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BEFORE THE

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:
CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING
OPERATIONS (CAFOs): PROPOSED
AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILLINOIS
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
PARTS 501, 502 AND 504

OCT 3 D2012

STATE OF ILLINOIS Pollution Control Board

Hearing held, pursuant to notice, on Tuesday, October 23, 2012, at the Brookens Administrative Center, Lyle Shields County Board Meeting Room, 1776 East Washington Street, Urbana, Illinois, before duly appointed Hearing Officer:

MR. TIM FOX

L.A. REPORTING COMPANY, LLC (312) 419-9292

REPORTER: JILL NICOLE STEVENS, CSR #084-004212

- 1 10:02 a.m.
- 2 HEARING OFFICER: Good morning, everyone,
- 3 and welcome to this Illinois Pollution Control Board
- 4 Hearing. My name is Tim Fox and I am the Hearing
- ⁵ Officer for this rule-making proceeding entitled In
- 6 the Matter of Concentrated Animal Feeding
- Operations, or CAFOs, Proposed Amendments to 35
- 8 Illinois Administrative Code 501, 502 and 504. The
- board docket number for this rule-making is R12-23.
- As our very first order of business this
- 11 morning, we do have present with us Senator Mike
- 12 Frerichs, who would like to offer a comment on the
- 13 Agency's proposal. And, Senator Frerichs, please go
- 14 ahead.
- SENATOR FRERICHS: Thank you very much.
- 16 Thanks for being here. I decided to come out today
- because this was a bill that I carried in the Senate
- this year.
- I want to give the Board a little bit of
- 20 background and thoughts on the legislative process.
- 21 As a result of longtime negotiations between the
- 22 Environmental Groups and Agricultural Groups -- and
- 23 I think the first approach on this maybe a year and
- a half ago, there was -- the first year, they tried

- to get it through and then this year we finally
- reached some sort of agreement.
- I just want to talk about the importance
- ⁴ of the environment and agriculture in my district.
- 5 In my district, I represent a large rural area where
- 6 farming is very important; farmers of all kinds work
- 7 hard to provide safe food while implementing sound
- 8 environmental practices on our farms.
- 9 Agriculture production plays a leading
- role in Illinois's economy. Livestock production is
- an important part of this ag sector, directly
- creating \$3.5 billion in economic activity in
- 13 Illinois. We want to make sure we continue to
- maintain that while maintaining safe drinking water.
- The combined economic value of livestock
- 16 processing and production-related activities in the
- state is over \$27 billion, so reasonable and
- 18 technically feasible regulations will provide
- 19 necessary environmental protections while
- 20 maintaining a strong agricultural sector in our
- economy and that's what I think we've finally
- 22 reached in our legislation.
- Consistency with the Livestock Management
- 24 Facilities Act is also a very important factor for

- the proposed rule. The LMFA is a law prescribed at
- General Assembly through three different revisions
- of the Act that govern construction and pollution
- 4 prevention standards for livestock farms in
- 5 Illinois.
- 6 Providing clarity in the rule and
- 7 consistency with the LMFA will allow farmers to
- 9 properly adhere to regulations and hopefully will
- 9 improve environmental performance in our state.
- The senior management, I just want to say,
- of IEPA worked with the stakeholders on both sides
- of this issue with the proposed CAFO rule changes.
- 13 They should be commended for their efforts. This
- work should lead to a commonsense approach for
- 15 permit requirements and regulations for all
- involved. There is too much at stake for our
- environment and for our industry.
- And I want to thank you very much for
- 19 coming over here to Urbana today to hear from
- people. I know we have a lot of stakeholders
- 21 gathered today. And I look forward to implementing
- these rules. So, thank you very much.
- HEARING OFFICER: Senator, thank you for
- your comment, which is appreciated, and we hope you

- will feel free to stay as your schedule allows.
- 2 SENATOR FRERICHS: It may not allow me to
- 3 stay much longer, but I am sure that you will have
- 4 time for, looking around the room, plenty of
- 5 discussion today.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much,
- 7 Senator.
- 8 SENATOR FRERICHS: Thank you.
- 9 HEARING OFFICER: Proceeding on, I do want
- 10 to note, first of all, that present today also from
- the Board are the Board's Chairman, Tom Holbrook,
- who is at my immediate left. He is the lead board
- member in this proceeding. Further to my left are
- 14 Board Members Jennifer Burke and Dr. Deanna Glosser.
- 15 And at my immediate right is Anand Rao of the
- 16 Board's Technical Unit.
- By way of quick background, the Illinois
- 18 Environmental Protection Agency filed this
- 19 rule-making proposal on March 1st, 2012 and, in an
- order dated March 15th, 2012, the Board accepted
- 21 that proposal for hearing.
- The first hearing took place on
- 23 August 21st, 2012 in Springfield and the second in
- Belleville last week, on October 16th, 2012. A

- hearing officer order set October 9th, 2012 as the
- deadline to pre-file testimony for this hearing.
- 3 And the Board has received pre-filed testimony for
- 4 this hearing from Dr. Ted Funk, who is present today
- 5 and has made clear his willingness to respond to
- 6 questions on the basis of that testimony.
- I do want to note for the record that
- 8 there is a sheet inside the door behind the head
- ⁹ table at which anyone who did not pre-file testimony
- may indicate that they would like to testify today.
- 11 For the record, that sheet remains blank, so we do
- 12 not expect to have anyone falling into that category
- or description.
- The Board has received other filings and I
- want to address those quickly. First, on
- 16 September 25th, 2012, the Agricultural Coalition
- 17 filed a motion proposing amendments to the Agency's
- original rule-making proposal. Because that motion
- 19 is directed to the full Board and requests action at
- 20 a later point before the Board proceeds to first
- notice, there will be no decision today on that
- motion.
- Second, on October 9th, 2012, the
- 24 Environmental Groups filed a motion requesting that

- the Hearing Officer extend the time to respond to
- 2 the Agricultural Coalition's motion proposing
- 3 amendments.
- The 14 days to respond to the
- 5 Environmental Groups' motion passes today and I want
- 6 to see if any of the participants want to make a
- 7 position on the motion or response to the motion on
- 8 the record today.
- 9 (There was no response.)
- 10 HEARING OFFICER: Neither seeing nor
- 11 hearing any, I will grant the motion for an
- 12 extension of time with perhaps a slight modification
- of the specific request.
- 14 It was couched in terms of filing after
- the conclusion of the record. I will interpret that
- 16 as meaning with final comments at the conclusion of
- the record, and since we cannot set today a date
- that hinges on the availability of a transcript that
- is not even in existence yet, there will be a
- subsequent board order at the time we receive that
- 21 final transcript that clarifies the precise date on
- which that response would become due with the final
- 23 post-hearing comments. I do not expect to set
- separate dates for those two filings. And I will

- again clarify that in a written hearing officer
- order in the future.
- Third, I want to note that on
- 4 October 16th, 2012, the deadline to pre-file
- 5 testimony for the next hearing on Tuesday, the 30th,
- in De Kalb arrived and the Board received pre-filed
- 7 testimony on the part of three witnesses from the
- 8 Environmental Groups.
- I simply want to note that that testimony
- and the accompanying attachments/exhibits are in the
- Board's record, are linked to the Clerk's office
- online and can be read, downloaded and copied in
- their entirety at this point in preparation for the
- 14 hearing next week in De Kalb.
- Fourth, and finally, I do want to note
- that the Board received word yesterday that the
- transcript of the hearing in Belleville should be
- available to us today and the Clerk's office assured
- 19 me that they have every expectation that it would be
- 20 placed in the Clerk's office online no later than
- this afternoon. And I see at least a general
- 22 indication from the Agency that it is already there
- 23 and they seem to be affirming that that is the case.
- So, like the pre-filed testimony for next

- week, the transcript of the Belleville hearing is
- 2 now available for you to download and print and
- 3 review. And that exhausts the filings that the
- 4 Board has received at this point that I wanted to
- 5 address today.
- In speaking off the record with the chief
- 7 participants, we arrived at an order of hearing for
- 8 this hearing. First of all, we did, of course, hear
- 9 the comment of Senator Frerichs.
- Second, we will turn to Dr. Funk, who
- 11 pre-filed testimony specifically for this hearing.
- Dr. Funk, if you would like to begin with a brief
- summary or statement in a moment, we can have you do
- 14 that and then we'll proceed to the questions based
- upon the testimony that you had filed.
- I again noted that no one who had not
- 17 pre-filed indicated that they wished to testify.
- 18 So, at the conclusion of Dr. Funk's testimony and
- 19 the questions based upon it, we will turn to the
- 20 Agricultural Coalition, who had -- we appreciate the
- 21 Coalition's willingness to make available witnesses
- who can respond to questions raised by the Board on
- the record specifically regarding their earlier
- motion to amend the Agency's original proposal.

- 1 After addressing those questions, we can
- 2 have any person who wishes to do so offer a public
- 3 comment on the proposal. There is a sheet at the
- 4 front of the room on which anyone who wishes to
- offer a brief comment may indicate their willingness
- 6 and interest in doing so.
- My expectation would be that people would
- 8 offer comments of three to four minutes in length
- 9 and we would go through those in the order in which
- 10 people had signed up. I encourage you to sign up so
- 11 that we make sure to include you. We'll take that
- up at the end of the testimony and questions.
- Very generally, I want to add that the
- 14 proceeding today is governed by the Board's
- procedural rules. Under Section 104.426 of those
- 16 rules, all information that is relevant and is not
- 17 repetitive or privileged will be admitted into the
- 18 record.
- 19 Please bear in mind that questions today
- 20 proposed by the board members or board staff are
- 21 intended only to assist in developing a clear and
- 22 complete record and do not reflect any decision on
- the merits of the proposal.
- And for the benefit, finally, of our court

- 1 reporter, please avoid speaking at the same time as
- another person so our transcript will be as clear
- 3 and organized as possible.
- On procedures, are there any questions
- 5 before we turn to Dr. Funk?
- 6 (There was no response.)
- 7 HEARING OFFICER: Neither seeing nor
- hearing any, Dr. Funk, thank you for waiting. I
- 9 think it would be helpful if you step up to the
- 10 podium where you will perhaps be a little more
- 11 audible to everyone in the room.
- MR. FUNK: I've been told I have a soft
- voice, so I'll see if I can -- I'm not sure if it's
- on. Is this -- does this have any effect
- whatsoever?
- THE AUDIENCE: No.
- MR. FUNK: Maybe an engineer should see if
- they can figure out how to turn it on. Oh, wait a
- 19 minute. Power button. Better?
- HEARING OFFICER: Dr. Funk, before we
- begin, we'll have the court reporter swear you in
- 22 before your testimony gets underway.
- (At this point in the proceedings, the
- Court Reporter administered the oath.)

- 1 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Dr. Funk.
- Please give a summary or statement. Go ahead.
- MR. FUNK: Thanks for the opportunity to
- 4 come and testify today. This is an issue that's
- 5 important to me because I've been involved, of
- 6 course, with the livestock industry and, more
- importantly, with nutrient management planning for
- 8 most of my career. I've had a 32-year career with
- ⁹ the University of Illinois Extension, and then
- working with livestock production across the state
- 11 during that time.
- I also share the concerns of citizens
- 13 around the state in regard to water quality and air
- quality and management of soil, so I would like to
- think that I represent the interests of all citizens
- and not just the livestock industry and not just the
- 17 citizens who are neighbors of livestock production.
- 18 Livestock production is an important part
- of our Illinois economy and we've made, I think,
- great strides over the last 20, 30 years to improve
- the nutrient management of livestock manure in the
- state and I think that we can continue to do that
- with appropriate regulatory language.
- I want to recognize the efforts of the

- 1 Agency to continue in promulgating commonsense
- 2 rules, rules that hopefully achieve clarity while
- 3 also maintaining the needs and goals of
- 4 environmental protection.
- A summary of some of the points that I
- 6 have introduced into the record through testimony
- 7 include such things as making sure that the
- 8 references for livestock waste volumes are current.
- We recognize that some of the standards
- 10 for livestock waste volume computations have changed
- over the years because there are changes in the
- industry. There are changes in the efficiency of
- nutrient utilization, efficiency of animals that are
- on feed, and so some of the -- some of the amounts
- of waste volumes and concentrations actually change
- over the years and those are -- it makes sense that
- 17 the standards that are referenced in the rules have
- 18 also changed to recognize that.
- But it's a rather minor point in that
- these standards that are referenced are used for
- 21 planning purposes and that the nutrient management
- 22 plans are always built around the assumption that
- once facilities are in place, then the actual
- 24 nutrient -- actual waste volumes and actual nutrient

- concentrations that are accumulated from sampling,
- actual sampling of the site, are going to be used to
- 3 continue with this planning.
- The next point about winter spreading,
- 5 again I concur with the Agency's emphasis on the
- 6 maintenance and storage capacity. I think that's
- 7 extremely important to help livestock producers
- 8 maintain enough storage capacity to get them through
- 9 the winter months without having to use winter
- 10 spreading.
- However, I do think that some of the
- 12 language that's been suggested is overly
- 13 prescriptive perhaps on the surface application on
- 14 some of the injection systems, and I think the
- equivalent of that is going to be more burdensome
- and confusing than is necessary. And I would
- elaborate on that later if you have questions.
- And then most importantly is again to
- 19 avoid duplication in the manure nutrient management
- 20 plans. We have -- since the time of the LMFA, the
- large facilities, that is those that have over 1,000
- 22 animal units as defined in the LMFA, have been
- required by state regulation to develop manure
- nutrient management plans and put those into place

- and so it would be very helpful to avoid duplication
- of that in the new rule that's being proposed today.
- It's been very difficult for livestock
- 4 producers to manage all the -- to prescribe all the
- 5 details of these plans as it is. I remember in
- 6 1995, we had an interagency meeting with the
- 7 producers here on the Champaign-Urbana campus, a
- 8 regular meeting that we had every two years, and we
- 9 had a panel of NRCS. The federal NRCS Chief, Toby
- 10 Ashford, was in on the panel and he was talking
- about the NRCS manure management planning and we had
- 12 somebody from the federal EPA talking about their
- manure management plan and then the Illinois
- 14 Department of Agriculture was talking about their
- winter management plan process and one of the
- 16 producers finally got up in his aspiration and he
- said, "Would you please -- would the three of you
- 18 please get together. I want one plan that I can
- 19 have. I don't want three plans. I want one plan."
- And we have made a substantial effort in
- 21 Extension since then to bring the parties together
- 22 and to try to come up with one type of plan that
- will help producers to clarify and to make sure that
- those plans are actually implemented and make sense

- using inputs both from the industry, from the
- agencies, but also from the university data and
- 3 research that both allows producers to operate but
- 4 also maintain water quality and protect the
- ⁵ environment.
- There are many facilities in the state who
- 7 have been helped by what we call technical service
- 8 providers writing comprehensive nutrient management
- 9 plans under the NRCS, CNMP 102. And those are even
- more vigorous -- more rigorous, sorry -- in that
- they address the nutrient transport potential from
- 12 land application areas.
- So, again, I would urge that we recognize
- and not duplicate the efforts of the CNMP process,
- writing process, because I feel that that takes into
- 16 account virtually all of the intent of this rule,
- but those plans are in place in many instances
- ¹⁸ around the state.
- And so in summary, again, I would urge
- that the Agency balance the need for prescriptive
- language, to the extent that it's required by the
- federal regulation, with the Agency's desire for
- 23 rule clarity and consistency. And that concludes my
- summary.

- 1 HEARING OFFICER: Very good, Dr. Funk.
- Thank you. We will turn to questions in a minute.
- 3 If I may make a brief request, I think you are a
- 4 little more audible when the microphone is closer to
- your face. And if you can pull that forward, we
- 6 would appreciate it.
- 7 DR. FUNK: Okay.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: Thanks very much.
- 9 Dr. Funk has indicated that he has concluded his
- summary of his testimony and is willing to turn to
- 11 questions. Is there anyone who wishes to pose a
- 12 question to Dr. Funk on the basis of that testimony?
- MS. DEXTER: I have some questions.
- 14 HEARING OFFICER: Is there a particular
- 15 order that --
- MS. MANNING: I'll go first. I just have
- one question.
- HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Ms. Manning,
- 19 please go ahead.
- 20 EXAMINATION
- 21 BY MS. MANNING:
- Q. Good morning, Dr. Funk. The question that
- we had -- you indicated in terms of the frozen
- ground application that you believed that there

- 1 might be some overly prescriptive language, but I
- didn't hear in your testimony that you spoke to what
- 3 that language might be that you believed to be
- 4 overly prescriptive.
- One of the things the Agricultural
- 6 Coalition made a point of in its filing is that the
- 7 current definition proposed related to application
- 8 on frozen ground at 501.252 indicates that soil that
- 9 is frozen anywhere between the first one-half inch
- 10 to eight inches of soil, as measured from the ground
- 11 surface, if that's the standard, one-half inch to
- 12 eight inches, that there could be no application.
- The producers are concerned about that and
- believe that to be overly prescriptive. It's a rule
- that the Agency, in its testimony, indicated came
- 16 from the Wisconsin regulatory scheme. And during
- the stakeholder conferences as well as in this
- 18 process, the Agriculture Coalition has suggested
- 19 that a more liberal interpretation, one used in
- lowa, be a better approach on this particular point.
- I'm agreeing with you, of course, that
- nobody really wants to apply to frozen ground or
- 23 apply in winter conditions; everybody wants to have
- the adequate storage, but obviously sometimes that's

- 1 not possible.
- So, the Agricultural Coalition proposed a
- 3 change in that particular provision that would
- 4 indicate -- that came from more of the Iowa model --
- 5 and indicates that soil that is impenetrable due to
- frozen soil moisture, but does not include soil that
- is only frozen to a depth of two inches or less.
- And I would just like you to comment on
- 9 those two different scenarios, either the Iowa
- approach or the Wisconsin approach, and that
- 11 particular language just to inform the Board as to
- 12 your opinion on that. Thank you.
- A. Okay. And I spoke to one of our custom
- 14 applicators from the state yesterday about this very
- thing to again confirm what I believe to be the case
- and he -- he agreed with this, and that is that a
- half inch of frost on the ground is so easy to
- 18 penetrate; it really should not restrict -- that
- should not be a restriction in the amount of frost
- 20 depth that would keep an injection system from
- 21 applying manure. Two inches, then we're getting to
- the point where it would be difficult to penetrate
- with our normal injection equipment.
- The other thing that I guess that bothers

- 1 me a little bit about being too prescriptive is if
- you look at an entire field, it's going to be very
- hard to determine an average. There are going to
- be -- typically there might be areas where there's
- 5 no frost and others where there would be, you know,
- 6 that two inches of frost.
- So, to ask a producer to make that quick
- 8 decision on that kind of detail across a field is
- 9 going to be -- it's going to be a bit confusing and
- if it causes some consternation as to whether or not
- 11 to inject, I think the deeper frost depth would
- certainly be more in order than the half inch that's
- being proposed here.
- Q. Right. And just as a point of
- clarification, the rule as I understand as it reads
- now, injection is not -- this is for land
- application without injection.
- A. For surface -- for surface application?
- 19 O. Correct.
- A. Okay. And once again, for half inch,
- 21 that's going to be -- that can change very quickly
- over the course of the day and it can also be very
- 23 difficult to find an average across the field of a
- half inch. Like I say, there's going to be some

- areas where it's much less than half, so where do
- you make that decision?
- MS. MANNING: Okay. Thank you. That's
- 4 all I have right now. I might have follow-up after
- 5 the other questions.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: We will bear that in
- 7 mind.
- MS. DEXTER: May I ask a follow-up on this
- 9 particular question?
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Dexter, please do.
- 11 EXAMINATION
- 12 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. Actually, maybe you just covered this and
- 14 I didn't catch it, but in terms of surface
- 15 application, the half inch --
- THE REPORTER: Can you speak up just a
- 17 little bit? Do you have a microphone?
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Dexter, your
- microphone should be live. That might be very
- helpful.
- 21 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. So, in terms -- you mentioned in your
- 23 first response that injection in the half-inch
- 24 circumstance is possible because it's not that

- difficult to penetrate. Does it change things if
- you're just surface applying? Is that the question
- 3 you --
- A. Well, and that was a simpler question.
- 5 Surface applying on frozen ground, we recognize that
- 6 if ground is frozen, it's less -- there's going to
- be probably less infiltration of liquid being
- 8 applied.
- And part of my concern with prescribing
- 10 that half-inch frozen ground is that that can change
- so quickly during the course of the day. And, also,
- to be able to measure a half inch of frost on the
- surface of a field is going to be difficult because
- 14 frost in large fields is going to vary so much that
- it's troublesome and it's not particularly helpful.
- Q. Does it become any easier to measure two
- 17 inches?
- A. I think it would.
- Q. Why is that?
- A. Well, the reason -- well, two inches is
- 21 because it won't change so quickly during the day,
- 22 and also there's -- it takes enough -- enough cold
- temperature duration to accumulate that much frost
- 24 and it's going to be probably more widespread across

- ¹ the field.
- 2 Q. Is it difficult to determine whether there
- 3 is frost at the surface of the soil?
- A. No, it's not difficult to determine. I
- mean, you can go out there and take a quick look at
- 6 the field and you can tell if the surface is frozen,
- but you can't necessarily tell how deep it is, nor
- 8 can you get -- nor is it easy to get an average
- 9 across the field --
- Q. Thank you.
- 11 A. -- which seems to be what the regulation
- 12 is prescribing.
- MS. DEXTER: That's all I have for
- 14 follow-up.
- 15 HEARING OFFICER: Noting, of course, that
- the Agency indicated it had witnesses, why don't we
- 17 remain with you, Ms. Dexter, if you had your own
- 18 follow-ups for Dr. Funk on the basis of his
- 19 testimony.
- 20 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. So, I didn't introduce myself, but I'm
- Jessica Dexter and I work at the Environmental Law &
- Policy Center, but I'm speaking on behalf --
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Dexter, I'm sorry if

- 1 I interrupt, but I think if the microphone is closer
- to your face, it will be a little easier.
- MS. DEXTER: I will try and get right up
- 4 on it.
- 5 BY MS. DEXTER:
- 6 Q. So, how many of the LMFA waste management
- 7 plans have been reviewed and approved by the
- 8 Illinois Department of Agriculture? Do you know?
- 9 A. I do not have that number.
- Q. All right. Do you know whether the state
- 11 is doing random compliance checks to determine
- whether livestock operations are following with
- management plans required by the LMFA?
- A. Again, I don't know if they're doing
- 15 random checks. I know that they have in the past.
- Q. I don't want to be tedious, but do you --
- 17 are you aware of a number -- statistics on the
- compliance rate with the waste management plans?
- 19 A. No, I'm not.
- Q. What size of operations are required to
- submit their waste management plans to the
- Department of Agriculture?
- A. If they manage over 5,000 animal units, as
- defined in the LMFA, then they're required to submit

- the plan for approval. And, also, if they have --
- 2 if they have over 50 percent interest in
- 3 accumulation of operations across the state and that
- is more than 5,000 animal units, then they're
- 5 required to submit all of those plans for approval.
- Q. And in the instance of large unpermitted
- 7 livestock operations, between 1,000 and 5,000 animal
- 8 units which don't have to submit their waste
- 9 management plans under the LMFA, how do we know
- whether those plans are in compliance with the
- 11 standards?
- 12 A. That is -- the assumption is that they are
- 13 following the regulation and they have a
- 14 certified -- a letter certifying that they have a
- plan available that has to be submitted to the
- department.
- Q. So, under the LMFA, is there a requirement
- that a waste management plan must include
- 19 application setbacks from conduits to surface water?
- A. There is the requirement that they have
- 21 setbacks from waterways and setbacks from the
- 22 surface waters themselves. And those are in
- 23 900.803.
- Q. I'm not actually asking about the waterway

- itself; I'm asking about the conduit to the
- ² waterway.
- A. The conduit to the waterway?
- 4 O. Yes.
- 5 A. I'm not exactly sure what you mean by
- 6 conduit to waterway because, in most cases, a grass
- 7 waterway is considered a conduit in the proposed
- 8 regulation. Is that -- I believe that's correct.
- Q. Does -- under the LMFA, do waste
- 10 management plans require restrictions on land
- application when rain or snow is forecast? Is that
- 12 required under the LMFA?
- 13 A. I don't believe so.
- Q. Under the LMFA, is there a ban on further
- application when soil test phosphorus reaches a
- 16 certain concentration?
- 17 A. There is only the restriction that the
- 18 phosphorus-based application rate be used if the
- soil test phosphorus reaches 300 pounds per acre.
- Q. Under the LMFA, is there a prohibition on
- 21 causing runoff to surface waters during
- 22 nonprecipitation events?
- 23 A. That is covered in the existing
- livestock pollution regulation, I believe, so it is

- 1 already -- it is assumed by the LMFA, yes.
- Q. It is assumed?
- A. Well, in all situations you are required
- 4 to -- are prohibited from discharging livestock
- 5 waste into waters in the U.S.
- Q. Under the LMFA or under the Environmental
- 7 Protection Act?
- A. Under the Environmental Protection Act.
- 9 Q. Okay. Under the LMFA, is there a
- 10 requirement for a winter application plan that
- involves assessing multiple factors related to
- 12 nutrient transport?
- A. No, there's not a specific winter
- 14 application plan.
- Does the LMFA require pursuit of practical
- 16 alternative measures before surface application
- waste is allowed on frozen and snow-covered ground?
- A. Only insofar as the requirement to have a
- 19 sufficient amount of storage for a certain number of
- 20 days and also the requirement to -- that prohibits
- 21 application on greater than five percent slopes.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Can I ask a quick follow-up
- on that?
- MS. DEXTER: Go ahead.

- MS. WILLIAMS: If a piece of -- if a field
- 2 has greater than five percent slope, under the LMFA
- 3 is it allowable to apply to that field when it's
- 4 snow-covered if adequate erosion control practices
- 5 are in place?
- DR. FUNK: I believe -- I believe it would
- 7 be.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: Anything further,
- 9 Ms. Williams?
- MS. WILLIAMS: Not on this point.
- MS. MANNING: Could I ask a follow-up on
- that line of questioning as well?
- MS. DEXTER: I'm not finished with that
- 14 line of questioning.
- MS. MANNING: All right. Go right ahead
- 16 then.
- 17 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. Does the LMFA consider the requirement
- that application equipment be inspected and
- 20 calibrated?
- A. I do not recall.
- Q. Does the LMFA prohibit application within
- a quarter mile of a non-farm residence?
- A. It does unless the winter is, you know --

- THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, I'm having a
- 2 really hard time hearing with the drill out here or
- 3 whatever it is.
- DR. FUNK: The question was? Go ahead and
- 5 repeat.
- 6 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. I'm sorry, the question was whether or not
- 8 the LMFA prohibits application within a quarter mile
- 9 of a non-farm residence.
- 10 A. Yes, the LMFA prohibits application within
- 11 a quarter of a mile of a non-farm residence, unless
- the manure is applied by injection or it's
- incorporated within -- on the same day.
- Q. All right. Does the LMFA restrict
- application to sites with a tolerable level of soil
- 16 loss and the soil phosphorus level is equal to or
- greater than 300 pounds per acre?
- 18 A. It does restrict application insofar as --
- if the soil phosphorus level is 300 pounds or
- greater, it restricts the application rate to
- 21 phosphorus-based.
- Q. Is there a companion soil loss factor
- that's considered there?
- A. Only insofar as the general suggestion

- that the soil -- that adequate soil loss erosion
- 2 practices are existing.
- Q. Does the LMFA require livestock operators
- 4 to do a nutrient transport potential assessment for
- 5 each field, similar to what is proposed in the
- 6 proposed 502.615?
- 7 A. Not specifically.
- Q. In the proposed rule, the information
- 9 collected for field assessments is to determine
- 10 appropriate phosphorus-based or nitrogen-based
- 11 application rates, which you mentioned a minute or
- 12 two ago.
- Does the LMFA allow livestock operators to
- 14 choose between nitrogen-based and phosphorus-based
- application rates based solely on the phosphorus
- 16 content of the soil?
- A. It allows -- no, it requires
- 18 phosphorus-based application when the -- if the
- 19 phosphorus content reaches a certain level.
- Q. Let me try and rephrase that. Is that
- 21 based -- the trigger is only the phosphorus level
- 22 for phosphorus-based or nitrogen-based?
- A. Yes, there's always a nitrogen-based cap,
- that is you're not allowed to over-apply nitrogen on

- 1 an annual rate.
- Q. Okay. Does the LMFA require that the
- applicator consider soil type, slope, soil
- 4 erodibility or distance to surface water when
- 5 deciding whether or not it should be
- 6 phosphorus-based or nitrogen-based?
- A. No, and those are not specifically --
- again, those are incorporated to some extent in the
- 9 other setback requirements that are in the
- 10 regulation.
- 11 Q. In your pre-filed testimony, you agree
- that sufficient manure storage should be required to
- avoid the need to land apply manure in the winter.
- 14 Can you explain why winter manure application should
- 15 be avoided?
- A. Well, I think we all recognize that in the
- winter, especially in the cropping sequences that we
- use in Illinois, a lot of corn and soybeans, in many
- 19 cases there's no -- not a lot of surface residue
- left on the soil, so there's less opportunity for,
- you know, for nutrients and runoff to be held by
- surface residue. There's no growing crops, unless
- you have wheat or a permanent pasture.
- And, also, we all recognize that frozen

- soil has less infiltration capacity; snow-covered
- soil has the opportunity for runoff with snow melt
- 3 to carry some of the manure nutrients with it; and
- then, of course, ice-covered soil has very little
- 5 infiltration, little or no infiltration capacity.
- So, those situations do make it a very
- 7 risky business if there's any slope to the soil and
- if it's somewhat close to surface water for
- 9 nutrients to reach surface water more so in the
- ¹⁰ winter.
- 11 Q. Also, in your pre-filed testimony, you
- 12 criticize the setbacks that IEPA has proposed when
- winter manure spreading does occur.
- Do you have any studies showing what
- 15 alternative setback distances will protect against
- water pollution or discharge when manure is spread
- on snow-covered or ice-covered land?
- A. No. And as Dr. James' testimony
- indicates, any such research is very scant. I don't
- 20 know of any that has been done to really put numbers
- on that in those conditions.
- Q. What sort of water quality research have
- you done to determine whether the LMFA land
- 24 application setbacks are adequate in both the winter

- and non-winter seasons?
- A. I'm not a researcher myself, so I do have
- 3 to rely on the studies of others. What I am relying
- 4 on in my educational efforts for livestock producers
- is the body of evidence, the body of experience
- 6 across the industry that indicates that those are --
- ⁷ those are commonsense setbacks.
- Q. So, it's a commonsense argument, not a
- 9 scientific argument?
- 10 A. It is a -- it is a scientific argument
- insofar as there are many conditions, many variables
- that can effect nutrient transport and I believe
- that the setbacks that have been used in the LMFA
- 14 represent a good overall -- a good overall approach
- to protecting water quality.
- MR. RAO: May I ask a follow-up?
- MS. DEXTER: Yes.
- MR. RAO: Regarding these setbacks getting
- weaker applications, in your testimony you also
- 20 mentioned they are burdensome to implement. Could
- you explain why they're burdensome.
- DR. FUNK: Yes. When -- if you were to
- 23 produce a manure nutrient management plan for a
- 24 field, you have to go out and you have to have a --

- 1 you have to -- if there are surface waters or
- 2 conduits in the field, you have to come up with the
- 3 maps in a way to implement those boundaries of where
- 4 you can and cannot apply manure.
- And I think to come up with another set
- of -- one or two more sets of setbacks for different
- 7 weather conditions makes it very confusing to an
- operator who may be, you know, handing the map or
- ⁹ the information to a custom manure applicator or to
- an employee and say, "Go spread the manure based on
- these stipulations," and they are different from one
- season to the next.
- MR. RAO: So, do you have any alternate
- 14 recommendations to address the concerns with manure
- application instead of what's being proposed by the
- 16 Agency?
- DR. FUNK: Well, I think in general if we
- 18 go to the nutrient transport recommendations that
- would be produced for a field during the
- 20 comprehensive nutrient management planning process,
- 21 for instance, that NRCS uses, those -- that would
- then point out the critical slopes, the critical
- 23 situations where runoff might occur and that the --
- for each site-specific -- each field, the producer

- would be able to make better decisions on when to
- apply, how much to apply and what those restrictions
- 3 would be.
- I think it just is a better overall
- 5 process using a site-specific, field-by-field
- 6 assessment rather than to just come up with a
- blanket setback number from surface water.
- MR. RAO: And those requirements are
- 9 already part of the proposed regulations, is it not,
- 10 for the nutrient management plan to come to all
- 11 these factors that you mentioned?
- DR. FUNK: Those are already included in
- the CNMP process whereby a technical service
- 14 provider would look at the field and the various
- 15 factors, the resource concerns and would then
- determine what the setbacks should be, so they're
- more site-specific than just increasing a number on
- a map, just putting a greater distance in a setback.
- MR. RAO: And it's your opinion then that
- 20 going through this detailed nutrient management
- 21 plan, you know, calculating for however they come up
- with the setbacks for the plan, is less complicated
- than just measuring the setbacks from, you know,
- waterways and conduits that the Agency has proposed?

- DR. FUNK: I think it's more useful
- because it's built in with the cropping practices;
- 3 it's built in with the crop rotations, tillage
- 4 practices and those things which -- and those are
- 5 fully supported by the NRCS, the CNMP practice code.
- 6 And, as I say, it's I think less confusing to have a
- 7 single set of field assessments rather than have
- 8 another set of setbacks that are -- that are
- 9 superimposed on something that's already in place.
- MR. RAO: Thank you.
- 11 EXAMINATION
- 12 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Dr. Funk, can you explain for the Board
- which producers are required to use the CNMP process
- you're describing?
- A. Okay. The CNMP process is something
- that's carried out -- it's supported by NRCS through
- the state practice code and it's available to any
- 19 producer.
- It is not a requirement, but it is --
- well, it is a requirement for NRCS in order for a
- 22 producer to engage in and cooperate with certain
- 23 kinds of cost-sharing programs.
- So, for instance, if a producer were to

- 1 apply through NRCS for the Environmental Quality
- 2 Incentives Program, many times he has to have the
- 3 comprehensive nutrient management plan in place
- 4 in order to be qualified for that. And so the CNMP
- 5 comprehensive describes it very well because it goes
- all the way from existing practices, existing
- 7 facilities and the land application fields to what
- he proposes -- if he has some kind of a resource
- 9 concern that he wants to address, then it also puts
- 10 forth proposals for how those could be addressed and
- 11 it also includes other fields and other land
- 12 application fields and so on.
- So, any livestock producer in the state
- can use a CNMP and it's often a requirement in order
- to participate in certain programs where you're
- trying to improve various aspects of the operation,
- 17 such as adding new manure storage or something like
- 18 that.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Do you want to maybe flesh
- out -- I mean, I don't want to get off anyone's line
- of questioning.
- MS. DEXTER: That's all right, I just was
- going to ask a follow-up on your follow-up.
- 24 BY MS. WILLIAMS:

- Q. I think it might be helpful to flesh out
- for the Board a little bit your testimony that the
- 3 CNMPs that you are describing are even more rigorous
- 4 than waste management plans under the LMFA. Can you
- 5 just sort of give a little bit of an expanded
- 6 explanation of that?
- A. Right. The LMFA manure management plan,
- in some ways it's basic, in some ways it does make
- 9 some assumptions about what the producers already do
- and what they -- what their intentions are in
- 11 managing manure.
- The CNMP process is more rigorous in that
- it looks at a lot of different aspects of the soil,
- water, air, and it is -- it's more rigorous because
- 15 it asks for accountability for producers who are
- then going to use, for instance, public money to
- 17 help them reach certain goals.
- So, in many ways, the CNMP, if it's done
- 19 carefully, is a very useful tool for both the -- for
- getting today's picture of how an operation works,
- 21 but also what the -- what proposed changes might do
- 22 for the operation.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
- 24 EXAMINATION

- 1 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. Are CNMPs voluntary, unless they're
- 3 required for seeking an incentive like you --
- A. Yes, the CNMP is voluntary, but it is also
- 5 recognized, for instance, I believe in the federal
- 6 CAFO regulation as being sufficient for a nutrient
- 7 management plan in general under the regulation.
- Q. Can you give us a sense of how many
- 9 livestock operations have CNMPs? I don't know
- 10 whether you want to do that as a percentage or --
- A. Yeah, I really, I don't know. I would
- hate to venture a guess. I suspect that the midsize
- to larger operations in general have a higher
- 14 percentage of CNMPs than the smaller. It is a
- 15 rather expensive process to go through.
- 16 EXAMINATION
- 17 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Do you know about how expensive?
- 19 A. I've heard numbers that average between
- 20 \$4,000 and \$10,000 for a plan. And it does
- 21 represent a large amount of effort on the basis --
- on the part of the consultant in order to do all the
- parts of that scheme.
- We just completed a training of technical

- service providers, a five-week training which
- 2 culminated in two days on campus where we had our
- 3 consultants go over an example farm and talk about
- 4 the various -- so, it is a very -- it's a complex
- 5 process that takes a lot of time and a lot of data
- 6 gathering on the part of the consultant and the
- ⁷ producer.
- Q. And does the consultant have to be
- 9 certified?
- 10 A. Yes, the consultant has to go through a
- certification process that has continuing education,
- and I believe it's a three-year recertification
- process.
- Q. And who does the certification?
- A. The national and state NRCS offices
- provide the certification.
- Q. And when you are conducting -- you said
- you just had a training?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Can you explain a little more who you were
- training, what you were training them on?
- A. Yes, the CNMP registration or the
- technical service provider, sorry, technical service
- 24 provider registration process includes, as one

- 1 component, an educational component as well as the
- training, background, qualifications of the
- 3 consultant, and so we are providing the training
- 4 component, which was -- which was certified -- which
- was verified by the state and national NRCS offices,
- 6 so they looked over all the training components.
- So, we were training consultants who were
- 8 then going to be writing all or parts of the CNMPs
- 9 for the producers. And these consultants can be
- 10 registered to do one part or various parts of the
- 11 plan. Some of them are agronomists and only do the
- 12 land treatment parts. Some are engineers who are
- only interested in doing the facility parts.
- Q. Now, do you yourself ever write plans?
- A. I do not.
- MS. WILLIAMS: I'm sorry if I digressed.
- 17 I just thought it would be helpful for --
- 18 EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. Getting back to the questioning, we were
- 21 talking about setback distances in the context of
- winter manure application.
- Have you monitored receiving waters to
- determine whether there are any negative water

- 1 quality impacts of land application livestock waste
- that's done according to LMFA requirements?
- A. No, I have not myself.
- Q. Are you aware of any monitoring that shows
- there are not negative water quality impacts?
- A. Not directly, no.
- Q. In your pre-filed testimony, you claimed
- 8 that the rules proposed by IEPA would have "no
- 9 verifiable impact on water quality." Do you
- 10 consider yourself an expert on water quality?
- 11 A. No.
- Q. Are you responsible for watershed planning
- or other efforts to address pollution impairments of
- streams, rivers or lakes at a watershed scale?
- 15 A. No.
- Q. Have you ever designed or participated in
- a scientific study that measures impacts on water
- quality from specific livestock waste management
- 19 practices?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. Can you point to any scientific study as
- 22 the basis for your statement that the proposed rule
- will have no verifiable impact on water quality?
- A. I think I could, but I would have to look

- 1 back in my -- I would have to go back and do some
- gathering of data to find those studies.
- Q. Do you know the nature of those studies --
- 4 A. Today? No.
- 5 Q. -- that you would be looking for?
- A. Yes, I would be looking for -- looking
- 7 across the body of work that's been done for -- in
- 8 the various states across -- the land grant
- ⁹ university studies that have looked at this for
- 10 probably the last 20 years.
- 11 Q. And how would those studies -- the
- existence of studies isn't necessarily --
- THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, you're going to
- 14 have to --
- 15 BY MS. DEXTER:
- 16 Q. The existence of studies isn't the same
- thing as relating those studies to a statement that
- there will be no verifiable water quality impact?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Are you aware that in the 2010 Illinois
- 21 Integrated Water Quality Report, also sometimes
- 22 known as the 305(b) report, the IEPA classified crop
- 23 production as the potential source of impairment for
- over 2,000 stream miles and animal feeding

- operations as the potential source of impairment for
- over 600 stream miles?
- A. That was in the Illinois --
- Q. I'm just wondering if you're familiar with
- 5 that study as the basis for your statement that
- 6 there's no negative water quality impacts.
- 7 A. Well, yes. What I'm -- what I'm
- 8 comparing -- what I'm saying is that based on my
- 9 experience, I don't believe that the imposition of
- the larger setbacks that we're talking about would
- 11 necessarily have a verifiable impact on what we're
- 12 seeing. Based on my experience, that's --
- MS. DEXTER: I think that's all I have for
- 14 now.
- 15 HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Ms. Manning,
- 16 I think you indicated that you had had a follow-up
- question earlier. I didn't want to lose sight of
- 18 that. I believe you indicated it pertained to the
- 19 LMFA plans.
- 20 EXAMINATION
- 21 BY MS. MANNING:
- Q. The follow-up, I guess, Dr. Funk, would
- 23 be -- just so the Board understands, it appears that
- there's three sets of requirements that a producer

- 1 may need to follow related to waste management
- plans, the Livestock Management Facilities' waste
- management plans, NRCS and the proposal here by the
- 4 Agency under the CAFO rules would be yet a third
- 5 set?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 O. Is that correct?
- 8 A. That is correct.
- 9 Q. And could you elaborate on how those three
- 10 sequeway?
- A. Well, yes, there are three separate plans
- and, as you say, the CNMP, through the NRCS, is
- available to anybody and it is very, very
- 14 all-encompassing.
- The LMFA does affect the larger facilities
- in the state; it is a state-specific regulation.
- 17 And then the NPDES CAFO permit rule is another that
- strives to do the same thing as the other two in
- 19 regards to water quality.
- Q. And it would be your position here, as I
- understand it then, that whatever waste management,
- nutrient management plan is developed pursuant to
- these rules on the basis of the Agency's proposal
- ought to be as consistent as possible with those

- waste management plans that are already required
- 2 under the Livestock Management Facilities Act,
- another state program; is that correct?
- 4 A. That is correct. I think it's
- 5 counterproductive to produce another set of
- 6 regulations to do essentially the same thing.
- 7 Q. Thank you.
- 8 A. And I recognize that there are -- that
- 9 there are nuances in the language in the proposed
- 10 regulation that seem to cover other things, but I
- believe if we go back to the intent, for instance,
- of the LMFA, we will find that many of the setbacks
- and the storage requirements and so on, those are in
- 14 most cases covered by the LMFA already.
- And that's my contention, that someone who
- has an LMFA-based plan, that plan should be
- 17 recognized as being protective of ground and surface
- water and adequate in this situation.
- MS. MANNING: Thank you.
- MR. RAO: May I ask a follow-up? In your
- 21 testimony on Page 2, when you talk about this
- 22 nutrient management plan, you recommend that the
- 23 Board, you know, recognize these --
- THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, can you speak

- into the microphone?
- MR. RAO: Can you hear me?
- THE REPORTER: Yes.
- 4 MR. RAO: When you talk about this manure
- 5 management plan, you recommend that the Board
- 6 recognize these plans for unpermitted large CAFOs
- and I just wanted to, you know, again satisfy
- 8 whether are you talking about only unpermitted
- 9 CAFOs, or your recommendation is for generally all
- 10 CAFOs, even those that may require permits?
- MR. FUNK: My concern, since the universe
- of large CAFOs is much bigger than just those for
- which we are considering permits, is that those also
- will be -- that those large CAFOs, unpermitted
- 15 CAFOs, would be -- would have their plans recognized
- as being eligible for -- we're talking about the
- 17 agricultural storm water exemption.
- MR. RAO: Because when I read your
- 19 testimony, I thought maybe you were just focusing on
- the unpermitted CAFOs and you were okay with the
- 21 proposed rules for the NPDES.
- DR. FUNK: Well, I recognize that for the
- NPDES permit, the federal regulation requires
- certain kinds of things that may not be written

- directly into, for instance, the LMFA. And I know
- that there are some recordkeeping requirements and
- 3 things like that that may not be specifically
- 4 required. So, as I say, I am concerned that the
- 5 unpermitted large CAFOs, those plans being
- 6 recognized, because it's embodied in the text of the
- 7 regulation in many cases. The new draft proposal
- 8 does address the unpermitted large CAFOs.
- 9 MR. RAO: Yeah, that's the other question
- 10 I had. When the regulations address these
- unpermitted CAFOs, it generally cites to the extent
- only what's required under Section 503.510.
- If I read this, it says the nutrient
- management plan must certify and demonstrate,
- you know, that they comply with certain
- 16 requirements, but they are not subject to all the
- 17 requirements that the Agency has proposed and the
- 18 rules do not certify that they have to comply with
- the 505 -- 502.505 requirements for unpermitted
- CAFOs. How do you view those requirements?
- DR. FUNK: It still appears to me that
- there are some extra requirements that would not
- 23 allow agricultural storm water runoff to be exempt
- for those facilities.

- MR. RAO: Okay. Thank you.
- 2 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Dexter, you
- indicated that for the time being --
- 4 MS. DEXTER: I might have follow-ups today
- 5 based on those questions.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: Very good.
- 7 EXAMINATION
- 8 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- 9 Q. First, I just want to thank you for being
- 10 here, Dr. Funk. I know the Board has some issues
- that they're interested in particular that I think
- some were covered in your testimony, but I'm going
- to want to flesh it out quite a bit more, so if you
- want to get a chair, or are you comfortable?
- 15 A. I'm fine.
- Q. Okay, good. You mentioned in your
- 17 testimony that the Agency developed a stakeholders
- group to discuss phosphorus and winter spreading and
- 19 you were a member of that group, correct?
- Would you agree that this -- these two
- 21 topics that were selected for discussion are two of
- the thornier issues that we deal with in this area?
- A. Yes, absolutely.
- Q. Can you explain a little bit why.

- A. Well, of course, the phosphorus is an
- issue because we're all concerned about phosphorus
- 3 runoff possibly getting into waters of the state,
- 4 and that there are -- there's always been concern
- 5 about -- and some confusion about the correlation
- 6 between phosphorus concentration in a field and in
- 7 soil and the potential for that to go into the
- 8 surface runoff. There are --
- 9 Q. Do you believe that this issue of
- 10 phosphorus, the potential for phosphorus runoff in
- 11 particular, has already been adequately addressed in
- the LMFA, or do you think further regulation on this
- topic was necessary?
- A. I think that with the evolution of the
- manure management planning process, those major
- 16 points in the LMFA are adequate for addressing
- 17 phosphorus runoff.
- Q. I don't understand. How can you say with
- the development? Can you just explain a little
- 20 better? I mean, it doesn't -- I'm not sure if
- you're answering the question or not.
- A. No, what I -- well --
- Q. Does the LMFA adequately protect waters of
- the state from phosphorus runoff, or does it try to?

- A. Yes, I think it definitely does try to.
- 2 Those phosphorus issues were recognized when the
- 3 LMFA was written. The LMFA recognized the
- 4 importance of the setbacks and that the main factor
- 5 in attenuating phosphorus getting into surface water
- 6 is distance from the water, more important than
- 7 anything else.
- But, of course, the working group was
- 9 looking at other specific instances, such as whether
- 10 conduits can more readily take surface runoff more
- 11 quickly to surface waters of the state without
- 12 attenuation. And we recognize that there are
- situations where that might happen, and that's all
- the more reason to have this field-specific,
- site-by-site plan for land application of manure.
- Q. And just to be clear, so that we
- understand, the field-specific plan is what's
- 18 required under the CNMP --
- 19 A. Under the CNMP.
- 20 Q. -- or under 502.615 of the agency
- 21 regulations, correct?
- A. Yes. And the other -- the other part
- 23 about the winter spreading --
- Q. Yes, that's what -- thank you.

- A. And certainly the working group needed to
- 2 address that because that has been an issue over the
- years. We know that some things are changing; even
- 4 climate change is occurring for one reason or
- 5 another and we know that the severity and the
- 6 frequency of precipitation events and changes in the
- 7 climate have been occurring, which have made some of
- our bold assumptions on how to size storages and how
- 9 we plan land application events, it has required us
- 10 to just kind of take another look at those.
- So, I think on the front end of the winter
- 12 application plan, it is very important that we
- address adequate storage in order to get -- have
- enough manure storage to get us through those times
- when we cannot apply manure in good conditions.
- MR. RAO: Dr. Funk, regarding adequate
- storage for winter, you did mention in your
- 18 testimony a very important factor. The Agency has
- 19 proposed 120 days' storage capacity. We also
- 20 received testimony recommending increasing that
- 21 storage capacity to 180 days or six months. Based
- on your experience, what would you think would be
- 23 appropriate storage?
- DR. FUNK: Well, as I understood the

- conversation about the storage, that was the 120-day
- 2 storage capacity going into the winter season, so --
- and from December 1 -- so that was not the total
- 4 storage capacity, but the suggestion that the
- 5 production facility would have 120 days' storage
- 6 available to get through December, January,
- 7 February, so that's recognized.
- Of course, the regulation already requires
- 9 virtually six months of storage and all of our --
- all of our producers, all the production facilities
- that are going in now have at least six months'
- 12 storage and many of them have closer to a year of
- 13 storage for liquid manure.
- So, I think the 120-day storage is
- probably reasonable going into winter, but that's
- 16 recognized that that's not necessarily the entire
- storage capacity, but it's what's available and it's
- the minimum available.
- MR. RAO: Do you think that they need to
- 20 maintain additional storage for at least three
- 21 months, or it's part of the overall storage
- 22 capacity?
- DR. FUNK: No, it's part of the overall
- storage capacity. But, for instance, if we had a

- deep pit swine facility, we would hope that they
- would be -- they would have that facility pumped
- down to the point where they had an additional 120
- days -- well, they then have 120-day storage
- 5 capacity to get them through from December 1st.
- MR. RAO: Yeah, that's the number --
- DR. FUNK: Not adding storage capacity,
- but management of their existing storage. If it
- 9 takes other storage capacity, that's fine, you know,
- if they can locate storage in another facility to
- 11 give them that extra buffer.
- MR. RAO: Also, you know, could you tell
- us how prevalent this winter application is in the
- 14 state?
- DR. FUNK: I don't think it's very
- 16 prevalent at all. What we are seeing -- it's hard
- to find a normal year, normal crop year, but usually
- in the fall, we will see most of our liquid manure
- storage is pumped down shortly after the corn and
- soybean crops come off, and so those are essentially
- emptied out during that time, so they have much more
- than the 120-day storage capacity.
- MR. RAO: So, would you say it's very rare
- to have winter application?

- DR. FUNK: I would consider it rather
- 2 rare. And, again, I spoke with one of our custom
- 3 manure applicators yesterday about the aptitude of
- 4 the winter application situation. When we talked
- 5 about the frozen ground sort of thing, he said we
- 6 very seldom see winter application of very much
- 7 volume going on nowadays. Once in a while you will
- 8 see perhaps a small acreage that gets winter
- 9 application of manure, but not very much.
- MR. RAO: Thank you, Dr. Funk.
- 11 EXAMINATION
- 12 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Dr. Funk, staying on the topic of winter
- application, you talked a little bit about frozen
- ground, ice-covered ground, snow-covered ground and
- 16 I believe you mentioned earlier that if you had a
- 17 field that was covered in ice, there would be --
- would you describe zero infiltration or minimal? I
- 19 forget the phrase that you used to describe
- 20 infiltration on ice-covered --
- A. Right, I think it's reasonable to say that
- 22 if it's ice-covered, it's essentially zero
- 23 infiltration until the ice melts, and at that time
- you might very well have some infiltration, but it's

- going to depend on the conditions beneath, whether
- 2 it's actually frozen beneath.
- Q. And if there were, say, to be rainfall or
- 4 something while the ice were still there, the manure
- would be likely to just run off?
- A. Certainly you could have some, yeah,
- 7 runoff. And it depends. Back to the slope of the
- 8 soil and -- is there other cover? There may be --
- 9 it may be ice-covered, but there may be a
- substantial amount of crop residue left on the
- 11 surface.
- Q. Crop residue? So, the amount of crop
- 13 residue would effect how much of the manure would
- 14 get to surface water?
- A. I would expect the amount of crop residue
- to have quite an effect. And the more crop residue,
- 17 the better -- the more attenuation you would find in
- 18 the amount of manure nutrients that are reaching --
- 19 that are leaving the field.
- Q. What are some other factors that would
- effect the amount of manure that left the field in
- 22 an ice-covered situation?
- A. In an ice-covered situation?
- Q. Or snow-covered. Maybe if we could

- 1 combine those two. If not --
- A. Ice or snow, certainly the outside
- 3 temperature and how fast the thaw was occurring, the
- 4 slope, distance.
- 5 O. Distance to what?
- A. Distance to -- well, in this case, we're
- 7 talking the edge of the field. But if you're
- 8 talking about impact on surface water, it's distance
- 9 to surface water and whether there are vegetative
- buffers, whether there are other areas that would be
- intervening before the flow got to surface water.
- 12 Q. Have you reviewed any studies about the
- benefits of vegetative buffers in these
- 14 circumstances? Do you have any expertise that would
- be helpful to the Board on this topic?
- A. Well, I think if we could go back to the
- 17 general recommendation even on the federal
- regulation side where they talk about a 35-foot
- vegetative buffer being something that's pretty
- often accepted as something that would attenuate
- 21 runoff going to whether it be field tile inlets or
- 22 ditches, conduits or things like that, so -- and you
- will see in the federal regulation a big difference
- between -- they will quote a 100-foot setback for a

- 1 non-vegetative buffer versus 35 foot for a
- vegetative buffer.
- 3 Q. But have you heard or read any literature
- 4 that would lead you to question whether that's
- 5 adequate in winter conditions?
- 6 A. No.
- Q. Now I would like to talk a little bit
- 8 about -- go back to the topic of frozen ground and
- 9 anything that you could provide to help us
- understand the amount of infiltration that can be
- 11 expected to occur when ground is frozen.
- 12 A. I would have to point you toward the
- 13 studies that the U.S. EPA set forth in their
- 14 technical --
- 15 Q. Is it your understanding that those
- studies suggest there's almost no infiltration?
- 17 A. There's not -- yes, there's not much
- infiltration on frozen ground.
- Q. Do you know if there was any analysis of
- how -- of this issue that we're struggling with
- here, the depth, the degree to which the ground is
- frozen, how deep in those studies?
- A. No, I don't know, and I don't think there
- is -- I really don't think there's been much study

- done in comparing those.
- Q. Does the LMFA define frozen ground for us?
- A. Not that I recall.
- Q. So, you don't necessarily have any
- information that would help us know whether ground
- 6 that is frozen to half an inch has greater
- 7 infiltration than ground that's frozen to two inches
- 8 or less infiltration than ground that's frozen to
- 9 two inches?
- 10 A. It would be my expectation that ground
- 11 frozen only to a half inch would be subject to
- 12 fairly -- could be subject to fairly rapid thawing.
- 13 And at that point, if the ground beneath were dry,
- 14 then it could -- it could experience a fair amount
- of infiltration.
- Q. So, that would be the technical issue
- 17 then? Not so much whether the ground is just frozen
- on top effecting infiltration, but if it's just
- 19 frozen on top, there's hope that the next day we'll
- get a warming and then maybe potentially if weather
- 21 conditions are adequate you would get infiltration
- 22 at that point?
- A. I think that would be reasonable, yes.
- Q. That would be the idea? Okay. Do you

- 1 know to what depth of freezing is typical to expect
- injection equipment to be able to be used?
- A. I would think anything less than, say, two
- 4 inches of frost, injection equipment should be able
- 5 to penetrate with no trouble.
- Q. And what about incorporation?
- A. Incorporation, say, with a disc or a
- 8 chisel plow might be somewhat less, but certainly
- 9 with a disc it would be hard to penetrate two inches
- of frost I think, but a chisel plow you could.
- 11 Q. And would you agree that if the ground was
- 12 frozen even just on the surface that the better
- management practice for applying manure would be to
- 14 inject or incorporate?
- A. Yes, unless there were no slope. If it
- was a piece of flat ground with some crop residue on
- the surface, it may not be an issue.
- Q. So, you're saying if you had a very
- 19 low-risk field, surface application might be
- equivalent to injection or incorporation?
- A. Well, it's never equivalent because
- 22 injection puts the nutrients down in the soil
- profile, but it could be not environmentally risky
- 24 if it were a piece of flat ground.

- 1 Q. Thank you.
- A. Again, that's -- I refer back to that kind
- of commonsense approach and the field-by-field
- 4 assessment of what is a good place to apply in
- winter if you're faced with that predicament.
- Q. And you would agree that fields with
- 7 greater slopes are going to have a greater risk of
- 8 runoff during winter application?
- 9 A. That would be generally true, yes. And,
- again, the distance to surface water or to a conduit
- is the other side of that issue, but you would
- 12 certainly expect surface-applied manure on,
- 13 for instance, ice-covered or snow-covered ground to
- 14 then move offsite once thawing occurs.
- Q. Okay. So, one of the sections -- well,
- 16 you testified to the Board -- let me go back. You
- 17 testified to the Board that certain aspects of the
- winter application provision were overly burdensome
- or arbitrary; is that correct?
- A. Yes, and that was -- I was referring to
- 21 the multiplication -- for instance, the
- 22 multiplication of the setbacks based on slope of the
- 23 field and --
- Q. And that was Section 502.630(c)(4)?

- A. Right, yes.
- Q. Or (c)(5), I'm sorry, (c)(5) I believe.
- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. And the other one that you mentioned was
- ⁵ (c)(4) specifically. Those are the two sections,
- 6 correct, that you've asked the Board to delete?
- 7 A. To consider deleting, yes.
- Q. Are there any other sections than 630 that
- 9 you would consider arbitrary?
- A. Not that I can recall, no.
- MR. RAO: Pardon me.
- DR. FUNK: Yes?
- MR. RAO: Just for clarification,
- Section 502.630(c)(4) does not deal with setbacks,
- so could you please take a look at it and tell us
- if -- (c)(5) is a setback.
- DR. FUNK: (c)(5).
- MR. RAO: And (c)(6) gives the setback.
- DR. FUNK: Okay. (c) (4), the reason I
- 20 mentioned (c)(4) was we were talking about surface
- 21 runoff, the combination of the RUSLE 2 evaluation on
- 22 a slope and the phosphorus soil test on that slope,
- 23 and so for -- I don't see where the soil test on
- that particular slope has a lot to do with it in

- wintertime where we're concerned with runoff from
- 2 snow or ice-covered --
- 3 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. I do want to come back to (c)(5) and the
- 5 setbacks, but let's finish this topic first. Do you
- 6 believe that a field's erosion factor, which we're
- 7 talking about the calculation using RUSLE 2 that
- 8 would come up with a "T" now, do you believe that
- 9 calculation, that procedure effects the amount of
- 10 runoff during winter application?
- A. Only to some degree, because it's
- really -- if you look at RUSLE 2, it includes a lot
- of factors about the soil itself, that is the
- texture of the soil, erodibility and so on, and here
- we're not talking about -- we're talking about
- surface runoff where the soil is not being effected
- 17 at all.
- But the other parts of RUSLE 2 that do
- 19 pertain are the management practices, that is
- whether it's being farmed on a contour, of course
- the slope, the length of slope, and so on.
- So, I guess my objection is to be too
- 23 prescriptive using RUSLE 2 for that particular
- situation and also the soil test for that particular

- 1 situation has an impact on the decision of whether
- or not to use that area as a land application area.
- ³ Q. So, do you think the level of phosphorus
- 4 in the soil has any impact on the amount of
- 5 phosphorus that would reach surface waters during
- 6 winter application?
- A. If the level of phosphorus concentration
- in the soil -- the consideration is the attached
- 9 phosphorus leaving the site with erosion is what is
- of concern. And so if the winter application --
- which if we're talking about frozen, ice-covered,
- snow-covered soil, the decision is being made on
- whether the manure can leave the surface, the
- nutrients can leave the surface and not necessarily
- take soil with it, so that is my concern with that
- 16 particular prescriptive language.
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Williams, while
- you're pondering for a moment, we have been at it
- 19 for about 90 minutes. And I hate to cut you off
- abruptly. It seems like a likely point to take a
- 21 break for 15 minutes to check phones and drinking
- 22 fountains.
- Let's plan to go off the record and resume
- 24 at quarter to 12:00, go for a bit more time and see

- where we stand in terms of a lunch break. And we
- will resume right away with you, Ms. Williams, the
- questions that you had planned to turn to. Thanks.
- 4 11:30 a.m. (At this point in the
- 5 proceedings, a short recess was taken.)
- 6 11:50 a.m.
- 7 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, everyone, for
- 8 returning promptly. We do have people wishing to
- 9 offer comments who would like to do so at this point
- in our proceeding.
- And in speaking off the record about
- 12 procedures with the chief participants, the
- 13 Agricultural Coalition, the Agency and the
- 14 Environmental Groups, it was readily acceptable to
- 15 all of them that we do so.
- So, without any further delay, I want to
- begin with the first of the commenters who signed
- in. Mr. Hausman, if you would step forward to the
- microphone, please, and begin your comment, we would
- 20 appreciate it. Thank you.
- MR. HAUSMAN: Good afternoon or morning.
- 22 My name is Chris Hausman and I am a farmer from
- Pesotum, Illinois, which is just right south of here
- in Champaign County. I want to thank the members of

- the Pollution Control Board and the Hearing Officer
- for allowing me to speak today.
- My family and I operate a cash grain farm.
- We farm approximately 1,500 acres in Southern
- ⁵ Champaign County, corn, soybeans. I am a
- 6 fourth-generation farmer. Hopefully, one of our
- 7 three sons will be a fifth-generation farmer.
- I also serve on the Board of Directors of
- 9 the Illinois Farm Bureau. I have served in that
- 10 capacity for six years now. And the Illinois Farm
- 11 Bureau is the leading or the largest farm
- organization in Illinois, and I would point out that
- the mission of the Illinois Farm Bureau is to
- improve the economic well-being of agriculture and
- to enrich the quality of farm family life.
- I also serve on the Illini FS Operating
- Board here in Champaign, which is a member-owned
- 18 cooperative that supplies fuel, feed, herbicides,
- 19 supplies to the farming community.
- As a grain farmer, the proposed rules for
- 21 CAFOs is very important to me. Livestock production
- is the single largest consumer of grain. Livestock
- is essentially my biggest customer. Because of this
- fact, a strong and profitable livestock industry is

- important for my ability to earn a living.
- The livestock industry is also very
- 3 important for others to earn a living as well.
- 4 Livestock farmers in Illinois need feed,
- 5 veterinarian services and other supplies for their
- 6 farms. Milk and livestock need to be processed into
- food products for consumers. These activities start
- 8 with livestock farms, but end up resulting in over
- 9 \$27 billion of economic activity for our state.
- On my farm, responsible environmental
- 11 management is very important. For instance, I have
- 12 installed filter strips next to drainage ditches.
- 13 I'm also a certified private applicator, which
- 14 allows me to apply restricted-use pesticides on my
- 15 farm. I also incorporate and integrate pest
- 16 management practices, which basically directs me to
- only apply what is needed, when it's needed.
- And, lastly, I utilize variable-rate
- 19 technology with yield maps, which will provide me
- 20 prescriptive fertilizer application. So, as a
- 21 farmer, I feel that I really try to be the best
- 22 steward that I can be.
- Livestock farmers are also responsible
- 24 management -- or use responsible management

- 1 practices on their farms as well. We understand
- that we must manage our farms in a sustainable
- 3 fashion so future generations can continue to
- 4 produce food.
- We also want to protect our resources
- 6 because we drink the water and breathe the air on
- our farms. We want to protect the air and water for
- 8 our families and for our communities.
- 9 We also need to produce food in a
- 10 sustainable way. Livestock production helps us do
- 11 that. Manure from animals is used as fertilizer for
- 12 crops and these crops are grown then to feed the
- animals and then animals make more manure and the
- 14 cycle starts all over again.
- This isn't anything new. My great
- grandfather, who founded/settled where I farm today,
- in my opinion was a sustainable farmer back then and
- set the groundwork. If he wasn't sustainable, we
- wouldn't be here today. And he's -- to me, the
- green revolution really started back then. So, he
- set the path and we continue down that path of
- important stewardship for the environment.
- The proposed CAFO rule must be reasonable
- 24 and manageable for livestock farmers. One way that

- the rule -- or one way for the rule to be reasonable
- is to assure consistency with other regulations.
- The proposed rules that you are
- 4 considering should mirror the federal CAFO rules so
- 5 that farmers have clarity on the regulations that
- they face. The proposed rules should also align
- with the Livestock Management Facilities Act. The
- 8 result will be a rule that is clear and doesn't
- 9 unnecessarily duplicate regulations farmers face.
- Developing reasonable regulations will
- 11 allow livestock farmers to continue in an important
- economic engine for agriculture in the state's
- economy. It will allow grain farmers, like myself;
- 14 livestock farmers; and those that support us to
- continue to be successful. It will allow the
- agricultural economy to continue to thrive in
- 17 Illinois. I want to again thank you for the
- opportunity to speak.
- 19 HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Hausman, thank you
- for your comment, which is of course part of our
- 21 record here today. And we are ready now for
- Mr. Hays to step forward and offer his comment.
- Mr. Hays, if you would identify any group that you
- 24 are part of or representing today, please.

- MR. HAYS: Sure. All right. Good
- 2 morning. I would just like to thank you for this
- opportunity to take comments from folks like us. We
- 4 certainly appreciate it.
- My name is Scott Hays. I'm a resident of
- 6 rural Champaign County. I live on the -- on three
- acres on the Sangamon River just north of Mahomet,
- between Mahomet and Fisher, and I'm also the
- 9 President of the Upper Sangamon River Conservancy,
- 10 although my comments today have not necessarily been
- vetted by the group, but I certainly speak on behalf
- of what the group would agree with.
- The Upper Sangamon River Conservancy's
- 14 mission is the promotion, education, stewardship and
- 15 recreation on the Sangamon River as it runs through
- 16 Champaign County. That is our area.
- And I guess I'm here today just to say
- that, you know, I respect the livestock operations
- and the farming operations, but I'm here because I
- 20 speak for the river. And I am -- I use the river
- recreationally; I'm kayaking on the river; my family
- 22 and I swim in the river and the group that we have
- has canoes and people and friends that are
- 24 constantly in the river.

- I'm also proud to say that the
- 2 Sangamon River, we also monitor the water quality on
- 3 the Sangamon River, our group, through citizen
- 4 scientist programs where we look at mussels and
- 5 invertebrates. And so far, the indications from
- 6 those surveys suggest that the Sangamon River is
- 7 either in very good or excellent condition. So, the
- 8 river is a very good-quality river. That's less
- ⁹ true of the tributaries, but we won't talk about
- 10 that yet.
- My concern here and my reason, you know,
- 12 for being here today is only to reiterate the idea
- that this rule should be the strongest rule possible
- that protects water quality. And I've heard some of
- 15 the testimony here. I think water quality is
- 16 essential and I think we're all kind of in
- widespread agreement there.
- I do know from direct experience -- I live
- down river from a CAFO, a CAFO that sits atop a
- 20 ridge that feeds into three water systems, into
- 21 Lone Tree Creek, Madden Creek and Salt Creek, and
- 22 all these tributaries go into the Sangamon River.
- I also know that back in Labor Day of
- 24 2010, there was a fish kill on Lone Tree Creek where

- 1 40,000 fish were killed. It had nothing to do with
- this CAFO, or at least that's still being discussed,
- 3 so nothing here. There was a farmer there that
- 4 left -- I guess some soybeans had rotted and that's
- 5 apparently what caused this, again according to the
- 6 Pollution Control Board. But 40,000 fish were
- 7 killed.
- There's also been other accidents, in 2001
- 9 where two million gallons was dumped into a pond,
- killing thousands of fish; in 2009, an Eastern
- 11 Illinois hog farm dumped waste into a creek that
- 12 killed 110,000 fish.
- So, you know, accidents happen and there's
- really no blame, but I think in the rule-making
- process, the rule needs to be strong enough to
- 16 assure that accidents don't happen.
- I mean, the consistent application -- I'm
- not an agricultural expert and not qualified to
- 19 speak on that, but I do know that these accidents
- occur and this is what we should all, on all sides
- of this issue, be concerned about. And it's
- certainly what I'm concerned about as my family and
- 23 my group get people on this river.
- So, I don't think I have a lot more that I

- need to say at this point, only that I support this
- effort, support the group making the strongest rule
- possible. But I would like to leave you with a
- 4 comment from Wendell Berry, the environmental
- 5 philosopher, and this quote from Wendell Berry I've
- 6 always liked. "Do unto those downstream what you
- 7 would have those upstream do unto you." Thank you.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Hays, thank you for
- 9 your comment. And, Mr. Ponton, we are set for you.
- 10 If you would also -- if you represent any group or
- organization, identify that for me.
- MR. PONTON: Okay. I would like to thank
- everybody for allowing me to come here today and to
- 14 speak my piece.
- My name is Leland Ponton and I'm a
- 16 resident and retired farmer of approximately
- 17 140 acres on Section 24 and 25. I live in the woods
- on Section 24 of this property, which the Big Beaver
- 19 Creek runs through. It's located three miles and a
- 20 half west of Papineau.
- I'm here today to respond to -- I'm here
- today to represent the landowners along the Big
- 23 Beaver Creek. In the 70s, I was the Civil Offense
- 24 Captain for Iroquois County and Papineau Township.

- 1 I would like to start the Beaver Creek Water and
- Wildlife Monitoring Group. I don't know, I'll have
- 3 to see about this. But, again, like the man just
- 4 said, it's necessary. It's very necessary in the
- 5 remote areas, such as I am, and these other people.
- It will consist of eight to twelve people
- 7 living along the Big Beaver Creek. Each man will
- have a one-mile area to watch over. He can use the
- 9 licensed hunters and fishermen that come on his
- 10 property for his eyes when he cannot be there.
- 11 Photographs taken by cell phone and license plate
- numbers will be used as evidence for the intrusion.
- I have talked to Carl Ludavich (phonetic).
- 14 I don't know if I'm pronouncing that right. He's
- Watseka's ESD Coordinator. And he also agrees that
- we need to start a monitoring group.
- I have also brought copies of the Watseka
- 18 Times Republic, which you have on display, I hear,
- in regards to July 31st when we had this manure --
- 20 this liquid manure that was -- that got into the
- 21 water from a stream about ten miles.
- Now, the way I understand, because I don't
- want to be one to point fingers, the EPA has pointed
- out that its place of origin was a farm, a little

- farm near the county ditch -- the county dredge
- ditch east of St. Anne, Illinois. This ditch then
- drains into the Big Beaver Creek. And due to
- 4 leakage in the liquid manure line, its contents ran
- 5 through onto the ground, then into the nearby ditch
- 6 and it continued onward by draining into the
- ⁷ Big Beaver and later on into the Iroquois River.
- My questions are why wasn't there a man in
- 9 charge of this equipment and why didn't it -- why
- did it take them two days to notice what had
- 11 happened? Last but least, was it because of the
- 12 cutting back on help, leaving no one to monitor the
- machines? I don't know these answers. But because
- of this neglectful act, they contaminated ten acres
- of -- ten miles of water and it was a threat to the
- 16 property owners by possibly their wells and also it
- 17 put hundreds of wild and domesticated animals at
- 18 risk if they were forced to drink this water, and
- not mentioning the 68,000 fish that it killed.
- We, the people of the Big Beaver Creek
- 21 area, feel that this is an important matter and that
- the people who created this disaster should have to
- 23 pay for their neglectful action. Thank you very
- 24 much.

- 1 HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Ponton, thank you
- for your comment. And we are ready now for
- 3 Mr. Culkin to follow you.
- 4 MR. CULKIN: Here's some maps, if you
- 5 would like one to look at, if you care to. Good
- 6 afternoon. I'm Joe Culkin, Kane and Kankakee
- 7 County.
- We have an operation that has just gotten
- 9 started within the last few years. It is a calf
- operation, which is very important to the economy
- 11 itself because a lot of the young calves produced
- 12 there end up being -- I don't know the exact correct
- word for it -- but they are -- they take the genes
- off of them and they transpose them and that's what
- 15 they do.
- What they have done is they put this right
- on the bank basically of the Kankakee River, or
- 18 actually the Iroquois River, which flows into the
- 19 Kankakee River, which is just upstream from
- 20 approximately seven villages and cities that use the
- water out of those rivers.
- It's very important, I think, to stop some
- of the manure qualities from getting into the water
- 24 and I just feel like that this is something that

- should be looked into and considered and something
- done with. Thank you.
- 3 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Culkin,
- 4 for your comment. Again, if I can verify that
- 5 Ms. Main did leave and is no longer available. We
- 6 will move on then to Ms. Ward. It is your turn. If
- you would also identify any group or organization
- 9 you represent, please.
- 9 MS. WARD: Thank you for allowing me to be
- 10 here. My name is Diane Ward. I live in Schuyler
- 11 County, Illinois in the western part of the state in
- the Illinois River Valley. My husband and I own a
- 13 small farm there.
- We live very close to Sugar Creek and a
- lot of our property is very heavily wooded and
- hilly. It's actually quite beautiful. It still has
- a lot of heavy timber. It's been a beautiful fall
- actually.
- 19 I'm here today to urge the Board to adopt
- 20 more stringent regulations for all large CAFOs.
- Hilltop View, a professional swine management CAFO
- housing several thousand hogs, became our neighbor
- 23 six years ago. Our lives have not been the same
- since.

- 1 The facility has impacted us beyond what
- we could have imagined. Besides the obvious
- difficulties we've had with odor, flies, etc. that
- 4 we have to think about every time we go outside or
- before we consider opening a window, the facility's
- 6 impact in streams running through our land is a huge
- 7 concern to us, as well as our ponds. We've been
- 8 very concerned about how the facility is impacting
- 9 our water.
- The problems with this facility began even
- 11 before it was constructed. I personally went to
- 12 Senator John Sullivan and Representative Jil Tracy
- and discussed with them my concerns before it was
- 14 constructed. It did not have a waste management
- 15 plan and was not required to have one until six
- months after it went into operation. I was told the
- 17 facility was working on it. Basically they had no
- 18 plan. The first hogs were put in before it even
- 19 became operational.
- This facility even failed to obtain the
- 21 required NPDES storm water construction permit when
- 22 it was being built. The IEPA was notified and the
- 23 attorney general's office eventually brought fees in
- 24 accordance with the Pollution Control Board against

- them for this, along with complaints against a
- 2 number of their other facilities in the area that
- 3 had water pollution problems.
- 4 After the NPDES storm water construction
- 5 violations, the facility was charged with
- 6 discharging livestock waste from one of its land
- 7 application units.
- The facility is built uphill from
- 9 Sugar Creek, close enough to Sugar Creek that I have
- seen them pumping water from Sugar Creek to the
- 11 facility. I have seen rainwater running directly
- downhill from this operation, down the road directly
- 13 into the creek.
- 14 Considering the close proximity, the
- 15 rainwater can't help but carry runoff from the
- 16 facility into the creek, which flows into the
- 17 Illinois River.
- As a neighbor, I am impacted by the
- 19 spreading of waste on fields as close as 700 feet
- 20 away. They do a great deal of their spreading at
- 21 nights and on weekends and holidays, making it very
- difficult to contact the Illinois EPA to report
- 23 questionable land application practices and
- suspected discharges until after the fact.

- I have seen manure from this facility
- being applied to another area farmer's fields
- 3 running into road ditches that also lead to the
- creek. Some of the other things I have witnessed
- 5 are dead, bloated pigs being stored right outside
- the production area building where rainfall runoff
- moves downhill to the creek, the application of
- 8 waste on snow on a field 200 acres in size being
- 9 applied in late December.
- I have seen manure applied in winter more
- than once. This is not an uncommon situation. And
- this manure looked like it was running off because
- of the snow melt and running into drainage that
- 14 reached the creek. All of these practices lead to
- water pollution and should be prevented.
- The owners of these large CAFOs don't seem
- to care because they don't have to care. They are
- barely held accountable and we, the neighbors, are
- 19 left to deal with their mess. We actually feel like
- we've had to do the job of the IEPA by worrying
- 21 about the water, doing our own water testing and
- other things that we should be able to depend on
- 23 them to do.
- The current regulatory system in Illinois

- for CAFOs is flawed. These facilities should be
- 2 regulated like other industrial facilities. They
- 3 are not farms. People should have the right to know
- 4 how they intend to manage their waste and the
- 5 Illinois EPA should regulate them and hold them all
- to the same standards, regardless of whether or not
- 7 they've been caught polluting.
- 8 Most of the pollution from these
- ⁹ facilities goes unnoticed by the IEPA. As it stands
- 10 now, once they are built, no one regulates them
- until after they pollute. Then they may be required
- to have a permit, but maybe not. This does little
- to protect our most precious resource, our water.
- I urge the Board to enact strong
- 15 regulations that, once and for all, hold all large
- 16 CAFOs to the same standards. Thank you and I
- appreciate this opportunity.
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Ward, thank you for
- 19 your time. Mr. Smith, our last commenter, we're
- 20 prepared for you at this point.
- MR. SMITH: Thank you for the opportunity
- to speak. I do not represent anybody but myself. I
- live near the town of Homer, along the Salt Fork
- River, which is downstream from this facility right

- here. If any of you were to flush the stool today,
- it would go right through there, I think.
- The farm was started in 1828 by my great
- 4 great grandfather and I'm the fifth generation. My
- 5 son is the sixth. My son mostly is the farmer. We
- 6 have about 1,400 acres of our own land and then we
- 7 have additional land.
- I used to feed about 1,200 to 1,500 cattle
- 9 and manure disposal became quite a problem. We did
- find that we were getting a phosphorus buildup in
- the soil, too high, had to change that. Then, we
- had to store some manure, but I did haul most of it
- in the wintertime because the ground was frozen.
- 14 It's flat land. I think I'm going to have to change
- 15 that.
- Now, this thing about incorporating this
- manure, a moldboard plow will do it best. A chisel
- 18 plow can do it fairly well, dependent on how it
- works and the type. A disc will not do it very well
- 20 at all. It still stinks afterwards.
- Now, the size of our operation now is
- 22 basically dependent on trash feeding we get from
- seed corn companies. They always have something
- that's not sellable. And this year, because of

- apitoxin, we can't sell it, but we can feed it to
- cattle, so that's where our feed comes from.
- Okay. I'm still a registered livestock
- 4 producer, whatever. I think that's every three
- years, right? Yeah, I have to go to Bloomington or
- 6 something in a snowstorm and listen to somebody.
- 7 Then, I get to go home.
- Frozen ground, sometimes the ground is
- 9 very dry and it's very porous and manure will soak
- in very well. Sometimes the ground is very wet,
- it's mostly solid and it doesn't. But we hauled it
- anyway in the wintertime regardless and at least we
- 13 got rid of it.
- Oh, if you wait until the ground is thawed
- out, ice and snow, it's usually soft. When you
- spread manure in the spring, the soil gets compacted
- and then the water won't run in and the manure will
- run off, but I haven't heard that problem yet, okay?
- Well, really I think that's all I can
- think of right now. But do remember when you flush
- the stool, it goes down to my house, right by it.
- That's all. Thank you.
- HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Smith, thank you
- very much for your comment and it, too, is part of

- our record here today.
- And, Ms. Williams, I think we are prepared
- 3 to resume with the questions that you had for
- 4 Dr. Funk. And, Dr. Funk, if we could end your break
- 5 back in a comfortable chair and ask you to come
- 6 forward, we will be able to resume.
- 7 (Pause.)
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: Dr. Funk, are you set?
- 9 DR. FUNK: I am.
- HEARING OFFICER: Very good.
- 11 Ms. Williams, whenever you're ready, we can go back
- to your questions that you were kind enough to let
- me interrupt for a break and comment.
- 14 EXAMINATION
- 15 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. I just have a couple more questions
- dealing with the issue of winter application and
- then we can move on.
- We had been discussing the recommendation
- from your testimony that Section 502.630(c)(5) be
- eliminated. In that section, I believe, Dr. Funk,
- what you're discussing is the multiplication of
- 23 setbacks, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.

- Q. And that provision states that three times
- the otherwise applicable setbacks would be in place?
- A. Yeah, based solely on slope.
- Q. Based solely on slope? And just for the
- 5 record, that provision applies if the slope is
- 6 between two percent and five percent?
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. I have heard you also, though,
- 9 testify that slope and distance to water are the two
- 10 most significant factors that effect whether manure
- 11 applied in the winter will reach surface waters; is
- 12 that correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And I guess my
- objection here is that the measurement of the slope
- in the field is not very often constant, that is
- you're going to have some areas of the field with
- steeper slopes and others pretty level.
- And so I guess my objection is to just put
- 19 a blanket provision on -- or a multiplication of
- that setback, I think that's being overly
- 21 prescriptive, if I can use that word, and not
- necessarily helpful.
- Again, going back to the field-by-field
- assessment and being able to point out for each

- field what are the areas that could be problems and
- ought to be avoided, those can be done I think
- 3 better on a field-by-field basis rather than to use
- 4 the blanket recommendation of a distance measurement
- 5 and multiply that based on the slope.
- Q. Do you have a suggestion for how the Board
- 7 could incorporate your concept into a regulation?
- A. Well, again, I think that goes back to the
- 9 nutrient transport factors that are already being
- 10 considered and have certainly been addressed in the
- 11 CNMP process where you're taking into account not
- just the RUSLE 2 but also the field-specific factors
- 13 that a producer and a consultant would go over and
- be able to, yes, map out the field and say, "Here
- are some areas that need to be avoided," but not
- just on the basis of a blanket measurement from
- 17 the -- from surface water or from conduit. Do you
- see where I'm going with that?
- Q. Okay. Let me try and see if -- maybe I
- 20 will try to -- I think then the answer is no, I
- guess. Is that where you were going? You don't
- have a recommendation for a way the Board could
- 23 replace this albeit potentially imperfect way of
- 24 addressing fields with slope and proximity to

- 1 surface waters that may make them problematic for
- winter application?
- A. Well, I do actually.
- 4 Q. Beyond --
- 5 A. Beyond recognizing the value of the CNMP
- 6 and the field-by-field assessment that goes on
- ⁷ through that process, recognizing the CNMP.
- MR. RAO: May I ask a follow-up question?
- 9 One of the limitations the Agency has proposed is
- that for slopes greater than five percent, you know,
- 11 basically winter application is prohibited.
- So, since that limitation is there, would
- it be -- would it make it a little bit more simpler
- 14 if we take slope out of the equation in
- 15 Subsection (c)(5) and just use the setbacks that the
- 16 Agency has proposed?
- DR. FUNK: In a sense it would be easier,
- yes, to just put in the setbacks and not have to
- 19 coordinate with the slopes, but you're saying the
- use of the multiplication of the slopes --
- MR. RAO: Yes.
- DR. FUNK: -- in anything but essentially
- 23 flat ground?
- MR. RAO: It can be -- it can be -- a

- 1 slope can be between zero and five percent. If it's
- 2 more than five percent, then you cannot apply.
- DR. FUNK: Again, I think it would be more
- 4 helpful to a producer and more realistic for where
- manure could be applied and what runoff risk there
- 6 might be if you go over, you know -- if you take
- ⁷ just a field-by-field assessment. You need to look
- 8 at the slope not on a field average but on the
- 9 individual areas because many times you will have
- different soil types within that one field; you will
- 11 have different slopes; you will have different
- distances to the surface water or the conduits.
- 13 It's just difficult to put a flat number, whether it
- be a setback or a slope. I'm just not sure how
- helpful it is.
- MR. RAO: So, are you suggesting that some
- elements of the CNMP be incorporated in the rules?
- Right now the rules don't require an operator to go
- 19 through that process.
- DR. FUNK: Well, but the rules do
- recognize the value of the CNMP; they recognize the
- 22 process that the CNMP goes through to do the
- field-by-field assessments. And certainly that's
- been the intention of the federal rule, to recognize

- the CNMP process, the Comprehensive Nutrient
- 2 Management Plan, as the basis for nutrient
- 3 management planning.
- 4 EXAMINATION
- 5 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- 6 Q. Can I just clarify maybe for the record --
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. -- briefly, when you say the rules do
- 9 recognize the CNMP field assessment, we're talking
- about Section 502.613, or am I misunderstanding you?
- A. I'm -- well, I guess I'm referring -- I'm
- going back to the direction from the federal
- regulation in that they recognize the thoroughness
- of the CNMP process as being something that should
- be recognized by the states as adequate for the
- 16 field assessment.
- 17 Q. The federal CAFO rule says that?
- A. As I understand it, at least in the
- 19 preamble of the federal CAFO rule, they urge the
- 20 states to recognize the CNMP process as being the --
- 21 if not absolutely essential, as being certainly the
- 22 basis for the land application area assessment. I'm
- getting some blank looks out there.
- 24 EXAMINATION

- 1 BY MS. KNOWLES:
- Q. May I? This is Kim Knowles,
- 3 K-n-o-w-l-e-s. I don't believe the question has
- been answered then. The question I believe the
- 5 Board asked is are you advocating that the CNMP
- 6 process be incorporated into IEPA's proposal?
- A. Well, we're still faced with the problem
- 8 of recognizing the three different plans. We've
- 9 still got the LMFA plan and we've got the CNMP
- 10 process, which is more or less voluntary but it is a
- 11 rigorous process, and then we've got the NPDES
- 12 permit.
- So, it's not -- I don't -- I don't know
- 14 how to -- how you want to address that. I think
- 15 that -- I would hope that the Board would recognize
- the CNMP process, but how to incorporate that in the
- language or whether then to force the CNMP
- development as a replacement for the LMFA I think
- also would be overreaching.
- Q. But I understood your testimony to say
- 21 that the CNMP process adequately addresses what
- we're -- the two key problems we're trying to
- address here, which is phosphorus and winter
- 24 application, so --

- A. In a perfect world, that would be -- if
- everybody went through the CNMP process, I think
- 3 that should be recognized as a good solution. I'm
- beating around the bush, aren't I?
- MS. KNOWLES: (Nods.)
- MR. RAO: We are trying to see if there's
- an alternate that you could recommend that could be
- incorporated in the rules since you are saying that
- 9 this is too prescriptive, what we have under (c)(5).
- MS. KNOWLES: And it sounds like you're --
- my issue is it sounds like you are putting forth
- this CNMP process as sufficient, when in reality
- it's a process that is completely voluntary and only
- 14 applies to those who are applying for certain
- federal programs. That's the problem.
- MS. WILLIAMS: And I did not expect you to
- solve the problems for us.
- MS. MANNING: May I have a follow-up
- 19 question?
- HEARING OFFICER: Yes, ma'am.
- 21 EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MS. MANNING:
- Q. If I could have a follow-up question,
- Dr. Funk, as well. I hear you saying -- correct me

- if I'm wrong -- that from an environmental
- perspective, based on your knowledge and expertise
- 3 of, what, 35 years doing what you do -- and in your
- 4 résumé I think you -- how many farmers have you
- 5 trained in terms of waste management plans -- that
- 6 you find the CNMP process to be a good process and
- an adequate process and as adequate as the process
- being proposed in the EPA rule to the Board. Is
- 9 that what I hear you say?
- 10 A. Yes, I think that's true. And so my
- 11 concern again is when we put numbers, prescriptive
- 12 numbers about setbacks and so on, what we're doing
- is we're taking credit away from those consultants
- 14 who are on the ground, who are out there at the
- 15 field and able to make individual assessments at the
- site and take into account all the factors besides
- just the setbacks and the slope.
- 18 Q. So, for a producer who has gone through
- 19 the CNMP process -- and, you know, it's been my
- 20 experience at least -- correct me if I'm wrong --
- that there are quite a few people going through the
- 22 process in terms of NRCS cost-sharing --
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. -- arrangements. And for those that have

- gone through that process and have that plan on
- their particular facility, would you then agree or
- advocate that there would be no reason to go through
- 4 these other prescriptive kinds of nutrient
- 5 management processes proposed in these rules if they
- 6 already have that CNMP process through the NRCS
- 7 process?
- A. I think so, yes, because like I say, it
- 9 recognizes not only the land treatment and the field
- application, but it recognizes the manure
- production, the facility's aspects and even the
- 12 proposed changes to the facility and to land
- 13 application areas should the producer recognize some
- 14 critical areas that need to be improved.
- Q. And would you agree that the CNMP process
- that you work with through NRCS, the goal really is
- the same in terms of the process, and that is to
- 18 prevent a discharge to the waters of the
- 19 United States?
- A. Absolutely, yes.
- Q. And so would you agree as well that
- 22 anybody that goes -- even permitted CAFOs that go
- through the CNMP process -- that that process ought
- to be sufficient to prevent a discharge under any

- scheme if they've gone through the CNMP process
- that's prescribed by NRCS?
- MS. WILLIAMS: Can you clarify your
- 4 question, Claire, if you're talking about from land
- 5 application?
- 6 MS. MANNING: Yes.
- MS. WILLIAMS: When you say prevent a
- 8 discharge, I want to make sure we're not talking
- 9 about infusing --
- DR. FUNK: But here's the other part of
- that question, getting to your follow-up question,
- and that is with the CNMP process, there's better
- 13 recognition of the need for adequate storage to get
- us through the winter storage period when we're not
- able to get out, so I think they can -- altogether,
- the CNMP process, it looks at both manure production
- 17 storage and also the land application area as a good
- 18 package that will get us through these same kinds of
- 19 questions that we have about the manure application
- and the phosphorus.
- MS. WILLIAMS: But you wouldn't want that
- to be required for all large CAFOs, correct?
- DR. FUNK: Again, we run into that same
- 24 issue with the existing LMFA plan that's been in

- 1 place for quite a while and, naturally, the CNMP
- which even has modifications, as we've just recently
- 3 seen some modifications of the CNMP.
- So, in some ways it's kind of a moving
- 5 target and I think we need to recognize the progress
- 6 that has been made by the livestock community over
- 7 the last couple of decades with manure management
- 9 planning.
- 9 MR. RAO: You know, having gone through
- the CNMP process, do you think what the Agency has
- 11 proposed would be -- could afford some safeguards
- 12 for winter application?
- DR. FUNK: Yes, certainly, because the
- 14 Agency is proposing to make sure that the storage is
- adequate and that the protection from runon, of
- 16 keeping clean water clean so that you don't lose
- storage by polluting precipitation, and then looking
- at the land application area and the various methods
- 19 to make sure that, you know --
- MR. RAO: Including setbacks?
- DR. FUNK: Yeah. But back to the setback
- requirements again, you know, as I say, there's
- perhaps more numbers to those, more prescription
- than I would like to see. I would rather see it

- done on a field-by-field basis with somebody
- actually on the ground rather than going out just
- with a tape measure and always have a setback that's
- 4 the same no matter what the situation.
- 5 MS. BURKE: Tim, can I?
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: Please.
- MS. BURKE: For the CNMP plans, if a
- 8 facility has opted to go through that process, will
- 9 it necessarily meet the requirements of the LMFA
- 10 plan?
- DR. FUNK: I think in almost every case,
- the CNMP plan will adequately cover the LMFA, yes,
- uh-huh.
- MS. BURKE: And in your experience, for
- 15 those facilities that are required to do an LMFA
- plan but have opted to do the CNMP plan, what
- percentage, you know, opt to do that?
- DR. FUNK: I don't have that number.
- MS. BURKE: Okay.
- DR. FUNK: I would also point out that
- since NRCS, Illinois NRCS, when they write the CNMP,
- they have to recognize the state regulations, so
- they have to be sure that the LMFA is covered.
- MR. RAO: Do you have any idea as to how

- 1 many of these plans by your office allow for
- ² farmers --
- DR. FUNK: Well, our office doesn't
- 4 develop the plans. These are done by individuals,
- 5 by consultants.
- 6 MR. RAO: Do you help these individuals in
- 7 these plans?
- DR. FUNK: We have helped to provide
- 9 input, but we don't do the actual -- you have to
- 10 realize that the development of the plan is a rather
- involved process that starts with the producer, the
- 12 livestock producer himself, gathering -- the
- consultant has to get a lot of data on the facility,
- on the land application area, and so we don't have
- the capacity to do that nor would we want to take
- work away from the private industry.
- MR. RAO: So, who would have some
- information about the specifics of, you know, the
- number of CNMPs that are being done in the state?
- DR. FUNK: NRCS would have those numbers.
- 21 but that would be the only source of those that have
- been written, although in some cases -- well,
- certainly the permits, there have been permits that
- have been issued that have CNMP as the basis.

- MR. RAO: Thank you.
- MS. WILLIAMS: So, just to wrap up this
- exact point, there are facilities in Illinois that
- 4 have submitted CNMP plans developed pursuant to NRCS
- 5 to the Agency as part of the permitting process; is
- 6 that correct?
- DR. FUNK: That is correct.
- MS. WILLIAMS: If no one has follow-up, I
- 9 was going to switch off of winter.
- MS. DEXTER: I just have one more question
- about winter application that's a follow-up from an
- 12 earlier statement.
- 13 EXAMINATION
- 14 BY MS. DEXTER:
- Q. You said that winter application -- you
- think that winter application is uncommon in
- 17 Illinois and I'm wondering, what's the basis for
- 18 that statement? Do you do any monitoring of
- 19 activities in winter or --
- A. No, I don't do monitoring. I do visit
- occasionally with our -- well, rather regularly --
- with our commercial manure applicators who do a
- large volume of the CAFO manure system pumping and
- they have assured me that it's pretty seldom that

- they're out there in the wintertime; it's unusual.
- 2 They try to -- they have the capacity to
- move manure in a hurry and are able to get it done
- 4 in a fairly narrow window in the fall between the
- 5 time when the crops come off and when the field
- 6 conditions become unsuitable for applying manure and
- ⁷ then, of course, in the spring again they will have
- 8 some activity before the crop goes in.
- 9 Q. Did they attempt to quantify what they
- meant by seldom, or did you ask them any questions
- 11 about what that -- what that might mean?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. Are there applicators that aren't in that
- group that you meet with regularly?
- 15 A. We have -- we actually have asked for --
- we have gone to a list of commercial applicators now
- on our website, which you can get to so you can see
- who is out there and doing the commercial
- application, and I think they're doing a large
- 20 proportion of the bigger livestock facilities, at
- least insofar as the liquid manure application.
- It's gotten to the point where the commercial
- 23 applicators have -- there's a real advantage to
- using commercial applicators for hauling and

- spreading liquid manure.
- Q. But not everybody does that, right?
- A. Not everybody does it. A lot of people
- 4 still have their own tankers, uh-huh.
- 5 MS. DEXTER: All right. Thank you.
- 6 EXAMINATION
- 7 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Dr. Funk, just one follow-up that she
- 9 reminded me about. You testified about the large --
- the practices of the large facilities.
- 11 Can you just explain to the Board if
- that's a little bit different for smaller
- 13 facilities? For example, our last commenter, I
- think, talked a little bit about potential
- advantages for a small, unsophisticated facility.
- 16 Can you discuss that a little bit?
- A. Yeah, and that is an interesting case
- because with the smaller facilities, many times they
- do have to -- they've got limited employees, limited
- labor in order to -- available to spread manure;
- they may not have invested in the larger equipment
- so that you can do it in a narrower time window.
- And I can remember growing up on our own
- dairy farm, you know, we used to spread manure

- whenever you get the chance and, yes, we used to
- spread -- this has been several years ago -- but,
- yes, we used to spread in the wintertime because the
- 4 ground was solid and you could get out there, but we
- 5 didn't travel very far from the barn.
- And as you can imagine, the phosphorus
- 7 tests kept increasing and that's something -- we've
- 8 certainly seen some improvement in that situation
- 9 with our larger facilities. But in the smaller
- 10 facilities that have usually less labor, they have
- to spread more frequently with smaller equipment and
- smaller land parcels and so they do have a different
- set of challenges than the larger facilities.
- We still though -- I would remind you that
- in our livestock -- certified livestock manager
- training, the state requires that facilities that
- are managing from 300 animal units on up attend that
- training, so it's not just the large CAFOS; it's
- what we call the medium also.
- We've seen an increase in the number of
- those size facilities who have been represented in
- our training and so we talk about winter application
- 23 and what the risks are and those kinds of things and
- I think we are having a substantial impact in

- improving those land application practices.
- 2 EXAMINATION
- 3 BY MS. MANNING:
- Q. I have one question. At the risk of
- 5 bringing us all the way back full circle to the
- 6 first question we asked right in the middle of this
- winter application issue, if you could comment based
- 8 on your experience with Illinois agriculture, if the
- 9 state were to draw a rule from either the State of
- 10 Iowa or the State of Wisconsin, could you comment on
- 11 the similarities in Illinois agriculture to the
- 12 agriculture in both of those states and as well the
- 13 climate of Iowa and Illinois versus Illinois and
- Wisconsin and that kind of thing? If you could just
- offer any sort of insight into the record as to
- 16 that --
- MS. WILLIAMS: I would just like to
- object. I don't think there's any reason to think
- 19 that this witness is an expert on Iowa or Wisconsin,
- 20 but --
- 21 BY MS. MANNING:
- 22 Q. You know, just as a matter of commonality,
- Dr. Funk, do you work with -- I'm sure you work with
- the University of Iowa and the University of

- ¹ Wisconsin.
- A. Not the Hawkeyes. Iowa State, Iowa State.
- Q. If you could explain your expertise in
- 4 both those states in terms of agriculture.
- 5 A. Well, in respect to the objection, I think
- 6 what we see different in between -- let's say in
- between Wisconsin and Illinois is that Wisconsin is
- 9 predominantly a dairy state, Illinois predominantly
- 9 swine, and so many, many cases -- we've seen,
- 10 for instance, in Wisconsin a very large number of
- 11 custom manure haulers compared to in Illinois, but
- many of them are liquid manure, semisolid manure,
- but also a lot of solid manure systems. In many
- 14 cases, they're smaller, smaller acreages, smaller
- volumes that they're hauling at a time.
- The soil conditions are somewhat
- different. I'm not a soil scientist, but I realize
- that Illinois is a tall state and we've got huge
- differences, both climatic and also soils, from
- north to south. So, it's a little risky to draw
- some comparisons between the two states.
- The same thing with Iowa. Iowa has some
- different situations than we do and they have, in
- 24 many cases, longer slopes and -- but perhaps a

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- 1 little more similarity with soil types than we do.
- 2 And the latitude is, of course, the same as
- 3 Northern Illinois.
- So, I don't know. I hate to make -- I
- 5 hate to make generalizations and I think it's risky
- 6 to make generalizations when you're looking at some
- of these prescriptive things that we've been
- 8 attempting, going from between states.
- 9 MS. MANNING: Thank you.
- 10 EXAMINATION
- 11 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- 12 Q. I have tried to get you out of it, but --
- A. Yes, you did. Okay.
- Q. Do you know if Iowa and Wisconsin rely on
- a P Index or a phosphorus index to determine which
- sites are appropriate for winter application?
- A. Yeah, there's several states that are
- going to a P Index. And what a P Index does is
- 19 takes a lot of the factors that we've been talking
- about with regard to -- mostly with regard to
- 21 nutrient movement offsite and try to put a number on
- 22 it.
- And the reason that Illinois -- and I'm
- 24 talking about Illinois NRCS in particular -- has

- been resistant of the P Index from a numerical value
- is because Illinois is a tall state; there's a lot
- of differences in soils and climate and it's been
- very difficult for them to -- for NRCS and soil
- scientists to come up with good, reliable numeric
- 6 values on phosphorus movement or P Index.
- I think -- see, what we've done in the
- 9 past -- maybe this is more than you wanted to
- 9 hear -- but we've used what we call a P Loss
- Assessment. And all that is qualitative; it's not
- 11 quantitative.
- But I will say that the federal or the --
- 13 yeah, the USDA federal NRCS has asked the states to
- develop a P Index and Illinois will be doing
- something about that. That's in the works this
- 16 fall. So, we will be seeing more -- hopefully more
- agreement on some of the factors that go into P Loss
- 18 Assessment in this state. And it's going to look
- more like, if not Iowa, it may look more like
- 20 Kentucky or one of the surrounding states.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
- MS. MANNING: Thank you.
- 23 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Maybe I will move on to something that

- should be pretty easy.
- A. Easy would be good.
- Q. Another recommendation that you had in
- 4 your testimony is that the Board add three
- 5 additional sources for determining manure production
- of volumes in Section 502.625(b). Did I summarize that
- 7 accurately?
- 8 A. I think so.
- 9 Q. My first question is is it your
- 10 recommendation that these be added to the sources
- included or that they replace them?
- 12 A. It could go two ways.
- Q. That's why I asked the question.
- A. If you -- if you add them, then you would
- not conflict perhaps with the recommendations that
- are already in the LMFA. If you -- if you replace
- them, then you would reflect the updated numbers
- that are being recognized more by the industry. But
- 19 the reason that we changed, for instance --
- Q. Wait, do you mind if I slow down and
- 21 maybe --
- A. Please.
- Q. -- take it one piece at a time? Because I
- think your knowledge is maybe beyond the rest of us.

- 1 So, the first issue that I think you raised that I
- wanted to get to is the two sources that are
- mentioned in the Agency's proposal are also used by
- 4 the LMFA; is that correct?
- 5 A. I believe that's right. And I don't have
- 6 the LMFA right in my hand, but that's what I --
- Q. So, that's what you meant when you were
- 8 saying if we added then we would have not a
- 9 conflict?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. So then the second piece you were talking
- about was -- now let's move on to why you think
- these sources are better.
- 14 A. The reason they are numerically better is
- because, as I stated earlier, the industry has
- 16 changed. There have been dietary changes that have
- reduced, for instance, the concentration of
- 18 phosphorus on the average.
- 19 If you look at what's happened with the
- 20 non-ruminant animals, industry practice has been
- with swine and poultry, for instance, to replace
- 22 much of the mineral phosphorus in the diet with
- 23 synthetic Phytase, which allows the animal to use
- the Phytate form of phosphorus that's in the corn

- and soybeans. So, this gives us a real leg up on
- 2 reducing the amount of phosphorus being excreted.
- 3 Let's see if I can -- so, that's reflected in the
- newer tables, the newer numbers because, as I say,
- 5 the industry was changed.
- The industry has also changed in the size
- of the animals and the way -- some of the production
- phases of the animals. So, even the average body
- 9 weights and things that are, for instance, in those
- 10 plant service numbers, the older ones, those
- 11 production phases are not being used in the same way
- in today's industry.
- The Waste Management Field Handbook of
- NRCS, those numbers have been changed since the
- earlier regulations. And also the ASABE standard,
- which now recognizes manure excretion quantities and
- 17 concentrations based on diet, that's new information
- which makes it easier to more accurately predict
- 19 excretions.
- Q. I guess my first question -- I'll try and
- 21 ask this as a compound question. If it's too
- difficult, then we'll break it up. But the first
- question is can you tell us which tables from those
- sources folks would be looking at? We'll start just

- with that one. Are there specific tables you would
- turn to for the purpose of this section, which is I
- 3 believe volume of manure?
- A. Yeah, in the NRCS Ag Waste Management
- 5 Field Handbook, I believe it's Chapter 4, winter
- 6 characteristics or setup tables for the different
- animal species, but those are being used by people
- 8 writing CNMP.
- 9 Q. Have you looked at the differences between
- the newer tables and the older tables?
- 11 A. Yes, especially in the MidWest Plan
- 12 Service, Number 18, Manure Characteristics, we've
- seen a pretty substantial change between the two --
- well, certainly in the earlier one that's referenced
- in 1998 and the 2004, there have been a big change
- in those manure volume and manure nutrient
- concentrations, so those are substantial. So, if I
- 18 were --
- Q. How have they changed? Can you just
- 20 explain in what -- I think you were saying that
- 21 phosphorus has gone down.
- 22 A. Phosphorus concentration has gone down
- compared to nitrogen. And that's what is really
- important to this group is if we can get, for our

- 1 cropping systems, nitrogen and phosphorus in better
- 2 balance, we won't have to worry about the phosphorus
- buildup in the soil anymore and that --
- 4 Q. What about volume?
- 5 A. The volume per animal, for instance, has
- 6 gone up. If you look at the dairy numbers, look at
- 7 the average Holstein dairy cow, the average manure
- 9 production volume per cow has gone up quite a few
- 9 percent.
- So, if I were a plant and I were coming
- into a new facility and writing a manure management
- 12 plan, estimating what those manure volumes and
- 13 nutrient concentrations were going to be, I would
- 14 like to have the more updated numbers because in
- terms of volume I'm going to make the storages
- bigger; in terms of land application areas, I'm
- going to have a more accurate picture for how many
- acres I'm going to have to have to agronomically
- apply the manure. So, I would like to have those
- 20 newer numbers.
- Now, that being said, once the operation
- is going, or for an existing operation, we would
- want to rely on existing manure samples, soil
- samples and manure production volumes that are

- 1 recorded on site rather than the book values.
- We always tell producers, "Get your own
- data and a plan according to that. Operate
- 4 according to that rather than the book values." The
- 5 book values are a start. So, for that reason, is it
- a show stopper to not have the latest documents
- 7 referenced? Perhaps not. But I think it would help
- 8 with reducing some of the uncertainty and confusion.
- 9 Q. Can you tell us whether each of the three
- documents or any of the three documents that you've
- referenced, are they readily available to members of
- the general public?
- 13 A. Yes, they're all -- the Ag Waste
- 14 Management Field Handbook of NRCS is a public
- document; it's on the web; it's available for free.
- 16 The ASABE standard is available through that
- organization, but for nonmembers there is a cost for
- that, as any of their standards. And the MidWest
- 19 Plan Service document is available through MidWest
- Plan Service at Iowa State University. That was not
- University of Iowa. Iowa State University. For a
- 22 small fee.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I don't think I have
- 24 anything else on this topic if anyone else has any

- 1 questions.
- 2 (There was no response.)
- 3 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- 4 Q. The next thing I would like to talk about
- is we've spent a lot of time talking about the
- 6 CNMPs, but your testimony focused quite a bit on the
- 7 WMPs, the waste management plans developed under the
- 8 LMFA. Am I using that terminology acceptably to
- 9 you?
- A. That's good for me, uh-huh.
- Q. Okay. So, I would like to turn to the
- topic of the WMPs. Now, I believe you've already
- 13 testified that for facilities -- well, what size
- 14 facilities did you testify have to submit their WMPs
- to the Department of Agriculture?
- A. If they're over 1,000 -- oh, submit? For
- over 5,000 animal units designed capacity, and those
- animal units are as defined in the LMFA.
- Q. And then I believe you were asked about
- when those are submitted whether they are actually
- 21 reviewed by the Department of Agriculture. Do you
- 22 know anything about that process?
- A. That is their process and, no, I don't
- 24 know. That is part of the regulation that they are

- 1 to be submitted.
- Q. Okay. So, those are for 5,000 or greater.
- 3 For 1,000 to 5,000 or 1,000 to 4,999, what is
- 4 required?
- 5 A. The requirement is that they prepare and
- 6 implement a plan that contains the elements in
- 7 900.803 I believe it is and then supply a letter to
- 8 the Department of Ag that that plan is complete and
- 9 where it is kept on the farm.
- Q. Okay. Do all large CAFOs under the
- 11 federal rule meet the definition of large under
- 12 LMFA, which is greater than 1,000 animal units?
- A. The university is a little different. I
- 14 made up a table to delineate those differences. I
- don't have it in front of me, but there are a few
- 16 differences.
- For instance, laying hens is somewhat
- different. Dairy cows is not substantially
- different, although in some cases the LMFA, 1,000
- animal units would actually capture more of the
- 21 large dairy farms because the federal rule only
- looks at one production phase when it counts the
- 23 numbers.
- So, for instance, if you had a dairy farm

- that had 600 milking cows and 400 heifers, under the
- federal regulation, that would not be considered a
- 3 large CAFO because you don't have the 700 milking
- 4 cows. But under the LMFA, you would count -- if
- 5 these were housed at the same facility or within a
- 6 quarter mile, then those would be additive, that is
- 7 the heifers would count, you know, 0.6 and the cows
- 8 would be 1.4 apiece, which I think adds up to more
- 9 than the 1,000 animal units. So, in that case the
- definitions overlap some, but they're not exactly
- 11 the same.
- Q. And you're identifying one example where a
- 13 CAFO could be large under LMFA but not under the
- 14 federal rules?
- 15 A. Right.
- Q. Did you look at whether there are examples
- of CAFOs that are large under the federal rule but
- are not large under the LMFA?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. There are --
- A. There are a few, uh-huh.
- Q. Do you recall offhand some of the
- examples?
- A. The one I remember in particular is laying

- hens where they're using a dry manure system and so
- in that case I think for the LMFA they have to have
- 3 200,000 laying hens and under the federal rule I
- 4 think it's 80,000, 85,000, so there's some
- 5 difference there.
- Q. What about the scenario that you gave of a
- facility with 700 dairy cows? Did you look at
- 8 whether a facility with 700 dairy cows -- which
- 9 would be large under the federal rule, correct?
- 10 A. Yeah, if it's only --
- 11 Q. If it just had 700.
- A. Well, in that case, you multiply by 1.4
- for each animal and if that's over 1,000 -- 1.4
- 14 times 700, so --
- 15 Q. So, I got 980. Does that --
- 16 A. In that case, yeah, you would have to be
- more than 700 milking cows, if those were the only
- animals on the facility, to be counted a large CAFO,
- 19 uh-huh.
- Q. And I'm looking at the definition of veal
- 21 cow under the federal rule, 1,000 veal calves for a
- 22 large CAFO.
- A. I didn't look at the veal numbers because
- 24 I'm not aware of veal facilities in the state.

- 1 There may be a few.
- Q. Okay. Let's try swine. So, there's a
- different calculation for swine under 55 pounds; is
- 4 that correct?
- 5 A. Yeah, the swine are pretty much the same,
- 6 that is you can get -- until you get to a nursery
- ⁷ facility. But, again, those are pretty rare in the
- 8 state now. We've gone mostly to wean-to-finish
- 9 facilities, in which case you're counting animal
- space as being over-55-pound animal capacity. So,
- in every case, if you've got over 2,500 head of
- finishing swine, then you would be a large CAFO
- under the federal reg or large facility in the LMFA.
- Q. What would be your approach for a facility
- that was an unpermitted large CAFO under the federal
- and state regulation but not large for purposes of
- 17 LMFA?
- A. That's a legitimate question.
- 19 Q. Well, maybe --
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Maybe I can ask it an easier way.
- A. That was easy. I just don't know.
- Q. Is it your testimony that -- I'm not sure
- 24 if I understand exactly what your testimony is with

- 1 regard to waste management plans for unpermitted
- 2 large CAFOs.
- A. Well, my concern with that is that the ag
- 4 storm water exemption be made available to those who
- 5 have a plan under the LMFA or under the CNMP.
- Q. Is it your understanding -- I think --
- 7 there's a quote here I'll read to you that says, "I
- 8 disagree with the Agency's assertion that an
- 9 unpermitted large CAFO operating under an LMFA waste
- management plan is unable to assert the statutory
- 11 agricultural storm water exclusion."
- 12 A. That seems to be --
- Q. Is that your understanding?
- A. That seems to be -- that's my
- understanding of the proposal.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell me what it's based on?
- 17 A. I would have -- I would have to go back to
- 18 the details. These are -- sorry, it's kind of --
- it's running together on me.
- Q. Have you heard the Agency say that the
- 21 plan may or may not be adequate under its proposed
- opinion on the facts of this situation?
- A. No, it's only -- my comment is only based
- on my reading of the proposal.

- Q. Okay. I guess I would like to understand
- then the difference in your recommendation. Are you
- 3 talking about allowing for use of WMPs to satisfy
- 4 the agricultural storm water exemption or requiring
- 5 that in every case a waste management plan be
- 6 accepted as qualifying a facility for an
- 7 agricultural storm water exemption? Do you
- 8 understand the difference?
- 9 A. No, I'm not sure I do.
- 10 Q. Do you feel that every facility that has
- ever prepared a waste management plan is entitled to
- the agricultural storm water exemption?
- A. Well, there's a fine point, but certainly
- the waste management plan has to be properly
- implemented in order for it to be recognized, not
- just the preparation.
- Q. Do you agree that the Agency's proposal
- does not require the development of a plan for
- 19 unpermitted large CAFOs but simply that specific
- 20 practices are followed?
- A. That's not the way I read it, that they
- 22 have -- there are many elements of a plan that they
- have to maintain and they have to maintain the
- 24 records.

- Q. Let's talk in the hypothetical then. If
- it were the case, then your understanding that the
- 3 Agency's proposal only required certain minimum
- 4 practices to be followed by unpermitted facilities
- and not that a specific type of plan was prescribed,
- 6 if that was the rule as it was adopted --
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. -- would it be your testimony that that
- 9 would be flawed for unpermitted large CAFOs, that
- instead we should require them all to develop a
- waste management plan under the LMFA?
- 12 A. I guess I'm not sure what the -- if
- they're going to claim the ag storm water exemption,
- is that not -- that is the stipulation, that they
- 15 have the developed plan and it's implemented. I'm
- 16 not --
- 17 Q. The Agency's testimony in August -- and I
- don't want to testify; I don't want to go beyond --
- just stop me if I'm going too far. But my
- 20 understanding of our testimony at the hearing
- 21 explaining our proposal that no specific plan is
- 22 required of unpermitted large facilities, we have
- 23 simply laid out practices that must be met to
- qualify for agricultural storm water exemption, so

- that's why I'm trying to understand if your proposal
- would simply be that we allow if a plan has met
- those practices to be used -- which I think we
- 4 would -- or if you're requiring a certain type of
- 5 plan to be developed by all --
- 6 MS. MANNING: And if I could interject as
- a point of order as well and object to kind of this
- 8 whole line of questioning in that, Number 1, I don't
- 9 see Dr. Funk's testimony as a proposal to the Board
- 10 at all.
- Dr. Funk is here to testify as an expert
- witness and answer certain questions and it seems
- 13 like the EPA is trying to get him to suggest what
- the Board should or shouldn't do when his testimony
- in reality is to give you support, information and
- science behind the proposal and question those kinds
- of things.
- I'm now confused as well about the EPA's
- 19 proposal because it's always been our understanding
- on the agricultural community side that an
- unpermitted large facility would not be able to,
- under the Agency's proposal, take advantage of what
- otherwise would be an agricultural storm water
- exemption but for using the tools that are proposed

- in this regulation, and the Coalition has objected
- 2 to that approach and I think that's --
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I don't -- are you
- 4 arguing an objection now or are you trying to
- 5 testify? I mean, I understand that we want him to
- 6 understand the framework within him giving his
- 7 expert advice. That's all I'm trying to get to,
- 8 too.
- 9 DR. FUNK: I guess I would say that in
- 10 many cases the practices are the plan. The
- 11 practices that are in the proposal are -- make a
- 12 large part of the plan, so I'm not sure of the
- distinction, but --
- 14 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. But if our proposal does not require
- someone to develop a plan and the LMFA does not
- 17 require them to develop a plan, are you asking us to
- 18 require people who are otherwise not required by the
- 19 LMFA to develop a waste management plan to do so?
- A. I think the federal regulation requires
- that if you're going to claim the ag storm water
- exemption, you have to have the protection of a
- 23 nutrient management plan and it has to be
- implemented in order to claim it.

- Q. Okay. That's your testimony then? Okay.
- A. That's the way I understand it.
- Q. So, your testimony is the federal rule
- 4 requires all unpermitted large facilities and all
- 5 permitted facilities to have a nutrient management
- 6 plan?
- 7 A. If they want to claim the ag storm
- 8 water exemption.
- 9 Q. All right. That's fine. I would like to
- 10 read another quote from your testimony just to help
- 11 lay foundation for the next question.
- "I would suggest that the Board modify the
- 13 regulatory proposal to ensure that an unpermitted
- 14 large CAFO already having a manure management plan
- under LMFA would be allowed to operate under its
- existing plan and to continue to be allowed to
- assert the agricultural storm water exclusion,
- 18 provided that annual plan updates are performed and
- 19 appropriate notifications are done regarding any
- substantial changes to the facility's nutrient
- 21 management plan overtime."
- So, is it your testimony that it would be
- 23 appropriate for unpermitted large CAFOs to notify
- the Agency when there are substantial changes to the

- plan overtime?
- A. I think that the appropriate modifications
- would be to the Illinois Department of Agriculture
- 4 should they be operating under the LMFA because that
- is the agency that they are -- the department that
- 6 they are responding to with the LMFA waste
- 7 management plan.
- 8 Q. So, you don't think they should go to the
- 9 Agency then?
- 10 A. I do not see the reason for it, but the
- other part was about --
- Q. But let me -- let's stay on this part real
- 13 quick.
- MS. MANNING: Let's let him answer the
- question.
- 16 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- 17 Q. If notification is not required to the
- Department of Ag for these facilities that we're
- 19 talking about in the gap, so they're unpermitted
- large, they don't have to do the plan for
- Department of Ag, should there be a notification and
- 22 an update?
- A. For -- okay. So, unpermitted large CAFO
- but is not at the size designation required to have

- an LMFA? Well, again, I think the intent is that if
- a facility of that size wants to -- wants to claim
- 3 the ag storm water exemption, then they need to have
- 4 a nutrient management plan and have it implemented.
- Q. And updated?
- A. And updated. I imply updates.
- Q. So, when you say appropriate notification,
- 8 do you mean that if they are not covered by LMFA
- 9 then there doesn't need to be any notification?
- 10 A. That's true.
- 11 Q. How would the Agency know whether a CAFO
- 12 has a waste management plan in place or not? Under
- the LMFA I'm talking about, not under our proposal.
- 14 A. Under LMFA?
- Q. Just under LMFA, if we were going to
- 16 recognize these plans, as I think you're suggesting
- 17 recognizing them, how would we know?
- A. There should be a record at the
- 19 department. Illinois Department of Ag should have a
- 20 record of whether the facility has a plan. And if
- they're above a certain size, they should have a
- record that they have received the plan and have
- 23 approved it.
- Q. Do you think we should ask them to --

- well, what about if the plan is inadequate? Like
- when you say under LMFA, recognize the waste
- management plan under LMFA, do you mean only that it
- 4 would be one that's fully compliant and adequate
- with -- adequate under the LMFA?
- A. Well, I think's the assumption, that
- 7 the -- that there are elements laid out in the LMFA
- 8 that the producer has to address.
- 9 Q. Where in the process would you envision we
- determine whether the plan is adequate?
- A. And at this point you're asking if there
- is a question about whether they would be covered by
- the ag storm water exemption?
- 14 O. Yes.
- A. I would -- I guess I would suggest that
- you would have to go to the production facility,
- look at the plan and especially look at the records
- and see if the records match up with the plan that's
- 19 been implemented.
- Q. But what if the plan that was developed
- was inadequate originally and the records match
- 22 that?
- A. Then it would be difficult to claim the
- storm water exemption. And I think that's what we

- try to tell our producers, that you have to come up
- with a good starting plan for the facility and then
- 3 constantly update that and keep records to keep it
- 4 enforced and keep it updated.
- MS. WILLIAMS: I've asked quite a few of
- 6 my questions. I think I would just like to look
- over my notes and see what might be left, so if
- 8 someone else has any follow-up.
- 9 MR. RAO: Maybe I will ask a question.
- 10 This goes back to, you know, your recommendation to
- 11 remove some of the prescriptive requirements under
- 12 502.630 for the winter applications.
- As an example, you gave those two sections
- that deal with the phosphorus and setbacks. Do you
- have any other problems in that section that you
- 16 feel are prescriptive that we need to look at?
- DR. FUNK: Not -- no, not at this time.
- MR. RAO: So, those are the --
- DR. FUNK: Those are the two that came to
- 20 mind.
- MR. RAO: Thank you.
- 22 EXAMINATION
- 23 BY MS. MANNING:
- Q. I have a follow-up as well. You testified

- that it's your understanding in the federal rule
- that in order to claim the storm water exemption
- 3 that you need to have a nutrient management plan.
- As I understand your testimony, someone
- 5 who had a nutrient management plan pursuant to --
- 6 the federal rule is not as prescriptive, would you
- agree with me, as the proposed regulation that is
- being proposed here to the Board, Number 1? Would
- 9 you agree with that?
- 10 A. That is correct.
- 11 Q. And, secondly, the federal rules allow for
- 12 flexibility in terms of what that waste management
- plan or nutrient management plan really contains?
- Would you agree with me there as well?
- A. Yes, and I think the basic tenets are that
- you balance the nutrients that are being produced
- 17 with the agronomic use of those nutrients in such a
- way that they do not pose a risk to water.
- Q. So, what I hear you saying is that a
- 20 producer who has a waste management plan pursuant to
- 21 the Livestock Management Facilities Act ought to be
- 22 able to claim the waste -- the livestock waste
- 23 exemption -- I mean the agricultural storm water
- 24 exemption --

- A. Storm water exemption.
- Q. -- even under the federal scheme.
- 3 A. Yes.
- MS. MANNING: Okay. Thank you.
- DR. FUNK: That's my intention.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Williams, let me
- ⁷ interrupt you. We have been back at it for about
- 90 minutes. You requested some time to look at your
- 9 notes, which is fair.
- Why don't we take a 15-minute break.
- We've, of course, exhausted all of the comments, the
- 12 public comments that were offered. I suspect that
- we are winding down -- although I don't intend to
- 14 put a limit on your questions -- winding down the
- questions for Dr. Funk and then the Board had some
- 16 questions that we had already put on the record that
- 17 I suspect we can address fairly quickly.
- Why don't we do that quick 15-minute
- 19 break, resume promptly and try to wrap up our
- 20 business here as quickly as possible. Why don't we
- come back at 25 to 2:00 and then we'll resume then.
- 22 Thanks.
- 1:18 p.m. (At this point in the
- proceedings, a short recess was taken.)

- 1:39 p.m.
- 2 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you once again,
- everyone, for returning from the break. It is 25 to
- 4 2:00 and we do want to get underway.
- When we had taken that break,
- 6 Ms. Williams, I believe that you had had some
- 7 follow-up questions for Dr. Funk. If you have
- 8 remaining questions, I'm sure he would be willing to
- 9 return to the podium for the resumption of those.
- MS. WILLIAMS: I have just maybe three or
- 11 four more quick ones, I hope.
- 12 HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Dr. Funk is
- on his way up to the podium. Thank you very much,
- Dr. Funk, and we will get underway in just a second.
- 15 EXAMINATION
- 16 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Thank you, Dr. Funk. I promise I will try
- to wrap it up quickly. Early on in your testimony,
- 19 you had mentioned three key elements to rely on for
- 20 facilities desiring coverage under NPDES. These
- were robust summaries and plans, good records and
- 22 adequate storage capacity.
- I want to talk a little bit about what you
- 24 mean by good records. What do you think is a

- 1 measurement of good records and how can the Board
- ensure an enforceable requirement for good records?
- A. Well, I think that's two questions, but
- 4 the good records, I think there are several elements
- 5 in the good records that are listed already in the
- 6 LMFA and others, but --
- Q. I hate to ask you for a citation, so maybe
- 8 I can just say do you --
- 9 A. Well, LMFA 900.803 and the list of
- 10 recordkeeping requirements after that. Can I take a
- 11 look?
- 12 O. Yeah.
- A. It's got a list of records.
- 14 (At this point in the proceedings, an
- off-the-record discussion was had.)
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Williams, maybe the
- 17 best course would be for you to repeat the question
- that you had posed, please.
- 19 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. My question I think was what is a
- 21 measurement of good records and you were mentioning
- 22 LMFA; I think I asked where in LMFA.
- A. Yes, and already I don't have the number
- there that you mentioned, but those are mainly

- 1 records of waste disposal, which includes the
- amounts of the acreages, the fields that those
- winter applications were made on, also the manure
- 4 samples and soil samples; those have to be recorded.
- 5 And the quality again of those records
- 6 would be measured by, of course, how they -- how
- 7 they add up to the appropriate -- the agronomic
- 8 application rate on those acreages and whether the
- 9 timing of the soil samples and timing of the manure
- samples were correct, and then the number of those
- samples, the kinds of things that a consultant could
- 12 look at those records and make sense of how the
- operation had been managed.
- Q. Do you think that this concept of good
- 15 recordkeeping would apply to the facilities we were
- discussing earlier that are unpermitted large
- 17 facilities?
- A. You mean the unpermitted large facilities
- who hope to get the --
- Q. -- agricultural storm water exemption,
- 21 correct.
- A. Yes, I would say that the quality of
- 23 records is essential to that --
- 24 Q. Okay.

- A. -- because otherwise there's no way that
- you could maintain that you had applied manure in
- 3 accordance with your plan.
- Q. On a separate topic, do you believe that
- 5 the LMFA requires sampling of manure for --
- 6 A. Yes.
- Q. It requires it?
- A. It requires it, regular sampling and a
- 9 record of those sample analyses.
- Q. So, you don't think that it gives the
- 11 producer the choice between sampling and using one
- of the tables we discussed earlier?
- A. No, no. The only way that you can use the
- 14 tables that we discussed earlier is if you have a
- new facility or it's a new plan that you're writing
- before the first set of manure applications.
- So, what I'm saying is that the -- my
- understanding, the LMFA says, yes, you can use book
- values if there are no numbers yet from your own
- operation; it's expected that you generate the
- 21 numbers as soon as those are feasible.
- Q. Can you point to somewhere in the LMFA
- that says that?
- A. Have you got it close?

- 1 (Document tendered.)
- A. Okay. 900.805(a), "The owner or
- operator" -- and this is statutory -- "may prepare a
- 4 plan" -- and that's prepare a plan -- "based on an
- 5 average of the minimum and maximum numbers in the
- 6 table values," and so on. But, also, it implies
- 7 throughout the rest of the text that the samples are
- 8 required and that the updates have to be continually
- 9 made based on the results of manure samples, soil
- samples and so on.
- 11 Q. But, Dr. Funk, doesn't the sentence that
- 12 you just -- you started reading it and then you
- stopped. It says, "The owner or operator may
- 14 prepare a plan based on an average," and then it
- says, "or the results of analysis performed."
- 16 A. "On samples of waste," right.
- Q. It's "or," right? You can either --
- A. It's always preferred, always preferred if
- 19 you have them, but --
- Q. But it's not required; is that correct?
- A. For the first-time preparation of the
- 22 plan, but from then it's contingent on the operator
- to continually update the plan based on the samples
- 24 and the actual manure production that occurs on the

- 1 farm.
- Q. So, you're saying there's a different
- 3 section of the regulations that require you to
- 4 sample manure after you're up and running?
- A. Yes, in (b), (b)(1), "Shall annually
- 6 obtain a laboratory analysis of nutrient content of
- 7 the livestock waste," and also in regard to soil
- 8 sampling and so on.
- 9 HEARING OFFICER: And just for the record,
- Dr. Funk, you're referring to Section 900.805.
- DR. FUNK: 805(b), yes.
- HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.
- 13 BY MS. WILLIAMS:
- Q. Okay. Do you think, Mr. Funk --
- Dr. Funk -- I'm sorry -- that one of the aspects of
- 16 recordkeeping needs to be that records are kept of
- the manure and soil sampling that's done?
- A. Yes, yeah, that's a large part of the
- 19 recordkeeping process is to make sure that samples
- ²⁰, are done properly and that those numbers are
- 21 recorded and that the plan update then reflects the
- 22 new numbers.
- Q. Thank you. I just have maybe one more.
- Does the LMFA define what adequate erosion control

- practices are?
- A. No, it doesn't. And that's the same
- wording as in the old Title 35, Subtitle E, so that
- 4 ambiguity has been with us for a long time.
- 5 Q. Does the LMFA talk about what are
- 6 appropriate buffers, or does it require
- 7 identification of appropriate buffers?
- A. It requires certain setbacks; it requires
- 9 that no manure be spread in grass waterways; it has
- a 200-foot setback. If you're talking about
- 11 setbacks as buffers --
- Q. But only setbacks, not other types of
- 13 buffers?
- A. Yes. It doesn't, as I recall, make much
- distinction between vegetative and non-vegetative
- buffers.
- Q. And I believe you testified earlier when
- we were talking about CNMPs that the LMFA does not
- 19 require the field-specific site assessment.
- 20 A. It is not as -- it only implies that, but
- 21 it does not specify it.
- Q. Does the LMFA require that CAFOs have
- enough land application areas identified for all of
- 24 their waste?

- A. Yes.
- Q. It doesn't allow them to transfer to
- others and not account for it?
- A. It does allow to transfer offsite to --
- but it has to provide in the plan to show that
- 6 adequate land is available, manure lease agreements
- or through some permanent arrangement for offsite
- 8 transfer to others.
- 9 MS. WILLIAMS: I don't think I have any
- other questions at this point.
- 11 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you so much,
- 13 Dr. Funk.
- 14 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Ms. Williams.
- 15 Ms. Dexter, Ms. Manning, any follow-up questions
- while Dr. Funk is at the podium?
- MS. DEXTER: None for me.
- 18 HEARING OFFICER: I believe the Board has
- asked all of the questions it has and, Dr. Funk,
- with that, thank you for your testimony and for all
- of the questions to which you have responded to.
- 22 Thank you very much.
- And with that, we can turn to what is our
- effectively final order of business and,

- 1 Ms. Manning, I know the Board appreciates the
- willingness of the Agricultural Coalition to respond
- 3 to some questions that the Board had raised at the
- 4 hearing.
- Was it your intention to swear
- 6 Mr. Kaitschuk, for instance, in to answer those? We
- 7 can do that. Or if you foresaw that you might rely
- on one or more other persons, it might be most
- 9 productive to swear them in as a panel and take care
- of that at once. Do you have any sense on what the
- 11 best way to proceed on the business was?
- MS. MANNING: I was hoping to field those
- questions myself in that the only technical question
- 14 related to the frozen soil I think we've talked
- about ad infinitum today, so we're not going to
- discuss that any further in terms of our
- 17 Recommendation Number 2.
- The other recommendations were largely
- 19 legal issues and legal clarifications that we would
- seek, and I'm happy to answer any questions that the
- Board may have about those. I've gone through the
- transcripts and I think I know where we are with all
- of those, I mean, in terms of the definition of
- 24 livestock waste.

- If you want me to testify, I'm happy to do
- that. If you want me to just do this in terms of
- legal clarification, I can do that as well.
- 4 HEARING OFFICER: Why don't -- were you
- 5 going to intend to rely upon Mr. Kaitschuk or any
- 6 other technical witnesses at all?
- MS. MANNING: No, I don't think so.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: Then maybe it makes the
- 9 most sense to swear you in since you will be
- fielding and responding to those questions,
- 11 Ms. Manning. Thanks for your willingness to do so.
- 12 (At this point in the proceedings, the
- 13 Court Reporter administered the oath.)
- 14 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Manning, I actually
- do want to begin very, very briefly. You had
- 16 referred to an issue of frozen ground, particularly
- the difference in risk of runoff between soil that's
- 18 frozen to a depth of one-half inch and two inches,
- 19 as the Coalition had proposed.
- It sounds as if your position is that the
- 21 Coalition at this point has nothing to add to what's
- 22 already been introduced into the record on that
- 23 issue.
- MS. MANNING: That is correct. We assumed

- 1 that if the Board had continued to have that
- question, you would have asked it of Dr. Funk. I
- 3 think he probably is a better expert than any of us
- 4 in terms of seeking a response to that question.
- 5 HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Let me
- 6 jump --
- MS. MANNING: We may have further
- 8 testimony in the Jo Daviess County hearing, but at
- 9 this point we would rely on the testimony of
- Dr. Funk on that point.
- HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Thank you
- for that clarification, Ms. Manning. I will jump
- 13 right ahead, as you had referred to, to the issue of
- 14 the definition of the term livestock waste. And
- forgive me if I'm paraphrasing. The Coalition's
- 16 proposal was to strike from the Agency's proposed
- definition the elements of sludge and contaminated
- soils from storage structures.
- Can the Coalition elaborate a bit on its
- reason for recommending that, particularly perhaps,
- 21 Ms. Manning, in light of any operational
- 22 difficulties or economic factors that might result
- from including those terms in the definition?
- MS. MANNING: Well, I would suggest to you

- that that proposal comes from this thought process.
- Number 1, those particular -- those particular words
- mean something in environmental law, sludge and
- 4 contaminated soil from storage structures, and they
- are no where to be found in the current definition
- of livestock waste in the Livestock Management
- 7 Facilities Act, nor are they contained in any
- version of livestock waste in the federal parameter,
- 9 either in the federal rules or in the federal law,
- and those particular -- that particular phraseology
- 11 comes more from a land perspective.
- You all know that we recently had a
- 13 rule-making before the Board related to what is
- 14 contaminated soil. So, those are inflationary words
- where people don't really have a good understanding
- of what is meant by that.
- 17 It's a land issue. We're talking about
- manure here. We are not talking about contaminated
- 19 soils. We are not talking about chemicals from
- 20 farms. We are talking about a water rule-making
- 21 regulated by the Bureau of Water and the EPA, not
- the Bureau of Land and the EPA. And if the Board
- has any questions, I guess the question to the
- Agency would be where are they coming up with that

- 1 phraseology? Because we, as the producers,
- 2 representing the producers, they don't have an
- 3 understanding of what that means.
- MS. DEXTER: Can I ask a follow-up?
- MS. MANNING: I'm not done yet.
- 6 MS. DEXTER: Yeah, that's fine.
- MS. MANNING: They just don't understand
- what that means, and so if they don't understand
- 9 what that means, they would not know how that was
- going to be enforced, so that was the point that we
- 11 have.
- There's no background for why that
- 13 particular phraseology belongs in this rule that's
- derived from the Clean Water Act and pursuant to the
- 15 Agency's delegated authority under federal law under
- 16 again the Clean Water Act.
- So, you know, we suggested a different
- 18 phraseology of livestock waste. Our major concern
- is to get that language out of there because nobody
- 20 knows what it means and it's dangerous from an
- 21 enforcement perspective.
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Manning, thank you
- 23 for that elaboration. If I may recognize Ms. Dexter
- for a follow-up question, please.

- MS. DEXTER: Ms. Manning, is it your
- 2 position that contaminated soil and sludge should be
- 3 part of the --
- 4 MS. MANNING: It's our position that the
- 5 Clean Water Act and the delegated authority here
- 6 regulates manure, and that's what we're talking
- 7 about. Any sort of wash water and -- but
- 8 contaminated soil is not a phrase in the Clean Water
- 9 Act as it relates to CAFOs and it should not be
- 10 here.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I have a follow-up
- 12 also. Ms. Manning, do you consider sludge or soil
- that has been removed from an earthen lagoon and
- 14 land-applied to meet the definition of livestock
- waste?
- MS. MANNING: Repeat that.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Do you consider sludge or
- soil that has been removed from an earthen lagoon at
- 19 a CAFO to meet the definition of livestock waste,
- i.e. other materials polluted by livestock?
- MS. MANNING: Yes, it would be livestock
- waste.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you. That's
- 24 all I needed.

- 1 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Dexter, I see an
- indication that you have a further question.
- MS. DEXTER: It was more of a comment
- 4 than --
- 5 HEARING OFFICER: Then if it's not a
- 6 question, then perhaps we should move on.
- 7 Ms. Manning, thank you for that elaboration, which I
- 8 appreciate.
- I have a couple of follow-up questions,
- 10 particularly with regard to the Coalition's proposed
- addition of the new Section 502.107 and that would
- in its entirety, as proposed by the Coalition,
- 13 provide that no NPDES CAFO permit shall be required
- 14 for any facility which is not discharging or has not
- yet received livestock.
- 16 Could you explain whether from the
- 17 Coalition's perspective that proposed new language
- would be consistent with the Agency's general
- intent, which I believe I can say fairly is to
- 20 require NPDES permits for CAFOs that discharge
- 21 pollutants into the waters of the United States.
- MS. MANNING: Yes, that's my understanding
- of the Agency's intent. This would be consistent
- with what their statement of reasons suggested.

- 1 HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Would you --
- from the Coalition's perspective, would you clarify,
- Ms. Manning, whether an NPDES permit would be
- 4 required on the part of the facility only if the
- 5 discharge was ongoing.
- MS. MANNING: Yes, the federal regulations
- 7 themselves and the preamble to them talk about a
- 8 discharge that has been corrected. And if a
- 9 discharge has been corrected, an NPDES permit is not
- 10 necessarily required.
- So, if a discharge has not been corrected
- and is expected or is intermittent or is ongoing, an
- 13 NPDES permit would be required. But what we're
- wanting the Board to be very clear about is what
- 15 federal law has established in the Waterkeeper's
- decision and the National Pork decision, that if
- there is no discharge, there need not be an NPDES
- 18 permit.
- And our experience has been different than
- that in the enforcement context with the attorney
- general's office and the EPA. And we might provide
- further testimony on that at a later date. I
- 23 certainly could do so because I represent a lot of
- those people. But the fact of the matter is, our

- 1 enforcement perspective has been different, that
- NPDES permits are expected even when the discharge
- 3 has been corrected.
- 4 HEARING OFFICER: And you had touched on
- 5 this, and forgive me if I'm being a bit repetitive.
- 6 Since that permit, NPDES permit, would be required
- only on the basis of what you said, an ongoing
- 8 discharge, does the Coalition have a position on how
- 9 intermittent discharges would, in fact, be addressed
- under the proposal?
- MS. MANNING: No, we didn't come up with
- 12 the terminology "intermittent discharge." I think
- you did in your question. It would seem to me that
- 14 if a facility is going to have an intermittent
- discharge, that's an ongoing discharge and that
- would require an NPDES permit.
- HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Manning, I had
- another question on that general issue, if I may.
- 19 Would you clarify again from the perspective of the
- 20 Coalition offering the motion whether a facility
- which is designed to discharge is not required to
- 22 apply for an NPDES permit until the facility either
- 23 begins discharging -- strike that -- is not required
- to apply for an NPDES permit until that facility

- begins discharging into the waters of the
- United States.
- MS. MANNING: That certainly wasn't our
- 4 intent with this particular language. Certainly,
- if -- first of all, a facility is not going to
- 6 design itself to discharge in most of these
- instances. They're going to try to not have a
- 8 discharge. So, it's kind of like a situation
- 9 where -- I can't imagine that happening, that
- somebody is going to design a facility to discharge,
- so that's Number 1.
- But, Number 2, the second part of that
- 13 request that we made, which is not yet receiving
- 14 livestock -- which has not yet received livestock,
- 15 the reason we proposed that is we -- some of our
- 16 producers have had experience where an NPDES CAFO
- 17 permit was suggested and required of a facility even
- before they received their first load of livestock.
- And the point we're trying to make is you
- can't have a CAFO permit if you're not even a CAFO
- yet; you haven't had a livestock permit.
- Potentially, a construction -- a storm
- water construction permit and NPDES permit may be
- required, but certainly a CAFO permit ought not to

- be required until they are a CAFO, an operating
- ² CAFO. So, that was our point with the second part
- ³ of that proposal.
- 4 HEARING OFFICER: Very good.
- MS. WILLIAMS: But I think he's -- the
- 6 Board -- I mean, I would like to follow up a little
- bit. I think the Board has identified a significant
- 8 concern with the language, even if it's practically
- 9 not going to be common.
- How do you envision under your proposal a
- 11 facility that wants to be sure they have obtained a
- 12 permit in time to have it in place for when the
- animals arrive, how do you see that working? When
- will they apply?
- I mean, I believe the Agency's proposal is
- designed to address making sure that a new facility
- 17 could get their permit in time to start operating.
- MS. MANNING: Number 1, I didn't hear the
- 19 Board, Ms. Williams, with all due respect, in the
- same manner that you heard the Board ask the
- 21 question.
- This language that we're proposing does
- not prohibit anyone at all from applying for a
- 24 permit. It does not say that. It just says that no

- 1 permit shall be required in these circumstances
- where a facility is not discharging or has not yet
- 3 received livestock.
- If a facility wants to get a permit
- because it's going to have a discharge, they can do
- 6 so at any period and point in time that they would
- 7 like to. This does not suggest that they not do
- 8 that. It simply says you don't need it until you
- 9 have livestock.
- And, again, that particular -- the second
- 11 part of that was responsive to a situation that one
- of our producers had. The first part of that is
- obviously responsive to Waterkeeper's and National
- 14 Pork and in keeping with the Agency's statement of
- 15 reasons.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Would the language prohibit
- a CAFO from voluntarily applying for a permit if
- they do not currently have a discharge but are
- concerned they may discharge in the future?
- MS. MANNING: Absolutely not.
- MS. WILLIAMS: So, when it says, "No CAFO
- 22 permit shall be required for any facility which is
- not discharging," that wouldn't prohibit someone
- from voluntarily obtaining one, correct?

- MS. MANNING: That's correct.
- MS. OLSON: This is Joanne Olson. Can you
- 3 please explain to me how your proposed
- 4 Section 502.107 is different than the Agency's
- 5 proposal at Section 502.101(b), which states, "The
- 6 owner or operator of a CAFO must seek coverage under
- 7 an NPDES permit if the CAFO discharges."
- MS. MANNING: That's just another way of
- 9 saying it more in the affirmative and less in the --
- MS. OLSON: So, you're saying that your
- suggestion is already covered by our proposal?
- MS. MANNING: 502? Would you give me the
- 13 number again, please.
- MS. OLSON: Section 502.101(b) states,
- 15 "The owner or operator of a CAFO must seek coverage
- under an NPDES permit if the CAFO discharges." And
- then it goes on to provide -- it talks about past
- discharges from a CAFO does not trigger a duty to
- 19 apply for a permit if the conditions that gave rise
- to the discharge have been corrected and the CAFO
- 21 modified its design, construction, operation and
- maintenance in such a way as to prevent discharge
- from occurring in the future. It further provides
- that no permit shall be required under this section

- if not required under the Clean Water Act and
- federal regulations pursuant thereto.
- MS. MANNING: This particular -- we don't
- 4 see this particular language as inconsistent with
- 5 that at all; it's just another way of saying it and,
- 6 as well, it provides perfection -- it provides
- 7 protection for the operation that is not yet a CAFO.
- MS. OLSON: Thank you.
- 9 HEARING OFFICER: Anything further on the
- proposed Section 502.107?
- MS. WILLIAMS: I just have --
- MR. RAO: Just for clarification, in the
- same section, 502.101, Subsection (f) deals with the
- 14 issue of preventing animal feeding operations as
- defined as CAFO. Does that address your concern
- 16 regarding a CAFO without animals?
- MS. MANNING: Not really. It's not as
- specific as the proposal that we made is. This just
- 19 goes to the definition -- this actually -- I believe
- this language just basically means if you have swine
- 21 and are a CAFO as a result of swine, if you change
- to cattle, you're still a CAFO. It doesn't address
- the situation where the state is saying you need a
- 24 permit before you can even have animals.

- MR. RAO: And one last question. Would it
- 2 be acceptable to the Ag Coalition if the Board does
- 3 accept your suggestion to add, you know, your
- 4 recommended language of a subsection into this --
- MS. MANNING: Absolutely.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: Any further --
- MS. MANNING: And on that point, I would
- 8 simply state that the Ag Coalition at the very
- 9 outset of this talked about how we had spent a lot
- of time working with the Agency with its rule-making
- and we just wanted to get to the Board as soon as
- 12 possible with our suggested changes.
- It's not to suggest we won't have more
- later at the conclusion of this. We did -- we
- styled it as a motion simply to make sure that the
- 16 Board gave attention to it and certainly we had no
- 17 problem whatsoever with people responding however
- they did because we knew that there would be
- 19 responses throughout the course of this proceeding.
- So, we appreciate that the Board clarifies
- our intention, but our intention was simply to just
- get on the record what kinds of changes we were
- 23 looking for.
- HEARING OFFICER: Any further follow-ups?

- 1 I did have one more question on the part of the
- Board. And, Ms. Manning, this is a hypothetical.
- 3 It's not brief, so I apologize in advance and please
- 4 ask me to clarify.
- 5 There was, both in your motion to amend
- the proposal and at the first hearing, some lengthy
- 7 discussion I think about the appealability of the
- 8 Agency's designation of a facility as a CAFO.
- 9 And if we assume hypothetically that that
- is not appealable to the Board, a determination that
- 11 a facility is a CAFO, and assume hypothetically that
- to avoid any liability for operating without a
- 13 permit that the Agency would plainly under those
- 14 circumstances believe to be required of that
- 15 facility and the application is granted precisely --
- hypothetically, the application for a permit is
- granted precisely as it was requested, is there a
- 18 risk under Section 40 of the Act that allows the
- 19 denial or the grant of -- the appeal of a denial of
- 20 a permit or a grant of permit with conditions that
- there would be a series of two decisions, neither of
- which had an opportunity for appeal to the Board,
- would you consider that a risk? And elaborate to
- the extent that you'd like.

- MS. MANNING: Yes, I appreciate that and I
- hope, Mr. Hearing Officer, that I understood the
- question because it was pretty long and --
- 4 HEARING OFFICER: And there were three
- 5 layers of hypotheticals?
- 6 MS. MANNING: Exactly. The first
- 7 hypothetical, which would not be a hypothetical
- because I think it's the intention or how the rule
- 9 reads to us at least, and that is the Agency has the
- ability to make a designation and while under the
- 11 federal rule the designation is as to what CAFO you
- might be, as we read the Agency's rule, the
- designation is that you need a permit.
- So, once that designation is made, the
- producer has no choice, it seems to me, except to go
- 16 get that permit. And it seems to me that particular
- decision is a decision that impacts rights and
- 18 responsibilities of the producer, and that decision
- 19 is a final decision of the Agency because it makes
- the producer act and that decision, i.e. that a
- 21 permit is required, ought to be appealable to the
- 22 Board pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act.
- It's not the regular scenario and that's
- 24 because it's not a regular scenario that the EPA has

- then the authority of prescribing to a producer or
- an industry or a business that they need a permit
- and then, therefore, they have to go back because
- 4 the EPA says so.
- 5 Generally the provision, as you know, is
- 6 everybody knows that they have to get a permit; they
- 7 decide, "Yes, we're going to get a permit." The
- 8 appealability comes after you get a permit and you
- 9 don't like the conditions that were put on the
- 10 permit.
- This particular scenario was a strange one
- in the law and it seems to me the real disconnect
- here is that the Agency, without the Board's input
- whatsoever, determines who does and who does not
- 15 need a permit without any input on the part of the
- 16 producer at all, without any input -- and so that's
- 17 really the problem that we see with this designation
- issue.
- 19 Certainly, there's always an appeal that
- you can have after the permit is issued, but at that
- 21 point the producer has gone through the cost of
- going through the permit. Generally, most of these
- permits are general permits anyway.
- So, the appeal point really comes at the

- designation, not necessarily after the permit is
- 2 issued. It's a fait accompli, as we said in our --
- in our filing by the time that decision is made.
- MS. WILLIAMS: I would like -- do you have
- 5 anymore follow-up?
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: No, please go ahead,
- Ms. Williams.
- MS. WILLIAMS: I have a couple of
- 9 follow-ups. One, I may have misunderstood,
- 10 Ms. Manning, your testimony, but I thought you were
- saying that the Agency's determination under the
- designation section is different than how it is done
- under the federal rule. And we certainly were not
- trying to be different, so could you please explain
- to us where you see an inconsistency between our
- 16 proposal and the federal rule.
- MS. MANNING: Your rule -- and as a matter
- of fact, your rule reads differently than I recall
- 19 Mr. Sofat's testimony because Mr. Sofat actually
- 20 testified that this goes towards a designation and
- 21 he also testified it's only used in enforcement, but
- the fact of the matter is the way the rule reads, it
- 23 allows the EPA to make a designation that a permit
- is required and, therefore, there is no -- there is

- no ambiguity but that the producer needs to get the
- permit and that's how we read the rule.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Do you -- I guess a
- 4 simple way to ask my question is do you agree that
- 5 the federal rule also requires that a designated
- 6 CAFO be a significant contributor of pollutants to
- 7 waters of the U.S.?
- MS. MANNING: I agree that the federal
- 9 rule allows for a designation process. How Illinois
- implements that federal requirement is up to the
- 11 State of Illinois.
- And to bypass the Board in a decision as
- to whether a permit is necessary or not necessary
- and how these regulations apply in practice on the
- question of whether a permit is needed is a misstep,
- if I will -- if I would be allowed to say so -- in
- the State of Illinois to do that so the Agency makes
- the only designation and that's not appealable to
- 19 the Board.
- MS. WILLIAMS: So, let me then ask, is
- 21 really what you're saying, our rule mirrors the
- federal rule precisely, but it doesn't allow for the
- uniqueness of having a Board and an Agency?
- MS. MANNING: I'm not sure that it mirrors

- it precisely. It is intending to implement the
- federal law in a way that we don't believe is
- 3 correct in this state and we're asking that the
- 4 Board change that.
- MS. WILLIAMS: How? How is it not
- 6 correct?
- 7 MS. MANNING: I think I just explained
- 8 that.
- 9 MS. OLSON: How is it different than the
- 10 federal rule? How is our rule in 502.106 different
- than the federal designation process?
- MS. MANNING: It doesn't allow for an
- understanding of Illinois Law that determines who
- 14 makes the designation or how that designation is
- made or whether that designation is appealable.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Have you ever had a
- 17 situation where a CAFO has submitted a nutrient
- management plan to the Agency -- and I'm talking now
- 19 about the enforcement context -- and the Agency has
- determined by reviewing that plan that no permit is
- 21 required?
- MS. MANNING: Yes, I've had the situation
- where the EPA has determined that no permit is
- required and the attorney general's office in the

- 1 enforcement context requires a permit prior to
- 2 settling the matter.
- MS. WILLIAMS: And I appreciate your
- 4 experience or issues you may have had in enforcement
- 5 cases, but for purposes of these rules, I'm getting
- at whether it's possible that even after the
- 7 designation process, the Agency may determine
- 8 there's a chance -- there's an opportunity in the
- 9 process, as set up in the proposal, for the Agency
- 10 to determine, through a review, before a permit is
- issued that no permit is actually required.
- MS. MANNING: That's correct, my
- understanding was from Mr. Sofat's testimony that
- this rule would largely be used in the enforcement
- 15 context.
- MS. DEXTER: Can I ask a quick follow-up?
- MS. WILLIAMS: I have one more question
- and then I think you can go. There's a statement on
- 19 Page 9 of the motion that says, "A finding of permit
- applicability sought by the IEPA in its proposed
- 21 Section 502.106 is certainly cognizable as a matter
- subject to appeal to the Board."
- And just using that as a foundation for my
- question, as you've stated, we are talking about

- water law here; we're not talking about land or air.
- MS. MANNING: Thank you.
- MS. WILLIAMS: I'm not sure I agree with
- 4 your earlier testimony that we always know that we
- 5 need a permit. I think the Agency tells people
- 6 every day whether we think they need a permit or
- 7 not.
- 8 Would you say that in any situation where
- 9 the Agency tells a facility, "We think you need a
- permit," that that statement/decision/determination
- should be a final decision appealable to the
- 12 Pollution Control Board?
- MS. MANNING: I don't think that's the
- situation we're dealing with here. I think the
- situation we're dealing with here is you're asking
- the Board to make a board rule that allows you to
- make a designation that requires an industry to do
- something, a business to do something that it
- 19 believes is not required.
- MS. WILLIAMS: To answer my question, I
- guess are you saying that, no, you wouldn't
- 22 certainly think that the Board should always hear
- 23 appeals every time the Agency tells someone they
- 24 think --

- MS. MANNING: That's correct, that's
- 2 correct.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you. That's
- 4 all.
- MS. DEXTER: I have just one follow-up in
- the response to your statement that the problem
- 7 seems to be that CAFOs are entering into settlement
- agreements with the AG's office for enforcement
- 9 action and that requires a permit.
- How does the agency determination even
- 11 factor into that settlement and the problem with the
- 12 enforcement settlements? Because the Agency, under
- the scenario you described as being the problem, the
- 14 Agency isn't making a determination; it's part of
- the agreement that you're reaching with the AG's
- office.
- MS. MANNING: And the way this likely will
- 18 play out is the Agency's declaration or designation
- will segueway with that enforcement process and,
- in fact, that's how I understood Mr. Sofat's
- 21 testimony, that this would really -- this
- designation would really only be used in the
- enforcement context.
- So, I think it's naive to think that these

- 1 two won't go hand in hand in terms of an enforcement
- where the applicant/would-be applicant -- or
- non-applicant because they don't believe there's a
- 4 discharge -- will be forced to file for a permit
- because the Agency designates it as requiring one.
- 6 MS. DEXTER: Just one more follow-up. So,
- you're saying that you could enter into a settlement
- 8 voluntarily with the AG's office, you know, not
- going through the entire hearing process, agree in
- that settlement, as a condition of that settlement,
- to apply for a permit from IEPA. If there's an IEPA
- determination along with that, you know, like you
- were saying, that kind of goes hand in hand; there
- might be a determination; you could then appeal the
- 15 Agency's determination in contrary to the settlement
- that you had reached with the AG's office?
- MS. MANNING: No, that's not what I'm
- saying at all. A person can settle or not settle.
- 19 The dynamics of that are different. But let's
- 20 take -- while Mr. Sofat testified that that's --
- their intention is to do this during the enforcement
- context, the fact of the matter is the way the rule
- reads, it can be used at any time.
- So, the objection we have is that the

- 1 Agency unilaterally makes a designation saying
- someone needs a permit. And clearly, you know, the
- 3 producer can do whatever it wants to do in the
- 4 context of a settlement and they can make an
- agreement, and you're right about that, but the fact
- of the matter is, the way this rule reads is the
- Agency is asking the Board to develop a rule that
- 8 I've not seen in the environmental context ever
- 9 before in my entire career in environmental law,
- which spans for some time, where the EPA gets to
- 11 make a decision that something is required that's a
- 12 permit that is not appealable to the Board, so.
- MS. DEXTER: And just to focus in on that,
- 14 I think Debbie was getting at this a little bit, but
- is the Agency required to issue a permit for every
- 16 facility that applies for a permit?
- MS. MANNING: No, but if somebody applied
- 18 for a permit, they obviously want a permit.
- MS. DEXTER: But in the situation where
- the Agency -- the Agency may need more data to
- 21 make -- to under -- to actually say, "We think you
- 22 need a permit."
- MS. MANNING: Let me back up again because
- I think maybe I can explain the disconnect here a

- 1 little bit different.
- In the permit context relevant to CAFOs,
- you've got a different kind of scenario than you
- 4 might have in a regular kind of scenario because
- 5 you've got a permit only be required under federal
- 6 law with Waterkeeper's and National Pork if there
- is, in fact, a discharge. But what is that permit?
- 8 That permit is to not have you discharge anyway.
- 9 So, that's I think the disconnect that we
- 10 have in this kind of rule-making, that the fact of
- the matter is if a producer is not discharging, is
- 12 not designed to discharge, is not proposing to
- discharge, does not have the propensity to discharge
- 14 and his engineers tell him you've contained -- with
- these operational controls and these management
- 16 controls, I believe that you've contained your
- manure to such an extent in your other things on
- 18 your facility to such an extent that there will be
- 19 no discharge, there is no permit required, so for
- the Agency to say, "We disagree with that; we need
- you to have a permit," and that decision is not
- 22 aired before the Board, it seems to me that that
- does a disservice to the environmental process that
- we have under the Environmental Protection Act,

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- which is a two-step checks and balances in terms of
- 2 these kinds of decisions.
- MS. KNOWLES: I would like permission to
- 4 make a comment since we seem to be taking oral
- 5 argument today.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Manning is a sworn
- 7 witness. She's been sworn in to provide testimony.
- 8 If you have a question to follow up on that, please
- 9 go ahead, Ms. Knowles.
- MS. KNOWLES: I don't. I still would seek
- 11 permission to make a comment before we close that
- 12 addresses this issue.
- HEARING OFFICER: We can turn to that when
- we're prepared to close. Any follow-up questions
- additionally for Ms. Manning?
- MS. WILLIAMS: I just have one on the
- 17 last -- are you done with your -- did you ask all
- the Board's questions?
- 19 HEARING OFFICER: I am done, yes.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Well, then I do have
- one final follow-up on -- I thought Dr. Funk was
- very helpful this morning on management plans and
- the LMFA and all of that.
- I just had one wording question for you

- about the proposal and the cross references that you
- included. Okay, I have it in front of me now. In
- one of the sections -- for example, in the first --
- 4 the proposal does not -- it has two references to
- 5 LMFA requirements and it's -- the references are
- 6 different in the two subsections, so --
- 7 MS. MANNING: I'm lost, Ms. Williams.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I'm looking at
- 9 Page 11 of your proposal --
- MS. MANNING: Thank you.
- MS. WILLIAMS: -- Section 502.102. The
- 12 producers are proposing replacing the Agency's
- 13 requirements that unpermitted large CAFOs follow
- 14 Section 502.510(b).
- MS. MANNING: Uh-huh.
- MS. WILLIAMS: And you are replacing that
- with, in one instance, a citation to 510 ILCS 20(f)
- and 8 Illinois Administrative Code 900.803. In one
- 19 place, there's that. And then in another place,
- it's just 8 Illinois Administrative Code Part 900,
- 21 Subpart H. Can you just explain --
- MS. MANNING: Actually, what I would --
- MS. WILLIAMS: -- to the Board the
- reasoning for the different references.

- MS. MANNING: Actually, what I would
- 2 rather do in the interest of time is look at this
- 3 again in light of Dr. Funk's testimony and we will
- 4 perfect this section to provide a more specific
- 5 proposal to the Board in terms of what we believe
- 6 needs to be changed consistent with Dr. Funk's
- 7 testimony.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I don't have any --
- 9 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Williams, it sounds
- 10 like it would be satisfactory to you to have an
- opportunity to review a written revised proposal of
- 12 this nature.
- MS. MANNING: And I would also suggest
- that in the context of rule-making before the Board,
- 15 it's always been my understanding that we make a
- 16 proposal, but the Board may make changes to that and
- ask questions of that and I was a bit surprised that
- 18 the Agency has not provided comment on what kinds of
- proposals that we made in terms of -- so,
- in other words, this is a living, breathing process
- 21 and our intention is to make that so and not to be
- so prescriptive or stilted in our questions and our
- 23 answers that the Board doesn't have a really good
- 24 flavor for what the issues are.

- We are proposing issues and changing
- certain language. Are there -- might there be a
- 3 better way of writing that based on what we propose
- 4 to you? There might be, and the Board might decide
- 5 that. And it's certainly up to the Board, in my
- 6 perspective, for the Board to make that
- 7 determination.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: And the Board, on the
- 9 record, did pose questions specifically to the
- 10 Agency with regard to the substance of the motion to
- amend. I certainly want you to be aware of that,
- 12 Ms. Manning. And the Agency is quite clear in
- indicating that at or even before the final hearing
- in Jo Daviess County that they would in part, I
- 15 suspect, rely on testimony --
- MS. MANNING: Good.
- 17 HEARING OFFICER: -- such as we had here
- today to respond to that, so I mention that not to
- 19 advocate for the Agency but simply to add some flesh
- to the skeleton, the point that you want to make.
- MS. MANNING: Good, because I think we
- will all get ahead more -- will be more forward
- thinking and more ahead with that kind of process
- 24 than -- thank you.

- 1 HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Were there
- any further follow-up questions for Ms. Manning on
- 3 her testimony today?
- 4 (There was no response.)
- 5 HEARING OFFICER: Neither seeing nor
- 6 hearing any, I believe our procedural course is
- 7 clear and that we don't need to go off the record to
- 8 address that.
- 9 Let me quickly note for the record that
- our sheet on which people could indicate a
- willingness to -- an interest in testifying in spite
- of not having pre-filed testimony is still blank, so
- we have no additional witnesses to address today,
- and there have been no additions to the list of
- 15 persons wishing to comment beyond those who did
- offer a public comment earlier today, so we have
- disposed of those with the exception of Ms. Knowles,
- who has expressed an interest in offering a public
- 19 comment, which I would like to get to Ms. Knowles in
- just a moment.
- I do want quickly to address the issue of
- the economic impact statement. This will take only
- 23 a moment. Under Section 27(b) of the Environmental
- 24 Protection Act, the Board must request the

- 1 Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or
- DCEO, conduct an economic study -- an economic
- impact study of proposed rules before the Board
- 4 adopts them. The Board then must make either the
- 5 results of that study or the department's
- 6 explanation for not conducting one available to the
- 7 public at least 20 days before a public hearing.
- In a letter dated March 22nd, 2012, our
- 9 chairman, Tom Holbrook, did request the DCEO conduct
- 10 such a study of this specific rule-making proposal
- and requested a response no later than May 1st of
- 12 2012. However, the Board has received no such
- 13 response.
- 14 Is there anyone who would like to testify
- regarding the Board's request for a study and DCEO's
- response to that request?
- 17 (There was no response.)
- 18 HEARING OFFICER: Neither seeing nor
- 19 hearing any, let's move ahead. It is expected that
- copies of this transcript will be available within
- eight business days, by approximately November 2nd
- of 2012.
- Once it is filed with the Board, please be
- assured that that transcript will be posted as

- quickly as possible to the Board's website so that
- it can be available to all of you to review, to copy
- 3 and to print.
- 4 The fourth hearing will take place as
- scheduled on Tuesday, October 30th, 2012, which is
- of course one week from today. That is in De Kalb.
- As I noted for the record, the pre-filed testimony
- 8 of three witnesses on the part of the Environmental
- 9 Coalition and the fourth witness, whose name I must
- 10 confess I do not recall immediately, are in the
- 11 record and were timely filed, so we will have that
- hearing to address the pre-filed testimony that I've
- 13 just described.
- Also, I do want to note that in a hearing
- officer order dated April 24th of 2012, there was an
- 16 additional fifth hearing scheduled in Jo Daviess
- 17 County, which will take place on Wednesday,
- November 15th, and the deadline to pre-file
- 19 testimony for that hearing will pass on Wednesday,
- 20 October 31st of 2012.
- I do want to ask that if you are filing
- with the Board, whether paper, on paper or
- electronically, to serve those on the Hearing
- Officer and to those persons on the service list.

- We have strived to maintain an accurate
- 2 service list and you can easily check with our Clerk
- 3 to confirm that you have a current and correct
- 4 version of it. Now, I want to turn -- are there any
- 5 procedural questions?
- 6 MS. WILLIAMS: Just one quick procedural
- 7 question.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER: Yes?
- 9 MS. WILLIAMS: The Agency obviously has
- indicated that we will try to respond on the -- at
- 11 the Jo Daviess. I'm not sure if the pre-filing
- deadline will provide enough time for us to compile
- 13 all the answers that would require policy
- 14 application. Would the Hearing Officer rather --
- how would you prefer we handle our responses?
- 16 HEARING OFFICER: I would start by urging
- you to request that the review process at the Agency
- take place as quickly as possible, recognizing that
- 19 there are some difficult legal --
- MS. WILLIAMS: We're going to be in
- De Kalb, so we're not going -- that kind of really
- 22 means us filing like Friday kind of for us to --
- HEARING OFFICER: And I'm not blind to
- that, but as I have indicated, the Board has not

- 1 intended to schedule an additional hearing and would
- like to proceed with the first notice at the
- 3 conclusion of the comment period as quickly as
- 4 possible.
- With that urging on behalf of the Board
- 6 that you make every effort to do it as quickly as
- 7 possible, I think that to the extent you can respond
- 8 to those questions with a policy answer at the
- 9 pre-filing deadline, that would be very helpful.
- 10 If testimony accurately supplements that
- and there is an opportunity for people to follow up
- with questions, we can use that time I think
- 13 efficiently and productively as well. Does that
- 14 make sense?
- MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.
- HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Any further
- 17 procedural questions?
- 18 (There was no response.)
- 19 HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Knowles, you had
- indicated that you had wished to offer a public
- 21 comment. Am I correct that you still wish to do
- 22 that?
- MS. KNOWLES: No, I'm going to pass.
- 24 Thank you.

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 1
               HEARING OFFICER: Very good, very good.
     think that leaves us with nothing else on our
 2
 3
     agenda, unless there is a question that anyone
 4
     wished to raise.
 5
                (There was no response.)
 6
               HEARING OFFICER: We are adjourned.
 7
     Thank you for your patience and we will see you in
 8
     one week.
 9
           (The proceedings concluded at 2:33 p.m.)
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