

Resolution No. 116 - 2019

A Resolution Requesting The Ohio Department Of Agriculture To Require The Two Proposed Pending CAFO Permits That Would Add 14,400 (fourteen thousand four hundred) More Swine To The Maumee Watershed Provide That The Manure From These Facilities Be Treated To Human Waste Disposal Standards; And That Any Manure From These Facilities That Is Land Applied Must Meet The Phosphorous Agronomic Standards That Apply To Commercial Fertilizer.

Summary And Background:

In 2019 western Lake Erie experienced a severe harmful algal bloom in spite of the fact that we had less commercial fertilizer, phosphorous, and nitrogen field application because many farmers were prevented from planting from the significant spring floods.

These harmful algal blooms cost hundreds of millions of dollars and economic harm to the Lake Erie basin for things such as monitoring, treatment, capital costs for Water Treatment Plant's to deal with algae in the source water, decreased property values and reduction in revenue generated by fishing and boating and loss of enjoyment from beach closures.

In the 1980's the meat and dairy industries changed from pasteurizing animals to confining animals in order to bring them closer to market.

This change to large confined animal feeding operations significantly reduced the number of family farms raising livestock but more importantly radically changed the way manure has been disposed of, putting our lake and bay at risk.

The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Annex 4 identifies the Maumee watershed as the most significant contributor of nutrients to western Lake Erie.

While investments in best management practices to reduce nutrient runoff in the Maumee/Western Lake Erie watershed are helpful, the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in these practices are not showing nutrient reductions, according to former E.P.A. Director Craig Butler.

While improving best farming practices have led to reduction in commercial fertilizer phosphorous applications in the Western Basin of Lake Erie

City of Oregon, Ohio, 5330 Seaman Road, Oregon, OH 43616-2633

the increase in concentrated animal feeding operations and direct manure applications have kept us from recognizing the benefits of those changing practices.

A March 2019 report by the Environmental Working Group estimates that the number of confined animals in the Maumee Watershed has increased by 126% between 2005 and 2018, the amount of manure has increased by 41% and the amount of phosphorous by 62% for the same period.

The Ohio Department of Agriculture is proposing a draft permit in the Auglaize/Maumee watershed which the Ohio EPA and the Toledo Lucas County Nutrient Source inventory states has excessive phosphorous and 9,600 more hogs will add more phosphorous and 4,800 hogs in the Tiffin/Maumee watershed that are trying to reduce phosphorous.

Be It Ordained By The Council Of The City Of Oregon, Ohio, That:

Section 1. The City of Oregon requests that the Ohio Department of Agriculture Division of Livestock Environmental Permitting require that the proposed permits for the Lamar Swine Farms new 9,600 Swine facilities in Van Wert County in the Auglaize/Maumee watershed and for the Brown Swine Farms new 4800 Swine facilities in Williams County in the Tiffin/Maumee watershed treat the manure generated at these facilities to the same standards as human sewage, and that soils where any manure is to be applied (treated or untreated) be required to meet the same phosphorous agronomic soil limits as commercial fertilizer.

Section 2. The Clerk of Council will send this resolution to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Division of Livestock Environmental Permitting, A.B. Graham Building, 8995 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068 and to Governor Mike DeWine, Ohio State Representative Michael Sheehy and Ohio Senator Teresa Fedor.

Section 3. It is hereby found and determined that all formal actions of this Council concerning and relating to the passage of this Resolution were adopted in an open meeting of this Council and that all deliberations of this Council and its committees that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public, in compliance with all legal requirements including Section 121.22 of the Revised Code of Ohio and that the reading and adoption of this Resolution complies with the provisions of Article III Section 9 of the City Charter, as amended.

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Section 4. This Resolution shall take effect and be in force at the earliest date allowed by law.

Vote on passage: 2019-09-23

Yeas 6 Nays 0 Abs. 0

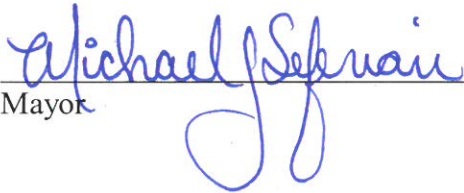
Passed as an emergency measure: 2019-09-23




President of Council

Approved:

Attest:



Mayor



Clerk of Council



Governor Mike DeWine
Lt. Governor Jon Husted
Director Dorothy Pelanda

Division of Livestock Environmental Permitting
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**Lamar Swine Farms LLC Draft Permit to Install
and Draft Permit to Operate**

General overview of the farm

"Lamar Swine Farms LLC" is the name of a proposed swine facility that would consist of two new swine barns constructed on two separate sites located at 21801 State Route 697, Delphos, Ohio 45833 and 20800 State Road, Delphos, Ohio 45833. The two sites would be situated in Van Wert County, in Washington Township and Jennings Township. Both sites are in the Auglaize River Watershed. The two sites would be managed as a single facility owned by Matt Reindel and operated by Lamar Swine Farms LLC.

General overview of the draft Permit to Install

The draft Permit to Install (PTI) proposes to construct two new swine finishing barns, each capable of housing 4,800 swine weighing more than 55 pounds. The new swine barns would each have a large concrete pit located below the slatted floor capable of storing an estimated 1,907,737 gallons of liquid manure, which would provide over a year's worth of storage. After completion of the proposed construction, the facility would have a total design capacity of 9,600 swine weighing more than 55 pounds.

General overview of the draft Permit to Operate

Within the draft PTO, a manure management plan is provided which outlines different inspections and monitoring activities that must be completed. After the proposed construction, the facility would produce an estimated 3,201,336 gallons of liquid manure annually. In addition, the facility would generate about 29 tons of mortality compost material each year. The facility would land apply all the manure and mortality compost material under their control as an organic alternative to commercial fertilizers on 1,360 acres in a crop rotation that includes corn and soybeans. A detailed Insect and Rodent Control Plan is required to minimize the presence and negative effects of insects and rodents. The plan details which types of pests could potentially cause problems and how the facility will prevent those problems from occurring. The plan explains what preventative measures and treatments are available and how and when they might be employed. Details regarding the Insect and Rodent Control Plan can be found in the draft PTO. A Mortality Management Plan is required for the disposal of dead livestock. Approved methods of disposal are burying, landfilling, burning, rendering and composting. The facility proposes to utilize composting as the primary method for managing swine mortality losses. An Emergency Response Plan is required to ensure that emergencies are handled quickly and efficiently to maintain the safety of the environment, wildlife and water supplies and resources. The plan also identifies procedures to be followed during an emergency, such as a spill or discharge, as well as contact information for those who need to be notified in the event of an emergency. Finally, an Operating Record is included that provides all forms and information that must be maintained by the facility to show compliance with ODA's rules and the permit. These records document inspection of the manure storage structures, groundwater sampling, manure characterization, land application, insect and rodent control, distribution and utilization of manure and mortality management. The facility and its records will be regularly inspected by the ODA to ensure compliance. -End-

Note Added to above by Lake Erie Waterkeeper:

- Ohio EPA requested the Auglaize watershed be declared distressed because it has one of the largest concentrations of phosphorous in the Maumee watershed.. The Auglaize is in the upper Maumee watershed.
- Lucas County and the City of Toledo completed a Nutrient Source Inventory which shows that the Auglaize watershed has one of the largest concentrations of phosphorous in the Maumee watershed.
- The Environmental Working Group issued a report on the Maumee watershed which shows that the Auglaize watershed has one of the largest concentrations of Confined Animal Feeding Operations in the Maumee watershed.
- Question on swine waste produced and acres for manure required in three different ODA fact sheets up for review:
See attached

This information is provided by Lake Erie Waterkeeper.

Maumee Watershed Confined Animal - Factory Farms

(Environmental Working Group 2019 Report Estimates)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Estimated # Factory Farms	545	775	42%
Estimated # Animals	9 million	20.4 million	126%
Estimated Manure Produced	3.9 million tons/ year	5.5 million tons/ year	41%
Estimated Phosphorous in manure	6,348 tons/year	10,310 ton/ year	62%
Estimated People Waste to Manure Mauumee Watershed		(LEW)	

1 cow=20 people 1 pig = 3 people 1 poultry =1/2 people

Est. People Waste to manure	<u>2005</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Estimated people Waste to Manure	11,422,484	16,108,632	41%

Over the past 60 years in the United States (U.S.), farm operations have become fewer in number but larger in size. This has been particularly true in livestock and poultry production. Since the 1950s, the production of livestock and poultry in the U.S. has more than doubled; however, the number of operations has decreased by 80%. Food animal production has shifted to more concentrated facilities with animals often raised in confinement.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) 2007 Census of Agriculture data are used to estimate beef and dairy cattle, swine, and poultry production. Using standard USDA methods, an estimated 2.2 billion head of livestock and poultry generated approximately 1.1 billion tons of manure in 2007. Manure can be a valuable resource as a natural fertilizer. However, if not managed properly, manure can degrade environmental quality, particularly surface water and ground water resources. The increasing concentration of animal production can lead to concentrations of manure that exceed the beneficial needs of the farmland where it was produced. A 2001 report from the USDA's Economic Research Service found that 60%-70% of the manure nitrogen and phosphorus may not be able to be assimilated by the farmland on which it was generated.

These policies have resulted in massive changes in scope and distribution of funding. EQIP spending increased almost 8-fold between 2001 and 2008 following changes in the 2002 Farm Bill. At present, 20 percent of EQIP funding recipients account for 70 percent of its spending and the top one percent alone accounts for 15 percent of spending. Even though swine CAFOs make up just 10.7 percent of hog farms in the US, they obtain approximately 37 percent of EQIP contracts given to pig farms. Industrial dairies comprise 3.9 percent of US dairy farms, but they get an estimated 54 percent of dairy-related EQIP contracts.

France holiday warning: 'Very dangerous' toxic beach algae poses threat to tourists

By **theusposts** July 26, 2019

France is struggling with an influx of toxic green algae infesting beaches in the popular holiday region Brittany. The algae is taking over the bay of Saint-Brieuc, on Brittany's northern coast. The beach is carpeted with piles of rotting algae which stink of rotten eggs. The mayor of the Saint-Brieuc has been forced to close the beach to the public due to the threat of toxic fumes. Signs in both English and French warning "Danger Toxic Gas" – complete with a skull and crossbones – caution locals and tourists alike to turn back. The warning sign and beach closure display a change in attitude as local officials will no longer minimise the risks of the algae crisis. Locals have complained about the pervasive green algae and believe something should be done. "I've been coming here for 30 years so I'm used to the green algae, but now we can see they're getting closer," Jean-Paul Bertaud, a pensioner from the Paris suburb of Choisy-le-Roi told France24. "The sand has been taken over, the algae are rotting on the spot and this creates little bogs that can be very dangerous." The algae is believed to be particularly bad this year due to the "exceptional weather." "The influx of green algae began very early, there were few storms and June was a relatively wet month, which caused more water to flow from agricultural areas and thus more green algae," a spokesman for the Saint-Brieuc town hall told France24. According to the French site, at least three people and dozens of animals (including wild boars, dogs and a horse) have died after inhaling hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), a potentially lethal gas released by decaying algae.

This information is provided by Lake Erie Waterkeeper