical
18 finishing barn would look like from the outside.
19 That is a typical inside pen layout of a finishing
20 barn.
21 Again, location of setback distances
22 have been met for both the occupied residence and
23 the populated area. And, again, the farm location
24 was deemed complete on July 27th.

1 Part Three of Siting Criteria Two is
2 the management of the farm will be by a certified
3 livestock manager.
4 It's a program developed by the
5 Department of Ag to educate livestock managers on
6 manure management handling and systems. Managers of
7 farms over 1,000 animal units are required to attend
8 a training course and pass an exam.
9 The livestock waste management plan:
10 The plan will detail the operation at the farm so
11 that all manure applications will be based on site
12 specific data.
13 Siting Criteria Three, Location
14 Compatibility: Whether the location minimizes any
15 incompatibility with the surrounding area's
16 character by being zones for agriculture where the
17 county has zoning, or where the county has not zoned
18 the setback requirements established by the LMFA or
19 complied with.
20 The proposed farm location is not zoned
21 and the farm is compatible with the surrounding
22 area, that the area is a rural agricultural area.
23 8,400 animals greater than 55 pounds
24 does equal the 3,360 animal units. For a facility

1 with that -- of that size, it requires an occupied
2 residence setback of 1,760 feet which is a quarter
3 mile plus 440 feet and a populated area setback of
4 3,520 feet which is a half mile plus 880. And,
5 again, the setbacks were deemed complete on
6 July 27th.
7 Criteria Four, Floodplain and Aquifer:
8 Whether the farm is located within a 100 year
9 floodplain or an otherwise environmentally sensitive
10 area, defined as an area of karst area or with
11 aquifer material within five foot of the bottom of
12 the proposed waste handling facility, and whether
13 construction standards set forth in the Notice of
14 Intent are consistent with the goal of protecting
15 the safety of the area.
16 It might be a little difficult to see,
17 but the location of the farm is a pinpoint shown
18 here, and then the floodplain boundary is this
19 hashed area out here. And, again, that's just the
20 legend that shows the blue area is what represents
21 the hundred year floodplain.
22 Karst Area: An area with a land
23 surface containing sinkholes, large springs,
24 disrupted land drainage, and underground systems

1 associated with karstified carbonate bedrock, and
2 caves or a land surface without these features but
3 containing a karstified carbonate bedrock unit
4 generally overlain by less than 60 feet of
5 unconsolidated materials.
6 The map on the left is a map of the
7 known karst areas within Illinois. You can see the
8 facility location is down here not in any of those
9 known areas.
10 And then the map on the right is just a
11 blowup of where that is within the county itself.
12 And this map is referenced from the
13 Illinois State Geological Surveys of Karst Terrains
14 and Carbonate Bedrock in Illinois.
15 Aquifer Material: Sandstone that is
16 five feet or more in thickness or fractured
17 carbonate that is 10 feet or more in thickness, or
18 sand, gravel, or sand and gravel such that there is
19 at least two feet or more present within any five
20 foot section of a soil boring.
21 A site investigation and soil boring
22 was conducted on May 24th, 2016. You can see an
23 11 foot boring here is what this graphic represents.
24 It's five foot below the bottom of the planned floor

1 of the facility.

2 Siting Criteria Number Five, Minimize

3 Environmental Impact: Whether the owner or operator

4 has submitted plans for operation that minimize the

5 likelihood of any environmental damage to the

6 surrounding area from spills, runoff, and leaching.

7 Part of the spill prevention is proper

8 sizing. This facility has adequate storage capacity

9 in excess of the required 150 days, in actuality the

10 farm will have storage capacity in excess of 365

11 days. Its design is a closed system so that there

12 is no uncontrolled release of livestock manure.

13 Runoff: There will be clean water

14 diversions that will allow for rainwater to be

15 directed away from the farm and not into the pits

16 thereby reducing your storage capacity.

17 Leaching: The farm is designed so as

18 to prevent a leach of livestock manure. This

19 consists of solid concrete construction reinforced

20 with Grade 60 rebar. Waterstop is placed in all

21 construction and stoppage joints.

22 All surfaces in contact with the

23 livestock manure, in this case concrete, will meet

24 the required permeability standards.

1 Siting Criteria Six, Odor Control
2 Reduction: Whether odor control plans are
3 reasonable and incorporate reasonable or innovative
4 odor reduction technologies given the current state
5 of such technologies.
6 The proposed facility will implement a
7 comprehensive odor control plan, and this consists
8 of a controlled land application of manure, route
9 maintenance, feed management, and location.
10 Controlled application of manure by
11 injection based upon nitrogen and phosphorus loading
12 from actual on-site data.
13 The Scott Finley Farm intends to
14 utilize injection as the application method for
15 livestock manure.
16 What this method does is it minimizes
17 the contact with air and is widely accepted as the
18 best technology for manure application.
19 All livestock manure will be applied by
20 a custom operator. The application equipment will
21 contain safety controls such as the equipment will
22 be visually monitored continuously, there will be
23 emergency shut-offs in the cab, and communication
24 between personnel available at all times.

1 What this picture represents is an
2 example of an injection with manure tanker. It's
3 saying this is a close-up of the back end of what an
4 injection manure tanker would be. Here is an
5 example of a dragline system being injected into the
6 ground.
7 The Scott Finley Farm has at least
8 1,000 acres located locally per year available for
9 livestock manure applications. Utilizing local
10 yields combined with area soil types, it is
11 anticipated that the farm would utilize
12 approximately 720 acres of a corn/corn rotation.
13 The farm will utilize regular
14 maintenance to minimize dust originating from the
15 facility. Regular maintenance will include routine
16 visual walk-throughs of the facilities to ensure
17 there is no manure buildup above the slatted floor
18 and walkways, and the regular cleaning of fans to
19 prevent the accumulation of dust.
20 The farm will be thoroughly pressure
21 washed and sanitized between each production cycle.
22 This will minimize the amount of odor causing
23 particles that are able to leave the facility
24 through the ventilation fans.

1 The farm will ensure that the
2 building's fans operate efficiently thus minimizing
3 dust buildup, and regular maintenance is known to
4 reduce odor concentrations and odor intensity.
5 The farm has incorporated an animal
6 diet formulated to allow the most efficient
7 utilization of proteins and nutrients in the feed.
8 This dietary practice aids in the reduction of
9 overall odors from the farm by reducing excess
10 nutrients excreted by the animals.
11 The farm complies with and exceeds
12 facility setback distances as established in the
13 Livestock Management Facilities Act. Residential
14 setback is exceeded by 173 feet and the populated
15 area setback is exceeded by 4,730 feet.
16 Just kind of an overview of the odor
17 control plan. The farm location and maintenance,
18 they utilize proper nutrition, and they will utilize
19 injection of manure for the manure application.
20 The farm has diligently planned an
21 overall odor control strategy by incorporating
22 numerous odor control techniques and technologies.
23 The farm will also continue to look for and
24 incorporate other technologies as they become

1 available.

2 The strategic plan incorporates

3 reasonable and innovative technologies that will

4 allow the facility to operate with minimal odor

5 impact to the surrounding area.

6 Siting Criteria Seven, Traffic

7 Patterns: Whether traffic patterns minimize the

8 effect on existing traffic flows.

9 The red is a little difficult to see,

10 but the pen down here is the facility location. The

11 planned truck route for that site, coming in and

12 out, would be to go west to -- well, west on

13 Lawrence Avenue, north on 400th Street, west on

14 100th Avenue, and then north on 200th Street.

15 On East Lawrence Avenue there is a

16 weekly average of 525 vehicles. On 400th Street the

17 weekly average is 3,850 vehicles. On East

18 100th Avenue a weekly average of 3,850 vehicles, and

19 on North 200th Street, a weekly average of 4,550

20 vehicles.

21 The facility anticipates four and a

22 half total trucks weekly. This includes feed

23 transportation and animal transportation trucks.

24 Doing the math on that, the farm will consist of

1 less than .86% of the weekly average traffic on East
2 Lawrence Avenue, less than .12% on 400th Street,
3 less than .12% on 100th Avenue, and less than .1% on
4 North 200th Street.
5 The Scott Finley Farm traffic will
6 comply with the same seasonal posted weight limits
7 as all other traffic in the area.
8 Criteria Eight, Farm Consistent with
9 the Area: Whether construction of a new farm is
10 consistent with existing community growth, tourism,
11 recreation or economic development or with specific
12 projects involving community growth, tourism,
13 recreation or economic development that have been
14 identified by Government action for development or
15 operation within one year through compliance with
16 applicable zoning and setback requirements for
17 populated areas as established by the LMFA.
18 It is consistent with the area in that
19 the farm is -- the farm is consistent with existing
20 and planned community development of this rural
21 agricultural area by demonstrating compliance with
22 zoning and setback requirements, and the farm will
23 meet all the requirements of the Livestock
24 Management Facilities Act.

1 With that, thank you.
2 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
3 That concludes the comment portion of
4 tonight's meeting.
5 (Exhibit Nos. 2 and 3 were entered into
6 the record.)
7 Entered into the record as Exhibit
8 No. 2 is the Department's PowerPoint presentation,
9 and entered into the record as Exhibit No. 3 is the
10 presentation from the Facility representatives.
11 We will now open the meeting for any
12 questions that you may have of the Facility or the
13 Department.
14 If you have a question you would like
15 to ask, please raise your hand, and when called upon
16 please state your name and spell your last name.
17 Please indicate to whom you are
18 directing your question, either to the Department or
19 the Facility.
20 Let me remind you that this portion of
21 the meeting is limited to questions only. After
22 this question and answer session there will be a
23 session dedicated to public testimony where you can
24 provide your oral comments, so please limit this

1 session to questions only.
2 Also keep in mind that questions need
3 to pertain to this particular facility and not to
4 the rules, regulations, and laws.
5 At this time I will open tonight's
6 meeting up for questions. Are there any questions?
7 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Patsy Mushrush.
8 MR. TEEFEY: Could you please spell
9 your last name?
10 PATSY MUSHRUSH: M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h.
11 When it comes to the water supply, what
12 is the cone of influence for an operation of this
13 size? Like how many gallons of water is this going
14 to take per day?
15 MR. NIMS: I don't know the amount of
16 gallons necessarily, but from what we've been told
17 from similar sites, the driller -- by the drillers,
18 is that the cone of influence of a well at a
19 facility like this would be less than 300 feet from
20 the well itself.
21 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. What if it
22 depletes the neighbor's water supply, the Thacker
23 home, Rosella's home, the house you used to live in,
24 Scott, what are you gonna do if that problem arises?

1 MR. FINLEY: Well, I don't think that
2 will be a problem, but if we have to build a pond or
3 whatever we need to do, if we have to truck water
4 in, we'll have to truck water in.
5 ROGER MUSHRUSH: That adds to your
6 trucks --
7 MR. TEEFEY: Please limit this to
8 questions only. She has the questions right now, so
9 she may ask.
10 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. When it comes
11 to waste management, where do you plan on injecting
12 this waste at?
13 MR. FINLEY: On the land that we farm
14 and manage.
15 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Is it gonna be all
16 around my house?
17 MR. FINLEY: Well, we'll address that
18 with the nutrient management plan when we get it
19 filled out.
20 PATSY MUSHRUSH: What time of year will
21 this probably be done?
22 MR. FINLEY: I would say this winter.
23 PATSY MUSHRUSH: In the winter?
24 MR. FINLEY: When the nutrient

1 management plan is --
2 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Uh-huh. How close can
3 the waste be applied in proximity to a dug well?
4 MR. FINLEY: 200 feet.
5 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. Our well is
6 60 feet from the edge of that field.
7 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Please limit this
8 to questions only. If you would like to testify
9 later you can.
10 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. When you're
11 going to inject, if you're going to do it around our
12 house, are you gonna have the courtesy to notify us,
13 let us know when that's going to happen?
14 MR. FINLEY: Yes. That will be part of
15 the nutrient management plan.
16 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. Because, you
17 know, it would be nice to know.
18 MR. TEEFEY: If this is -- please ask a
19 question.
20 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. That's all I
21 have right now.
22 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Thank you.
23 Question here in the front.
24 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,

1 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n. I've got a question for the Farm
2 and then one for Ag.
3 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.
4 NIC ANDERSON: Scott, we've talked and
5 looked at the water maps, and your well capacity at
6 your house, from the well that you have, how many
7 gallons per minute does it produce?
8 MR. FINLEY: Roughly 30.
9 NIC ANDERSON: And what kind of average
10 on a per pig average are you looking at at
11 consumption? Do you have that at the top of your
12 head?
13 MR. FINLEY: No, I don't. They told us
14 that we'd need a well that's around 20 gallons a
15 minute.
16 NIC ANDERSON: Okay. And when we
17 looked at that map, is there some other aquifer --
18 is there water in that neck of the woods to fill
19 that farm?
20 MR. FINLEY: Yes, I believe there is.
21 NIC ANDERSON: If there's no water
22 there or you can't provide water, you can't continue
23 with the project, can you?
24 MR. FINLEY: Probably not.

1 NIC ANDERSON: Okay. My other question
2 is for the Department of Agriculture. They showed
3 the floodplain map and then also the soil sample.
4 So that map, even though I couldn't see
5 it very well, that map comes to you and you see that
6 the floodplain map meets the requirements? That's
7 something in your evaluation?
8 MR. GOETSH: Yes. In the Livestock
9 Management Facilities Act there are certain
10 definitions for sensitive areas, one of those being
11 whether a facility is proposed to be in a
12 floodplain.
13 If it is in a floodplain, it has to be
14 designed such that it would be flood proof. In this
15 particular case, the facility is not located within
16 a hundred year floodplain, therefore there's no
17 additional requirements for it.
18 NIC ANDERSON: And those soil samples,
19 that information is provided to you to check
20 accuracy or when they take the core sample from the
21 aquifer material?
22 MR. GOETSH: Yes. Another component or
23 another way that a -- or another type of sensitive
24 area would be whether a facility is loc -- or the

1 bottom of a planned facility is located such that it
2 is or has aquifer material within five feet of the
3 proposed bottom.
4 Again, in this particular case, and as
5 part of that compliance process, they are required
6 to take at least one core sample within the
7 footprint of the proposed facility site.
8 Again, they're also required to present
9 that boring log to the Department that details what
10 material was found. And in this particular case,
11 again, the material that was found during that
12 on-site investigation was not -- or did not classify
13 as aquifer material.
14 NIC ANDERSON: And that would have to
15 be qualified on any site that they chose to meet
16 those requirements, they'd have to meet those
17 specifications no matter what?
18 MR. GOETSH: Yes, that's correct.
19 NIC ANDERSON: Okay. Thank you.
20 MR. TEEFEY: Are there any other
21 questions? Yes.
22 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Andrew Mushrush,
23 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h. This is for the Facility. How do
24 you determined -- I know you said you have within 60

1 days after the facility's in operation for the waste
2 management plan.
3 How do you determine that the acres are
4 feasible for the waste application? I know you were
5 talking the about N and P loading, so what all does
6 that entail?
7 MR. NIMS: Well, there's -- within the
8 CNMP itself there's soil testing requirements --
9 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay.
10 MR. NIMS: -- to determine baselines
11 and then what, again, is discussed in the
12 presentation. Then there's also nutrient content
13 analysis. And then based on nitrogen and
14 phosphorous loading, rates are determined so that
15 there isn't a buildup of nitrogen and phosphorous on
16 those fields.
17 If the initial tests come back that
18 they're too high, those fields can't be applied on.
19 But specifics as far as these fields, I don't
20 believe that analysis had been done yet.
21 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. Is that
22 testing done every year?
23 MR. NIMS: Every two or three years.
24 I'm sorry, I don't deal a lot with --

1 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: That's fine.
2 MR. NIMS: -- the specific nutrient
3 management plans themselves, but I believe it's two
4 or three years.
5 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: I mean, is that a
6 composite testing or is that by grid?
7 MR. NIMS: There's grids. And it's, I
8 want to say, two and a half acre grids now that they
9 require.
10 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. That makes
11 sense to me.
12 Then how will the -- once again this is
13 the waste management plan. How will the waste
14 management plan fit into the Illinois nutrient loss
15 reduction strategy and best management practices?
16 MR. NIMS: Well, as far as the
17 comprehensive nutrient management plan, those are
18 all -- the comprehensive nutrient management plan
19 meets the standards of Department of Ag, NRCS, and
20 the Illinois EPA so -- which the loss reduction
21 falls within those as well, so meeting those three
22 criteria will satisfy that as well.
23 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. The next
24 question I had, and it might be you or it might be

1 the Department of Ag. You know, you were showing
2 the map of the hundred year floodplain. How does
3 that come into effect with the waste management or
4 application areas?
5 MR. NIMS: There are --
6 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: I'm asking because I
7 know he's got a lot of ground east of there --
8 MR. NIMS: Sure.
9 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: -- that would be in
10 that floodplain --
11 MR. NIMS: Sure.
12 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: -- so I just didn't
13 know how that would affect it.
14 MR. NIMS: There's no requirement that
15 says you cannot apply within that area.
16 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Uh-huh.
17 MR. NIMS: But what the design of the
18 facility does, giving you a year's worth of storage,
19 it gives you the opportunity to only apply in the
20 floodplain area when conditions allow for it.
21 So you're not having to get rid of it
22 three or four or five times a year. You have excess
23 storage, so you obviously wouldn't be down in those
24 lower areas when it's wet.

1 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. I think
2 there's -- Scott, there was a misunderstanding
3 earlier. One of the questions she asked was with
4 the application, she's asking when it will be
5 applied to the fields, not when the plan will be
6 done, but when it will actually be applied?
7 MR. FINLEY: When the soil has got its
8 proper moisture and it can be applied. It can be
9 spring or it can be fall. It can be any time of the
10 year as long as your soil content, moisture, will
11 allow it.
12 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay.
13 MR. NIMS: And not on frozen ground. I
14 will say that, not on frozen ground.
15 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: I would hope not.
16 Now, maybe the Department of Ag can
17 answer this one. By the Illinois nutrient loss
18 reduction strategy, the Embarras River is already a
19 priority watershed for phosphorus; is that correct?
20 MR. GOETSH: Actually, I think I have a
21 copy of it here. Let me --
22 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: I do too, but --
23 MR. GOETSH: Oh, okay.
24 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: -- I'm just asking.

1 MR. GOETSH: I believe that that is the
2 case.
3 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. So is their
4 monitoring going to be increased or -- because, you
5 know, this is a lot of animal waste we're gonna be
6 getting rid of in that area.
7 MR. GOETSH: Right. Well, I guess the
8 requirements of the waste management plan, or in
9 this case they're talking about the comprehensive
10 nutrient management through NRCS, it requires that
11 the application of livestock waste is matched with
12 the agronomic needs of the crop to be grown and
13 that, you know, it's a sustainable process, that
14 it's not being overapplied or you're not building,
15 in the case of nitrogen, you're not building
16 content.
17 And the same would -- I mean, the same
18 would be true if it was commercial fertilizer. The
19 same application rates or limitations are being
20 required, which in both cases is consistent with
21 what's included in the nutrient loss reduction
22 strategy.
23 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: So what are the
24 limitations right now on -- you said on commercial

1 fertilizer. What are the limitations on
2 application?
3 MR. GOETSH: Well, the best management
4 practice that's recommended is, what is it, I'm
5 gonna get the initials wrong, NRTN -- well, it's a
6 voluntary program today.
7 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Right.
8 MR. GOETSH: But the management
9 practice recommendation is to match the application
10 rate with what the expected yields are and not to,
11 you know, what you hope your yield will be but what
12 has been the historic yields on those -- on that
13 ground. And that's the same requirement that's in
14 the LMFA for livestock facilities.
15 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. Do you guys
16 know how many -- you said you have holding capacity
17 for an entire year. What are we talking? How many
18 gallons?
19 MR. NIMS: It's right around a million,
20 I believe. Don't hold me to that, I haven't done
21 the math recently on this particular size of barn,
22 but I will try to do it here at the end of the
23 meeting if you're still interested.
24 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: I'm pretty curious

1 about that, yeah.

2 That's all I've got for now.

3 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you. Yes?

4 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Roger Mushrush,

5 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h.

6 When you are putting this manure down,

7 say we inject two or three hundred, four hundred

8 acres down in there on this low ground, we get a

9 three or four inch rain in a couple of days, and

10 then the river backs up and holds all this water in

11 there for a week, how much is gonna leach out?

12 There's going to be some leach but how

13 much? You know, we have been told not to put

14 nitrogen on south of 70 in the fall because you

15 won't have it in the spring, it will leach out.

16 So if it stands underwater for a week,

17 and it's apt to right there because every year the

18 river --

19 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. So do you guys

20 have -- do you understand the question?

21 Could you just ask the question that

22 you have again, please?

23 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes. If manure is

24 injected and, say, we get three or four hundred

1 acres planted and it's injected and get a two or
2 three inch rain like we've been having all this
3 summer, and then the river comes back in and it will
4 flood all this ground down in there east, it will
5 all go under, how much of this is gonna leach out,
6 because there's gonna be some that will leach out
7 naturally. And sometimes -- sometimes it don't seal
8 the best down in there when you're injecting stuff.
9 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Is that question
10 for the Facility?
11 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Either one.
12 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.
13 MR. NIMS: My response to that would
14 be, I mean, obviously you would be checking the
15 weather at application time. And if it's intending
16 to rain, obviously you can't plan, guarantee that it
17 wouldn't. But if you're expecting rain, you
18 probably wouldn't spread down there.
19 I think an important point to look at
20 for this, from the Facility's standpoint is this
21 isn't something that they're just trying to get rid
22 of. This is a commodity that they want to use to
23 grow their crops.
24 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Oh, yes, I understand

1 that.

2 MR. NIMS: So, I mean, it doesn't

3 benefit him to inject it in a low area where it will

4 run off. I mean, that's -- it's going to be the

5 Facility's goal and within that nutrient management

6 plan to absolutely utilize every single part of

7 that.

8 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes, I understand

9 that. But how much of it is going to leach out with

10 water standing there, because it's in there every

11 year. I've been around here for 70 years --

12 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. I think we have the

13 question.

14 MR. NIMS: I don't know how to answer

15 that. I mean, I can't tell you a definitive number

16 or a percentage, anything like that.

17 MR. TEEFEY: The Department has

18 something they would like to add.

19 MR. GOETSH: Well, I would just, again,

20 point out that, certainly trying to remain

21 impartial, but I just want to point out one of the

22 advantages of a facility -- the minimum requirement

23 in the statute is the 150 day storage volume.

24 In this particular case they're

1 proposing more than double that. That should give a
2 facility the opportunity to be very selective on
3 what time of year they make that application.
4 If in this particular case you have an
5 area that is prone to flooding, the fact that they
6 have more than double the storage requirement would
7 allow them to be very selective and put it on during
8 times of the year when flooding would not have as
9 great a potential.
10 I know that, you know, no situation is
11 perfect. I just wanted to point out that there
12 is -- they have a lot more -- at least in terms of
13 what they're proposing, they have a lot more
14 flexibility in choosing the best times of the year
15 to make applications to avoid flooded time periods.
16 Same thing with, you know, trying to
17 avoid holidays when neighbors might be out in the
18 yard, those kinds of things. I think they have
19 maximum flexibility with this kind of a design, and
20 I just wanted to point that out.
21 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Can you watch the
22 weather and tell me when the next big rain is coming
23 or when it's not or when the river is coming out,
24 because I've seen the river out over this ground

1 every month of the year.

2 MR. GOETSH: I would just say that --

3 ROGER MUSHRUSH: You know, I'm not

4 against --

5 RODNEY WILSON: It ought to be

6 outlawed --

7 MR. TEEFEY: Hang on, he's got the

8 floor right now.

9 MR. GOETSH: I'm just suggesting that

10 with today's technology and the incredible -- I

11 mean, just in your lifetime or in my lifetime, you

12 know, just looking at weather reports, the way they

13 used to be 20, 30 years ago, I mean, today, they can

14 tell you, you know, a week to ten days to two weeks

15 in advance.

16 I just think that there is the

17 opportunity for and the accuracy of prediction of

18 the weather is so much more refined than it used to

19 be, but that doesn't discount your comment that we

20 do have -- we do have flooding at all times of the

21 year.

22 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yeah, last Friday

23 night, I think it was, we got --

24 MR. TEEFEY: Do you have another

1 question?
2 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes, we got two inches
3 there. The neighbors up the way up, or up south or
4 north of us got about five inches. Who predicted
5 that?
6 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Is this question
7 about this particular facility, because we're gonna
8 limit this to just questions about this particular
9 facility and what we're talking about tonight.
10 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Well, I was wanting to
11 know what kind of a runoff or a leaching we would
12 have with something like this --
13 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.
14 ROGER MUSHRUSH: -- because it is a
15 problem.
16 MR. TEEFEY: All right. I think that's
17 been asked and answered. It's maybe not how you
18 wanted it, but that's been asked and answered
19 so --
20 Yes?
21 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Andrew Mushrush. The
22 question I had earlier about the waste holding, is
23 that per building or just total for the facility?
24 MR. NIMS: Per building.

1 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: So it would be two
2 million, then, for the facility there?
3 MR. NIMS: Yes.
4 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Okay. And I guess
5 this would be more towards Scott. How did you
6 determine the size of the buildings or the number of
7 animal units?
8 MR. FINLEY: We spoke with Effingham
9 Equity, and that's the building size that they were
10 interested in pursing, so we was signing up with
11 Effingham Equity, so that's what we pursued then.
12 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: So Equity talked you
13 into buildings that big?
14 MR. FINLEY: They didn't talk us into
15 it. We talked to them about putting facilities in,
16 and we chose to put them in.
17 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Okay. How did you
18 determine the location?
19 MR. FINLEY: We looked at different
20 areas and decided that would be overall the proper
21 place to put it for everything, location, and to
22 meet all the needs.
23 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: How did that
24 location -- or how is that location better than,

1 say, straight west of your house on a blacktop road?
2 RODNEY WILSON: Or down in the bottoms?
3 MR. TEEFEY: Hey, if you want to ask a
4 question, you'll have the opportunity to ask a
5 question, but please wait until you're called on.
6 MR. FINLEY: With the way our land base
7 is, that's one of the decisions that we used to make
8 the decision on where we would place it.
9 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Could you elaborate
10 more on that? You said your land base?
11 MR. FINLEY: We need to utilize the
12 manure in our nutrient management plan, and this is
13 part of it.
14 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: But we just said
15 nutrient management plan --
16 MR. TEEFEY: Do you have a separate
17 question?
18 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Yeah.
19 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Don't get
20 argumentative. If you have a question, ask a
21 question.
22 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: Well, I guess I don't
23 have anything else.
24 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.

1 ANDREW MUSHRUSH: He didn't really
2 explain it.
3 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Are there any other
4 questions?
5 Yes, sir.
6 REID THACKER: Reid Thacker,
7 T-h-a-c-k-e-r.
8 For the Department of Ag, the hundred
9 year floodplain, when you just said it's not being
10 built in the hundred year floodplain, that the
11 elevation of the site is 458 feet, it's an eight
12 foot pit, and the hundred year flood map is 440.
13 Isn't that eight feet difference, or were you
14 talking about the surface?
15 MR. GOETSH: We're talking about the
16 surface. You know, we --
17 REID THACKER: But you're gonna build
18 down eight feet and back in the floodplain; is that
19 correct?
20 MR. GOETSH: I'm sorry? Say that
21 again, please.
22 REID THACKER: The elevation map shows
23 that it's 448 feet for the building site. The
24 hundred year floodplain is at 440 feet. That's

1 eight feet difference, and you're going to dig an
2 eight foot pit.
3 So are you building back into the
4 floodplain?
5 MR. GOETSH: No. The requirements in
6 the statute are to look at the FEMA floodplain maps,
7 and that's what the applicant has done in presenting
8 their application to the Department.
9 Whether the building is 50 feet deep or
10 500 feet deep makes no difference. If it is sited
11 or proposed to be sited such that the location, the
12 surface elevation of the location is outside the
13 floodplain, then the facility is considered outside
14 the floodplain, period.
15 REID THACKER: Okay.
16 MR. NIMS: Can I tack on one thing to
17 that? That eight foot pit is actually going a
18 maximum of six foot in the ground. So it still
19 would -- if you look back at the boring log of the
20 eight foot, not all eight of that will be in what's
21 the current grade. It would only be, at most, six
22 foot below the current grade.
23 REID THACKER: Okay. And that's my
24 next question. On the grade --

1 MR. NIMS: Uh-huh.
2 REID THACKER: -- you're gonna have it
3 six feet out of the ground, so you're gonna elevate
4 the dirt back to meet the concrete standards?
5 MR. NIMS: Two foot out of the ground.
6 REID THACKER: Yeah, two foot out of
7 the ground.
8 MR. NIMS: Correct. The pit is
9 designed so that a maximum of the -- and just the
10 eight foot pit itself is designed so that a maximum
11 of three foot could be exposed.
12 But typically what's done is it's
13 backfilled up to the slat level at a slope such that
14 it's not steep enough that he can't mow it. You
15 know, it needs to be -- so it needs to be
16 manageable, I guess, to grow grass, and like I said,
17 mow and everything and divert water away from it
18 after the building is constructed.
19 REID THACKER: That's my next question,
20 to Jake. The runoff, which direction is it gonna
21 go?
22 You said you was gonna elevate it so it
23 had runoff. The reason I'm asking, I'm an adjacent
24 landowner, so I want to know if the water's coming

1 my way.

2 MR. FINLEY: No.

3 MR. NIMS: Okay. I'm trying to recall

4 exactly.

5 REID THACKER: The next one's for

6 Scott.

7 For the control of odor, is there gonna

8 be any trees or shrubs planted to help on the --

9 MR. FINLEY: Not at this time.

10 REID THACKER: Okay. If there is a

11 decrease in -- this is for Scott.

12 If there is a decrease in value for the

13 adjacent landowners and property owners, is there

14 any way they're gonna be compensated? Scott?

15 MR. NIMS: I would say from similar

16 facilities in this area, we've not seen a decrease

17 in property values.

18 REID THACKER: Okay. And I guess this

19 would be for the Department of Ag and Jake.

20 As far as picking a location, you guys

21 didn't, either one, the Department of Ag or the

22 engineering firm, didn't have anything in picking

23 the location of the site?

24 MR. GOETSH: From the Department's

1 perspective, no, we do not have any role in choosing
2 one site over another. We base our -- or the
3 appli -- it's whatever comes in with the
4 application. That's what we review to determine
5 compliance with the Livestock Management Facilities
6 Act.
7 REID THACKER: Did engineering have
8 anything to do with picking the location?
9 MR. NIMS: I validated whether or not
10 a -- whether that particular site could meet the
11 LMFA requirements.
12 REID THACKER: Scott, in picking the
13 location, you told me that you was gonna use a
14 dragline, and it could go up to four and a half
15 miles; is that correct?
16 MR. FINLEY: That's information that
17 we've seen. It's not -- that Issac seen on YouTube,
18 that they could be pumped four and a half miles.
19 REID THACKER: Do you think you have
20 another location that would benefit the operation
21 but yet not affect as many neighbors that could have
22 been chosen, such as the sand field?
23 MR. FINLEY: Probably not.
24 REID THACKER: And the Department of

1 Ag, in the setback area, you said it'd been met?
2 MR. GOETSH: Yes.
3 REID THACKER: Well, from the packet
4 I've got and my measuring, from the 1,760 feet -- is
5 that correct?
6 MR. NIMS: For the residential setback,
7 you're talking?
8 MR. GOETSH: I believe that's correct.
9 REID THACKER: You have one at 1,710.
10 MR. TEEFEY: Is that a question?
11 REID THACKER: Well, I guess have all
12 those setbacks been checked, because you have one at
13 1,710 is my question.
14 MR. GOETSH: We have made site visits,
15 and it's been our determination that the setbacks
16 have been met.
17 I guess I would be interested for --
18 interested in what information you may have that you
19 believe suggests that we're not in compliance.
20 REID THACKER: You sent -- Scott sent
21 these, or I don't know who sent these, maps and
22 aerial photos of the setback area and everything to
23 all the people and you show 1,933 feet. That's
24 where the old house is. He lives in the trailer and

1 it's 1,710 feet from the proposed site.
2 MR. GOETSH: I'm sorry, I didn't hear.
3 REID THACKER: He lives at 1,710 feet
4 from the proposed site, is what I'm saying.
5 MR. GOETSH: Who is he?
6 RODNEY WILSON: I do, Rodney Wilson.
7 MR. TEEFEY: This is something that can
8 be entered into our written testimony portion if you
9 believe that you have information that is deemed
10 relevant.
11 It can be accepted as evidence in our
12 written testimony section of this meeting if you
13 want to present that as an exhibit.
14 REID THACKER: So you're not gonna
15 answer it now? Is that what you're telling me?
16 MR. TEEFEY: Well, I think that's been
17 asked and answered. I think that the information
18 you're providing right now is different than the
19 information that is in front of us at this time and,
20 so, it's definitely something that will be
21 considered, but it's not a question that can just be
22 answered right now.
23 But if you would like to present that
24 as evidence, I think it is relevant.

1 Yes, question in the front.
2 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,
3 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
4 Kind of a two part question, one for
5 the farm. Jake, you present odor control, feed,
6 manure application, and then the design of the
7 building and the capacity of that type of stuff and
8 the setbacks.
9 Are setbacks considered an odor control
10 plan with distance?
11 MR. NIMS: Yes.
12 NIC ANDERSON: And, so, when you look
13 at that site, those plans, odor control plans,
14 whether you've got experience of writing those on
15 other farms, are those consistent with addressing
16 odor issues?
17 MR. NIMS: Yes.
18 NIC ANDERSON: Okay. And then for the
19 Department, can you explain the setback
20 requirements?
21 We know that they get bigger, but what
22 does that quarter mile or half mile distance do for
23 odor reduction or impacts on other areas?
24 Can you kind of either explain the

1 history of that or why those -- as farms get bigger
2 those setbacks increase?
3 Is it because of odor issues or impact
4 issues? Can you maybe talk to that and why the Act
5 addresses it that way?
6 MR. GOETSH: Okay. I guess very
7 quickly, first of all I would say that the Livestock
8 Management Facilities Act is -- it's a compromise.
9 It's a compromise between producers and a compromise
10 for the residents and others in the area, trying to
11 strike some kind of a balance.
12 What originally was done years -- well,
13 over 20 years ago now, there was some studies done
14 where they actually just took plat books and drew
15 circles in those plat books looking at the homes
16 just, you know, randomly taking pages out of plat
17 books all across the state to try and come up with
18 what would be a reasonable setback distance that
19 would maximize the amount of space that we could put
20 between proposed facilities and rural residents, but
21 also end up having some sites that were still
22 available for construction.
23 And what eventually came out of that
24 work was a graduated system which for Facilities, a

1 thousand animal units, a residential setback
2 distance of a quarter of a mile was selected and a
3 populated area setback distance of a half a mile.
4 A populated area being defined as a
5 common place of assembly where 50 or more people
6 frequent at least once per week or an area with ten
7 nonfarming, rural residents being within that area.
8 And then it rachets up 220 feet for a
9 residential setback or 440 feet for a populated area
10 setback for each additional thousand animal units
11 until you get to a maximum of 7,000 animal units.
12 At that point you would have a half a
13 mile of residential setback distance and mile of
14 populated area setback distance. That was what was
15 originally debated some, you know, 20 and a half
16 years go, and that's what was eventually adopted in
17 the Act.
18 The idea being that if we have a
19 certain level of setback distance, separation
20 distance between potential odor receptors and
21 potential odor generators, that you would have a
22 distance whereby any odors that might be created
23 could dissipate, would be -- you know, could be
24 dissolved, if you will, such that you would not have

1 as great an impact on that receptor after that
2 distance.
3 REID THACKER: Thanks.
4 MR. TEEFEY: Yes, in the black hat.
5 RODNEY WILSON: Rodney Wilson,
6 W-i-l-s-o-n.
7 When you're knifing in this manure on
8 the property, and this is directed to you, Scott --
9 MR. FINLEY: Uh-huh.
10 RODNEY WILSON: If this gets in my
11 water well, who is going to be liable to put me in a
12 new well and cure this problem?
13 MR. FINLEY: Well, we're gonna hire a
14 professional to inject this manure. So if you have
15 a 200 foot setback, is what the Illinois EPA says on
16 the water wells, there shouldn't be any problems.
17 RODNEY WILSON: Well, I've got a deep
18 well that's 16 foot off the property line and then
19 I've a shallow well also --
20 MR. TEEFEY: Is this a question?
21 RODNEY WILSON: Well, actually, that
22 was a statement.
23 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Do you have any
24 other questions?

1 RODNEY WILSON: No.
2 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
3 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,
4 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
5 Jake or Scott, those EPA rules you
6 talked about, whether you're 16 foot off the
7 property line, you still have to meet the 200 foot
8 requirements.
9 So does your manure application have to
10 go out in the field and miss that?
11 MR. NIMS: Absolutely.
12 NIC ANDERSON: But if I'm just putting
13 commercial fertilizer on, do I have that setback, if
14 I'm just a farmer?
15 MR. NIMS: I don't believe so.
16 NIC ANDERSON: So how -- does nutrient
17 management plan dictate where those setbacks are?
18 Is that how that's --
19 MR. NIMS: Correct.
20 NIC ANDERSON: Okay. That's all I need
21 to know, thanks.
22 MR. TEEFEY: Yes.
23 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Patsy Mushrush,
24 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h.

1 Why is it that the Illinois Department
2 of Ag assures all the neighbors in the area that the
3 odor will be minimal? Because why is it when I've
4 driven down highways around Effingham, Newton in a
5 vehicle with my windows closed, air conditioner on,
6 I can smell hog manure, and I can't even see where
7 the facilities are.
8 So why do you assure us there's no odor
9 problem?
10 MR. GOETSH: I don't know that we do.
11 I don't know that the Department of Agriculture or
12 for that matter any unit of state government has
13 assured anyone of anything in that -- in that
14 regard.
15 I believe our role is to administer the
16 provisions of the Livestock Management Facilities
17 Act for good or for bad. It is what it is.
18 I believe, though, from a personal
19 standpoint, that this law was created to try and
20 minimize or eliminate potential problems before they
21 occur.
22 Prior to this Act being passed, pretty
23 much a farmer could do just about anything anywhere,
24 and they only had problems when, you know, something

1 went wrong and people complained.
2 The Act was passed and put into effect
3 to try and avoid problems before they're ever
4 created. Prior to this there was no setback.
5 They could build a building -- you
6 know, you said your house is 16 feet from the
7 property line. They could have gone on the other
8 side of the property line and put a building right
9 there, and there would have not been anything you
10 could have done about it.
11 And then two years later or whatever
12 and problems occur, you know, then we have lawsuits
13 and everything else going on. The reason why the
14 statute was passed was to try and balance the rights
15 of producers with the rights of residents and to try
16 and do what was reasonable and what was appropriate.
17 And, so, they created these setbacks so
18 that we could try and avoid problems.
19 PATSY MUSHRUSH: But isn't --
20 MR. GOETSH: Is it perfect? No, it's
21 probably not perfect. But I don't know -- no one
22 has come forward, at least to the General Assembly,
23 and actually, you know, come up with a better
24 solution that has received a majority of votes and

1 actually was passed.

2 This is what we have. I'm not assuring

3 you that you're not going to smell this building if

4 it's built or another building when you run down the

5 highway.

6 But I'm saying that it is much, much

7 better than what it could have been if we didn't

8 have these regulations to follow.

9 PATSY MUSHRUSH: But isn't it true on

10 days that are very hot, humidity is high like we had

11 this summer, or a foggy morning like this morning

12 was, isn't it true they're going to -- the smell is

13 going to be stronger?

14 MR. GOETSH: There are days when the

15 meteorologist -- the weather situation, the weather

16 characteristics would be more -- would be more in

17 support of holding odors closer to the facility or

18 closer to the ground.

19 Just like there are also other days

20 when the wind is in the correct direction and it's

21 moving quickly and so you have dilution happening

22 much quicker and no one even notices that the

23 facility is there, and then you've got weather

24 conditions with everything else in between.

1 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Uh-huh.
2 And won't the odors be stronger, too,
3 when they're loading out the hogs, when they're
4 stirring up the pits to get ready to inject, and
5 when the buildings are being cleaned?
6 MR. GOETSH: I would say of a general
7 rule, yes.
8 Whenever you are moving the manure, you
9 will have the potential for more odor just because
10 you are exposing more air to manure than if it's
11 just stagnant inside the building in the pit.
12 Certainly there's more potential for odor in those
13 kinds of situations.
14 PATSY MUSHRUSH: And, Scott, which
15 direction will these fans be blowing?
16 MR. FINLEY: South.
17 PATSY MUSHRUSH: And won't those odors,
18 won't that help to blow some of the odors out of the
19 building?
20 MR. FINLEY: Dust, I believe, moves --
21 your odor comes from dust particles, and that was
22 part of the nutrient management plan.
23 If we keep the fans clean and keep the
24 dust off the fans and keep the manure down, that

1 holds odor down.
2 PATSY MUSHRUSH: But I think manure
3 smells, doesn't it?
4 MR. FINLEY: Yes, ma'am.
5 PATSY MUSHRUSH: That stuff is made of
6 hog manure dust. So in that dust and in that
7 building won't there be the hog smell?
8 MR. FINLEY: In the building, yes.
9 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Yes. And won't those
10 fans kind of blow that out too as well as dust?
11 MR. FINLEY: There will be a certain
12 amount of odor, yes.
13 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Right. And you said
14 you're not going to plant trees or anything to help
15 absorb the odor?
16 MR. FINLEY: We will listen to the
17 neighbors as these buildings get built and go along,
18 and if we have an odor problem we will address them
19 any way we need to address them.
20 PATSY MUSHRUSH: I'll remember that.
21 Thank you.
22 MR. TEEFEY: Yes, sir?
23 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Roger Mushrush,
24 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h, and back to transportation and

1 trucking.
2 We said we had 525 vehicles on this
3 road a week; is that right, or what was it?
4 MR. NIMS: Those were weekly numbers.
5 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Weekly numbers.
6 How many of them was loaded with feed
7 or hogs or whatever in this length of time?
8 MR. NIMS: For the roads that I looked
9 at for this particular site, IDOT did not have -- in
10 some places they have just numbers for vehicles and
11 then sometimes they have numbers divided out for,
12 like, truck traffic.
13 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Okay.
14 MR. NIMS: There weren't truck traffic
15 numbers for these --
16 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Because there is no
17 truck traffic on them roads except during harvest.
18 Anything over 25,000 pounds is never on those roads.
19 MR. TEEFEY: Do you have another
20 question, sir?
21 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes --
22 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.
23 ROGER MUSHRUSH: -- I do.
24 We was coming back, we were saying how

1 many was there a week. Whenever we're loading out,
2 how many trunks is gonna be on them roads a week?
3 And, also, you're saying that it's an
4 average of what we have for the number of vehicles
5 on them roads. How many is going to be on the roads
6 when them hogs get up there to 175 to 270 pounds,
7 bringing in feed rather than 10 pound or 20 pound
8 pigs, because you know that them bigger hogs are
9 gonna take a lot more trucks --
10 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.
11 ROGER MUSHRUSH: -- and them roads up
12 there --
13 MR. TEEFEY: I think we understand the
14 question.
15 MR. NIMS: I guess I don't know how
16 many you're bringing in and out at once.
17 I would have to look into it. I don't
18 know what their plan for how many -- what size
19 groups they're bringing in and out at one time. I
20 guess I don't know that answer.
21 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Well, how many feed
22 trucks is it gonna take to feed 8,000 head of hogs
23 when they get up there to 200 pounds? Two or three
24 a week ain't gonna do it.

1 And if we're going getting big rains on
2 these gravel roads it's not very good. How long are
3 they gonna handle the load?
4 MR. NIMS: This facility has to meet
5 all the same traffic requirements that every other
6 farmer and every other vehicle has to meet.
7 MR. TEEFEY: Uh-huh. But that's what I
8 say, how many of them -- because that East Lawrence
9 Road, there is no semis on that road through the
10 wintertime, none very often in the summertime, just
11 during harvest, basically when they are.
12 And the rest of them is four-wheelers
13 and pickup trucks, so I don't -- you know 350 or 525
14 pickups won't do the damage of 100 semis. So who's
15 gonna take care of the roads when there's not enough
16 money to handle that?
17 MR. NIMS: I don't know the number of
18 trucks, the maximum or minimum, I don't. I can look
19 at it and tell you later.
20 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
21 Yes?
22 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,
23 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
24 Jake, that average traffic count,

1 clarity-wise, that's really trying to take the
2 number of total trucks throughout the whole year?
3 That's where that average count --
4 MR. NIMS: Correct.
5 NIC ANDERSON: But when pigs come in or
6 pigs go out, those numbers go up. But there will be
7 weeks that you don't meet the average because you're
8 really --
9 MR. NIMS: Sure.
10 NIC ANDERSON: -- when feed comes in or
11 when pigs come in?
12 MR. NIMS: Sure.
13 NIC ANDERSON: But without knowing when
14 the pigs are in there, it's hard to tell what the
15 actual -- one day you might have seven trucks, one
16 day you might have eight. Is that kind of what the
17 average tries to do is it spread that over a weekly
18 basis?
19 MR. NIMS: Right.
20 NIC ANDERSON: Okay.
21 MR. TEEFEY: Yes, sir.
22 KARL KOERTGE: Karl Koerage,
23 K-o-e-r-a-g-e.
24 Who decides how many of these odor

1 control technologies you had to adopt in order to
2 comply with the law that are reasonable and
3 incorporate reasonable or innovative odor reduction
4 technology? Sounds to me like they haven't used
5 near all that's available.
6 And then is the hog ration, is that
7 designed to maximize ammonia or reduce it and reduce
8 odor? Are you shooting for high-powered manure or
9 do you want it to smell good, because you can't have
10 both, because ammonia stinks.
11 MR. TEEFEY: Are both of those
12 questions for the Facility?
13 KARL KOERTGE: I don't care who. Maybe
14 we ought to get after Effingham Equity. They're
15 gonna be mixing the feed.
16 MR. FINLEY: I'm sure Effingham Equity
17 is mixing feed to be most efficient for the hogs.
18 It has nothing to do with the hog manure. They own
19 the hogs and they own the feed.
20 KARL KOERTGE: But I doubt if they're
21 shooting for odor control, are they? No.
22 MR. TEEFEY: You can ask the questions;
23 okay? They'll give the answers.
24 KARL KOERTGE: Well, I asked if they

1 have.

2 And why don't we use biofilters and

3 shelterbelts? They claim shelterbelts are the most

4 effective thing you can do because leaves naturally

5 absorb the odor.

6 Is it because of the expense?

7 Evidently you're broke. You're farming 3,000

8 acres --

9 MR. TEEFEY: Let's stick to the

10 questions. You'll have a chance to testify later,

11 so let's just stick to the questions.

12 KARL KOERTGE: -- so you probably can't

13 afford shelterbelts. Is that the reason you're not

14 building them -- not planting the trees, because you

15 better get started because it takes a long time to

16 grow trees.

17 MR. TEEFEY: Do you have anything?

18 Okay. Question up front.

19 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,

20 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.

21 To the Department, the odor control

22 plans, latest technology most available, so how does

23 this farm determine odor plans not knowing what the

24 outcome of that farm is gonna be?

1 A lot of folks think it's gonna smell
2 or it's gonna impact their life, but to implement an
3 odor control plan, whether it's feed or trees, how
4 do you determine when that's needed until animals
5 are there and the impact is realized or it can be
6 addressed? Can it be done now?
7 MR. GOETSH: I guess the only way I can
8 answer that question is looking at -- you know, we
9 probably receive between 100 and 150 projects a year
10 of proposals, and they range in size from a facility
11 adding a room, an existing facility adding a room to
12 the end of a building, to the other end of the
13 spectrum might be a complete sow farm, you know,
14 four or five thousand animal units, and then of
15 course anything and everything in between.
16 There are all kinds of odor control
17 plans. Most of them, the basic components, are what
18 you've heard today, maintenance, compliance with the
19 setbacks depending upon the local terrain, of
20 sitting the fans a certain direction.
21 Again, maintenance, feed additives, pit
22 additives, we do see shelterbelts from time to time.
23 Those are primarily proposed on very large
24 facilities. We do see them from time to time on

1 smaller ones as well. It just depends on -- every
2 setting is unique.
3 We have not seen any bio-filters
4 proposed, that I'm aware of, mainly because those
5 are still somewhat experimental.
6 And how we determine -- I guess we look
7 at what is -- what is reasonable? What is kind of
8 the state of the art? What do we see going at other
9 facilities and surrounding states as well, and
10 whether what is being proposed falls into those
11 categories.
12 NIC ANDERSON: I kind of have a
13 follow-up question. So when you look at the Siting
14 Criteria and the setback requirements and reasonable
15 odor plans, the number of houses, wind location,
16 does that come into your thinking of what are
17 acceptable or not acceptable?
18 And secondly, farms that don't put in
19 other measures and later on find out that there's
20 odor things that they can address, do they come in
21 after the building is up and implement that type of
22 stuff?
23 MR. GOETSH: To answer your question,
24 yes, and yes --

1 NIC ANDERSON: Okay.
2 MR. GOETSH: -- from time to time. You
3 know, certainly we like to see as complete a plan as
4 possible.
5 The way the statute has been put
6 together, there are some things that we continue to
7 do with facilities if they are eventually approved
8 and if they are eventually built, and if they are
9 eventually operated, we still have some direct
10 involvement with them through the certified
11 livestock manager program.
12 And, also, if they are using an
13 anaerobic lagoon, we're required to do annual
14 inspections. But other than that, the oversight of
15 the operations of facilities falls under the
16 Environmental Protection Agency's purview, whereas
17 our role is more to try and, again, avoid problems
18 and then hopefully if there are no problems, and
19 then they never have the experience of working with
20 the EPA. If they do have problems, then they do.
21 We have a cooperative agreement with
22 EPA where we try and share information. As we find
23 out new information we can make changes to our
24 policies if need be, but there have been cases where

1 if there was a future problem, if there were
2 additional technologies, it could be developed and
3 could be adopted and they are.
4 NIC ANDERSON: Thank you.
5 MR. TEEFEY: Yes?
6 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Patsy Mushrush,
7 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h.
8 Isn't it true that 8,400 pigs, isn't
9 that a large facility? Isn't that a large facility
10 that Scott's going to be building?
11 MR. GOETSH: It depends on your
12 definition of large. I think that there are -- it
13 is a somewhat typical size for a stand-alone
14 finishing facility.
15 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Okay. So that many
16 hogs is going to make a lot of stink; right?
17 There's no way that -- I mean, 8,400 pigs are going
18 to put out a lot of odor.
19 MR. GOETSH: I'm not going to try
20 and -- I'm not defending them nor am I -- you know,
21 nor am I persecuting them.
22 Let me just say this. It's always been
23 my belief -- before I came to the Department of
24 Agriculture I worked for Extension, and I used to

1 design some of these types of facilities some,
2 almost, 30 years ago now.
3 And I believed then and I still believe
4 now that you could have the best state of the art --
5 you know, the state of the art facility and a lousy
6 manager and have a lousy facility.
7 Or you could have a very, very poor
8 facility and a fantastic manager and probably have a
9 very well run facility. I think that, you know,
10 there is a balance between structures, facilities,
11 and operations.
12 If you have a good operator, even a
13 challenging facility can be very successful. But if
14 you're not a good operator, it doesn't make any
15 difference how good a facility or bad a facility,
16 you're not going to have the kind of performance
17 that you would like. Management is such a key part
18 of operating a livestock facility.
19 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Scott, don't the winds
20 come from the south and the southwest a lot in our
21 area?
22 MR. FINLEY: They come from all
23 directions, yes.
24 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Yes, they do.

1 Don't you think that we are going to
2 smell -- the odor is going to come our way quite a
3 bit and to the rest of the neighbors in the area?
4 MR. FINLEY: It's possible.
5 PATSY MUSHRUSH: Uh-huh.
6 I have another question about the road,
7 transportation. That's a gravel road; isn't it?
8 MR. FINLEY: Yes, it is.
9 PATSY MUSHRUSH: It's not very wide.
10 So you think it can handle all this traffic and it's
11 going to hold -- you think it's going to hold up
12 under all this?
13 MR. FINLEY: I talked to the road
14 commissioner about it before we ever started this,
15 so he's very aware of this building.
16 PATSY MUSHRUSH: But I've noticed this
17 summer our roads haven't really been -- they haven't
18 mowed along the roads and done much work. Isn't it
19 true that they don't have much money, our township
20 is lacking in road funds --
21 MR. FINLEY: I haven't seen the
22 township's budget.
23 PATSY MUSHRUSH: It's not very much.
24 NIC ANDERSON: Nick Anderson,

1 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
2 Scott, on the real estate revenue tax,
3 do you know just a ballpark what revenue or what
4 you'll generate with taxes and a portion of that
5 that will go to the township road district?
6 MR. FINLEY: I'm not sure what goes to
7 the township, but there will be about $16,000 in tax
8 revenue off these building.
9 NIC ANDERSON: And the township will
10 receive their fair portion like on any other piece
11 of ground --
12 MR. FINLEY: Yes.
13 NIC ANDERSON: -- or property out
14 there?
15 MR. FINLEY: Yes.
16 NIC ANDERSON: And is that -- that's
17 new money?
18 MR. FINLEY: New money.
19 NIC ANDERSON: Okay; thanks.
20 MR. TEEFEY: Yes, sir.
21 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Roger Mushrush,
22 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h.
23 Now if it's $16,000 tax, what is 4%
24 gonna do for the township?

1 MR. FINLEY: It's new money.
2 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Huh?
3 MR. FINLEY: It's new money. It's
4 probably not gonna go very far.
5 ROGER MUSHRUSH: It's new money, but 4%
6 of $16,000 isn't gonna fix very much of a road. A
7 thousand dollars don't go a quarter of a mile and do
8 a job.
9 MR. FINLEY: Uh-huh.
10 Also, Scott, on your management have
11 you hired a good agronomist that knows weed control,
12 because an article I was reading about two months
13 ago said if you're one of these hog feeders like
14 this, you'll be bringing in new seed, weed seed,
15 that you've never seen before in the feed that you
16 and your neighbors will have to fight, and we
17 already fight enough.
18 I know I thought about this 15 years
19 ago when I thought about putting up --
20 MR. TEEFEY: What was the original
21 question? Has he hired a --
22 ROGER MUSHRUSH: An agronomist or a
23 weed specialist to work his fields?
24 MR. FINLEY: No.

1 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Okay.
2 MR. TEEFEY: Yes, sir.
3 KARL KOERTGE: Karl K-o-e-r-t-g-e.
4 Is it legal to inject fertilizer where
5 the river's gonna lay on it for weeks at a time?
6 Isn't that against the law some way? It'll actually
7 come to the surface of the ground, be in that water
8 and head right down the Embarras River.
9 MR. GOETSH: There is not a
10 prohibition. There is a provision or a requirement
11 for a provision in the waste management plan that
12 says livestock waste may not be applied in a 10 year
13 floodplain unless the injection or incorporation
14 method of application is used.
15 That's the only prohibition that's
16 included in the statute at this time.
17 KARL KOERTGE: Okay.
18 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. If there are no
19 more questions, we are going to move on to the
20 written phase of tonight's meeting.
21 If you have written testimony that is
22 not referenced in your oral testimony, I will accept
23 it now and enter it into the record.
24 If you have written testimony that you

1 will be referencing during your oral testimony, it
2 can be entered into the record after your oral
3 testimony.
4 Is there any written testimony to be
5 offered at this time?
6 Yes, sir.
7 KARL KOERTGE: I didn't understand your
8 language, but he needs to study up on some of that.
9 MR. TEEFEY: What was your comment?
10 COURT REPORTER: He needs to study up
11 on some of that is what he said.
12 MR. TEEFEY: He needs to study up on
13 some of that?
14 COURT REPORTER: Yes.
15 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Did you get that?
16 COURT REPORTER: Yes.
17 MR. TEEFEY: Okay.
18 KARL KOERTGE: About odor control.
19 (Exhibit No. 4 will be entered into the
20 record.)
21 MR. TEEFEY: This document will be
22 entered into the record as Exhibit No. 4.
23 If there is no more written testimony,
24 we will now move on to the oral testimony phase of

1 tonight's meeting.

2 The sign-up sheets for oral testimony

3 were located on a table outside of this room. If

4 anyone who wishes to provide oral testimony has not

5 signed up, you may do so now.

6 I will call the names of those who wish

7 to testify. When called upon, please step up to the

8 front of the room, state your name, and spell your

9 last name for the court reporter. I will then swear

10 you in. Remember, during the oral testimony phase

11 you will be limited to three minutes to speak.

12 First, are there any attorneys

13 representing clients?

14 At this time I will go down the list of

15 those who have signed up to provide oral testimony.

16 Mr. Karl Koertge?

17 KARL KOERTGE: No, stacked deck.

18 MR. TEEFEY: Please note for the record

19 that Mr. Koertge has passed his oral testimony.

20 Mr. Rodney Wilson? Mr. Wilson, would

21 you please state your first name and then spell your

22 last name for the record, please?

23 RODNEY WILSON: Rodney Wilson,

24 W-i-l-s-o-n.

1 (Mr. Teefey swore Mr. Wilson in.)
2 MR. TEEFEY: You may proceed.
3 RODNEY WILSON: All I've got to say in
4 the whole matter is my place is the residence that's
5 1,710 feet from this. I don't see a thing wrong
6 with a person raising a few hogs, but there's a big
7 difference when you're trying to raise over 8,000
8 and inconveniencing your neighbors.
9 Really, within three minutes, that's
10 about all I've got to say.
11 MR. TEEFEY: Are there any questions at
12 this time for Mr. Wilson?
13 Yes, Mr. Goetsch.
14 MR. GOETSH: You've made the comment
15 1,710 feet?
16 RODNEY WILSON: Yes, sir.
17 MR. GOETSH: And how are you aware that
18 that is the distance between the proposed --
19 RODNEY WILSON: It was measured out to
20 that.
21 MR. GOETSH: Okay. And how was that
22 measured?
23 RODNEY WILSON: With a surveyor's
24 wheel.

1 MR. GOETSH: Okay. And can you tell me
2 where -- or how that was measured? I mean, you
3 measured it from what to what?
4 RODNEY WILSON: From corner to corner.
5 MR. GOETSH: And I guess the reason I'm
6 asking that question is the statute specifically
7 says how those -- the distance is measured. It has
8 to be from the closest corner of the proposed
9 facility to the closest corner of the residence that
10 we're talking about.
11 So I guess what I'd like to ask you to
12 provide is how did you know what the closest corner
13 of the proposed facility was? Was there a flag or a
14 stake or whatever?
15 RODNEY WILSON: Yeah. There's a flag
16 out there, yes.
17 MR. GOETSH: Let me finish and then you
18 can answer both.
19 And then what is the home that you're
20 talking about? Someone, I think, earlier mentioned
21 something about a trailer.
22 So can you tell me a little bit about
23 that facility -- or that home as well?
24 RODNEY WILSON: It is -- my RV is what

1 it is. I no longer live in the house that is there
2 on my farm because it's so run down. I live in the
3 RV.
4 It was measured from the flag out where
5 you are proposing this building to my RV.
6 MR. GOETSH: Okay. Can you describe
7 the RV a little more? I mean, is it, like, a
8 trailer with two -- you know, two axles?
9 RODNEY WILSON: No, it's a drivable RV.
10 Three axle.
11 MR. GOETSH: Okay. Then --
12 RODNEY WILSON: It's a Coach.
13 MR. GOETSH: Okay. Is it -- I'm trying
14 to think of the right way to say it. Does it
15 have -- is it hooked up to water?
16 RODNEY WILSON: Yes, sir, water,
17 electric. That's closest to my water well and
18 that's the reason it's there.
19 MR. GOETSH: I'm not trying to -- I'm
20 not trying to say anything one way or the other.
21 I'm just trying to gather a little more information.
22 Does it have sewage?
23 RODNEY WILSON: I unhook and take my
24 sewage over to the house where I tie into the sewage

1 there to drain the sewage tank on the RV.
2 MR. GOETSH: So it is -- it is
3 drivable, or it is still -- you can move it?
4 RODNEY WILSON: My RV is.
5 MR. GOETSH: Yeah. Okay. All right.
6 Great. Thank you very much.
7 MR. TEEFEY: Nick, in the front, has a
8 question.
9 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,
10 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
11 So you said the house is not habitable?
12 The house on the property is not lived in?
13 RODNEY WILSON: I wouldn't want to live
14 in it anymore.
15 NIC ANDERSON: How long has it been
16 empty?
17 RODNEY WILSON: I haven't lived in the
18 house for two years.
19 NIC ANDERSON: And how long have you
20 had the --
21 RODNEY WILSON: I moved the RV back in
22 there approximately three months ago, two months
23 ago.
24 NIC ANDERSON: Does its always stay in

1 the same location? I mean, when you move it or take
2 it somewhere, you move it to discharge the sewer, do
3 you always go back --
4 RODNEY WILSON: No, it goes from one
5 point to another, because the water well's on one
6 point, the septic is on another point on the
7 property.
8 NIC ANDERSON: But it's not got
9 permanent -- how does the water --
10 RODNEY WILSON: Garden hose runs to it.
11 NIC ANDERSON: And electric is --
12 RODNEY WILSON: Just a 110 cord run to
13 my pump house.
14 NIC ANDERSON: So an electric extension
15 cord?
16 RODNEY WILSON: Heavy cord, yeah.
17 NIC ANDERSON: Okay.
18 MR. TEEFEY: Are there any other
19 questions?
20 MR. GOETSH: One. Oh, go ahead.
21 MR. TEEFEY: I'm gonna go over here.
22 MR. FINLEY: You was talking about a
23 while ago the -- you was worried about the manure
24 getting in your water well.

1 The previous owner, that was a horse
2 lot all around your water well, and them houses was
3 inundated with manure around your water well.
4 Have you checked that to see if it's
5 been contaminated?
6 RODNEY WILSON: The shallow well I have
7 checked. The deep well has never been tested. The
8 deep well is far enough away from where those horses
9 was, which was in the pasture over there. In the
10 north pasture and the east pasture is where those
11 horses was. They was never around the deep well.
12 MR. TEEFEY: Yes.
13 MR. GOETSH: You mentioned just a
14 little bit ago and I didn't quite catch it exactly.
15 You have been living in the trailer --
16 in the RV --
17 RODNEY WILSON: RV.
18 MR. GOETSH: -- for how long?
19 RODNEY WILSON: In and out of it for
20 the past two months. Before that lived in it for
21 almost a year.
22 MR. GOETSH: Okay. Then if you lived
23 in it for about a year, then you did something
24 different for a time and then now you've returned to

1 the RV? Am I understanding that correctly?
2 RODNEY WILSON: My RV was setting over
3 on another piece of property, and I had to move it
4 up onto this property where my house is, because
5 it's flood ground where it was setting --
6 MR. GOETSH: I see.
7 RODNEY WILSON: -- to begin with.
8 MR. GOETSH: I see. But you started --
9 you started living in the RV at this location
10 approximately two months ago?
11 RODNEY WILSON: Yes.
12 MR. GOETSH: Thank you very much.
13 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. I apologize, I
14 don't -- I can't read this last name, but I believe
15 that it's Reid from Sumner, Illinois?
16 REID THACKER: I'll pass.
17 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. What is your last
18 name again?
19 REID THACKER: Thacker, T-h-a-c-k-e-r.
20 MR. TEEFEY: Thacker; okay.
21 Mr. Thacker has passed his oral
22 testimony.
23 Mr. Wade Harrison.
24 MR. HARRISON: I will pass.

1 MR. TEEFEY: Mr. Harrison has passed.
2 I apologize for this one as well. I
3 believe the first name is Glenn?
4 MR. LEIGHTY: Yes.
5 MR. TEEFEY: Okay. Could you state
6 your first name and then spell your last name for
7 the record, please?
8 MR. LEIGHTY: Yes, sir. Glenn Leighty.
9 It's spelled Leighty, L-e-i-g-h-t-y.
10 (Mr. Teefey sworn Mr. Leighty in.)
11 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you. You may
12 proceed.
13 MR. LEIGHTY: Good evening. My name is
14 Glenn Leighty. I'm president of the Lawrence County
15 Farm Bureau, and my wife and I reside in the St.
16 Francisville area.
17 I've farmed Lawrence County all my
18 entire life, and we appreciate the opportunity to
19 provide input into tonight's meeting.
20 Our County Farm Bureau and State Farm
21 Bureau organizations support growing animal
22 agriculture in our state.
23 According to a recent study conducted
24 by the University of Illinois, Lawrence County

1 livestock farmers generate nearly $13 million in
2 economic activity, pay nearly $1 million in taxes
3 annually, and have a significant positive impact on
4 the numbers of jobs that depend on animal
5 agriculture.
6 Some of these jobs are directly related
7 to production of agriculture. Others are
8 supporting. These are skilled positions in the
9 areas of transportation, veterinary medicine, crop
10 and feed sales, or machinery providers. Animal
11 agriculture touches all of our lives in so many
12 ways.
13 Lawrence County Farm Bureau also
14 supports the growth of the animal agriculture sector
15 provided that it is done to the Illinois Department
16 of Agriculture's Livestock Management Facilities
17 Act.
18 This is a time proven law that is based
19 on science and provides for statewide siting
20 authority that allows farmers to grow their
21 businesses in a responsible manner that protects the
22 environment.
23 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you very much.
24 Are there any questions?

1 MR. LEIGHTY: Thank you.
2 MR. TEEFEY: Mr. Ron Gray.
3 RON GRAY: Ron Gray, G-r-a-y.
4 (Mr. Teefey swore in Mr. Gray.)
5 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you. You may
6 proceed.
7 RON GRAY: My name is Ron Gray. I've
8 resided in the area all my life. I'm a retired
9 farmer in Richland County.
10 As full disclosure, Scott Finley is a
11 tenant on my farm real estate, and I have always
12 admired the job he has done.
13 As I looked at that map, I also saw
14 that where I used to reside was within a little over
15 a mile from where this facility is presumed to be
16 built.
17 And I moved from there in 1996, not
18 because I was anticipating a hog building, but
19 because I wanted to relocate to a different place,
20 which happens to have a hog building within a mile
21 of where I located.
22 Subsequent to that, there was an
23 additional hog building built, and I can say
24 honestly that neither have caused me much distress

1 with odor.
2 They -- that's not to say you never can
3 sense them, but it would not have changed any
4 activity that I have had over the 18 or 19 years
5 that I've been there since I moved.
6 But either one of those might be a
7 reason for me to be here tonight. But really the
8 reason I'm here is because from 2002 to 2011 I
9 served on the Illinois Corn Marketing Board.
10 And during that time, you spoke of the
11 changes in the law, and it was an effort of the
12 Marketing Board to create an environment that would
13 make livestock develop faster in Illinois.
14 And this law allows sitings to be done
15 in a predictable -- in a way that businesses could
16 anticipate placing their business, go into business,
17 and understand protecting both the public and the
18 farmer in that they had a business plan that would
19 go forth.
20 You know, I find these discussions
21 sometimes devolve into does shit stink, and that is
22 not debatable. It does. But the reality is,
23 farm -- this is a farmer community. Agriculture
24 needs to be done in farming communities.

1 And I would speak very much in favor of
2 siting this -- this facility and this situation to
3 the level that it does completely comply with the
4 law as it's been presented.
5 Thank you.
6 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
7 Are there any questions for Mr. Gray?
8 REID THACKER: I have a question.
9 MR. TEEFEY: Yes, sir.
10 REID THACKER: Reid Thacker,
11 T-h-a-c-k-e-r.
12 What direction is your house from those
13 hog buildings?
14 RON GRAY: Today?
15 REID THACKER: Uh-huh.
16 RON GRAY: Yes. My house would be
17 straight west of those buildings.
18 REID THACKER: Okay.
19 RON GRAY: They're northwest, actually.
20 REID THACKER: Okay.
21 RON GRAY: Anything else?
22 REID THACKER: No, that's all.
23 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you, Mr. Gray.
24 RON GRAY: Sure.

1 MR. TEEFEY: Mr. Mike Borgic?
2 MIKE BORJIC: I pass.
3 MR. TEEFEY: Mr. Borgic has passed.
4 Mr. Nic Anderson? Please state your
5 first name and spell your last name.
6 NIC ANDERSON: Nic Anderson,
7 A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
8 (Mr. Teefey swore in Mr. Anderson.)
9 MR. TEEFEY: You may proceed.
10 NIC ANDERSON: I want to thank the
11 County Board for having this meeting and an
12 opportunity to talk about information about this
13 farm.
14 I've been to a lot of these meetings
15 over the past 15 years or so. I was around when the
16 Act was started when I worked with Pork Producers.
17 This controversy or this
18 misunderstanding, as I see it, or concern, isn't
19 something new.
20 The Act has had over 1,500 Notices of
21 Intent to Construct in the last 20 years. Some
22 people have the fear of the unknown, and that is
23 sure a case out there and we sure have concerns
24 about addressing those.

1 There are best management practices
2 that can address odor and the challenges. We can
3 reduce it, we can manage it, we can lessen its
4 impact, but we will never be at zero.
5 But our goal in livestock, and I have
6 talked to Scott and his family about his intentions
7 and his history of farming, is to be responsible and
8 do the right things.
9 And if odors or issues come up about a
10 farm, through good communication I think we can
11 address those things. Whether we implement new
12 technology, we change our practices of time, place,
13 and where we apply manure, that's really where a lot
14 of that odor comes from.
15 The barn odor can be dissipated with
16 setback distances, but when we apply manure for that
17 three or four day period when more odor comes, our
18 goal is to inject that in the ground, get it on in a
19 timely fashion, and when we do that, we can suppress
20 those odors. And three, four, five days later, that
21 odor dissipates and we're back to the setbacks of
22 the farm.
23 We can't predict everything. I can't
24 predict when I walk out of this room that a traffic

1 accident that I'm much more susceptible to have
2 challenges with affects my life.
3 My record, from what I see in the Act
4 and the 1,500 some livestock farms, which about 80%
5 of those are hog farms, do not impact folks in a
6 negative way.
7 And, actually, in a lot of communities,
8 it impacts us positively in rural areas because of
9 jobs, core consumption, other investment with -- we
10 talked about taxes. Whether it's minimal or it
11 doesn't mean anything to you, there are positive
12 reactions to that.
13 Also, we have to realize that this farm
14 is gonna produce over a million pork chops every
15 year and over 15 million slices of bacon, made right
16 here in Lawrence County, that is gonna go out there
17 and not only feed Illinois and this community but
18 the world.
19 Along with the other impacts in keeping
20 the generations at home, there's a lot of positives
21 here. And what I would ask the County Board, that
22 this opportunity, even though it can be frustrating
23 and there's concerns here, I think they can all be
24 addressed.

1 And for Lawrence County, the
2 opportunity of livestock production, this farm is
3 gonna eat almost 150,000 bushels of corn, and think
4 what that can do to this rural agricultural
5 community.
6 I'd be happy to answer questions.
7 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you, Mr. Anderson.
8 Are there any questions for
9 Mr. Anderson?
10 ROGER MUSHRUSH: What happens --
11 MR. TEEFEY: Please state your name and
12 spell your last name, please.
13 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Roger Mushrush,
14 M-u-s-h-r-u-s-h.
15 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
16 ROGER MUSHRUSH: What happens to the
17 rural community as to why our livestock can't be
18 around our own farms now instead of we've got to
19 move them a mile away?
20 We move them a mile away for what
21 reason when we've got plenty of room around our own
22 homes.
23 NIC ANDERSON: You mean in this case?
24 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes.

1 NIC ANDERSON: So we talked about the
2 Livestock Management Facilities Act and the setbacks
3 that are required from nonfarm residents, and he's
4 got extended setbacks.
5 So if I just go to Scott's house and I
6 look at the neighboring setbacks there and take
7 those measurements, we have a lot more impact, and I
8 don't know if we can be cited, I haven't run that
9 data, but Scott's decision is to put that where it
10 not only impacts fewer people, it's resourced to
11 that land and manure that goes with it are all
12 determinations.
13 It's like if I want to plant corn next
14 year or build a machine shed, even though Scott's
15 asking for permission from the Department, I as a
16 farmer, tend not to have to answer those questions.
17 So I put my decisions into what is best
18 for this farm and the impacts and what happens
19 around me. Much like he does in his neighbor
20 relations, whether you think they're good or bad,
21 these decisions have to come into play, and
22 everybody makes their own.
23 Now whether we do not agree on that
24 decision, the ultimate decision comes to him to make

1 those determinations. And if he has problems there
2 or issues there, that is also his responsibility.
3 Much like we have of our own farms that
4 we operate on the choices that we make there. So
5 from that standpoint, I believe Scott in that site
6 that he has chosen, that it makes not only the best
7 sense for him and the best sense that he saw how it
8 fits into the community. That is his choice.
9 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Well, the manure
10 management deal, they say they can pump it four and
11 a half miles. Well, he's got a half mile on either
12 side of his house that he could have buildings and
13 still get the manure on them fields.
14 NIC ANDERSON: Well, I don't know what
15 that requirement is to those nearest neighbors.
16 However, the location that he's chosen, just because
17 I can pump it four miles doesn't mean I want to.
18 ROGER MUSHRUSH: That's right.
19 NIC ANDERSON: There is a cost to that,
20 so that site, when I looked at it and we talked
21 minimally about the land that he has available, it
22 made sense to me why the site fits his needs and
23 where that manure goes.
24 ROGER MUSHRUSH: And, also, when he

1 puts it away from his farm, he's getting away from
2 other expenses that he's putting on the people that
3 have no interest in it, that get nothing out of it.
4 You say how? This spring, whenever the
5 furnace goes --
6 MR. TEEFEY: Is this a question for
7 Mr. Anderson, sir?
8 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes. How do you keep
9 the odor out of your own house whenever the hog
10 manure smell is there and you can't turn the air
11 condition on -- or you have to turn the air
12 conditioner on, sorry, which is more expensive to me
13 or my neighbors.
14 NIC ANDERSON: I can tell you this
15 experience that I have. I grew up where we kind of
16 took animals from outside and moved them inside
17 buildings.
18 My family built finishing barns, 2,400
19 head. I lived in a neighborhood with outside pigs
20 and a lot more people have taken them inside.
21 My own personal experience, and lot of
22 other folks that I've talked to and people that I
23 work with in the industry, I cover the whole state,
24 our family farm, that is within 200 yards of my

1 parents' house, doesn't have that odor, and they are
2 on the east side of the that property.
3 Now that building is situated maybe a
4 little differently than this one is. However, as I
5 was growing up as a kid, our surrounding
6 neighborhood that had outside pigs and odors like
7 that, we smelled a lot more of that than we do out
8 of that new building that was there, and, actually,
9 we raised more pigs.
10 However one of the challenges is, those
11 neighbors that had outside pigs no longer have pigs.
12 And my dad and my brother are in a situation where
13 they contract also. That was their investment.
14 Is this situation the same? I think it
15 has some similarities. But in Scott's case, his
16 goal is with good communication to say, how much
17 impact is there? What can I do proactively to
18 remedy that?
19 We talked about some of the best
20 management practices. I'm all for planting trees if
21 that's the great thing, but I'm not for planting
22 trees if it doesn't address the issue just to spend
23 the money or say, hey, we're planting trees, do you
24 feel better?

1 I think what we implement -- have to
2 implement are things that are practical that we both
3 agree on and we understand what the impact is.
4 I don't know that today. Will we know
5 it next year when it's in production or in years
6 when something happens, we still have to make those
7 changes. But with communication and understanding,
8 our hope is that that can be created.
9 Now, in controversial situations,
10 sometimes that goes out the window and we lose that
11 capacity. So then we fall back on what do I have to
12 do as the law, and I'll try to do my best and still
13 try to be neighborly but we don't communicate.
14 ROGER MUSHRUSH: I know what you're
15 talking about with the hog smell. I've raised hogs
16 practically all my life.
17 NIC ANDERSON: Where you're at now?
18 ROGER MUSHRUSH: Yes, where I'm at now.
19 NIC ANDERSON: You don't have hogs now,
20 do you?
21 ROGER MUSHRUSH: I don't have hogs now,
22 you're right.
23 NIC ANDERSON: Any other questions?
24 ROGER MUSHRUSH: No.

1 NIC ANDERSON: Okay.
2 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
3 Yes, sir in the back?
4 A.J. MUSHRUSH: A.J. Mushrush. I want
5 to know where the feed mill's gonna be in Lawrence
6 County that we can deliver our corn to?
7 NIC ANDERSON: Well --
8 A.J. MUSHRUSH: We have lots of hog
9 buildings. We have lots of turkey buildings.
10 Where's the feed mill gonna be?
11 NIC ANDERSON: So there are --
12 A.J. MUSHRUSH: You keep saying I can
13 deliver --
14 MR. TEEFEY: He got the question, now
15 it's his turn to answer.
16 NIC ANDERSON: So when I talk about
17 feed delivery, and we can talk about basis and where
18 corn goes. So this plant where feed's gonna be is
19 typically gonna be in that Effingham County area.
20 If there are points that can match that
21 feed capacity in this area, my guess is those folks
22 will make a good business decision, because our cost
23 in feed is transportation. Our cost in growing corn
24 is transportation. It's called basis.

1 But if I can sell 150,000 bushels of
2 corn off the grain elevator market today, and I can
3 do it in a lot of places, eventually that basis
4 becomes to my advantage in an area where production
5 is.
6 And the reason why pork production
7 moves to areas that has corn production is because
8 of cost of production, availability of resources,
9 corn, soy beans.
10 So as those markets -- I can't put up a
11 feed mill for a 2,400 or 8,400 head farm, but I
12 can -- when I have more hogs in the area or more
13 livestock in the area, it behooves me to bring that
14 infrastructure together. It's called processing.
15 Why don't we have meat processing or
16 other processing in this market is because our
17 consumer market is at the other end.
18 Think about the grain market the same
19 way. Where is our consumer? Is it hogs? Cattle?
20 Livestock? And we're gonna take to whoever pays
21 that dollar to build that.
22 My assumption is, and my hope is, that
23 grain processing/feed processing will grow and has
24 opportunity to grow if there are livestock here.

1 The one thing I do know is, it will
2 never happen if there are no livestock here.
3 A.J. MUSHRUSH: We have the livestock.
4 NIC ANDERSON: Enough to meet a
5 capacity of that, I believe that can happen.
6 Thanks.
7 MR. TEEFEY: Any other questions?
8 Thank you.
9 NIC ANDERSON: Thank you.
10 MR. TEEFEY: Is there anyone else at
11 this time who would like to provide oral testimony?
12 At this time I would like to enter into
13 the record as Exhibit No. 5 the oral testimony
14 sign-up sheet. And entered into the record as
15 Exhibit No. 6 is the attendance sign-up sheet.
16 (Exhibit Nos. 5 and 6 were entered into
17 the record.)
18 MR. TEEFEY: At this time we will move
19 on to the closing remarks from the Facility and from
20 the Department.
21 Are there any closing remarks from the
22 Facility?
23 MR. FINLEY: I just want to thank
24 everybody and hope we can move towards communication

1 where we keep lines of communication open and we can
2 get things taken care of or remedied if we need to.
3 Thank you, everybody.
4 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you.
5 Are there any closing remarks from the
6 Department?
7 MR. GOETSH: I would just also like to
8 say on behalf of the Department of Agriculture's
9 Bureau of Environmental Programs and Director Poe,
10 I'd like to thank you for your participation this
11 evening in this public informational meeting.
12 Let me assure you that the Department
13 appreciates the time and the energy that -- and
14 effort you put forward to provide us your comments.
15 I'm sure that the Lawrence County Board
16 will consider them as they develop their
17 recommendation to the Department, and I can
18 certainly assure you that they will be certainly
19 considered as the Department completes our
20 evaluation process.
21 Thank you and have a safe trip home.
22 MR. TEEFEY: Thank you Mr. Goetsch.
23 As I mentioned earlier, a copy of the
24 transcript will be provided to the County Board.

1 For others desiring a copy of the transcript, the
2 transcript will also be available by contacting the
3 court reporter.
4 Thank you, again, for your attendance
5 tonight.
6 This public informational meeting is
7 hereby closed. Thank you.
8 (We are off the record.)
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1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2

3 I, Kim Bruhn, Registered Professional Reporter
4 and Certified Shorthand Reporter, within and for the
5 State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the
6 testimony appearing in the foregoing meeting was
7 taken by me to the best of my ability and thereafter
8 reduced to typewriting under my direction; that I am
9 neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any
10 of the parties to the action in which this
11 deposition was taken, and further that I am not a
12 relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
13 employed by the parties thereto, nor financially or
14 otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.
15 Dated this 19th day of September 2016.
16
17
18 _____
19 KIM BRUHN, RPR, CSR (IL)
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24