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                PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING
                    REGARDING THE
        PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A LIVESTOCK
                    MANAGEMENT FACILITY
                        BY
                    FALCON RIDGE FARMS, LLC
            DATE: Thursday, May 14, 2015
            TIME: 6:00 P.M.
            LOCATION: Adams County Courthouse
                Adams County Boardroom
                        507 Vermont
                        Quincy, Illinois
                    TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING
            REPORTED BY RANDALL W. WELLS
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# PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING <br> REGARDING THE <br> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A LIVESTOCK <br> MANAGEMENT FACILITY <br> BY 

FALCON RIDGE FARMS, LLC

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING heard on the 14th day of May, 2015, at the Adams County Courthouse, Adams County Board Room, 507 Vermont Street, in the City of Quincy, State of Illinois.

## A P P EARANCES

Il1inois Department of Agriculture State Fair Grounds
P.O. Box 19281

Springfield, Illinois 62794
By: Scott Frank Bureau of Environmental Programs Hearing Officer

Illinois Department of Agriculture State Fair Grounds
P.O. Box 19281

Springfield, Illinois 62794
By: Warren D. Goetsch, P.E.
Bureau Chief
Bureau of Environmental Programs
Illinois Department of Agriculture
State Fair Grounds
P.O. Box 19281

Springfield, Illinois 62794
By: Brad A. Beaver
Bureau of Environmental Programs

ADAMS COUNTY BOARD:
Les Post - Chairman - District 6
Rebecca Weed - District 2
Lyle Nichols - District 4
John Brady - District 6
Joe Zanger - District 7
Theresa Bockhold - District 7
Ryan Niekamp - District 2
Matt Obert - District 5
Mark Peter - District 5

## APPLICANTS:

William Hollis, DVM
Terry L. Feldmann, P.E.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 2015

MR. POST: Go ahead and call this public hearing for the Falcon Ridge Swine Farm Public Hearing tonight. Want to welcome everyone and thank you for such a large crowd.

Start off, please, by rising and joining me in the pledge of allegiance.
(Pledge Of Allegiance)
MR. POST: For our records, I'11 call the roll of the board members.

Theresa Bockhold?
MS. BOCKHOLD: Here.
MR. POST: Duane Venvertloh?
Joe Zanger?
MR. ZANGER: Here.

MR. POST: Richard Reis?
Todd Duesterhaus?
Sam Franklyn?
Randy Reis?
Rebecca Weed?
MS. WEED: Here.
MR. POST: Ryan Niekamp?
MR. NIEKAMP: Here.
MR. POST: Dave Bellis?
Marvin Kerkhoff?
Todd Degitz?
John Heidbreder?
Kent Snider?
Lyle Nichols?
MR. NICHOLS: Here.
MR. POST: Rick Gengenbacher?
Mark Peter?
MR. PETER: Here.
MR. POST: Matt Obert?
MR. OBERT: Here.
MR. POST: John Brady?
MR. BRADY: Here.
MR. POST: Seldon Totsch?
Les Post. Present.
That's al1 I have at this time. I'11 turn the
hearing over to the Department of Ag.
MR. FRANK: Thank you, Chairman Post.
Before we begin tonight, I would ask that everyone please turn your cellphones to silent.

Thank you very much.
Good evening. On behalf of Philip Nelson, Director of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, we thank you very much for the invitation to come to Adams County today.

My name is Scott Frank. I'm with the Illinois Department of Agriculture and I'll be serving as the Hearing Officer for tonight's public informational meeting.

Also with me on behalf of the Department are Warren Goetsch, the Bureau Chief of Environmental Programs; and Brad Beaver, Manager of the Bureau's Livestock Program.

This meeting is being conducted pursuant to Section 12 of the Livestock Management Facilities Act.

The informational meeting is being held at the request of the Adams County Board and is to afford members of the public an opportunity to ask questions and present oral and written testimony regarding the proposed construction of a 3,461.8 animal unit swine facility by Falcon Ridge Farms, LLC.

My task this evening is to ensure that this meeting is conducted in an orderly fashion and to ensure that all comments and testimony received are entered into the record.

Tonight's meeting is being transcribed. The
transcript of the meeting will be sent to the Adams County Board, as well as used by the Department of Agriculture, in making its determination regarding the proposed construction of this facility.

In order to ensure that we have an orderly process, I will quickly explain how the meeting will proceed this evening.

First following my comments, Warren Goetsch will provide an overview of the provisions of the Livestock Management Facilities Act as it relates to this particular project, specifically outlining the current status of the project and how the process will proceed following this meeting.

Following Mr. Goetsch, representatives for the proposed construction project will be given an opportunity to describe the project and demonstrate how they believe it meets the siting criteria of the Livestock Management Facilities Act.

After their presentation, I will open the meeting to questions. Anyone wishing to ask questions of the Facility representatives or the Department will be given an opportunity to do so. During the question and answer session, I'll ask that you state your name and spell your last name for the court reporter. You then may ask your question. Depending on the number of people who wish to testify in the oral testimony phase of the meeting, which is right after this question phase, there may be a time limit placed on this questioning phase.

Following the question and answer phase, I will ask
for written testimony. If anyone has written testimony that is not a part of your oral testimony, I will accept it and enter it into the record for this proceeding.

If you have written material that you will be using as part of your oral testimony, it can be entered into the record following your oral testimony.

Then depending on the amount of time that has elapsed at this point in the meeting, we may take a short break.

Following the written testimony, I will ask for oral testimony from the public. Sign-in sheets were placed near the entrance to the room as you came in. One sheet for attendance and a second sheet for testimony.

People who wish to provide comments during this oral testimony phase are asked to sign the oral testimony sheet. People providing oral comments will be sworn in and will be subject to questioning from the public.

Each person will be given three minutes to provide his or her comments.

Legal counsel speaking on behalf of multiple clients will be given a total of fifteen minutes for all clients and will be asked to state the names of all the persons on whose behalf he or she is speaking.

Deferring time to other speakers will not be allowed.
If you sign the oral testimony sheet, you may either speak, or if you have changed your mind, you may pass. You may
not give your time to someone else.
Also, please keep in mind that if you do not wish to be asked questions regarding your oral testimony, do not sign the sheet, or if you have already signed it, indicate you would like to pass when I call your name.

The meeting will then conclude with closing comments from the Facility and the Department of Agriculture.

So to summarize the procedure tonight: We will have comments from the Department; comments from the Facility; questions directed to the Department and the Facility, and remember to state your name and spell your name; written testimony accepted; oral testimony from the public; people will be sworn in and questions may be asked following the testimony; and then closing comments.

Please keep in mind that we are not here this evening to discuss or debate the perceived inadequacies or merits of the existing regulations or laws.

We are here tonight to receive information on this particular proposed livestock facility, to assist with determining compliance with the existing regulations.

This is a public informational meeting, not a court proceeding. The purpose is to share information and provide an opportunity for the Department, the County Board, and you the public to learn about this proposed facility.

Again, we very much appreciate your hospitality in
inviting us here tonight to consider the proposed construction of the Falcon Ridge Farms swine facility. Please remember to confine your comments and questions to that subject as we continue.

I will now turn the proceedings over to Warren Goetsch for remarks from the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

MR. GOETSCH: Good evening. My name is Warren Goetsch. I currently serve as the Chief of Staff and Bureau Chief of Environmental Programs for the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

One of our responsibilities at the Department is the administration of the various provisions of the Livestock Management Facilities Act.

On behalf of Director Nelson and the Department let me welcome you to this public informational meeting.

Before we hear from the proposed facility's representatives, I would like to say a few words regarding the applicable provisions of the Livestock Management Facilities Act and the current status of this proposed project.

The Livestock Management Facilities Act was originally passed and became law on May 21st of 1996. Since that time the Act has been amended three times: First, during the General Assembly's 1997 fall veto session; second, during the General Assembly's 1999 spring session; and most recently during the 2007 spring session.

The Act can be generally described as covering five major areas. Those being facility design standards, waste management planning requirements, facility operator training and testing, anaerobic lagoon financial responsibility demonstration, and facility setback requirements.

Each of these provisions impacts various types of facilities in different ways depending upon their size, expressed in animal units, and whether the proposed facility is considered a new facility, a modified facility, or the expansion of an existing site.

The Livestock Management Facility Act's provisions are quite complicated and specific facility designs and situations can certainly differ. It is, however, the Department's intention to always fairly and equitably apply these requirements to the livestock industry in this state.

Now regarding the current status of this project, the Department received a formal Notice of Intent to Construct Application for the proposed construction of a swine facility on March 23rd, 2015.

The proposed project is to consist of the construction of one farrowing building measuring 176 by 448 feet with a 2 foot deep underbuilding livestock waste handling facility; one gestation building measuring 161 feet 10 inches by 642 feet with a 10 foot deep underbuilding livestock waste handling facility; one gilt developer isolation building
measuring 81 feet 2 inches by 342 feet with a 10 foot deep underbuilding livestock waste handling facility; and one holding room measuring 40 feet by 64 feet with a two feet deep underbuilding livestock waste handling facility.

The project is proposed to be located approximately 1.4 miles northwest of Clayton, Illinois in Northeastern Adams County.

The application was submitted by Maurer-Stutz on behalf of Falcon Ridge Farms, LLC of Carthage, Illinois.

The maximum design capacity of the proposed facility is $3,461.8$ animal units, or 7,750 head greater than 55 pounds, and 12,060 head less than 55 pounds.

As I mentioned earlier, the Department received the Notice of Intent to Construct Application on March 23rd and reviewed it for compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act.

On April 13th the Department determined that the notice was complete and forwarded a copy to the -- or excuse me -- forwarded a copy of the completed application to the Adams County Board.

Notice of that application was also published in the appropriate newspapers.

The design capacity of the proposed facility requires compliance with a residential setback distance of not less than 1,760 feet, and a populated area setback distance of not less
than 3,520 feet.
On May 1st the Department received official notice from the Adams County Board requesting that a public informational meeting be scheduled regarding the proposal.

After further consultation with the County Board, the Department scheduled this meeting and caused notice of the meeting to be published in the appropriate newspapers.

An additional requirement of the Livestock Management Facilities Act deals with the design and construction plans of the livestock waste handling facility.

The Department has not received a formal submittal of detailed engineering design plans and specifications for the proposed projects underbuilding livestock waste handling facilities at this time. As such, we are unable to comment on their compliance with the statutory requirements of the Act at this time.

We are here this evening to receive testimony regarding the proposed livestock management facility's compliance with the eight siting criteria as defined in Section 12, paragraph (d) of the Livestock Management Facilities Act.

In general, information regarding the following would be appropriate for this evening's meeting: Information about manure management planning; potential impact of the proposed facility on the surrounding area's character; whether the proposed facility is located within any floodplains or other
sensitive areas; odor control plans associated with the proposed project; possible impact of the proposed facility on existing area traffic patterns; and possible impact of the proposed facility on community growth, tourism, recreation, or economic development in the area.

Copies of the specific criteria were available on the table with the sign-in sheets as you entered the room. If anyone would like to have a copy of the criteria but didn't pick one up, if you'd just put your -- or raise your hand, Brad has some here and we would be happy to make sure that you have a copy should you like.

There's one over here, Brad.
Finally, the process that will be followed after this evening's meeting is as follows: The county board will have up to 30 business days from today's meeting to submit to the Department a non-binding recommendation relative to the siting of this facility. Thus, a recommendation from the Adams County Board is due at the Department on or before June 26th.

After the close of the County's 30 business day comment period, the Department will have 15 calendar days, or until July the 11th, to review all of the information submitted to date, including the Notice of Intent to Construct, construction plans, transcripts from this evening's meeting, the County Board's recommendation, and any other additional information submitted by the owners at the request of the

Department.
Based on that review, the Department will determine whether the eight siting criteria have been met.

Once that determination has been made, the Department will notify both the County Board and the applicant of the Department's decision.

Mr. Hearing Officer, at this time I would like to submit the -- a copy of the completed Notice of Intent to Construct Application and its associated correspondence file for formal entry into the record as Exhibit 1.

I would also like to submit a copy of this PowerPoint presentation as Exhibit 2.

This would conclude my formal remarks.
Again, I thank you all for your attention and look forward to hearing your comments regarding the proposal.

And I'11 turn the meeting back now to the Hearing Officer.

Thank you very much.
MR. FRANK: Entered into the record as Exhibit Number 1 is the completed Notice of Intent to Construct, including correspondence between the Department and the applicant; notices of the public informational meeting; and correspondence with the Adams County officials.

Also entered into the record as Exhibit Number 2 is a copy of the Department's PowerPoint presentation.

Thank you, Mr. Goetsch.
I have to apologize a little bit. We did have a
monitor that we were going to set up on the table over here.
Somehow or other it bit the dust on the trip over, so it's not working properly. So it will be just a little bit of inconvenience for the speakers here to look at the screen behind them, but we apologize for that.

At this time we'11 hear comments from the Facility.
Before you begin, for those who will be presenting information, please state your name and spe11 your last name for the court reporter and then $I$ will swear you in.

DR. HOLLIS: My name is Bill Hollis. That's B-i-1-1.
Last name H-o-1-1-i-s.
MR. FELDMANN: My name is Terry Feldmann, F-e-1-d-m-a-n-n.

MR. FRANK: Please raise your right hand.
WILLIAM HOLLIS \& TERRY FELDMANN, having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:

MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
DR. HOLLIS: I'm going to start and try to speak to the Board and to those of you that have joined us.

Can you hear me in the back okay?
Or do you want me to hold it?
You can hear me okay?
Just this way?

Can you hear me all right?
THE REPORTER: Yes, sir.
DR. HOLLIS: Al1 right. I'11 try not to turn my head too much or maybe carry this with me.

Thank you.
Can you hear me now?
Okay. My name is Bill Hollis. I'm a veterinarian in private practice in Carthage, Illinois. Our business, Professional Swine Management, is a hog farm management service company.

I came to Carthage in 1996 as a veterinarian with Carthage Veterinary Service. And in 2000 our partnership also started the management service company called Professional Swine Management.

Tonight we're here to talk about Falcon Ridge Farms. Professional Swine Management does not own Falcon Ridge Farms, but it's hired by that group of farmers to operate that farm.

Since 2000 Professional Swine Management has successfully assisted farmers like those that own Falcon Ridge Farm to locate, construct, and operate hog farms for them.

Most of the farms that we service and manage through Professional Swine Management are sow farms, exactly like Falcon Ridge Farms.

And so the farmers who own that trust us and have asked us to guide that project to completion and then to operate
it and run it for them.
So holding a public hearing like tonight is something that we've done before and we have successfully shepherded projects to completion through Schuyler County, McDonough County, Hancock County, and in Adams County previously.

Falcon Ridge Farms is a partnership of local farmers in Adams County that want to own a piece of this farm and Iowa farmers that want to feed the pigs.

The baby pigs that are produced at Falcon Ridge Farms will be moved to Iowa to be raised and fed and taken to market. So what we plan to do is to operate a sow farm to produce baby pigs.

Why we are here tonight is to offer some images of what we do; to allow you to ask us more questions about your concerns and about how we operate these farms; and then also to ask the engineers that we have employed to discuss the construction, and the requirements, and the pl an as they meet the eight siting criteria required by the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

So in a general sense, we're here to talk about the people; that being the farmers and the operators of this farm.

We're here to talk about the pigs, and how we organize these farms to produce, and how we protect the environment.

And we're here to talk about the neighbors and those
concerns that have been raised and offer our experience in answering those questions, and then also making ourselves available to the concerns that neighbors may have.

So I want to show a few pictures because you may recognize some faces. Some actually will be here tonight. And they -- I'm sorry for the glare, but what you can see behind some of these folks are facilities that would be just like Falcon Ridge Farms. Facilities that house breeding sows and farrowing pigs that are mother's giving birth.

These folks would all be employees of our business and all be one hundred percent committed to raising healthy pigs through a farm just like Falcon Ridge Farms.

This individual came to our company and worked her way up to become a manager in the farm. And what she's doing is something that happens on everyone of these farms that we manage every day. She's holding a staff meeting in a break room talking to a group of employees.

And so these twenty jobs that will be part of Falcon Ridge Farms are part of an opportunity in the community and also part of a career advancement for a manager like this individual.

Professional Swine Management is employed to operate those farms. And so this group of people that you see here, again, many of the faces who have chose to be here tonight work for Professional Swine Management located in Carthage.

Our management service company encompasses many
different aspects of the operation of the facilities. And all of these folks are one hundred percent employed in the swine management service business. So their jobs depend on the success of farms just like Falcon Ridge Farms.

I want to list off in a little bit more detail for you who we are.

So Professional Swine Management is responsible to develop and train farm staff, but these 431 people are not the employees of Professional Swine Management. They would be employees of farms like Falcon Ridge Farms.

There are actually 27 different farm locations. Most of them in Illinois, most of them right here in Western Illinois, some in Missouri, some in Central Illinois.

But Professional Swine Management oversees, administers, and trains 431 farm staff employees directly raising pigs. Those are folks in the barn raising pigs.

The employees that are specifically through
Professional Swine Management include -- oops. What did I do there?

I'm sorry. I hit the wrong button.
MR. BEAVER: I gotcha.
DR. HOLLIS: Thank you.
Are specifically these 40 individuals, which include our chief operator officer and financial officer; our production directors, who do a great deal of the education, training, and
day to day development.
Finishing managers. This individual actually is here tonight. Is a Ph.D. in soil and water conservation employed a hundred percent by Professional Swine Management and committed to assuring the protection of the environment and the operation of the Facility.

We also provide for maintenance.
We provide human resources.
Logistics are the movement of the pigs and the feed.
The recordings, and accounting, and administration of the business.

So that is who we are.
And that picture of 40 people standing in front of our office are right there in Carthage.

As I mentioned, PSM was established in 2000.
Today we manage 27 locations.
And PSM is hired by family farmers. So the folks that have asked for us to operate their farm, if you can vision now a farmer that used to have two hundred sows and their own corn field and their own hog buildings, now wants Professional Swine Management to breed, gestate and farrow the sow for them.

The best way for them to do that is to have a piece or an ownership in that. So Falcon Ridge Farms again is a partnership of folks that will own that sow farm. That farm will produce the baby pigs. And then they take that baby pig home to
their own operation to raise and feed for delivery to market.
So it really is a partnership for the independent family farmer who is going to raise those pigs at home.

It also helps them to put their own corn into their own pigs in their own barn. So Falcon Ridge is built to provide those baby pigs to those family farmers.

This gives you a little bit more history of our business and more of why we do what we do.

So if you remember, I mentioned my involvement was not until 1996 in the veterinary practice. Prior to that the founder of that clinic was involved in recordkeeping and working with genetic advancement and then began putting these sow co-ops, they were called then, but really they're an LLC company of many different size farmers that can pool their resources together to own that operation individually and those pigs come to their farms.

That began in the 90's and 2000's and now we're involved in much more learning and development, training and education.

We're located in Carthage. Western Illinois. Our veterinary office is still there. And we also purchased the old college campus. And again, this is the Professional Swine Management side of our business. So we live here and have been here for a long time.

Some of you here in Quincy might know we were
surprised and really pleased to win the 2015 Agribusiness of the Year award given by the Quincy Area Chamber of Commerce. We were nominated by one of the local businesses that provides feed.

So we really appreciate that recognition and believe that we are part of the community and want to continue to grow and do that good work here in the community.

This is just another picture of our support with the Illinois Pork Producers and our involvement in the industry. This is at the Illinois State Fair. If you ever been to the Illinois State Fair it takes a lot of busy hands to make pork chops and feed people. We appreciate being part of that and expect to continue to help build that organization as we grow.

So PSM's value is to be well positioned in this rapidly changing environment of raising livestock. We believe we're well-suited to help farmers remain independent, to remain in an ownership position.

And I'm certainly free to take your questions later in more specifics if you want, but it is an LLC company. So Falcon Ridge can allow a producer that may have 200 sows and another producer that may have 500 sows to have ownership together. And they're each responsible for their own piece of business. And that's why those farms have developed.

So I mentioned earlier that we would have farms in Hancock County or McDonough County that Professional Swine Management would also manage. Those farms would have different
ownership. So they don't own Falcon Ridge; they own their own farms.

So to help you understand the relationship, Professional Swine Management is trusted to oversee that operation, administer the staff, and make sure that those producers' barns are full of pigs.

I want to talk a little bit also to finish up on who we are about the people that we're trying to bring to the area.

This is a group of students, veterinary students from the University of Illinois. And we're really proud that five of these fifteen veterinary students have worked in our business at one time or another.

Several of them have gone on to own their own veterinary practices, but got their start with us. And we're very proud that they came here and were part of our business and part of our education to understand the pig business and understand our industry and go on to grow.

And a few of them have stayed here in our Western Illinois community and helped -- helped our business to grow.

Tonight is also about the pigs. And I wanted to share this slide because not too long ago we did have clients with sows out in the field, or raising feeder pigs out in the snow. There's some romance to go back to that. And I want to help you understand why we don't have a large part of our industry turning them out in the field.

And it's pictures like this that help remember, if any of you have had to carry feed buckets through the field or run pigs back up through the snow. That's why facilities like Falcon Ridge are put together. And why the growth, and the efficiency, and the safety of the food is at the top of the list.

So in Illinois, Illinois is number 4 in pork production.

Illinois has around 4 million pigs. And we've had some questions at meetings such as this about are we getting too many pigs. I want you to think now in terms of Iowa, which has 25 million pigs, and Illinois which has 4.6 million pigs.

That's why these Iowa producers are looking to us in Western Illinois to safely build and protect a sow farm for them to deliver baby pigs for them to raise. They want an opportunity to raise sows in this part of the Midwest. And it also helps us to grow our Midwest swine business.

But we really do not have an overpopulation of pigs here in Western Illinois. And actually, we would like to see our pork producers continue to grow their business.

Falcon Ridge is going to be -- I think it's approximately 4 miles from one of the other farms. And if we can continue to find locations that have a safe area with tree cover, such as the Falcon Ridge location, we think that's quite a good fit for everyone.

This is just a picture of a successful production at
a farm like Falcon Ridge Farms. So those pigs are weaned at approximately 21 days.

And so the numbers that were shared earlier are submitted through the documents of 7 thousand animals at greater than 55 pounds, and approximately 12 thousand animals at less than 55 pounds.

Operationally, Falcon Ridge Farms will be considered in our business a 5,600 sow farm, that's a pregnant sow, working inventory, and is going to deliver approximately 2 semi loads of baby pigs every week. Each semi load will have approximately twelve hundred baby pigs on it.

So every week baby pigs will be delivered. And most frequently, going to a different farm that is an owner in that operation.

This just shows gestating sows in pregnancy, using pregnancy diagnosis statistics to confirm pregnancy.

And then a sow raising her baby pigs in a farrowing house where she is nursing those pigs for approximately 3 weeks before weaning.

These baby pigs are moved to other farms where this actually is a feeding floor location and then raised up to a market weight.

It's also important that we recognize the amount of corn that will be purchased and fed. The pork industry as a whole consumes about 155 million bushels of corn and 32 miliion
bushels of soybeans.
Falcon Ridge wil1 consume approximately 180,000 bushels of corn.

And I've got a few slides about our partnership with a very excellent feed supplier, a very good business that we've been happy to work with for quite some time.

Oh. Our NSI Feed Mill relationship, if you've driven through Carthage, has grown right along with the swine business. And some of you in the room may deliver corn to Dearwester Grain. And so we're very proud of that successful relationship.

The feed is going to be manufactured and delivered from NSI, and I would assume that some of you deliver corn to Dearwester Grain.

The manure is going to go right there around the farm. We already have relationships and -- and Mr. Feldmann can speak to our manure management plan, or our people, and how that is operated, but I'11 certainly commit that this manure is going to be knifed in the ground.

We have a relationship with excellent contractors who provide a tremendous service to these farms. They ensure that that manure is going into the ground at a safe rate, at a measured rate, and that they monitor the application process.

I mentioned earlier that Dr. Henry Wilson is with us. He's our soil and water conservationist, a Ph.D., that has monitored this and recorded this type of information.

So we're actually quite proud of that relationship where those nutrients go back in the soil and grow crops that make this a highly sustainable, successful relationship.

Tonight is also -- I want to wrap up for you.
Tonight is also about concerns that neighbors may have. And we respect that we are asking to build a facility that to some may be intimidating or to some may be intrusive and -- it is not our intent to be either one of those.

It is our intent to be tucked back in the trees, to be operated in an excellent manner that actually exceeds the requirements and meets the natural expectations of farmers today. And so I want to speak to some of those.

We have selected this site so that it's a safe location for odor control and it has good tree cover.

We do believe it minimizes traffic and the trucks that are going to need to turn corners and -- and the roads that are going to need to be maintained. And I'll let Mr. Feldmann speak to that, but our Chief Operator Officer, Ted Ufkes, has talked to the road commissioner and the Mayor of Clayton.

We believe that there are concerns for that gravel road straight in front of the site that can be addressed easily. It's certainly not going to be insurmountable by any means. And we believe that it's ideally suited back in the trees and can easily be maintained.

I'll, again, share that we've done this in many other
locations and have a proven track record of helping support those projects to make sure that we're not creating a burden to the area.

As I mentioned before, those nutrients back in the soil are ideal, and in this situation we have a good deal of cropland adjacent and welcoming the manure.

There have also been some concerns raised in public meetings about violations or concerns that Professional Swine Management had a problem with the way they operate. And I want to address that and deal with a couple of examples.

We believe that being a good neighbor is being in compliance with regulation and, honestly, trying to anticipate and exceed those.

Professional Swine Management has an excellent track record of compliance with those regulations. And those two examples I want to share.

One was Pinnacle Farm that has been brought up in a meeting like this about a truck wash that was on that farm.

Number one, Falcon Ridge will not have a truck wash on that farm. Today there are no plans for that. This is an example of how we have worked to comply with regulation.

That truck wash had a drainage into a cattle pasture after the washing. It was expected -- it was requested by EPA investigation that that be stored in septic tanks and then pumped out on fields. Problem solved. That was agreed on in a
compliance meeting with them and was successfully implemented and managed.

Wildcat is another farm that we manage near Durham, Illinois in McDon -- or I'm sorry -- in Hancock County. In that situation a sewer line cleanout, it's called, that comes up out of the ground was hit by a mower and manure came out because it was mowed off.

We actually called that in, they came and inspected, and we fixed it. I've got some pictures to show you.

And in both of those cases if you are so interested in reading through that literature, there's a large amount of paperwork on any one of those type of events. And I wanted to explain that it's our responsibility to respond to those and to handle those appropriately. And we do have a very solid track record of meeting those, answering the phone, fixing the problem, and carrying it forward.

So this is a picture of a cleanout. This would be a barn that would have in ground manure storage just like Falcon Ridge where there would be a concrete structure in the ground to store the manure.

And in this situation, a cleanout -- I'm sorry -- a cleanout here is accessed to a sewer line that would run manure from this building underground to this building. Well, that was mowed off at one of the farms. And so that was fixed.

And these posts were put in place and obviously
corrected with gravel and sight appearance as wel1.
So solving a problem, that's our -- it's our job to do that.

Some other items I want to stress is that we do understand those concerns, and so manure storage has always been for greater than six months.

There are some farms that were built with aboveground manure storage. That's not going to be the case here. This case wil1 be in ground concrete manure storage. And we will have that storage available for greater than 6 months.

So that's in the spring and in the fall application. A few days in the spring and a few days in the fall.

We're also using compost for dead animals. And so when we have an animal die on the farm it is not safe for that herd to have an outside company drive up the lane, come to that farm, and carry off the dead animal. We actually prefer to compost them there.

So we have a large concrete structure with concrete walls already planned that actually exceeds requirements.

And we put a roof over that structure so that we can put those dead animals in sawdust for several months and then allow them to compost and that is then put on the fields.

And that organic matter, again, is recorded by our Ph.D. in soil and water conservation and reported where appropriate.

This is just a picture of compost and how they are to be maintained. Notice there's some air movement to keep that air moving in that structure and a roof over that structure and sawdust to cover those animals.

So in summary I certainly welcome your questions. We do want to be here. I live in Hamilton, Illinois and have for the last eighteen years.

We want to be here for a long time. And we are pleased that the farmers of Falcon Ridge have come to us and want us to help them.

And we would like to be your neighbor.
So that's -- oh. I'm sorry. I do have a few more. I'11 be real quick. I still got time.

I wanted to throw a few examples out of what we try to do as a neighbor. We planted -- and this is just last year. So on these farms we're planting Austrees, which are a fast growing tree, and some shrubs for appearance.

On these farms when we have a pond or maybe make a pond for surface water, we actually have also stocked those. So in 2014 we stocked over 3,000 fish at these various different sites.

These are some pictures of community involvement in Carthage. This, again, is our office and some of our team members and what they're doing within the community. Being involved in the food bank, providing volunteer locally, and also
providing the meat through our local locker.
I want to speak to the economics, and I'm sorry, I thought I was done earlier, but I want to share this to you if you'd bear with me for a few more minutes.

We took the Adams County tax bill from one of the other farms that we manage located in Adams County and we made some assumptions on the township where this is proposed.

We 1aid the investment of this farm with the tax bill for the other farm and came up with this data.

I want to share it because it's -- this is more operational economic data, but the tax bill is something that goes directly into the community.

So a 14 million dollar investment is expected.
We already mentioned the corn.
The acres is approximately 940 acres. If we project 175 bushel we -- we actually apply based on the crops.

The fertilizer value is about $\$ 164,000$. We don't recoup all of that. We're putting that into the ground. And that farmer raising that crop of course is getting that.

The number of employees is 18 to 20.
And we would estimate that payrol1 to be around \$750,000 per year. That also includes health benefits. And that is a good paying job for the producer, the people raising the pigs.

Here is the tax bill. I'm sorry. I got distracted.

This is basically an estimate that is off of our current rates from the county where we would expect -- and you folks on the County Board would know these numbers better than me.

But the bottom line is at the minimum side 70,000 .
With 40,000 of that going to the local school district.

Approximately, if we add a couple of these together, going into the township is what I was looking at for the road and -- the road district, and the permanent roads, and then the township rock and bridge, I think that makes sense, if some of you can put those together.

And the others. Fire and the -- to the county and so forth.

So we believe that it's evident that this will also be a good contributor to the community.

So PSM has an excellent track record. We believe that we have a good relationship and work hard to maintain that relationship.

I mentioned to some of you board members it's our phone number on the sign at the entrance to those farms. So we are the ones on call $24 / 7$ and we are the ones that are making ourselves available. And that's also to you.

So if you do have more questions about us, or about the operation, or about Falcon Ridge, certainly we would welcome those.

Thank you. That's it for my presentation.
MR. FELDMANN: Thank you, Dr. Hollis.
Again, my name is Terry Feldmann. I'm a licensed professional engineer, specifically an agricultural engineer. Grew up on a diversified livestock and grain farm here in Illinois. And that's kind of my background. A University of Illinois grad.

Part of a company out of Peoria, Maurer-Stutz, where we have several different engineering disciplines, including the agricultural specialization where we work with a lot of livestock farms.

And so this is our business, helping put together the design for these farms and help them through the -- with the permitting assistance and making sure that things get done right, including the nutrient management side of things.

So I'm going to go through -- basically tonight our goal is to give testimony on the 8 siting criteria mentioned in the Act. So I'm going to kind of go through those. I'11 start with a little bit of an overview and then give that testimony about the specific 8 siting criteria. Some of them have some overlap, but kind of got to overlap to make sure you have the bases covered.

So Dr. Hollis went over some of this. It's a farrow to wean facility. So that just means that they have sows and they're weaning piglets out at -- pretty small fellows. You
know. Twelve pounds or something like that.
So most of the piglets on the farm are -- most of the animals on the farm are piglets.

But there's a farrowing. It has the, as Mr. Goetsch mentioned, the shallow pit. Just two foot deep.

The gestation and the gilt developer/isolation building has a ten foot pit.

And then this little holding room. It's basically a load out room where the pigs can stay there before they -- after they're weaned for about a day or less before they get loaded to go back to the farms in Iowa.

So these -- the shallow pits, their main storage is going to be to drain their manure into the deeper pits. The 10 foot deep ones.

This is kind of a conceptual layout, I guess, if you wil1.

To the north is the gilt developer and isolation building.

And then this is where the sows gestate in this bigger barn.

This is where they give birth in the farrowing building.

A little office down here with the shower in and shower out.

And then over here when the pigs are weaned from
farrowing they go into this and then the trucks will back up to load pigs out here.

This is an example of just of what the -- the gilt developers as the -- some of the piglets grow.

And then a typical gestation building.
And a little farrowing pen.
And then this is a little nursery piglet pen.
The 8 siting criteria, just real briefly.
Whether or not the registration and certification requirements have been met.

Point number -- Criteria 2 is design, location, and operation standards.
3. Compatibility with the location.

Criteria 4 mainly deals with floodplain and aquifer protection.
5. Minimizing impacts to the environment.

Odor control plans.
That traffic patterns, minimizing impacts on existing traffic.

And number 8. The facility's consistent with the development of the area.

Those summarize. The actual paragraphs of each of those criteria are a little bit longer and more wordy, but I'11 go through that.

So Criteria Number 1, there's really two parts off
it.
The first is about the Notice of Intent to Construct, which is NOITC as we call it in brief, it was submitted on March 20th. Mr. Goetsch mentioned they received it on the 23rd of March.

They deemed it complete on April 15th.
The setback requirements are met. We have like 2,380 feet to the nearest occupied residence, and for this size facility 1,760 feet is required.

And there's not a populated area within the populated area setback, which is 3,520 feet.

Following the Department's determination that it was complete on April 15th, we caused a mailing by certified mail to the property owners that were on the list within the notice, which are those within 3,520 feet of the proposed facility. We sent that out on Apri1 24th. And sent that, the mail receipts, on over to the Department subsequently.

This is the map that was mailed with the notice, as part of the Notice of Intent to Construct and showing the Facility down this private road here.

Right here.
And then the residential setback map. And you can see there are no residences within that residential setback of seventeen hundred and some odd feet.

This is a farmstead here, but there's no house.

This is an old house, but it's a non-occupied residence, meaning no one's lived there for six months out of the last two years.

And then this is a farm residence here. And that's the closest one at twenty-three hundred and some feet.

Then we have the -- this larger 1 ine is the populated area setback. And you can have a populated area by several different methods. One is whether or not there are ten non-farm residences within this. Well, there's not even ten residences within this. So we don't have a populated area by the number of residences.

The other is whether there's a common place of assembly, such as a non-farm business, a church, school, somewhere where you have fifty people per week or more frequent. And we don't have any of those within this populated area setback either.

So part 2 of Siting Criteria 1 has to do with the waste management plan.

And according to the Livestock Management Facilities Act, a facility which exceeds 5,000 animal units, which is what this -- no. We're less than 5,000 animals units. Sorry.

Let me punt on this one.
Less than 5,000 animal units you have to prepare and maintain the same plan. It does not have to be submitted to the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

You do, however, have to certify within sixty days that a plan has been prepared and will be maintained. So you have to send that certification into the Department.

The plan has to be made available for Illinois Department of Agriculture inspections. You know. So they check and see if you have your records and that sort of thing.

But anyway, it's not required prior to construction and it's sixty days after you place the pigs in the Facility.

And then -- so a couple more parts of the waste management plan.

Some of the things that it will include is the annual manure production calculations.

Targeting crop yields. You know. If it's going to be 175 bushel an acre of corn or what have you.

Manure analysis for the nutrient content of the manure. How much nitrogen, phosphorous. Probably have potassium also. That will be reported.

And then it will have the agronomic loading or application rates. How many gallons per acre that can be applied to provide the nutrients for that crop.

And then various land application provisions, including the setback areas, such as if you're applying manure within a quarter mile of a residence it will have to be injected or incorporated that same day.

There's setbacks to like surface water, wells, and
that sort of thing. And all those things required in the regulations will be in the plan.

And also, like I mentioned, the recordkeeping.
The plan is currently under development. Our company has been hired to develop that plan for them as well.

And currently the Facility has about 1,100 acres under easement from farmers right around that area to -- for 1 and application of the manure. And it will probably require -- wel1, you saw Dr. Hollis's earlier, about 940 acres. It will vary a little bit depending on crop yields and that sort of thing. Right in that area. Maybe around a thousand acres. So we may actually have -- utilize a few more acres than that, but we've got enough at this point.

The farm will keep the waste management plan and records of utilization on the farm.

And as I mentioned, they'11 be available for the Illinois Department of Agriculture inspections.

So those two parts are Criteria 1.
Criteria 2 deals with -- asks the question, "Will the design, the location, and the proposed operation be consistent with the guidelines outlined in the Livestock Management Facilities Act?"

Yes. And I'11 explain why. Let's cover the facility design part of things first.

First, the facility's being designed by our firm, by
a group of licensed professional engineers, as well as licensed structural engineers for the structural part.

The design is going to be based on the Livestock Management Facilities Act, which requires either standards like the American Society of Agricultural \& Biological Engineers, or Midwest Plan Service.

We're also following other things in the Act. There's a site investigation being done under the direction of a licensed professional engineer, yours truly, according to the regulations, Illinois Administrative Code 506.302, which basically -- well, I'll go into that. I have some other slides for that.

But that work has all been done. The report's pretty well ready and all those requirements are met.

The manure containment is going to be all in reinforced concrete pits with reinforcing steel, waterstops and everything, according to Midwest Plan Service, as well as the American Concrete Institute 318 building code requirements for reinforced concrete.

And so further on the design requirements are the concrete storage. Those pits are going to provide, depending on how much wash orders is actually used, you know, 8, maybe 9 months worth of storage. The regulations only require five months. So we're exceeding that.

All the joints, whether they be control joints, cold
joints with your concrete will have waterstops to prevent any seepage of liquids. Providing complete containment.

The pit walls with appropriately sized concrete footings. They'11 be 8 inches thick by 10 foot tall for deep pits, and 8 inches thick by 2 foot tall for the shallow pits.

And here's just some typical drawing from this project. You can see in the wall there we have reinforcing steel, vertical. We have a dowel into the footing. We have horizontal steel, those little dots there.

We have -- in the floor slab we have waterstops like this one, or this base seal here at the joint locations.

And then also in the wall we will have some vertical control joints, and/or construction joints in places. And they'll look like this one. It will be a center in wall PVC waterstop vertically down that joint.

Here's a couple of pictures of those, if those diagrams didn't much as much sense.

But this is an example here of a vertical waterstop where the wall's going to be poured eventually. And that goes down into the footing to meet a waterstop that goes out into the rest of the concrete slab where there's a control joint.

Underneath the wall you can see this swell stop, waterstop, and it runs underneath where -- underneath where the wall will be.

And at the location of this vertical joint it
actually gets wrapped around that waterstop.
This picture here you can see the rebar sticking out.
This part of the wall has been poured already, it looks like. And there's a waterstop underneath the wall here that you can see.

And then this -- there's a piece of PVC. Half of it sticking in the concrete that's already been poured, and then the other half is sticking out that's going to stick into the concrete for the next concrete pour.

This is a picture of the floor. What we call a base seal waterstop for the control joints in the floor.

This is a bigger picture of these here where you kind of see a grid of those, as well as the steel up on chairs in the floor slab waiting for the concrete to be poured like it is back here.

And then over here there's an example of a typical concrete pour. You have your vertical dowels here, which will go up into the wall to be poured later.

Also with Criteria 2, here's a FEMA 100 year floodplain map. We are way up out of the floodplain. There's no floodplain here where the site location is. It's I think 50 feet or above the Missouri Creek.

Also part of Criteria 2, this is a map called -well, we call it IMPAP-8 by the Illinois State Geologic Survey.

And this part of the map, this is just a portion of
it, shows karst regions. And this is Adams County here. And we do have part of a karst region in part of the county, but not up where the site's to be located.

This is another part of that same map called -- or that outlines many different things. The site's to be located here, so it's not where any of these green areas or sinkhole areas are. Those would be karst areas where those -- if you see some green dots like over here, those are karst areas. We don't have any karst areas.

It's also, that kind of gray color there, which is predominantly non-carbonate bedrock, karst features are typically formed in carbonate bedrock like limestone or dolomite. And up in this part of the county up here we don't have carbonate bedrock.

So we're not in a karst area, is what that boils down to.

Criteria 2 is a long one, so just a couple of other things on it.

We also looked at the soils. We had soil borings done. And the existing subsoil is a silty clay. It isn't sand or gravel. There's no aquifer material within 5 foot of the planned bottom of the facility.

What we did find is a dense layer of silty clay and glacial till.

We did, however, find that there would be a seasonal
high water table. Not an aquifer, but just a perched water table up above that real dense glacial till layer.

So we will have to put in a perimeter drainage system, which is very typical, which will have a monitoring port and have to be monitored according to the regulations at Illinois Administrative Code 900.511, which means that you'11 -- this is an example of a monitoring port around there.

Basically like you would for a basement you put a perforated drainage system along the outside of the building, along the foundation, so it will carry water away and not cause those additional hydrostatic forces on your pits.

It will be monitored. And this is an example of a monitoring port coming up where they can take -- take a sample out of this vertical tube here. And they'11 have to check that at least quarterly, four times a year. And if there's water, they have to sample it, send the water samples to a lab and get it analyzed for certain criteria such as ammonia, nitrogen, and chlorides and that sort of thing. And then we send them into the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Almost done with Criteria 2, but the last thing is to deal with the proposed operation. As I mentioned, all the manure is going to be stored in concrete tanks or pits. And it will be injected or incorporated into the cropland at agronomic rates for use as organic fertilizer.

And that will be done by a -- under the supervision
of a certified livestock manager. So somebody will have to have gone through both a class and for this size facility they'll also have to pass an exam. Similar to like a pesticide applicator's license. But they'11 have to do that. I think Mr. Beaver puts on half a dozen or so of those training courses every year.

Also, moving on, finally, to Criteria 3.
Criteria 3 asks whether the location of the facility minimizes incompatibility with the surrounding area's character by being located in any area zoned for agriculture where the county has zoning, or where the county is not zoned the setback requirements established by the Livestock Management Facilities Act are complied with.

Well, my understanding is that Adams County doesn't have zoning. And this is a non-zoned area. So basically we'll tell you how it meets the requirements of the Livestock Management Facilities Act since there's not zoning and how it's compatible.

First of all, it's located in a very agricultural area. There's other livestock production in the area.

It complies with the setback requirements for things like wells, residences, populated areas that I kind of went through already in Criteria 1.

And that the Department of Agriculture deemed that notice to be complete on April 15th, 2015.

Here's the site again. You can see a bunch of trees
to the north of the facility, and even back to the west, and some to the east.

This is the township road here. And it sits back off of the -- off of the public road -- it's well over a quarter mile. It's not quite a half mile, but it's over a quarter mile.

So it's a really good site from that perspective.
This is just a zoomed out version of the location of the site with location compatibility. And you can't see it really great, but there's a red dashed line around here.

And that red dashed line is, just for a point of reference, a frame of reference, is about a mile radius from this site. It's actually a mile from here to here, just about, and to those roads. But if you measure from this edge to this edge it goes out a little bit further each way.

But you can see there's -- it sits back off the road. A lot of tree growth to the north and west and east of the site. It's up on a high area. And sits back away from everything.

Clayton is down here to the southeast.
Okay. Moving on then to Criteria Number 4. It deals with environmental sensitivity. It asks whether the facility is located within a hundred year floodplain, or an otherwise environmentally sensitivity area defined as an area of -- karst area, or with aquifer material within five feet of the bottom of the livestock waste handling facility, and whether construction standards set forth in the Notice of Intent to Construct are
consistent with the goal of protecting the safety of the area.
So it's not in a hundred year floodplain. It's not in a karst area. I think I already showed you those maps.

A little bit more detail on the soil investigation that $I$ referred to earlier. This is one of the soil borings logs that we had done at the proposed facility. There was about a half a dozen of them done and I didn't put them all up here, but just to kind of give you a reference.

This one was advanced to about 16 foot below existing ground, which is 10,11 feet below the planned bottom of the facility.

And you can see clay, clay, silty clay loam.
And then here a little bit more.
And then at about just before 9 foot, 8, eight and a half feet we run into glacial till.

And continues on down.
So, you know, probably somewhere in the neighborhood of about 8 foot at least of glacial till, which is a very dense -- you can see some of these densities; 106, 107, 105 pounds per cubic foot. Very dense material. Very impermeable material. That's what causes that perched water table above that, especially in the spring. A lot of people call that blue clay. Sometimes it's gray, but sometimes it's brown. But anyway, very often it's a -- it's a blue clay.

Environment sensitivity. Continue on this point.

The construction standards are consistent with the goal of protecting the safety of the area.

Surface water will be diverted away from and around the facility so it doesn't cause -- gets in -- so it doesn't get in the manure pits. Doesn't cause harm to them.

It will have detention basins for typical storm water, with pipes and some swales, drainage swales to divert it away. And control the rain and storm water leaving the site so we don't have off site impacts.

As I showed and mentioned earlier, too, we're going to follow -- we've met the setbacks. The design's using waterstops and following the standards of Midwest Plan Service, and American Concrete Institute, and American Society of Agricultural \& Biological Engineers. Using those, following those standards to protect the groundwater, surface water, and provide that structural integrity.

Okay. Finally moving on to number 5. And to read that more fully. Whether the owner/operator has submitted plans for the operation that minimize the likelihood of any environmental damage to the surrounding area from spills, runoff, and leaching.

Okay. This deals a lot more typically with the waste management, or manure management plan, the nutrient management plan.

So, first of all, this facility is going to help that
by having, you know, 8 months worth of storage instead of just 5. And that's going to give them more flexibility so that they can apply manure when soil conditions are appropriate, or optimum as I put in the presentation.

And that's going to reduce the potential for 1eaching.

Reduce the potential for runoff.
This facility is going to use subsurface injection or incorporation of all of the manure.

And that also reduces the likelihood of spills and runoff.

Operation plans continued. The manure can be applied. There are some pasture and hayfields, in addition to most of the ground is row crops, and that just gives some added flexibility, you know, if you do have some of those wet springs that you can wait a little bit to put the crops in and -- and you still have a place in the summer then to apply some manure.

Again, it will be applied at agronomic rates according to the waste management plan and the regulations.

It will be applied when soil conditions are appropriate and at -- when the nutrient levels dictate that application is appropriate.

And that, again, reduces the potential for runoff and nutrient leaching.

So that's point 5.

There's only 8 of these. Did I tell you that? Sorry.

Point 6 has to do with whether odor control plans are reasonable and incorporate reasonable or innovative odor reduction technologies given the current state of such technologies.

Okay. So I have a few slides on this.
And so given the current state of technologies, the odor control plans are reasonable and we incorporate these reduction technologies.

Some of the things, and these -- some of these are items out of the American Society of Agriculture \& Biological Engineers' standards.

For controlling manure odors, you know, one of the things we have is slotted floors throughout. You saw some of the pictures of the facilities. What that does is allow the manure and urine to drop down through and doesn't get spread out over a solid floor, or like what we used to have in what I call the old days, spread out over a concrete lot or a dirt lot over a big large surface area where the sun can cook it and cause a lot of odors.

These are -- this manure and stuff is getting down in the liquid, which then contains and control that -- those manure gases and odors within the liquid manure.

These guys use regular washing. You know. It's
managed by, well, a bunch of people trained by people like Dr. Hollis. So they like things to be very sanitary. Good health of the pigs. That's what they tell me.

So that also, though, is helping keep that dust level controlled and the facilities clean. Tremendously minimizes the odor production.

A lot of odor research shows that odors -- one of the big transporters of odors away from a facility is dust particles. So things that we can do to minimize that helps tremendously.

One of the other biggest helps -- in fact, most of the odor from livestock facilities traditionally, if you look back over the last 20,30 years, has been from manure application. And of course a lot of that might be people applying it on the surface.

Well, so one of the things that tremendously helps that is utilizing manure injection. And that's one of the examples under odor control from the ASABE standards, Engineering Practice 379.2, Section 6.5.1 that we're following here.

Also feed management. You know. What they're going to do to balance and optimize nutrients in the diet so that they're not feeding tremendously high excess levels of nutrients. So that will minimize the odor compounds in the manure and then the odor potential of the facility.

I think another big one is the location. You know. It's in a very rural area. Agriculture area. Cattle, horses
already in the area. I saw sheep. You know. There's other livestock raised out there.

But $I$ just show this picture here. The animals will all be raised on slotted floors.

Can you see how clean these pigs are here?
And the floors?
When you don't have manure on the skin of the pigs, that really reduces the odor potential of those animals. Because their bodies are warm. If you have manure, if they're all covered in manure like we used to have all in the old hog wallers, there's a lot of odor potential from that type of production.

But this is a lot less.
Again, this is a farrowing floor. A little bit better picture. It's all slotted.

This plastic part is for under the baby piglets.
Manure injection. Here's a picture of most likely how most of the manure -- in fact, this, I believe this operator is based out of Adams County doing this injection manure.

But we call it a drag hose or an umbilical cord system. So there's a pump back at the pit at the farm pumping manure through this hose. They just inject, use this injection tool bar behind the tractor. Zig-zag back and forth up and down the fields to inject it below the surface of the soil. So when you do that you tremendously reduce, almost reduce that odor to

A little more on odor control. Has to do more with the location. It complies and exceeds the facility setback requirements as established in the Livestock Management Facilities Act.

For this animal unit facility, 1,760 feet from the nearest residence is required. And we've exceeded that by this site location by 620 twenty feet.

And populated area is 3,520 feet required. I put that mile radius around there. And even the mile radius around the facility, there's not 10 non-farm residences or any businesses within even up to a mile from this facility.

So -- I'm not sure if $I$ have that slide here again.
Additional things. The farm will utilize regular maintenance to reduce odors generated by the facility and minimize dust originating. We've kind of covered that.

Then the maintenance will include routine visual walkthroughs of the facilities to make sure there's no manure buildup above the slotted floors and walkways.

And make sure the regular cleaning of things like fans and that sort of thing are done to control dust buildup.

Other things. It will be -- the facility is thoroughly pressure washed and sanitized between each production cycle to minimize the odor.

And the farm will ensure that the fans operate
appropriate, efficiently to minimize the dust buildup.
Because regular facility maintenance is known to reduce odor concentrations and odor intensity.

So here's a little bit more signs of odor transport. What I did was, one of the things we did was looked at wind rows, wind data from a couple of different areas.

And I put up one of the examples. It happens to be the Peoria wind data from Illinois State Climatologist's office.

Also looked at Springfield and looked at St. Louis.
And they're all pretty similar, particularly the Peoria and St. Louis, which we believe probably to be the most representative of this area over here.

I'm sorry. The closest two are Springfield and Peoria.

St. Louis is very similar.
All of them had the most -- most of the frequent wind was out of the south blowing to the north.

And also the stronger winds were out of the south blowing to the north.

So those give both the percentage of time.
When you do odor modeling, or you think of odor, it's going to be north of the facility because of those two things.

Most odor is disbursed vertically. But when you're downwind of a facility, it maintains a very narrow path or plume. It doesn't spread out horizontally very far. It spreads out
vertically.
So, you know, if a building is 300 hundred foot long, or the site is 300 hundred foot long, then your odor plume is about 300 hundred foot wide, you know, downstream of the -- or downwind of the Facility.

So one of the things that we did then is there's a fairly simple modeling program that was put together, oh, 15 years ago or so, by a fellow by the name of Allen Williams. He retired from the Illinois State Border Survey.

This model is specific to swine facilities. It gives you the ability to put in the number of head, as well as the type of each.

So I was able to put in the number of farrowing sows, the number of piglets, the number of gestating sows. You know. That specifically. And it does -- so these are the numbers that I -- that I used.

Now the sows versus the gilts, sometimes the sows will be less and sometimes the gilts might be a little higher, so I kind of used -- I hedged it this way just to have more sows.

And these 12,000 piglets that I plug in, again, as I mention earlier, these are like pigs that are going to average weighing -- or they're going to range from weighing, you know, from birth at maybe 3 pounds up to, you know, 10, 12, maybe 15 pounds on the high end of things for the most part.

Okay. So this model then, it did some predicting,
and it provides a couple of different data.
Percentages of time.
And then the odor descriptions for those. And then -- which is kind of like an intensity or offensiveness. And I'11 just kind of go through those.

And then for a given percentage of time, what kind of distance from the facility you would expect to have that odor for a given odor 1 evel.

So the odor level being just perceptible. Let me help put that in perspective.

The average person for a just perceptible is going to -- they're going to smell something, but you're not going to know necessarily that it's livestock, pigs, or cattle or, you know, something else. It's something smells a little funny. That's the just perceptible level.

Okay?
Faint. Now that's a faint level where most people are going to be able to tell, oh, yeah, I smell a little -- I think that's pigs. You know. They'11 get that level of intensity. Which some people are going to find offensive. Other people are, you know, are used to it. They grew up in the rural areas and, you know, it's not a real strong pig odor, but you can te11 it's probably pigs.

And then easily noticeable. Now this is a level that I would say that half the people that experience that level of
intensity are going to find it offensive. At least half the people. You're going to know it's pigs for sure and some people are going to want to not be there.

So one percent of the time or less you're going to find that level.

And then -- I didn't put it on here because it's a lesser distance yet for the frequency of time, but there's also strong odor, of course. But anyway -- as the model predicts.

But easily noticeable. Less than a thousand feet. Less than one percent of the time. So that level of odor, it's not going to leave the property around the facility there.

Less than one percent of the time, that residence was to the southwest at about twenty-three hundred feet, they might get a faint odor at that residence to the southwest.

However, these distances are also predicted for the worse or the most extreme cases.

So these are as if -- these will be to the north of the facility.

So if you're thinking of any other direction than west -- or than north, like to the west or south or east, these distances are going to be less than any of those other directions because of the frequency of time of wind blowing from those directions and the intensity of the wind from those directions.

So -- and that's why, one of the reasons I think this is a good site. Because to the north, there's nobody up there to
the north for a long ways. And we have all of these trees. And so from that standpoint it's a good site.

So then the just perceptible level where you can smel1 something, but most people aren't going to be able to tell, it's not very offensive, it's a low, low level of odor, less than one percent of the time you might experience that level of odor at a little over six thousand feet from the facility.

And then less than five percent of the time just perceptible levels at about seventeen hundred feet from the facility.

So this again is that diagram with the one mile radius. I just put it in here again to show the trees.

Here's the site. And sorry. The way this lighting is it isn't showing up real great. But all the trees and just no residences up here to the north in excess of a mile.

And then just because of that point earlier, I think I counted the number of residences within a mile. We must have one here.

One, two, three, four, five, six, maybe seven. I'm not sure if that one makes it.

Eight, nine.
I think there's only nine residences within a mile radius of where the site's proposed currently. And most of those are farm residences.

Okay. So that's what I have on point 6 , which is
odor control.
Moving on to point 7. Asks whether traffic patterns minimize the effect on existing traffic flows.

Okay. So this bottom green line is Highway 24. A state highway. Eighty thousand pound route. It gets a pretty fair amount of traffic.

The truck traffic, and probably most of the car traffic, but at least all of the truck traffic is going to be designated to go up this road, which is East 2700, come up here to 2000, and then go about half a mile over to the facility entrance, and then on up back to this private road here.

That's where most of the traffic will go.
And it's about ten semi trucks a week on average to supply feed, transport animals to and from the farm, that sort of thing.

All right. We looked up a little bit of the data that I-DOT had from 2014. They reported on East 2700th Street they had about 125 cars per day. We're predicting in the range of maybe ten or twelve cars per day for workers and stuff from the facility, that additional traffic there.

Which is summarized again. Ten, twelve passenger cars, or trucks.

And then the semis, or feed trucks, and animal trucks, is about ten per week.

And Falcon Ridge Farms will comply with seasonal
posted weight 1 imits just like all the rest of the traffic and everybody else in the community.

So that's traffic.
Criteria Number 8. This is kind of a long paragraph and a bit confusing.

It asks whether construction, or modification of a new facility, is consistent with the existing community growth, tourism, recreation, or economic development, or with specific projects involving community growth, tourism, recreation, or economic development that have been identified by governmental action for the development or operation within one year through compliance with applicable zoning and setback requirements for populated areas as established by the Livestock Management Facilities Act.

So really kind of goes back to that 3,500 foot radius from the facility, which is the populated area setback.

And I don't have that here again, so I am going to flip back to it.

You can see this red 1 ine. This is not 3,500 , but this is a mile. And you can see it pretty much is on land controlled by the fellows selling the facility to -- or the property to the Falcon Ridge Farms.

So Falcon Ridge Farms is located in an agriculture area. You know, I showed you that siide again. It's cropland, pastures, livestock production.

It's in an area which is not zoned, which is -- and that's because Adams County doesn't have zoning.

Falcon Ridge Farms is in compliance with the setback requirements for populated areas according to the Act. That's that 3,520 feet.

Some of the other things, Dr. Hollis had a similar discussion about property taxes from Falcon Ridge Farms. This just gives you kind of a little pie chart.

And these are the tax rates on the assessed value from I think 2004 from this website here.

And about 3.6, as you can see, goes to School
District 3.
And then some other percentages here like to the county, Clayton Township, the community college, and others from there.

And that's it.
MR. FRANK: Thank you. I'11 enter into the record as Exhibit Number 3 a copy of the presentation from the Facility representatives.

We will now open the meeting for any questions that you may have of the Facility or of the Department.

If you have a question that you would like to ask, please raise your hand, and when called upon please state your name and spell your last name.

Please indicate to whom you are directing your
question.
I will remind you that this portion of the meeting will be limited to questions only.

After this question and answer session, there will be a session dedicated to public testimony where you can provide your oral comments.

So please limit this session to questions only.
Also, keep in mind that questions need to pertain to this particular facility.

Okay. Are there any questions?
Yes, sir.
LYLE NICHOLS: Lyle Nichols, N-i-c-h-o-1-s. I'm a member of the Adams County Board.

I think Mr. Feldmann said that the East 2700th Road on your map is going to be the primary road to this facility. And then the road goes I think to the east. And it looked like it said it was a county road.

I think Dr. Hollis said one was a township road and one was a county road?

If that's the case, have you talked with the county highway engineer?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Those are both township and --
MR. FRANK: Just a --
MR. NICHOLS: Township roads?
MR. FELDMANN: I believe they are both township
roads. I don't know that for sure.
The map seemed to have them 1 abeled as county roads.
And I don't know why, you know, Google Maps or whoever the heck they are labeled them as county roads, but I don't believe they are. I think they're township roads.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're township roads.
MR. FRANK: Is there another question?
MR. POST: I have one.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Post.
MR. POST: Les Post, P-o-s-t.
Several times in your presentation you mentioned that there's no zoning in Adams County, but there is zoning in some of the villages of the county.

Are you in compliance with the setback of any and all of those?

MR. FELDMANN: I don't know about any specific zoning in any villages that would be applicable to a livestock facility, so I guess I can't really speak on that.

MR. POST: Most of the villages have a mile and a half zoning around the villages at this point. Just wondering if you were in compliance with that.

DR. HOLLIS: Falcon Ridge will meet or exceed that, if necessary.

MR. FRANK: Yes, sir. Could you state your name and spe11 it, please?

MR. DeMOSS: The veterinarian said --
MR. FRANK: Could you state your name and spell it, please?

MR. DeMOSS: Yeah. Sam DeMoss. S-a-m D-e-M-o-s-s.
I have a question for the veterinarian.
You said your employees were at this meeting tonight?
Did you say you had some here that work for you?
DR. HOLLIS: There are some employees from
Professional Swine Management --
MR. DeMOSS: That work in --
DR. HOLLIS: -- here tonight.
MR. DeMOSS: -- in the confinements?
DR. HOLLIS: There are some employees, yes, sir.
MR. DeMOSS: Did you pay them to come to the meeting?
DR. HOLLIS: No, sir.
MR. DeMOSS: No, sir.
And I have one other question, sir.
Me, I'm a town board trustee in Clayton. This has been brought to our attention by our Mayor, by anybody, from May the 4 th at our least meeting when we became aware of it.

And we have control over a mile and a half of zoning around Clayton to the residence and at the edge of town.

So we would appreciate if you folks would come and -would have came and approached us, too, about this before you had this public hearing.

DR. HOLLIS: I know that the Mayor of Clayton was contacted by Ted Ufkes, our Chief Operating Officer. And we are, again, working to meet or exceed any requirements.

And we were not made aware of that mile and a half that you the spoke of at that time, but the property owner, as you can tell by the map that we're working with, has more than sufficient ground to meet or exceed that.

MR. DeMOSS: May I ask him another question, please?
MR. FRANK: Yes.
MR. DeMOSS: In the Herald-Whig paper you said you was a mile and a quarter from the City of Clayton, our jurisdiction. Our mile and a half -- our jurisdiction covers a mile and a half on zoning.

Have you -- I mean, Mr. Ufkes, I would like to know when he approached Mr. Miller about, our Mayor, about this. If you could answer that.

DR. HOLLIS: I can't give you a specific day, sir. I know -- I know those are ongoing conversations. And it's certainly our expectation that we're going to meet or exceed any municipality or county requirement as well.

And tonight's purposes are to -- to show that and explain that to the Department of Agriculture.

And so we're -- we're working to assure that we're meeting or exceeding all of those requirements.

To answer your original question, $I$ don't know the
specific date or time, but it was much earlier in this -- in this process as far as I'm aware.

MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there other questions?
Yes, sir. Mr. Nichols?
MR. NICHOLS: Yes. Lyle Nichols again.
I thought, Dr. Hollis, you mentioned that the pigs were going to be finished in Iowa, but then I thought later you said they're going to be finished by the farmers in Adams County.

I'm a little bit confused about that.
DR. HOLLIS: I appreciate the question and I'11 try to explain it more specifically.

The farm, Falcon Ridge Farms, is a sow farm to produce baby pigs. It is a partnership. As an operation, the 14 million dollars is a partnership, an LLC company, that is funded and owned by those farmers. Both some in Illinois and some in Iowa.

The baby pigs produced from Falcon Ridge Farms are al1 going to be trucked and fed to farms in Iowa.

And so those producers that are feeding the pigs that are produced at Falcon Ridge are in Iowa. So that the pigs will not be fed around the farm. They wil1 be produced and then trucked from the farm as weaned pigs.

Does that answer your question?
MR. NICHOLS: It does. Thank you.

MR. FRANK: Yes, sir.
MR. SMITH: I'm Henry Smith. I live at 2609 North 1950 Avenue, which is on your map. It's the closest house to your operation.

Eighteen years ago I questioned the soil sampling of the impact of the soil around the area. Because I had a pond dug eighteen years ago. He went down less than eighteen feet and his bulldozer went down into a sand dune.

So is that sand dune just at that little place of mine or does it go on out?

I don't know because I'm no expert.
But there is a sand dune under my pond.
And I question the soil testings of your operation. I'm not against you. I just question the soil because of the sand dune underneath that soil.

Because I was told by the -- the -- the guy that dug my pond, he had to have a tow truck come up from Liberty to pull him out and his bulldozer was under -- it was half covered with sand.

That's my question.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And this was a new pond.
MR. FRANK: Okay. Let's have an answer to the question.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.
MR. FELDMANN: Thank you. That's a good question.

I think what you're referring to is what we call a sand pocket that I've seen at other project sites, not necessarily your area or around Clayton here, but in other parts of the state that are typically found within glacial till layers.

You know. When the glaciers were here many, many moons ago, you know, they pushed soils and they compacted soils and -- and some of those areas they did have these sand pockets.

And on another project I had a very similar experience to you where it was a -- there were different size pockets. But they were all, you know, confined. There was silty clay soils around them, but the sand was -- once you hit it it was very wet and the water was confined in that pocket.

But, yes, it would bury a -- a very large bulldozer.
MR. SMITH: Can I follow-up on it?
How long -- do you know how far that sand dune goes out?

You said you tested the ground up there. How far away from my place, which I -- we're less than a -- we're less than a -- we're the house that you see the picture of there on the side, right -- you know -- the closest house to your operation.

MR. FELDMANN: Yeah. About two-thirds or three-quarters of a mile, probably.

MR. SMITH: Yes, sir. But how far will that dune, sand dune reach out?

You have no answer to that, do you, or do you?
MR. FELDMANN: No. I don't know how far your sand dune is. I can say with almost certainty that it doesn't stretch over across to the Falcon Ridge, you know, facility based mostly on the given topography of existing water courses and whatnot in the area between that site and over to where you're talking about.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Anderson?
MR. ANDERSON: Nic Anderson, A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
Terry, I know you showed the soil samples, and that was one example.

How many did you actually do on that site to get a --
MR. FELDMANN: I think I mentioned that we did six different borings spread throughout that site. I didn't put them all up there just because it saved time.

They were all very similar in their soils. They found the glacial tilt area at different layers, or different elevations. You know. Some closer to the surface, some a little bit deeper.

MR. ANDERSON: And I guess the other part of the question for the Department of Ag .

Mr. Goetsch, when -- when somebody builds over aquifer material or -- are they prohibited from doing that or -and I -- what I'm trying to get at is the rigid structure that
they're going to build these pits out of, does that address -- if there was aquifer material or sand material there, is that -- is that an alternative design to address that issue if it should exist?

MR. GOETSCH: Yes. If the -- the Act would not -- or the -- the provisions of the Act are such that if aquifer material was found, construction of the site would not be prohibited; it would just be required to be built to a different standard.

It does happen, however, in this particular case, that that standard that it would be, that enhanced standard that would be required is the standard that they're proposing.

They're proposing to build a structure that is of rigid material and that would qualify.

So regardless of whether sand would be present or not, it would not change the requirement for the design standard that they're going to be required to meet.

MR. FRANK: Are there other questions?
Yes, sir.
MR. MOORE: Dean Moore, M-o-o-r-e.
My question is for Bill. You mentioned eighteen to twenty potential employees? After it's up and running, is that correct?

DR. HOLLIS: Yes. And so it's a breeding, gestation, and farrowing. So in the first four or five months you'11 have
about half of that crew because you won't have any farrowing.
But by the end of the first six months you'11 have twenty employees at that farm. Certainly eighteen will be full-time and possibly as many as twenty full-time.

MR. MOORE: Is there any assurances that those hires might be -- what percentage would be local new hires, you know, that would directly benefit the community?

DR. HOLLIS: We have job fairs routinely in the communities that we work with -- work in. And so, absolutely, we would welcome local individuals to apply. And honestly have some employees. Of those 431 employees, there would be some that live in Adams County and live in that area.

So we would -- we would welcome people and we would hold job fairs in those small burgs and townships and areas where we would locate the farm.

I appreciate the question because it's something that -- that we believe very strongly is valuable in agriculture.

And unfortunately when I came here in 1996 there were a lot of dads that didn't have a son that was going to stay back and farm. And I believe that economic condition has changed. And agriculture is actually thriving in many of these small communities and -- and we are strongly in support of that. So I appreciate the question.

MR. FRANK: Yes, sir?
MR. STERLING: Eric Sterling, S-t-e-r-1-i-n-g. My
question is for Mr. Feldmann.
You had mentioned with the proprietary feed and the slotted floors you're going to be able to take the smell of twenty thousand pigs and reduce the odor to just about nothing?

I want to know what your credentials are for making a statement like that.

MR. FELDMANN: I think you mischaracterized what I -what I stated.

But I'm an agriculture engineer. Educated and
1icensed as such. And that's my credentials.
MR. FRANK: Are there other questions?
Yes, sir.
MR. WHITE: Jeff White, W-h-i-t-e.
Mr. Feldmann, what the gentleman just previously looked at, if I understand this correctly, was a study done by the individual that worked for the State of Illinois.

You simply plugged the animal unit numbers in. Those are not your numbers representing one percent, one percent, five percent, or one percent, correct?

MR. FELDMANN: That's correct. Yeah. The model was developed by other people, you know, funded by State of Illinois money.

And so I just simply plugged the right numbers of animals into the program. And it was pretty simple.

I do have the training and course knowledge behind
modeling, you know, from the University of Illinois in -- in course work I took there, but I didn't do any of that modeling development.

MR. WHITE: I am not questioning that. I just wondered if I was interpreting what you had put up there correctly.

MR. FELDMANN: You are correct.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
Yes. Mr. Nichols?
MR. NICHOLS: This is for Mr. Feldmann.
This is the third hearing like this that I've attended, and there always has seemed to have been a discussion about knifed in manure and if it causes odor or not. And we've had some pretty heated debates among all the people in the room before that.

What assurances can you give all of us that what you said is actually going to be -- going to be true?

MR. FELDMANN: Well, I think the proof is in the pudding. If you want to see what the level of the odor is, you have to do like I have and stood out behind the applicator when it's being applied, or go by there, you know, a day later.

You know. There can be a little bit of odor, you know, that same day when the manure is being injected, but my experience has been, you know, when it's injected below the surface, you know, it doesn't last more than a day.

DR. HOLLIS: Mr. Nichols, is it okay if I answer that, too?

MR. NICHOLS: You certainly may.
DR. HOLLIS: I asked my son the same question. He's twelve and he's blatantly honest.

We have a client farm, it's not a farm we manage, we have a client farm, approximately four thousand feeding pigs. It's about a mile and a half south, directly south of our home.

And we also have another client, it's about a mile and a half north and east of our home.

And one of those properties is actually just over a mile from the grade school that my son attends. This is in Hamilton.

And I asked him that exact same question.
And that manure applicator knives in manure on a field that's adjacent to the playground. And my son said that he can smell it that day and not anymore.

And so, yeah, I think if you're -- if you're applying manure and you're in an adjacent field you're going to be able to tel1 that that manure is being applied.

And I think that one percent, which is three days out of three hundred and sixty-five, is probably a fair representation of what would be a perceptible but not a difficult odor.

Thank you.

MR. FRANK: Anyone else?
Any questions?
Yes. Mr. Nichols?
MR. NICHOLS: Yes. I didn't want to set the record for the most questions, but $I$ have a question about the wind analysis that Mr. Feldmann talked about.

If the wind's coming from the south, is the plan to plant more trees on the north?

Or in your opinion are there enough trees there now?
MR. FELDMANN: Yeah. I -- I believe there's enough, probably adequate trees there now, especially given that, you know, there's not really receptors located to the north like residences or that sort of thing located -- you know -- except maybe more than a mile plus away.

So, yes. But if a guy were to, you know, have an open field, you'd probably want to go in multiple directions, but the north would be the -- one of the worst directions, or would be the optimal place to do plantings and that sort of thing.

Not to say these guys won't end up doing that, planting some more trees or something, but I believe there's enough there.

MR. FRANK: Yes, sir.
MR. SMITH: Just a second.
I live out --
MR. FRANK: Can you state your name again, please?

MR. SMITH: Henry Smith, S-m-i-t-h, again.
I live out here, and the predominant wind is
northwest. I don't care what your maps say. We live this. And the wind comes out of the northwest.

And I guarantee you this much: That odor, if there's any at all, is going towards Clayton.

MR. FRANK: Do you have a question, Mr. Smith?
MR. SMITH: No, sir. I'm just saying --
MR. FRANK: Okay. You can -- you can testify later,
if you'd like to.
MR. SMITH: Okay.
MR. FRANK: Yes, sir?
MR. KINDHART: My question, my --
MR. FRANK: State your name, please.
MR. KINDHART: Kindhart.
MR. FRANK: State that again, please.
MR. KINDHART: Jeff Kindhart, K-i-n-d-h-a-r-t.
He keeps saying there's nobody north. There is a house north. Mine.

There's two of us up there.
MR. FRANK: Do you have a question?
MR. KINDHART: That ain't a question, I guess, but that's what $I$ was -- was referring to. He keeps saying there's nobody north.

MR. FRANK: Other questions?

Mr. Anderson?
MR. ANDERSON: Nic Anderson, A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
Terry, I noticed that same comment about properties to the north, and the wind direction, and the footage.

And I think if you could clarify how -- not that there's no houses to the north, but a distance.

And I saw that mile setback and you tried to associate some air percentages to that.

But how far north is the next house?
If you could help me understand so we understand what kind of impact could be north and how far it is and -- I saw the treeline, but some clarity on how many properties are up there or how far up there are they so we can understand what impact that might be.

MR. FELDMANN: We11, based on what I've looked at, I believe that it would be over a mile to the north to a residence, unless I'm missing something.

MR. ANDERSON: Okay.
MR. FRANK: Sir, in the back?
MR. GIEKER: Jim Gieker, G-i-e-k-e-r.
And my --
MR. FRANK: Could you speak up a little bit, please?
MR. GIEKER: G-i-e-k-e-r.
My question is for Mr. Feldmann. And it's on his wind analysis where he had the percentages.

My understanding that was for the building, or was that actually for the manure application also?

MR. FELDMANN: No. That was specifically for the facility itself.

MR. GIEKER: Okay.
MR. FELDMANN: Where the barns are.
MR. GIEKER: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Yes, ma'am?
MS. SMITH: Cindy Smith, S-m-i-t-h.
All I know about manure pits is they stink.
Now I have read there's a substance, a liquid, a tablet or something that some farmers add to it to decrease the odor.

Do you know anything about what that is?
MR. FELDMANN: There's a lot of products that claim, are utilized, have been utilized to help with odor. Some of them are snake oil.

I believe there are some that do work. I think there's a lot more research that needs to be done in that area to figure out which ones really do work consistently and, you know, the reasons that they do work, but I'm not -- not sure I'm familiar with the specific product that you're --

MS. SMITH: We11, I don't --
MR. FELDMANN: -- talking about.
MS. SMITH: -- know what the product is, but I -- I
don't understand how you -- how you can say that there's no odor if something is going to sit there for eight months before putting -- being put on a field.

And we live less than a mile away. We have no air-conditioning. And I don't know how we're going to be able to stand it.

DR. HOLLIS: Mrs. Smith, there will be some other folks that could testify to this later, but I'll share my response to what I believe you're asking, is what's available, what available technologies and -- and trust me, we're -- again, our phone number is going to be at the door and you will be someone that is very free to contact me, contact us, and contact Dr. Wilson, who is directly involved with that type of responsibility.

There are products that -- well, let me back up first.

The primary thing to keep in mind with this facility is these are sows, and so their diet is going to be composed of less nitrogen, which is going to produce less ammonia. That's one thing that should be helpful in this situation.

The diets are also well-balanced to where the nutrients in that pit are not at the level that they may have been years ago when we didn't have the technology both in the milling and in the management of the facility that we have today.

There are some tools that we can use, second point,
to minimize the crust that occurs on top. And so everything goes into the liquid so that there's not urine or rank manure sitting on the top as it comes through the slats and sits in that storage tank.

The third part I want you to also give some credit to is the fact that there is pit ventilation it's called. There are fans running all the time. And so that air is being brought into the facility and diluted all the time. And that not only improves air quality for the facility, the workers and the staff, but it also improves dilution rate of air moving out of there.

Now there's other people that can speak to the operation better than me that live right next to it. And I'll certainly yield back to them.

But please know that we're -- we are accessible, and we manage farms very much like this one, and have had -- and I asked $\operatorname{Dr}$. Wilson today. Have had two calls in the last two years. And in both situations immediately we would go to the farm, immediately go to that individual and identify if there's been an issue and what it is.

And in most situations he's the one calling them to discuss, "We're going to be applying manure. Here's our schedule. Is that okay?"

So that I hope gives you some comfort and it's potentially not as threatening as you may be perceiving.

Thank you.

MS. SMITH: No, not really.
MR. FRANK: Yes, sir. In the back?
MR. SMITH: We11, I just --
Sir, just a second.
MR. SMITH: Oh, I'm sorry.
MR. FRANK: Way in the back.
MR. KRUTMEIER; Jamye Krutmeier, K-r-u-t-m-e-i-e-r.
You guys are talking about knifing that stuff in.
Knifing in the pastures.
Now are you going to knife it in a pasture over there or are you going to put it in a honey wagon?

DR. HOLLIS: We have no plans of using a honey wagon. No plans.

MR. KRUTMEIER: No plans. Can you give me a guarantee yes or no?

DR. HOLLIS: I'm not going to guarantee anything tonight.

What I'm -- I'm going to share is that when we apply manure, we use the judgment of the professionals that we hire to do it, some of who are here tonight, who have invested their life and their reputation in doing it and they don't use that type of equipment.

MR. KRUTMEIER: Okay.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Smith.
MR. SMITH: How are you -- you remember me.

MR. FRANK: Sorry.
MR. SMITH: I just wonder: Is there a study -- you see, not everybody 1 ives around -- we have a small acreage.

There's several people live around there with small acreage.
Now does that affect the value of the resale of it if you have your operation here?

Has there ever been a study saying if -- if -- if I'm going to sell my house is it going to go up or down because you're here?

Has there ever been a study on the value of real estate after you develop your operation?

Is that a fair question?
DR. HOLLIS: Yes, Mr. Smith, it's a fair question. And there are studies, I can't quote them, there are studies that are in areas where they are predominantly agricultural, which Clayton and Adams County would qualify in that part of Adams County, where it has even increased over time. Not because of the hog farm, but just simply because of the demand for that area.

Our goal with this location is that there's enough trees between you and the farm that you're not going to be looking at it. So --

MR. SMITH: I'11 see your operation because I can see that -- that house right next to where you're going to build the thing.

I'm sorry.
DR. HOLLIS: I'm sorry, I'm not sure I understand exactly what you're describing.

But again, to your original question, there are studies on real estate value in agricultural areas that have either not been impacted or the real estate has actually continued to increase in value, irrespective of the hog operation.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.
DR. HOLLIS: There may be others, again, tonight that can testify better than $I$ who know the specifics.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
Mr. Nichols?
We're not keeping track, but I think this is about six or seven?

We're not -- go ahead. I'm sorry. Go ahead.
MR. NICHOLS: I have a bad habit of that.
MR. FRANK: No. Perfectly okay. Go ahead.
MR. NICHOLS: I have a question for Dr. Hollis.
Who's going to build the buildings, the three or four buildings that you're going to put up?

DR. HOLLIS: That -- that is a bid process to professionals who do that type of work. That contractor has not been selected, but trust me, it's a combination of -- of local so
that the -- the farm that was built in Huntsville Township in Schuyler County last year would have purchased tens of thousands of dollars of lumber from the closest lumberyard, which I believe would have been in Clayton.

And so there are local contractors that will be utilized. And there are crews that do this type of construction that will also bid on that work. And it will be a combination of both.

MR. NICHOLS: So mostly it will be people from outside of Adams County who will build it because they are trained to do that type of construction, even though you may buy some products from --

DR. HOLLIS: I'm not --
MR. NICHOLS: -- Clayton or other communities?
DR. HOLLIS: I'm not sure I agree with that
statement. It will be --
MR. NICHOLS: That was more of a question.
DR. HOLLIS: It will be a process that's open to those that are going to compete for it.

And to your labor part of it, I would expect that they're going to be able to acquire labor or identify contractors that are going to provide that service.

To the gravel, it's going to be here.
The concrete, it's going to be here.
Those are things that are -- are quite obvious that
are going to have to be provided just because of distance and location.

And then to the bid -- bid process and the overall project, yeah, there are folks that do these type of projects that don't live in Adams County but are quite skilled at putting something like that together.

MR. NICHOLS: My next question -- excuse me.
MR. FRANK: Go ahead.
MR. NICHOLS: Mr. Moore asked about and you responded with job fairs.

Did you say you're going to have a job fair in
Clayton?
I'm not quite clear.
DR. HOLLIS: I think on my Professional Swine Management slide I showed there's five people in the human resources department. So they'11 decide whether they want to have job fairs.

I would highly expect that there will be one in Clayton, because they're going to want to hire folks that are available in that area.

MR. NICHOLS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
Mr. Smith?
MR. SMITH: I would like to -- S-m-i-t-h.
Anyway, every house around us, the empty places and
next, are you going to give some funds to the Clayton Village to increase their police force?

Because every house around us has been broken into in the last two years. And there's a lot of vandalism out there.

So are you going to help the Village of Clayton to maintain some extra police force to protect your property?

DR. HOLLIS: Falcon Ridge is going to pay real estate taxes in your township just like everybody else. So absolutely we are supportive. Absolutely, we would like to have a great relationship with the county sheriff and with the local authorities and with the communities.

So the tax base will no doubt be supportive. And the local folks that -- we live there, too. The local folks that are part of it, we -- we have the same concerns.

MR. FRANK: Yes, sir.
MR. DeMOSS: Sam DeMoss again. D-e-M-o-s-s.
I have a question for the veterinarian there.
Carthage had a major decline in employees when -- of job openings with Methode leaving up there.

Right now in our area the only real people that work for a living drive for a living, drive to either Mt. Sterling or to Quincy.

Where are you going to get your employees from?
Are you going to bring employees in to work at your confinements that don't live in our community and pay taxes in
our community?
DR. HOLLIS: We hire from all the surrounding counties. We have no plans to bring in outside employees. We would -- we would open up those twenty jobs to all applicants.

And so it is not Falcon -- in Falcon Ridge's best interest to have employees -- and -- and honestly, they're going to be at that farm at six o'clock in the morning. So they're not going to be an hour away. They're going to live here. They're going to stay there.

And there may be some people that stay later in the afternoon and some that come earlier in the morning, but essentially six o'clock in the morning until three or four o'clock in the afternoon there's going to be half of that twenty people there on site all the time.

And then there's going to be some people earlier in the morning and some people later in the day.

But my point is they're not going to drive very far. They're going to be here.

And in terms of the hiring, yeah, if we could expedite this process we would have a job fair here tonight. It's our intent to hire within the community and to work with the people who live here.

MR. DeMOSS: But with the unemployment rate in Adams County, which is 5.4, how are you going to draw anybody other than high school kids to work at your facility?

DR. HOLLIS: I'm sorry. I don't follow you. I -MR. DeMOSS: The unemployment rate is low in Adams County right now. Everybody is working.

I mean, without paying a prevailing living wage, are you going to pay a prevailing living wage to work in your facility?

DR. HOLLIS: Yes. The people who work in our facilities do earn more than a sufficient wage to raise their family and -- and to grow in our communities. Yes.

And in terms of the twenty people that we would like to work at our farm, I believe, yes, we will find those people and we will retain those people.

MR. FRANK: Any other questions?
All -- one more?
MR. WILSON: Harold Wilson, W-i-1-s-o-n.
Out of the nine hundred acres you're going to put this waste on, is that all his ground?

MR. FELDMANN: No. I think -- you know. Like I said, it will probably be more like eleven hundred plus acres.

But when you say "his" I assume you mean Mr. McDaid, and I think he probably has about eight hundred acres that would be available, but there would also be several others in the area.

MR. WILSON: Tillable ground?
MR. FELDMANN: Tillable ground, yes.
MR. FRANK: All right. I think we've exhausted the
questions. Thank you very much.
A11 right. Now I'11 accept written testimony.
If you have any written testimony that will not be referred to in your oral testimony, I will accept it now and enter it into the record.

If you have written testimony that you will be referencing during your oral testimony, it can be entered into the record after your oral testimony.

Following the written testimony phase, we will take a ten minute break.

Is there any written testimony to be offered at this time?

Entered into the record as Exhibit Number 4 is a letter from Rick Edwards, President of the Adams County Farm Bureau.

Entered into the record as Exhibit Number 5 is a letter from the Illinois Corn Marketing Board.

Entered into the record as Exhibit Number 6 is a Petition To Terminate Hog Confinement Being Put On Peter McDaid's Property Northwest of Clayton, Illinois, and many pages of signatures.

Any other written testimony to be offered at this time?

A11 right. Let's take a ten minute break. Let's try to be back here right around 8:30.

Thank you.
(A recess was taken.)
MR. FRANK: Please take your seats.
Okay. We need to get started here.
I have the sign-up sheets that were in the back of the room listing the people who wish to provide oral testimony.

I will call the names of those who wish to testify. When called upon, please step up to the microphone to my right, state your name, and spell your name. I will then swear you in.

Remember, you will have three minutes to speak.
Are there any attorneys representing clients?
Seeing none, first off the list is -- can't make out the first name, but $I$ believe it's DeMoss.

What's your first name?
MR. DeMOSS: Samue1.
MR. FRANK: Samue1 DeMoss.
Please state your name and spell it.
MR. DeMOSS: Samue1 DeMoss. S-a-m-u-e-1 D-e-M-o-s-s. SAMUEL DeMOSS,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testifies as follows:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
Step up to the microphone, please.
MR. DeMOSS: Well, County Board members, we really need you all to step up for us now. We all live out in the townships, the counties and that.

When we was kids -- I've lived in the same little town for forty-eight years. We've had hog confinements before. And we've had a little bit of everything throwed at us in the last few years.

We need the County Board to help us. There's only so much us as citizens and a little town that we could actually do for ourselves.

We have a fair amount of taxes, but we pay our taxes to the county. We're all good working citizens. We need your help. Every one of you need to step up and give us a hand.

It's not about the hog operations. We have jobs. We got to drive to them. That's the way it is.

But when we had a hog confinement before, they lost -- we lost our drinking water from a hog confinement upstream our drinking water twenty-five years ago.

Today I can see it coming. Nobody said where this waste is going to be dumped at. Where it's going to be dumped at close to Clayton, within my smelling range, against my property va1ue.

I've worked in Quincy now -- been working for forty years and two jobs. Everything I've got I worked for, paid for.

Right now I can't see nothing good coming out of this and I just need your help. We need your help.

And I want to thank every one of you for letting us come and speak.

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Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
I see none.
Thank you.
Next up we have Gary Speck?
MR. SPECKHART: Speckhart.
Gary Speckhart, S-p-e-c-k-h-a-r-t.
GARY SPECKHART,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. SPECKHART: My name is Gary Speckhart. I live in Southern Adams County, Fal1 Creek Township. Fifth generation to live on my family farm.
I'm also on the Illinois Farm Bureau Board of Directors. I represent the six counties in this part of the state.
Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal. I'm here in support of livestock development.
Growth of agriculture translates into economic benefits in our area.
A robust agriculture economy is a result of investment endeavors such as this hog farm.
Facilities like these create jobs, both construction jobs in the short term, as well as permanent long-term employment.
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Further, they increase the demand for locally grown commodities, including corn and soybeans.

I would also like to speak out in favor of
responsible management of farms, whether they be livestock, row crops, specialty crops or other commodities.

Neither I nor anyone at Farm Bureau would condone irresponsible behavior, poor management, or any other activity that endanger people, animals, or the environment.

Illinois Farm Bureau supports animal agriculture. And if this -- if this facility adheres to the standards of the Livestock Management Facilities Act, we are in favor of it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
MR. DeMOSS: Yes. I have one. Sam DeMoss.
Do you have one of these facilities within a mile of your home?

MR. SPECKHART: I do not, sir.
MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
I see none. Thank you.
Next we have Jason Ippensen.
MR. IPPENSEN: Jason Ippensen, I-p-p-e-n-s-e-n.
JASON IPPENSEN,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.

MR. IPPENSEN: I'm a local farmer in Adams County, and also co-owner of a livestock transport business located in Agusta right now.

I've got three examples of why I think these things are beneficial to the area.

I own the land adjacent to the sow farm in Northern Adams County known as High Power Pork. We receive the manure, we receive the compost. And as a young farmer it's been an extra benefit to have the fertility on my farm compared to the cost of commercial fertilizers. So that's helped me as a young farmer.

Secondly, we own recreational property next to another unit in Schuyler County that has just been put up where we camp, we hunt, and we fish. And as of right now we've seen nothing intrusive or abusive about what's going on in Schuyler County and we're within about a half mile of that unit.

I live about a mile and a half from the unit in Northern Adams County and I really haven't had any odor at my house to speak of at all.

So the third thing is we own -- we own a livestock transport company where we haul the piglets from this unit to Iowa, to Minnesota, to Illinois, to the surrounding states. That has allowed me to go from zero trucks and zero employees to owning several trucks, employing ten full-time employees and five part-time. A11 local. A11 from around the Hancock, McDonough, and Adams County area.

So for everybody's information, being a neighbor or being involved with the barn, I see this as a positive for everybody involved right now.

Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Yes, sir.
MR. DeMOSS: I have one, if that's okay.
MR. FRANK: State your name, please.
MR. DeMOSS: Samue1 DeMoss.
Where do you get you're drinking water from?
MR. IPPENSEN: Clayton-Camp Point Water Commission.
MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
I see none.
Next we have Jayme Krutmeier?
State your name and spell it.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Jayme Krutmeier, K-r-u-t-m-e-i-e-r..
JAYME KRUTMEIER,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Well, it was about five weeks ago I bought a house that's .62 miles from this new facility.

There was supposed to be another confinement that was going over a half mile north of it. I didn't buy this house because I didn't want to live by a hog confinement.

We11, guess what? I bought the house when the other one got shut down. Now I got one even closer.

So -- and we've got over two hundred signatures on a petition to stop this, or trying to stop this. Now them are all coming from taxpayers in the rural community and the Village of Clayton. They are the ones that's going to -- that are going to take the biggest hit out of all of this.

That's all 1 got.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Yes, sir. Mr. White?
MR. WHITE: Can I ask: What hit are you talking about?

MR. KRUTMEIER: What are you talking about?
MR. WHITE: You said you -- the two hundred people would be the ones who take the biggest hit.

MR. KRUTMEIER: They're the ones that have to deal with the smell. The extra travel on the roads.

We're the ones going to be affected by it, not the other people that's putting it in. They don't live by it. They don't have to deal with the smell.

They don't have to deal with the travel on the road. They don't have to deal with the trucks in and out all night long.

MR. WHITE: Ten or twelve cars a day?
MR. KRUTMEIER: Uh-huh. What about semis?

MR. WHITE: They're estimating ten a week.
Just asking.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Okay.
MR. WHITE: I mean, I -- that's the numbers I heard.
I'm just wondering.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Okay. But where my house is I can see it. I mean, you can recognize --

MR. WHITE: Can you see your neighbor's house?
MR. KRUTMEIER: What's that?
I'm the closest one to it, besides Peter McDaid, but he don't live here.

MR. WHITE: Well, I'm just trying to understand the hit you're going to take. That's all.

MR. KRUTMEIER: Yes.
MR. WHITE: You can see it and you don't like ten more cars.

MR. KRUTMEIER: (Nods head.)
MR. WHITE: Fair enough.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
Yes, sir. Mr. Nichols.
MR. NICHOLS: Mr. Krutmeier, where is your house located exactly? Which direction?

MR. KRUTMEIER: Straight west.
MR. NICHOLS: You're straight west?
MR. KRUTMEIER: The prevailing wind is out of
straight -- or the southeast for the most part. Southeast and northwest.

MR. NICHOLS: Because I think Mr. Smith said earlier
it was from the northwest.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Northwest.
MR. NICHOLS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Yes, sir.
Mr. White?
MR. WHITE: You're prevailing wind is from the southeast?

MR. KRUTMEIER: The southeast. For the most part.
And then it's from the northwest.
I mean, it just -- but it's like they had the graph up here. Okay?

They have some graphs of Peoria and Springfield.
Isn't that right?
MR. WHITE: Uh-huh.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Okay. Now is the wind different there from here?

You said --
MR. WHITE: I don't know.
MR. KRUTMEIER: -- the prevailing wind's out of the south. The prevailing wind is not -- I've only been there five weeks. I will grant you that.

MR. WHITE: I know just not many years back they were
-- had an issue with a wind farm. Typically that's because of a west wind.

So now I'm hearing two different winds.
I mean, you're all neighbors. I would think you
would agree on where the wind comes from.
MR. KRUTMEIER: Uh-huh.
MR. FRANK: Yes, sir?
MR. GROTH: Doug Groth, G-r-o-t-h.
You just purchased your home here in the last six months, but $I$ also heard earlier that there's a lot of vandalism and crime in the neighborhood.

Was that a concern when you bought that property?
MR. KRUTMEIER: Not really, because they caught them kids.

MR. FRANK: Yes, sir.
Mr. DeMoss.
MR. DeMOSS: Did you say six weeks or six months?
MR. KRUTMEIER: Six weeks.
MR. FRANK: Anyone else?
I see no more questions. Thank you.
Next we have Eric Sterling?
State your name.
MR. STERLING: Eric Sterling, S-t-e-r-1-i-n-g.
ERIC STERLING,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:

MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. STERLING: Are you going to be timing me?
MR. FRANK: Yes.
MR. STERLING: Anything less than thirty -- anything over three no allowance?

MR. FRANK: Don't worry about it too much.
Step you to the microphone, please.
MR. STERLING: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you about this siting of this proposed Falcon Ridge Farms Facility, which would, or could, or probably will house $3,461.8$ animal units. A very scientific number that will negatively affect the quality of life for many good citizens of Adams County, Illinois.

My public statement has two objects.
First, convince Adam County Board Members to vote no on the siting of Falcon Ridge Farms, LLC. Further referred to in my testimony as Falcon Ridge.

My second objective is to persuade Adams County Board Members who have a vested interest in the livestock industry to abstain from voting on the siting of Falcon Ridge.

So why vote no?
Starting with Criteria Number 6. Odor control plans are not reasonable and do not incorporate the most current state of such technologies. The facility is -- that is to be sited is way too close to the Village of Clayton. Citizens will smell the
putrid odor from only 1.4 miles away. And at Central High School, less than two miles away, they will smell it, too. The facility is far too large to control the odor.

Next with Criteria Number 4. The proposed site is in an extremely sensitive environmental area between three watersheds and within one half mile of Missouri Creek, which already has a medium priority impairment status according to the IEPA. It will sit on the top edge of the Lincoln Hills karst area. The location naturally drains into Siloam Spring State Park, which is inside the Village of Clayton's borders and offers many outdoor activities to visitors. Springs are indicators of sensitive karst topography.

Criteria Number 7. The facility will have serious negative traffic and road consequences. No question. I'll leave it at that.

Next I'11 combine Criteria Number 2 and Number 8. Siting is not consistent with protecting the existing environment, community, growth, tourism, or recreation. Swine CAFO's use huge exhaust fans to below particulate matter out, or the pigs would quickly die from inhaling the toxins in the air.

The presence of Influenza A virus air samples have been detected at distances up to 1.3 miles away.

MERSA and TB are also environmental and community concerns.

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus, PEDv, has killed
between eight to nine miliion pig1ets since 2013. The industry claims this is not a public health concern, but when flies land on a pile of dead baby piglets and then land on the neighbor's food at a barbecue, this is an extreme cause for concern. For alarm even.

Inept truck washing has been complicit in the spread of PEDv.

The ECS truck wash manager's list is operated by sixteen PSi LLC's, many of which were involved in a lawsuit involving High Power Pork here in Adams County.

A little backstory. On June 13th, 2007, at a similar public information meeting just like this one today, executives of High Power Pork went through the same process as we are doing today. They told the same story about meeting the criteria.

After it was built, a ruptured pipe spilled about ninety thousand gallons of liquid swine waste into a nearby waterway.

MR. FRANK: Mr. Sterling, you need to wrap it up.
MR. STERLING: So earlier this year High Power Pork is also expanding that facility.

So once again, I would like to make a plea to the Adams County Board Members that do vote to vote no, and those that have a vested interest in livestock industry to abstain from voting.

And one last thing. When they constructed the DMD
facility in 2013, they worked out a handshake deal with the community. They found a compromise. And they reduced the facility in half.

So I would ask that you work with the community of Clayton and think about reducing the size of this community, because it is just way too big to be that close to town.

MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Yes, sir.
MR. DEARWESTER: Matt Dearwester,
D-e-a-r-w-e-s-t-e-r.
I have multiple questions, if I may.
MR. FRANK: Okay.
MR. DEARWESTER: Sir, may I ask: Have you been around one of these facilities that Professional Swine Management has -- has managed?

Have you drove past one?
MR. STERLING: Yes.
MR. DEARWESTER: And you've smelled very offensive odors?

MR. STERLING: Yes.
MR. DEARWESTER: You talked about the problem with the traffic. What problem would there be with the traffic?

Ten cars, two semis a day.
MR. STERLING: It's actually what it's going to do to the gravel roads. It's going to rut them really bad.

And then the people that are driving down them, when they see these huge livestock trucks coming down the road screaming seventy miles an hour when you have elderly people driving down these roads, they --

MR. DEARWESTER: Sir, I --
MR. STERLING: You may --
MR. DEARWESTER: -- I asked --
MR. STERLING: -- find that funny, but I've heard stories over and over about that.

MR. FRANK: We need one person talking at a time, please.

MR. DEARWESTER: Okay. We provide feed for some of these units. And we have -- my drivers have a very safe track record. We've never -- we've never run over anybody. We've never killed anybody.

Lastly, the High Power Pork, was that issue not corrected?

MR. STERLING: Well, I wasn't able to fit that into my testimony, but no. Actually, that was expunged from the record and it ended up being combined into a nine complaint -they -- they basically like plea bargained out in Hancock County and that -- the record of that case has been expunged from the IEPA's records.

MR. FRANK: Mr. Maiers?
MR. MAIERS: I'm sorry, sir. I missed --

MR. FRANK: Could you --
MR. MAIERS: M-a-i-e-r-s.
I'm sorry, sir. I missed it. Where are you from?
Where do you live?
MR. STERLING: I live in DeKalb, Illinois. And I'm a graduate student studying anthropology.

MR. MAIERS: Anthropology.
Okay. You had some pretty strong claims there about the odor and how it was going to impact.

So what background do you have from anthropology to make those claims?

Or what's your expertise, I guess, to know that that's what --

MR. STERLING: I can probably cite about a hundred articles that would back that up.

MR. MAIERS: But your own -- you know. You have no -- are you an engineer?

MR. STERLING: I live in DeKalb, and there's a lot of hogs in DeKalb, and I smell them quite often.

MR. MAIERS: But you're not an engineer.
MR. STERLING: No, I'm not.
MR. MAIERS: Did you do any odor modeling to determine if the odor would go two miles to the east or --

MR. STERLING: I don't need --
MR. MAIERS: -- or a mile --

MR. STERLING: -- modeling to --
MR. MAIERS: -- and a half to the --
MR. STERLING: -- sme11 --
MR. FRANK: We need one person talking at a time, please.

Could you finish your question?
MR. MAIERS: Did you do any odor modeling to determine that the smell would go two miles to the east, or a mile and a half to the -- to the other direction in Clayton?

Did you do any odor modeling to determine that?
MR. STERLING: No. I used my nose and I smelled it and I don't have to model it.

I'm not going off miles; I'm going off experience.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Anderson?
MR. ANDERSON: Nic Anderson, A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
You talked about karst on the edge of the Lincoln Hills karst.

Are you geologist?
MR. STERLING: No, I am not.
MR. ANDERSON: Have you done a site investigation on that site for Falcon Ridge?

MR. STERLING: I don't think $I$ would be allowed on the property.

MR. ANDERSON: So you made a determination on those criteria based off of geology, personal experience?

MR. STERLING: I'11 be entering a pamphlet here into the record, but yes, it's -- it's in between three watersheds in Adams County.

MR. ANDERSON: So that's your geological expert that you determined that situation?

MR. STERLING: That makes it a very environmentally sensitive area. Yes, it does.

MR. ANDERSON: You also said proximity to other residences not reasonable.

What -- what would be a reasonable --
MR. STERLING: I never mentioned residences. It is 1.4 miles from town. They will smell it in town.

MR. ANDERSON: Okay. Reasonable distance from residences.

It was too big for the town and the school.
What is a reasonable distance?
MR. STERLING: For a facility that size I would say eight miles.

MR. ANDERSON: That's your testimony, eight miles?
Okay. That's all I have for now.
MR. FRANK: Mr. White?
MR. WHITE: Where were you from again?
MR. STERLING: DeKalb, Illinois.
MR. WHITE: Do you own property near the City of Clayton?

MR. STERLING: No, I do not.
MR. WHITE: Do you represent an association or organization?

MR. STERLING: No, I do not.
MR. WHITE: Do you care about Adams County's economy?
MR. STERLING: Of course I do.
I care about Illinois' economy.
I also care about the people and their livelihoods and them being able to walk out on their porch and be able to enjoy their households.

MR. WHITE: I admire your concern driving all the way over from DeKalb.

MR. STERLING: We11, thank you, sir.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
Yes, sir.
MR. BROKAW: Jonathan Brokaw, B-r-o-k-a-w.
Have you ever been a professional truck driver?
MR. STERLING: Yes, I have.
MR. BROKAW: What is your trucking experience?
MR. STERLING: We11, I haven't done it for a long time, but $I$ used to drive a straight job, they called it, and an A-truck and delivered furniture.

MR. BROKAW: So your experience in hauling livestock, or feed, or driving down gravel roads or anything of that sort is not really that much experience professional-wise?

MR. STERLING: Not true at all. I have driven down many gravel roads.

MR. BROKAW: But with an eighteen-wheeler.
So what you're saying is every driver is unsafe?
MR. STERLING: I'm not saying that. I'm just saying it will have detrimental effects on the roads.

MR. FRANK: Other questions?
I see none. Thank you.
MR. STERLING: I'd also like to enter something into the record.

MR. FRANK: Entering into the record as Exhibit Number 7, Public Information Meeting Testimony from Eric Sterling.

Next we have Matt Grimm.
MR. GRIMM: Matt Grimm, G-r-i-m-m.
MATT GRIMM,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, deposes and says:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. GRIMM: Good.
I'm going to be reading two testimonies today.
"May 11, 2015. To Whom It May Concern. My name is Gregg Ritz. I am the President of a Marketing \& Media firm, as well as a professional hunter and host of the television show Hunt Masters on the Outdoor Channel. As such, I am an absentee landowner of several hundred acres of farm ground adjoining the

Lone Hollow Swine facility in Agusta, Illinois. We have been neighbors for the past five years.

Many of you here today may have trepidations or concerns about the risk of having such a business operate on or near your property. However, in my professional and personal experience, there has been nothing but advantages to this unique opportunity.

The Facility is impeccably run. The grounds are pristine and extremely clean.

The staff are very friendly and accommodating. Important deliveries for my show have inadvertently gone to the Hog Farm and they have been received -- they have always received the packages and notified me right away.

There is very little outside activity around the Hog Farm except for routine maintenance and deliveries.

From a communication standpoint; the management has been very reliable.

Whenever I have needed anything, a response is always given within 24 hours.

There is a high level of security, which gives me peace of mind knowing that my adjoining property is receiving some of that benefit.

When the facility was putting in a waterline, they asked me if I wanted to extend it out to my property and they handled all the permits and easements.

The economic boost \& benefit would be a major plus to the community; everything from job creation to agriculture gains.

From a health perspective, the facility is highly regulated and causes no concerns. The odor is on the same level of any farming practice whether it be cattle or chickens. I personally am not affected by it.

In closing, I highly recommend and encourage if given the opportunity to include a Hog Farm as part of an economic community business initiative.

Sincerely, Gregg Ritz. President, WilComm \& Host, Hunt Masters."

Okay. So I have a second testimony.
"On May 11 of 2015. Dear Mr. Wilson: Regarding your public hearing of a new pork complex near Clayton, Illinois, we own a farm adjacent to the High Power Pork complex south of Agusta, Illinois, and have worked with the professionals of Carthage Veterinarian Services since 2010 by applying manure to our 400 acres each year prior to corn. The liquid manure is pumped to our fields either spring or fall and injected into the soil with an applicator. Our fields are soil tested every several years on 2.5 acre grids and we have seen a steady increase in soil fertility along with a dramatic crop yield increase.

The manure not only provides the basic nutrients that a crop needs but also provides micro nutrients and beneficial
microorganisms needed to grow a great crop. We purchase these nutrients from High Power Pork at a reduced cost which is very important to us and our neighbors with today's low corn prices. The smell after application is usually gone after the next rain or once the fields dry, usually in a few days. Deer hunting is not affected on our property since the manure is usually applied within a 3 day period and is no more disruptive than normal field operations. We inject the manure directly into the corn stalks which allows us to skip a fall tillage pass and we normally do just one tillage pass prior to planting in the spring, thereby minimizing soil disturbance or erosion.

We have been very pleased to work with the professionals from High Power Pork and the opportunity it has provided our farming enterprise.

Thanks, Doug Deininger."
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
I see none.
MR. GRIMM: May I submit these?
MR. FRANK: Entered into the record is Exhibit Number 8, a letter from Doug Deininger.

Entered the record as Exhibit Number 9 is a letter from Greg Ritz.

Next up we have Henry Wilson.
State your name and spell it, please.
MR. WILSON: Henry Wilson, W-i-1-s-o-n.

## HENRY WILSON,

having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
Step up to the microphone, please.
MR. WILSON: I would like to thank the County Board for coming out tonight and --

MR. FRANK: Step up a little closer.
MR. WILSON: Sorry.
I would like to thank the County Board for coming out tonight to hear what it is we're wanting to do.

I work for Professional Swine Management. I have worked for them for probably about the last four and a half years.

My role at Professional Swine Management is soil and water conservation manager.

Within that role $I$ do a lot of different things, but a big part of that is manure management. Part of manure management is dealing with the local farmers who we pump -- who we apply the manure onto, to make sure we're getting it into their fields at the right times so we don't make messes, and that everything is going the way they would like to see it go.

We've heard from two guys that -- or one guy that gets manure. There would be several others that are pretty happy with the way we do business.

Another part of my job is dealing with the EPA or the

DNR, depending on what state we're in. If the Environmental Protection Agency wants to come on the farm, I'm the person that takes them onto the farm, gives them a tour of the farm, provides them with records and all the necessary things that they need to do to do their job.

Then as far as manure management goes, there's a third component to it, and that is answering citizen complaints. I've being doing this for four and a half years. I haven't had very many.

Whenever somebody does call the main office the call comes to my office. I go out to their house, meet with them, see what their concern is and see if there's anything that $I$ can do to help alleviate or fix their problem.

So that's kind of manure management in a -- I guess in a very short form.

I think my qualifications makes this job pretty neat for me. As Dr. Hollis said, my PhD is more in the environmental area, like in environmental sciences. I have degrees in agronomy and soil sciences. So has me be in a position where I can kind of look after the environment, but also give the hands -- very, very hands on in row crop production. Something I really enjoy.

I grew up on a family farm. My brother and I farm my family's land. And we also grew up about three hundred feet from a pig farm. So when a citizen complains about pig smell with no air-conditioning, $I$ know what they're talking about.

One of the most risky parts of this business is getting the manure from the pit to the field. And that's done by some of the best guys in the business that we have. Scott Harrison, Bradshaw Custom Pumping, among others.

This spring we pumped tens upon tens of millions of gallons of manure. We didn't have a gallon of manure leave the field. And that's the rule, not the exception.

If it does, if we -- if we do have a release it's reported to EPA like it should be.

And Terry mentioned there's going to be a nutrient management plan. That process is all laid out in the nutrient management plan.

So in conclusion, Bill referenced me a few times, and I just wanted to let you know there's somebody out at Professional Swine Management in my position to look after the things that Terry and Bill talked about.

Thanks.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Yes, sir. Mr. Nichols.
MR. NICHOLS: Mr. Wilson, what's the hardest part of your job?

MR. WILSON: I would say people.
No. That's not -- I'm not saying that in a bad way. I mean -- or any -- or any different. I mean, that's the most difficult part is dealing with people. There's always -- and I'm
not saying, you know, people that are complaining.
It's just I deal with -- I deal with so many different people. With the farmers that we deal with. With the manure pumpers and everybody.

Just making sure that everybody is on track doing what it is they're supposed to be doing to get the job done in a timely manner I would say is the -- is probably the most difficult part.

But it's also the most rewarding part because you get to make a lot of long-lasting friendships, I think.

MR. NICHOLS: And what I hear you saying is that these people who are concerned about the manure and the odor don't have much to worry about because you're on the job?

Is that a fair assessment?
MR. WILSON: I would -- I mean, I've worked here for four and a half years. It's my job to take complaints and it's my job to make sure all the manure has -- has a home, as I put it. That's what I do.

Like Bill said, our number's on the -- our number's on the gate. If you are having an issue, call the number. It goes straight to me. I'11 come out to your house and meet you and take up whatever issue you might have and come to a solution.

MR. NICHOLS: Thank you.
MR. DeMOSS: I have a question.
MR. FRANK: Yes, sir. Mr. DeMoss.

MR. DeMOSS: Could you tell me -- well, what do you tell people when they -- when you have sprayed on a field when they call and complain to you?

What do you tell them; that, you know, it's a two or three day window you're going not be able to sit outside because the manure is here?

What do you tell them?
MR. WILSON: Well, I mean, it's all -- it's all different.

I've got one particular neighbor -- I mean, just nobody's -- probably you're not going to believe me, but to be honest, we don't have problems. We don't have -- very, very few problems with neighbors.

I have one neighbor in particular that's a little bit sensitive. When I know we're going to apply manure from that farm anywhere, even if it's not by her house, it might be on the other side of the section, I always call her up. I tell her what -- I tell her what I would like to do as far as planning, as far as what we're going to go in and apply manure. I say, "Is that okay? Would you like us to do it next week? Do you have something going on?"

And we schedule it. And I think that communication with the neighbors makes everything go a lot smoother.

MR. DeMOSS: I have one more question.
MR. WILSON: Sure.

MR. DeMOSS: How are going to answer eight hundred people's questions, the people that live in Clayton; one at a time or on a news response saying, "We'11 take care of it"?

MR. WILSON: Like Dr. Hollis said, our number's going to be right on the -- our number's going to be on the --

MR. DeMOSS: That's not answering my question.
I said how are you going to answer with eight hundred people calling you --

MR. WILSON: What's your question?
MR. DeMOSS: My question is how are you going to answer to the people when you got eight hundred people calling you about a complaint?

MR. WILSON: I suppose would be first come first serve.

MR. DeMOSS: Now is that very professional?
I mean, do you do something; not spray for eight hundred citizens within a mile?

MR. WILSON: Well, you're asking me how I'm going to take care of eight hundred complaints at one time.

MR. DeMOSS: No. But I'm saying within -- eight hundred people lives in a mile and a quarter from this thing. Are we all supposed to set our plans aside so you can do your plans?

MR. WILSON: No, that's not what I said at all.
MR. DeMOSS: No, but that's what I'm -- you're
saying. That you're going to answer one person when there's eight hundred people. How are you going to deal with it?

MR. WILSON: That's a good question.
MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. WILSON: I suppose -- I suppose what I would do with that is I'd probably talk to the - talk to the mayor or the city officials to see, you know, when they're -- when there are special events or things like that, or special areas that we need to avoid or special times of the year.

That's where I would start; with your elected officials.

MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Maiers?
MR. MAIERS: Tim Maiers.
I am curious. I mean, have you -- are you applying manure on -- around other communities, and have you had issues from other -- other towns that you've applied manure around?

MR. WILSON: No.
MR. MAIERS: Have you had complaints from other towns that --

MR. WILSON: No. I've not never had a complaint from a town.

Or a school.
MR. MAIERS: And you have applied manure next to schools in other towns?

MR. WILSON: Yes, sir.
MR. FRANK: Yes, sir.
MR. BRADY: John Brady, B-r-a-d-y. I live southwest of Clayton. I'm a farmer.

Dr. Hollis talked about when they knife in the manure you can smell it, you know, that day.

And the same way with anhydrous ammonia, liquid nitrogen, you can a lot of times smell it the same day, too, but second day you don't notice it.

MR. FRANK: Are there other questions?
I see none. Thank you.
Next up we have Gary Donley.
MR. DONLEY: Gary Donley, D-o-n-1-e-y.
GARY DONLEY,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. DONLEY: I would like to add a little of the economic impact that has been briefly discussed here various times this evening.

A couple of those that come to mind, there was a slide earlier about the real estate taxes and what the impact is. I don't know if anybody caught the real impact of that, but the $\$ 70,000$ is just a little bit over the -- the calculation comes up to that would be the anticipated tax level for Falcon Ridge Farms.

Almost sixty percent of that goes to the local school
district. So Camp Point Unit Number 3 would collect I've calculated just a little over $\$ 41,000$ of real estate taxes from Falcon Ridge.

And while that may not be enough to solve all of the state budget crisis that your local district would have or others, it would certainly go a long ways to help support the payroll for another kindergarten teacher. It helps with another school aide. There would be a lot of places that $\$ 41,000$ on an annual basis would come into play and be helpful.

The next almost $\$ 10,000$ comes to the county level.
And then the other remaining parts are spread across the township; fire districts and so on.

So there is a real economic impact that's calculable from a tax basis standpoint.

In addition to that, there have been some references to construction and the cost of the fourteen and a half million dollar investment, but on an ongoing basis the annual expenses of the farm would be in excess of five million dollars of operating expenses that would take place. And that's paying the electric bill, and it's paying the real estate taxes, it's paying the feed bill to Matt and his company, which pays for his drivers that it employs people like Jason to deliver pigs.

There's all sorts of supplies that are bought locally. And so a lot of that five million dollars year in and year out stays within the Western Illinois area.

And when you start to multiply that effect by the economic reality of how that five million dollars gets spent, you start to really snowball the impact that Falcon Ridge would have, the positive impact that Falcon Ridge would have in Western Illinois.

MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
MR. DeMOSS: I have one.
MR. FRANK: Mr. DeMoss?
MR. DeMOSS: Sir, let's say you -- you brought up the financial benefits for this.

Let's say that you do have some kind of -- they have some kind of pigs disease comes through, wipes them out.

Are you going to receive federal or state aid from the taxpayers to help you retrieve your money?

MR. DONLEY: To my knowledge, there has not been a program like that that's been offered at all.

MR. DeMOSS: Well, they have for chickens.
MR. DONLEY: Good point. And just a bit over a year ago the swine industry went through, and it's been mentioned earlier, the PEDv issue that was going to spread from a fly to a barbecue, which was very much of an impact, a devastating impact in the pig industry within the last twelve months.

There was never a hint of mention of a government subsidiary or bailout for the pork producers at that point in time.

If we went through that, and there's been no offer of economic subsidy, I think there's a small likelihood that there would be going forward.

MR. DeMOSS: But when that did happen, it did happen, you did admit that, we paid more in pork prices.

So we did reimburse you, did we or not?
Yes.
MR. DONLEY: We hope you still have bacon and sausage every morning for breakfast and continue to do so.

The market forces that were impacted, of demand and supply, they work every day as well. So you're paying less today than you did a year ago.

MR. DeMOSS: Not in my billfold.
MR. FRANK: Are there other questions for this witness?

Thank you.
Next up we have Ted Ufkes.
MR. UFKES: Ted Ufkes.
TED UFKES,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. UFKES: Good evening. I want to take the opportunity to first introduce myself. I know I have spoken to several of you over the course of the past few months.

My name is Ted Ufkes. And I did want to deliver two
items. And one is transparency and talk to you about how our company believes in transparency.

The second piece is opportunity.
And I want to mirror what Gary mentioned. He talked a lot about the economic benefits of this farm. I would like to go a level deeper and talk to you about how it impacts not only my company, but other companies that are surrounding Western Illinois.

You think about when one of these units is built it not only impacts the eighteen to twenty jobs that we've talked about, we've talked about the City of Clayton, how a lot of people are driving to and from, but what we haven't talked a lot about tonight is all the other outside contractors that it helps and the jobs that that provides. What I like to call the ancillary benefits.

That impacts my company. Today we employ roughly forty people. Al1 head of household employees.

I myself live in Adams County. And about fifteen percent of our employees live in Adams County.

Adding more farms and continuing the growth in West Central, Illinois continues that progression.

But we're just one small piece of it. What we're leaving out is all of the feed companies, the semi drivers, the gas station attendants, the people working at the grocery stores. A11 those additional benefits that eighteen to twenty jobs will
provide long term.
What I haven't mentioned is the construction progress. So for a ten to fifteen million dollar project it's going to need the influx obviously short term. Those employees are going to utilize the resources we have in Adams County.

So for those reasons I strongly urge you as the Adams County Board to vote in favor of this project.

The second piece I want to talk to you about is transparency. I have worked up front very early on in this project. I've identified this as a very good site and have worked closely with a number of people that have spoken tonight.

It's never fun to sit up in these types of meetings, right? And I can understand the trepidations and concerns. And I think you've heard some good testimony tonight and hopefully those concerns with be eased.

But what we would try to do is be as transparent as possible. When we found out the notice of intent has been completed I made a number of phone calls, but we're never perfect, right? We never overcommunicate.

But my first call was to Les Post and let him know that the notice of the intent had been submitted to the county board and urged him to communicate any questions or concerns he or the board would have.

My second call was to Marty Cook, who's the superintendent at the Camp Point Central School District. We
knew that there's some concerns with the prior project that was being worked on and wanted to be upfront and transparent with him early on in the project alleviating any concerns.

As many of you know that live close to the unit, notices were sent to neighbors within the setback period, and the next thing was to try to call some of the residents that were outside of that setback area, but we knew might have some concerns with it. Which I did that and talked to several different families.

There was one question earlier, I think from Mr. DeMoss, about the mayor of Clayton. That attempt was made very early on. Unfortunately the Clayton website is inaccurate of who the mayor is. It was Jerry Newbrough who it says.

As soon as I did find out who the mayor was, was Sam Miller, he and I did have a very good conversation. Unfortunately, I don't know the date of when that was. I can't tell you if that was before or after the city council meeting. I know he appreciated the call. We had a good conversation.

Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Thank you very much.
Next we have Adam Annegers.
MR. ANNEGERS: Adam Annegers, A-n-e-g-e-r-s.
ADAM ANNEGERS,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:

MR. FRANK: Step up to the microphone.
MR. ANNEGERS: My name is Adam Annegers. I have worked for buildings very similar to the one that Falcon Ridge is going to be constructing for the last thirteen and a half years with Professional Swine Management.

I live in Carthage, Illinois. I'm a member of the volunteer fire department. I help coach high school football teams, junior high footbal1 teams, my children's basebal1, basketball teams. Very active in the community.

Falcon Ridge Farms will offer a great opportunity for eighteen to twenty jobs in the county. The same opportunities that I've had working for this company.

I have managed several different buildings, different size buildings. Buildings the same size and some buildings larger than Falcon Ridge.

With the economic boost Falcon Ridge will bring to the community and to Adams County, I strongly urge the county board to vote in favor for this project.

MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Yes, sir.
MR. IPPENSEN: Do you really --
MR. FRANK: State -- state your name.
MR. ANNEGERS: Jason Ippensen.
Do you really like your job?
MR. ANNEGERS: I would not -- I would not do anything
else. I love my job.
MR. FRANK: Any others questions?
Thank you.
Next we have Matt Dearwester?
MR. DEARWESTER: May I defer?
MR. FRANK: Yes.
Next we have Jeff White?
MR. WHITE: Jeff White.
You need the name again?
MR. FRANK: Yes.
MR. WHITE: Jeff White, W-h-i-t-e.
JEFF WHITE,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. WHITE: My name is Jeff White. I work for a company called Dearwester Grain Services.

Approximately two and a half years ago we bought a grain facility in Clayton, Illinois.

I encourage the Adams County Board to approve the Falcon Ridge proposal and all the economic benefits that come not only to the City of Clayton, but the entire county.

Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
MR. DeMOSS: I have one.
MR. FRANK: Mr. DeMoss.

MR. DeMOSS: Are employed by Mr. Dearwester?
MR. WHITE: Yes, sir.
MR. DeMOSS: Mr. Dearwester, are -- are you aware that he's going to gain major profit off of selling grain to these places?

MR. WHITE: I don't know if you're familiar with the nature of the grain business. I would not define it as major profit.

MR. DeMOSS: That's a pretty good one.
Are you aware of what your grain operation does in Clayton?

MR. WHITE: I believe we employ seven people, yes.
MR. DeMOSS: Are you aware of the hazards and the waste that you present to the citizens of Clayton?

MR. WHITE: If we are doing that, it is not by intention, and we try to follow the laws of the State of Illinois.

MR. DeMOSS: Has the EPA connected -- contacted Dearwester Elevator in the City of Clayton in the last three months?

MR. WHITE: Not to my knowledge.
MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?
Thank you.
Next we have Doug Groth.

MR. GROTH: Pass.
MR. FRANK: Dr. Groth passes.
Next up is David Dedert.
MR. DEDERT: David Dedert, D-e-d-e-r-t.
DAVID DEDERT,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. DEDERT: My name is David Dedert. I am a producer here from Adams County. I farm here north of Quincy. I am the District 6 Director on the Illinois Pork Producers Association Board and I am also President of the Western Illinois Pork Producers.

I have a grain and livestock farm here north of Quincy. I raise hogs, beef cattle, and sheep. The hogs is what I call farrow to finish. From breeding clear through market size hogs.

I -- everything stays what $I$ call quote in confinement. I have no trouble with odors, you know, maybe other than maybe just when I am spreading the liquid, you know, at that time. I work everything in like it needs to be.

Other than that, I don't have -- have any complaints from any of the neighbors, and the neighbors are basically directly across the street.

The pork industry has undergone an enormous amount of change over the last several years. And we as consumers have
demanded a consistent high quality and safe, inexpensive food supply. The combined with -- this combined with consolidation of retail outlets and processors have forced farmers to change the way they do business to feed a growing population and to continue to make a living.

This proposed farm is an example of one of the ways farmers can adapt to survive. Although all hog farms have gotten larger and more specialized, the overwhelming majority of hogs in Adams County and throughout Illinois are good stewards of the land and good neighbors.

As pork producers we take our jobs very seriously and we view this issue as one that should be considered based on facts and not emotions.

Our local economies are directly connected to the future success of agriculture in this area for our communities to grow and to prosper. Agriculture must have the ability to change and compete to survive.

Adams County has a long tradition of pork production. Pork production is an important part of Adams County. And the economic impact of the Illinois Livestock Industry conducted by researchers of U of I have showed that in Adams County pork production contributes about 29.8 million dollars to the county's economy and 2.2 million dollars in taxes.

Pork producers are also one of the largest consumers of corn and soybeans. Feed consumed by these pigs creates demand
and supports the price -- prices of grain farmers throughout the area.

This proposed farm will consume approximately 180 thousand bushels of corn on a yearly basis. The feed will be sourced locally, thus creating demands for corn and soybeans.

I believe this proposed farm is consistent with the surrounding area and will provide economic growth for the local economy.

I urge the Adams County Board and the Department of Agriculture to approve the siting of this farm.

Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
MR. DeMOSS: I have one.
MR. FRANK: Mr. DeMoss.
MR. DeMOSS: How far north are you from Quincy?
MR. DEDERT: About five miles.
MR. DeMOSS: How many acres do you farm?
MR. DEDERT: A little under a thousand.
MR. DeMOSS: Do you farm your neighbor's ground?
MR. DEDERT: Yes.
MR. DeMOSS: Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Nichols?
MR. NICHOLS: Mr. Dedert, how do you apply the manure from your hogs?

MR. DEDERT: Currently I am spreading it on top and
working it in shortly after I spread it.
MR. NICHOLS: And you have no complaints from neighbors saying --

MR. DEDERT: No.
MR. NICHOLS: -- "I can smel1 an odor"?
MR. DEDERT: No.
MR. FRANK: Anyone else?
Yes, sir.
MR. STERLING: Eric Sterling.
So you're not injecting the manure into the soil?
You're surface applying it?
MR. DEDERT: Right. Correct. Currently I am surface applying and then working it in right after $I$ apply it.

MR. STERLING: But you do surface apply it.
MR. DEDERT: Yes.
MR. FRANK: Any other questions.
Thank you very much.
Next we have Curtis Moore.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He left.
MR. FRANK: He left?
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.
MR. FRANK: Mr. Moore left.
Tim Maiers?
State your name.
MR. MAIERS: Tim Maiers, M-a-i-e-r-s.

## TIM MAIERS,

having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. DEDERT: Hello. My name is Tim Maiers. I live near Payson in Adams County. I do work for the Illinois Pork Producers Association and also have a 280 acre farm that's been in my family for three generations.

I would like to offer these comments in support of the proposed farm and on behalf of the pork industry and the many families who proudly raise pork.

While the size of farms has grown, that doesn't mean we've lost sight of the values that have always guided Illinois farmers; safe food, quality animal care, and protection of our land, air and water.

Although hogs farms have gotten larger and more specialized, the overwhelming majority of hog farms in Adams County and throughout Illinois are good stewards of the 1 and.

According to the 2011 Illinois EPA Livestock Facility Investigation Annual Report, this is a report that Illinois EPA does each year, 2011 is the most current and available of any inspections that they do of farms in the state, less than one percent of all Illinois hog farms had any odor complaints or water pollution violations. I think that sometimes we overlook -- PSM has talked about their transparency and ability to call if there's any problems. Illinois EPA is also there if there are
problems that folks can call to get corrected and whether that be odor or water quality.

So there is another system just beyond just the Livestock Management Facilities Act to protect citizens if problems arise. And like I said, less than one percent of all Illinois hog farms had received any complaints in 2011.

Related to the environment, today's farms do employ modern technology and innovations that allow us to better capture and recycle those valuable nutrients that are in the manure as crop fertilizers.

Hog farmers have made significant improvements over the years to safeguard natural resources. Data from a fifty year study from 1959 to 2009 reveal that productivity gains in pork production went hand-in-hand with decreases in environmental impacts.

Factors affecting pork's footprint at the farm level were included in the research model, including feed, water, energy, land and crop nutrients. And the results show that water use was reduced 41 percent, land use was reduced 78 percent, and the carbon footprint was reduced 35 percent.

The farm's located in a rural part of the county and will add economic activity to the county and add to the local tax base.

Jobs will be supported from the construction and operation of the farm. And it will support local businesses,
such as Dearwester Grain, and increase demand for local corn, soybeans and support prices for grain farmers throughout the county.

I believe that animal agriculture must be allowed to continue to grow and thrive within Adams County.

In conclusion, this farm can be built and operated to be in harmony with the environment, to be a good neighbor, while adding economic activity to our county.

I would urge the County Board and the Department of Ag to approve the siting of this farm.

Thank you.
MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
MR. DeMOSS: I have one for you.
MR. FRANK: Mr. DeMoss.
MR. DeMOSS: You have how many acres?
MR. MAIERS: Two hundred and eighty.
MR. DeMOSS: Do you have a thirty-five hundred hog confinement on your farm?

MR. MAIERS: No, I do not.
MR. DeMOSS: How far are you from Payson?
MR. MAIERS: How far am I from Payson?
About three miles.
MR. DeMOSS: So you can sit there and you can stand and give me judgment for me not wanting one because you don't have one.

MR. MAIERS: I wouldn't say I wouldn't have one, though, either. I do have --

MR. DeMOSS: We11, they're open to it.
MR. MAIERS: I -- I do have hogs a mile from my farm.
MR. DeMOSS: They're open to it.
MR. MAIERS: I would not be -- I would -- I would have questions if a farm was proposed. I would not -- I would not tell you I wouldn't.

I would want to know if the people had experience in what they were doing. I would want to be sure that they knew what they were doing. And I think in this case this group has shown that they've got the experience to operate it properly.

MR. DeMOSS: Sir, are -- another question. Are you aware of the aquifer spring under Payson?

If they had a major leak in Payson they would damage the water system for all of Adams County. Because we get our water, Clayton, Camp Point, we buy a majority of our water from Payson. If there's a major leak there, a water contamination, we're not having anymore water, and neither are you.

MR. MAIERS: Unfortunately I'm not on rural water, so -- I have well water. I would love to have rural water, but I can't get it.

MR. DeMOSS: It might not be no good.
MR. MAIERS: We11, I would love to have it.
MR. FRANK: Other questions?

I see none. Thank you..
Next we have Nic Anderson.
MR. ANDERSON: Nic Anderson. N-i-c A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n. NIC ANDERSON,
having been sworn by the Hearing Officer, testified:
MR. FRANK: You may proceed.
MR. ANDERSON: Thank you, County Board. I know there's some new faces on the Board and a learning experience for all of us.

And I know, Les, this is a little closer to home than some have been in the past and a little more sensitive.

And I think there's some emotion out there. And my hope is that all of us here tonight -- and also thank you, the supporters and people that support agriculture. We live in agricultural communities. And we need to learn how to get along better and understand things better.

And through what I do with the Illinois Livestock Development Group, working with livestock farms around the state and trying to develop rural communities so they're a viable part in the future.

And we go through eps and tides in rural America.
And it's a challenge. And how do we bring people back and still make a living, and still live in a world that's computerized, and on a pretty fast pace, and we all want a new car?

So there's a lot of challenges out there in
agriculture and rural communities.
And when I go up and down the state, 99.9 percent of those farms out there are interested in doing the right thing.

Occasionally mother nature can affect us. We try to make plans for that. Occasionally accidents can happen, whether it's worker error or not. We try to make plans for that.

So our goal in the livestock industry is try to do the best we can and communicate to you and your communities. In not only what we do and how we do things and how we feed the world, but also do it in a manner that we can protect those environments that we're going to have to pass on to generations. Much like my grandfather did, my father did, and hopefully the generations ahead of me are going to get that package. We are all interest in that, and it does us no good to destroy, or demean, or spend a lot of money somewhere where we're not going to be welcomed in the community.

So thanks to the Board for having this for an educational process.

And even though there are some community concerns out there, I think we can address them and we can live together to do that, but it's going to take communication; not only with yourself, and your neighbors, and your other neighbors, and PSM, and Falcon Ridge.

And if there are challenges, we can't just complain about them. We have to figure out how to address them. And if
they're not going to address them to your satisfaction or some reasonable fashion, myself, or the pork industry, the livestock industry, and agriculture needs to help get those addressed in a reasonable manner. Because it affects all of us all the way from growing corn and soybeans to the product that goes to the consumer case.

So my goal is that we can all meet those challenges and needs and do that in the future and supply a safe food product not only for us and our families, but our community, our state, and the world really that depends on us for food systems.

So that's my up on the preacher blocks.
If anybody has any questions or concerns that I can help with, please contact us through the livestock group or pork producers. We would be happy to answer any questions.

MR. FRANK: Are there questions for this witness?
Yes, sir. Mr. Sterling?
MR. STERLING: How many of these meetings have you been to, Mr. Anderson?

MR. ANDERSON: I think in the last ten years -there's an average of about four, sometimes five a year, and I have been to all but one that $I$ think in Southern Illinois I couldn't make it to.

MR. STERLING: Are you being paid to be here?
MR. ANDERSON: Yes. I -- actually, I -- I'm a consultant for the livestock industry. I'm not getting paid here
tonight, but I get paid by the industry to talk about issues and help people understand those issues.

And coincidentally, out of those ten -- ten years I've been here, and we did five a year, that's fifty hearings. And I think this board experienced that, the Rich Gassler meeting. Not a lot of controversy. Operations can go up.

But in those ten years that I have been here, and really of the Act, we've sited over twelve hundred and fifty livestock farms through the LMFA. There's been seventeen hundred or so permitted and some didn't go through.

But so there's some economic activity over eighteen -- almost an eighteen year period here. So we can operate. And once buildings are up and going, very rarely do we have a lot of issues surrounding them, whatever it might be.

MR. FRANK: Mr. Sterling?
MR. STERLING: I find it interesting that you guys just keep talking about the economic benefits, but don't talk about any of the criteria of this specific facility.

Now obviously you guys are in favor of the economic benefits. You pretty much have the deck stacked here with the industry representatives.

What about the people of Clayton that are going to be smelling this thing?

What are you going to do for them people?
What about the biofilters? Why aren't there

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biofilters on this?
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MR. ANDERSON: We11, you've kind of staged that question that they are going to being affected by smell. We don't believe that's going to happen.

And I think the technology, and the practices, and the best management and good communication can stop that from happening.

Now if you want to make that assumption, you can do that all day, but what we see and what we experience and what we've provided with the technology that's in place, that those issues can be addressed and managed; and if they can't be to that satisfaction, we need to talk in the community basis and talk to our neighbors and understand how can we address that.

Do we need to do some other things?
Do we need to implement other technologies?
That's the whole process that we're going through. Because we live in those communities and have raised livestock for years. It just might not be the way some people that don't raise livestock think it should be.

But I think we will decipher through that in these rural communities that are -- we have to depend on for agriculture.

Thanks for the question.
MR. STERLING: You do not plan on addressing any of the criteria for this facility?

MR. ANDERSON: Which criteria?
MR. STERLING: Any of the 8.
MR. ANDERSON: Name one and ask me the question.
MR. STERLING: I'm just asking you. You didn't --
you didn't make the point of talking about any.
MR. ANDERSON: So my point to the Board is that I think this facility can meet the criteria that the state provides.

There are some other issues out there that they -some folks don't like, but from the 8 siting criteria and following the rules and maintaining that integrity through all those engineers and state engineers, I think we can meet that and we can succeed in meeting the Act. I think it's pretty clear.

MR. FRANK: Mr. DeMoss, did you have a question?
MR. DeMOSS: No, I don't, sir.
MR. FRANK: Any other questions for this witness?
I see none. Thank you.
Is there anyone else who would like to provide oral testimony?

I see no hands.
Entered in record as Exhibit Number 10 is the oral testimony sign-in sheets.

Entered into the record as Exhibit Number 11 is the attendance sign-in sheets.

Are there any closing comments from the Facility?

DR. HOLLIS: No.
MR. FRANK: No closing comments from the Facility.
Any closing comments from the Department?
None.
Okay. Sir, did you have a question?
MR. GRADY: Yes. John Grady, G-r-a-d-y.
I would -- Mr. Harold Wilson, the former hog producer
in Clayton, and if you -- you don't have to answer, but do you mind saying one way or another how you feel about this?

MR. FRANK: If -- if he doesn't want to answer, that's fine. If he does, we would need to have him come up and be sworn in.

MR. GRADY: No. You don't have to. It's up to you if you want to make a comment one way or the other.

MR. WILSON: No thanks.
MR. FRANK: Okay. All right.
Well, thank you. As I mentioned earlier, a copy of the transcript will be provided to the County Board.

For others desiring a copy you can contact the court reporter.

Thank you for your attendance tonight. I will turn this meeting back over to Chairman Post.

MR. POST: I would also like to -- also like to thank everyone for coming out tonight to the public hearing. And remind everyone that the County Board will take action on this on
their June 9th meeting.
And would like to remind the board members and the public that it is strictly a non-binding advisory vote whether we feel they have met the 8 siting criteria.

And we do not decide if a permit will be issued.
That's up to the Department of Ag.
If there's nothing else, we'11 declare the meeting adjourned.

> C ERTIFICATE

I, Randall W. Wells, Certified Shorthand Reporter, Certified Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the proceedings had in the matter set forth in the caption page hereon were reported in shorthand by me, afterwards transcribed, and the foregoing is a true and complete transcript of said shorthand notes.

Date: May 29, 2015








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