



# MORROW COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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May 7, 1980

RECAP OF MEETING  
MORROW COUNTY PLANNING  
COMMISSION  
MORROW COUNTY ANNEX

IRRIGON, OREGON

April 28, 1980

8:00 p.m.

The meeting of the Morrow County Planning Commission was called to order by Chairman Dorris Graves.

Chairman asked if the Commission would like the minutes of the last meeting read. Gene Trumbull made a motion that the minutes of the of the last meeting, as sent, be accepted. Gerald Murrell seconded that motion. Question was called and motion carried.

The matter before the Commission was a request from J.R. Simplot for a Conditional Use Permit to operate a Commercial Cattle Feedlot in Tp. 3 North, Range 23 EWM - section three (3), Tax Lot #100 in a Qualified Farm Zone.

Deane - "Madame Chairman, if I may---Mel, who will be representing Simplot tonight?"

Mel Alsager - "Myself and Tom Olson our Project Manager."

Deane - "We are awaiting the results of some telephone conversations from this afternoon, on the legality of a Conditional Use Permit in a Qualified Farm Zone as it is worded in our existing Ordinance. Ann Spicer has been talking with the attorneys from Simplot on this and I'm sure they will have a report, however, talking with Mel earlier we felt that we should go ahead with their presentation of their slides, so the public that is here can see that presentation and we in turn can report not only to the Commission but the audience at large the results of our field trip that we made.

I feel that if they start this hearing by giving us the presentation that they have, it will give us all a better under-

standing as we get into this particular hearing."

D. Graves - "Have all the landowners within 500 feet as required by State law been contacted?"

Deane - "Yes, all the landowners within 500 feet as required by State law, are the same people, and number two with our public notices in two (2) papers, as requested by the Commission in the past, both the E.O. and the Heppner-Gazette, the legal county paper, it has been well covered. Those publications have been in and verified. I do not have my file at this point."

At this time, Ann Spicer, Cornett Green and J. Wood arrived with files, etc.

D. Graves - "As we have more members of the Commission here, I'm going to start at this end and ask them to introduce themselves."

"Dave Secl, Irrigon; Cornett Green, Heppner; Gerry Murrell, Irrigon; Dorris Graves, Boardman; Gene Allen, Boardman; Gene Trumbul, Boardman; Ann Spicer, Deputy D. A.; Deane Seeger, Planning Director for Morrow County."

D. Graves - "Now that we are all here, I declare this hearing open, Deane, is there anyone here that has a conflict of interest?"

Deane - "No."

D. Graves - "Deane will you give us your statement on this?"

Deane then read staff report ( see same ).

Deane - "With that Dorris, if you or Mr. Allen, who attended that trip would like to comment on what you saw or anything....."

D. Graves - "Perhaps we should wait till after the presentation."

Deane - "Possibly, it could raise some questions. Would you like to go ahead with the presentation then?"

Tom Olson - "I am Tom Olson with the J. R. Simplot Co. I am the Project Manager on the proposed confinement feedlot facility to be constructed on the Simtag Farms the other side of Boardman. With me is Mel Alsager, he is the Director of Environmental Affairs, out of the Boise office. Then there is Glenn McQuiltan who is going to be our feedlot manager on our new project here. Ron Meyers is our head engineer out of our Boise office. If there are any questions after the slides, we feel we have the expertise here to try to answer your questions. Any questions before I start?"

#### Presentation

"To tell you a little bit about a confinement feedlot is that approximately two years ago the managers of the J. R. Simplot Co. became interested in confinement feeding, and we traveled quite a bit across the United States looking at different confined feedlot facilities throughout the United States, and so we came up with what we feel is kind of a unique

design in this feedlot. Most of the confined feedlots you see are covered and fully contained, but this one is unique in that it has pen size and pen development that is not totally enclosed within a shed, it is open. We felt by building one of this nature that we could use some of the environmental conditions which are beneficial to feeding cattle. Another thing is that it reduces the cost of construction about \$80.00 per head. So this confinement facility at Caldwell does not have a cover on it. It is 4,000 head capacity in size.

We built this one at Caldwell primarily as a test unit to answer some questions in confinement feeding that were not answered, in our travel, by some of the other confinement facilities within the United States. This confinement type in Caldwell, was the second one of its type within the United States, and the only one of this type without a completely enclosed roof around it. So, why did we go to confinement feedlot? We felt that it provides effective recycling capabilities for solids recovery, liquid fertilizer, methane gas production, and reduces the amount of land normally needed to feed cattle. Other considerations are, it controls mud, odor, flies, runoff for better performing cattle. Thus operating costs for waste control, and manure handling, reducing operating costs of feed trucks and pen maintenance, are cut.

This is what the confinement looks like at Caldwell. Confinement feedlot puts the cattle approximately 20 to 25 square foot per animal, a conventional lot for instance will have cattle at 300 to 400 square feet per animal. As you can see here these cattle are approximately 20 square foot. (slide of confinement) Okay that is looking at one side of the confinement.

The slabs run 1000 foot. There are ten pens on each side, with ten percent fall or five feet in a thousand feet falling. There are approximately 2000 head of cattle here, 200 per pen, with ten pens.

(slide) There is an aerial view of the confinement at Caldwell. There are 4,000 head of cattle in the facility there. We have two sides and the feed alley down the middle of the feedlot. Our recovery unit is on the other end, and our mill location is on the other.

Question - D. Graves - "One thing I never asked you, How long?"

They are 1000 foot runs.

So we feel that we can put approximately 40,000 head of cattle on fifty acres.

(slide) There shows you a picture of the pens when we just started to put cattle in. You can see that the pens are approximately 100 feet by 40 feet, they are 100 feet wide and 40 feet deep. They have individual water troughs, and water runs through this system at all times.

(slide) This shows a close up a teardrop in a confinement. You can see the slats in the concrete there. The water runs down through these. This for instance is a twelve inch slab and that is the distance between each teardrop. The reason for the distance is, the denser the cattle forcing the manure off the pad, into the teardrop, and then the water carries the manure away.

(slide) This shows another slide of the twelve inch concrete slab.

Question - "Do you have a constant flow of water?"

Yes, to the teardrop, I'll show you that in just a moment.

(slide) This show what we refer to as a teardrop..The teardrop is approximately 1 1/4 on the top, it is 3 1/4 inches deep, and approximately 2 1/2 inches on the bottom. Water just flows down through there. On the teardrop, you notice there is, the concrete is slightly higher in the middle, sloping to the teardrop and this helps force the waste off the concrete.

(slide ) Here is showing the manifold and on the upper end this the manifold that regulates the water going in the valves. This can be regulated in each individual teardrop with the valve.

(slide) This shows the teardrop flowing, as you can see the water flowing down through them and carrying the manure away. The percent of solids in this right now is approximately one percent solids, as it is carrying the manure away. It flows into the trough, then it flows into a sump area, then it is pumped up over screens in a recovery unit.

(slide) This what we call a wedgewire screen. The water flows up over with the solids materials. The solids are seperated out, the water falls back down through and we recycle the water back through the system, so that none of the water leaves the facility, and we recycle the water to reuse in the system.

(slide) There the solid material is going through a press, the water is pressed out of it.

(slide) There is the material after it is pressed coming out. The solid material coming out of the recovery unit runs about 28 percent dry. The liquid is used back in the system. It is a totally enclosed system. We take the solids out, and our manure handling process is all done.

(slide) There is a panel showing the whole system. We can either handle it manually or totally automatic, or we can set up any series of sequences we want, to handle this.

(slide) Now here is a diagram - Here is the teardrop slabs, here is one thousand foot slab and here is the other, Here are your manifolds, on the upper end. where your water comes in. The water comes in up here comes down through the system, here is your recovery unit, down here where your water recovers into here, then over into your sump area. Once the material is pumped back to the recovery screen then we have a twelve inch pipe runs right back up through the middle so the water can be recovered back into the system. It is designed with what we call a bleed off line we have a six inch bleed off line, which we take off forty gallons of min. out of the system. The reason for this line is to maintain the solid level. After you build up a certain solid level in the water, well it wont flow so, we put in a bleed off system here so we can maintain our solids level. This bleed off line here is the one that will go back to the fertilizer faction. It is made up of the nitrogen, potassium phosphate, and this is the one that will go back to the circle irrigation line. So we can utilize all the products off of this feedlot. We utilize the liquid fertilizer, we can also use the solids recovery by feeding it back to the cattle. Eventually when it become economical this line here will go into the methane \_\_\_\_\_ for methane gas production.

Any questions or anything so far?

Question - "What is in it for Morrow County?" (Dan Creamer)

Well I have some more slides I'll show you.

The next series of slides is our conventional feedlot at Caldwell. As you can see the environmental conditions, you can see the muddy allies. You can see the mud in the pens and the wear and tear on the feed bunkers.

(slide) Here is another feedlot. You see in the winter we do get quite a bit of the mud spattered into our feed troughs, we do get feed contamination, we do get reduced feed consumption into feedlot cattle under these conditions.

(slide) Next, here shows our pens, you can see the muddy conditions and the environmental stress placed on the cattle during a winter feeding operation.

(slide) You can see another pen here where you have mud buildup, you can see the environmental stress and conditions on these cattle.

(slide) Next, okay if conventional feedlot operation you have another problem. You have all the cost in building these mounds, to try to give these cattle a clean place to lay down. The cost is approximately \$1.50 per head, just to build the mound for these cattle. The cost us another \$1.50 just to put shavings in these pens to try to keep these cattle on dry land, and maintain our pens during the winter months.

(slide) Next, you can see that we have a large expense in tractors, hauling the bedding shavings in the pens.

(slide) Next, we have cats to build and maintain these mounds.

(slide) Next, we have front end loaders in these pens to clean them up and haul the manure away. And this creates another problem, on the current deal, we can't even give the manure away to any farmers, so this creates another problem for a conventional feedlot.

(slide) Next, these trucks here cost approximately \$100 per day, we have three or four of them running full time, just trying to maintain these pens.

(slide) Next, okay now these slides are of the confinement feedlot at Caldwell, taken at the same time. They were taken during December, when we had a snow storm. You can see that it is all asphalt, there is no mud or anything in the feed alley. There is less wear and tear and maintenance on our trucks.

(slide) Okay, here are the concrete slabs, you can see there is little or no manure buildup. These cattle are twenty square foot, you can look at the condition of the cattle, you can see very few tags on the cattle, you can see the quality and the condition of cattle, you can see that they are not under any stress, in these confinement conditions.

(slide) Here is just another slide, showing the condition of the cattle. There is some tags on the cattle, we did have some plugging up but it is pretty minor.

Question - "Do you hose in addition to the natural holes in there?"

"Do we do what?"

Question - "Do you have any occasion to hose down?"

"No,"

Question - "Where do the poor devils lay down in there?" "On top of each other?"

"No, there is plenty of room."

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"This winter at Caldwell we had a weeks weather where it was five to five below. The water running down the through the teardrops is approximately 51° and during this period the water running down the teardrops only dropped approximatly five degrees.

(slide) Here you can see where the cattle do lay down in these confinements. You can see that the cattle are content. You can look at the condition of the cattle, and see there they are not put under any heavy stress in the confinement feeding.

(I don't see no smiles on their faces)

Question - "How is the water maintained at 51°?" "Do you have heating elements in it?"

"No"

Question - "Well, how do you maintain 51° water in 5° temperature?"

"It dropped 5 degrees during that cold spell."

"How do you maintain 51° water at 5° temperature?"

Well, okay the cattle temperature on the concrete, the urine from the cattle help to maintain it.

Question - "You don't have a heating element to heat that water?"

"No"

Question - "Don't that freeze up, now in real cold weather, I have been feeding cattle a little and I have water running a two inch line and it would freeze up, right while it was running, and you can't fool me. I can't believe that it wouldn't freeze, I got to be shown."

"Well, maybe -25°, I don't know, but we went through some zero and five below and it didn't freeze."

"Well, zero you might, but I don't -----if it got a little colder then that -----"

(slide) "you can see these cattle laying down in these pens, and you can see the snow on the ground. And one thing about the confinement, in feedlot cattle you can very seldom see them chew their cuds to much. These cattle are content, they will lay down in these pens, sometimes you can drive by there and all the cattle are laying down.

(slide) These cattle were some of the first cattle we brought in, these cattle came out of Baker, they weighed about 800 pounds coming in. And when these cattle come in, I swore to God they would be all over Canyon County. In two or three days tamed down and it was unbelievable, as to how docile they had become and how contented they were in the confinement feeding operation."

"You can look at the condition of these cattle and see that they do quite well in a confinement feeding, and they are in good shape."

(slide) Here is just showing you the amount of buildup you get on these concrete slabs, and based on the density of the cattle and their ability to force the manure through the cracks and then it is carried away. That is about as dirty as you see one of them get."

(slide) Here just shows you all the pen maintenance you have. You have the water flowing through, you don't have the front end loaders, you don't have the cats, the tractors, the trucks, and it is quite a reduced cost in a feeding facility of this nature, to have the pens self-cleaning like this.

(slide) We do have problems with the teardrops sometimes, they will plug up, but you only need a \_\_\_\_\_ to unplug them and get the water going again.

(slide) Okay here is showing, this is September second. These holsteins going in weighed around 850 going in, and you notice the people a horse back stop here. Once they get to this stage, we no longer use horses in these operations, it is all done on foot.

(slide) This is just another slide showing the cattle going in the gate.

Question - "You have your alley ways, this is the way you unload and load your pens also?"

The working allies are on the side and the feed alley is down the middle.

(slide) What kind of information are we trying to obtain? Research information. We are looking at bunk density, We know that the amount of space that you give beef cattle will affect their performance. We know the square foot per animal affect performance of the animal and we also know that the space of teardrops. We are looking at 12 inch and 20 inch teardrops. Here on one side we have 12 inch and on the other side 20 inch. The reason for this is that the twenty inch take a third less water than the twelve inch. The twenty inch will conserve and save on water. This was one of our primary objectives.

(slide) The confinement data we did collect was feed consumption, feed conversion rate of gain, feed cost per pound of gain, and \_\_\_\_\_ per head per day.

Feed consumption was of primary concern to know that we could get the cattle to consume well, then we knew we could get performance out of them. In all the confinements that we did tour and look at, one of the primary concerns was getting the cattle to eat on the confinement. The people could not get the feed consumption in the cattle that we thought they should for the type of performance we expect out of the cattle.

(slide) The results from what we seen in the first bunch of cattle we weighed, the twelve inch concrete slabs we had less plugging of the teardrops. Disadvantage - it requires thirty percent more water for the operation than the twenty inch slabs.

(slide) Okay the twenty inch concrete, the structural design is a little better, you have a wider spacing between your slabs to put in your cross fencing for you pens. It requires thirty percent less water for operation. It is approximately fifty percent more plugging in the teardrops. It is not as effective. You have to have more man power to keep it from plugging.

Question - "How much makeup water do you have to put in your system?"

Well we are looking at fifty gallon- seventy-five gallon per minute on this operation.

Question - "That is including the forty gallon per minute you are taking off the backside?"

Well, yes. We anticipate you got maybe forty to sixty gallons off, and you have to just put that much back.

Question - "Tom, your answer, based on four thousand head?"

Right.....on this operation.

(slide) So this is the data we have obtained, this data was taken when the cattle had been on there approximately ninety to one hundred days. We have the number of head. We have replicated some of these pens, at two hundred with some replications. Okay this tells you the density of the cattle, twenty square foot. This tells you the bunker space, six inches, eight inches, twelve inches, whatever. Tells you the slabs, twelve inches, twenty inches. The in weight of the cattle. It tells you the predicted weight on the cattle, and how to obtain the predicted weight. This comes off a computer, based on feed consumption. We've got our feed consumption, looking at fourteen day period, and then we have got our total feed consumption.

Okay, looking at the data, you can see that the difference of feed consumption, there is really not too much difference between the twenty square foot per animal, the six inch bunker space and the twelve slabs. Even some up as high as twelve inches. We really couldn't see much difference in feed consumption overall on these cattle, so we feel that we could probably go with a six inch bunk space and be fairly adequate on this project, with the twelve inch slabs, and twenty square foot per animal.



(slide) We have two hundred bulls in one pen. There was just twenty square foot, with twelve inches and twelve inch slabs. We entered them weighing at the predicted data. They were eating up as high as seventy five pounds, so our primary concern was getting the cattle to eat on the confinement and we pretty well proved that they will eat. They do grade a little better, and conversions are about the same as a conventional feedlot. We are pretty well satisfied with the information.

(slide) Some of the disadvantages. The cattle are stiffer being on concrete. We noticed the first set of cattle we came through with we had a few stiff cattle coming off the concrete. We never noticed near the stiff cattle on the second bunch, we figured it got a film built up on the concrete, and it was not as tough on the cattle, now after we pretty well got it broke in.

The labor needs not uniform, in that if you have a breakdown, and it goes down on you and you don't have the water, these teardrops plug up on you. We never realized that we have eleven and one half miles of teardrops in that you have to unplug if you plug them all up.

Question - "Is that in each of those bunkers or is that in the two?"

That is both of them.

Another thing we noticed in the confinement is that there is a increase in salt consumption.

Question - "Why is that? Do you know?"

Well that in conventional feedlots it is very difficult to keep the cattle from eating dirt, I mean if you haul fresh dirt in and put it around, the cattle will eat the fresh dirt for some reason or other. We have tried every possible means of balancing thier rations to avoid them from eating the dirt, but they do. We felt by taking them off the dirt, maybe this why we are seeing the increase in salt consumption.

(audience) They just don't have the access to the the minerals then. All your mineral consumption should be up then.

We balance our ration quite thoroughly with all the trace elements, in high levels too. In a conventional lot they will eat dirt, so this may be the reason. It has no adverse affect on them, it is just one of the things that we noticed.

(slide) So in the summer we can say feed consumption looks good on the confinement for the first ninety days. Enviornmental temperature has little or no affect on water in the teardrops. And the twelve inch slabs plug less then the twenty inch slabs.

Question - "Just the way your first one reads here, 'Feed consumption looks good, on confinement for the first ninety days', what happens after the first ninety days?"

It stayed the same, they really held up good. We closed the cattle out and we didn't see much decrease in the feed consumption, in fact, we had some of the first bunch of cattle close off the confinement grade over ninety percent choice.

Question - "What is the average, what do they stay about 120 days or a little longer?"

Right in about 120 days, maybe 110 to 120, depending a little on the weight coming in.

(slide) This our confinement feedlot cowboy. You can put him on a motor scooter, take his horse away, but if you notice he won't take his chaps or spurs off yet.

Question - "How many people do you employ on this project?"

Okay, how many people do we employ. The \_\_\_\_\_ project that we are proposing to build is for 30,000 head, and we have just phased in our operation, and when we are in full operation we will employ approximately thirty people.

Question - "How many of those are you going to bring in?"

Oh.....four to five to start with to get our operation started. We'll bring in our managers and some of our key people, then we'll hire local people.

Question - You referred to bunk space, what is bunk space?"

The amount of bunk space that you have per animal.

Commission - the bunk feed space, the feed bunk...the floor of your feed trough, they can't all eat at once.

Oh, okay.

Commission - They can't all eat at once, right?

Well, no, you know in a conventional feedlot, sometimes in the winter time you are looking at twelve inch bunk space, in the summer time maybe it may be scaled down to eight inches. The bunk space seems to have some affect on the performance of the calves.

Question - "Sir, did you say this was a four thousand head setup or .....

This one at Caldwell is.

Question - "You are talking about a thirty thousand one here?"

Right...

Question - "What is the estimated cost of the project?"

Six point two million dollars.

Question - "Do you ship these cattle out and process them?"

Yes, our cattle in Caldwell, right now, we are shipping to Pasco. We ship four or five truckloads a day here to Pasco.

Question - "You mentioned shipping them out of this facility to

Washington, is that right?"

Yes that is right, for the IBP. We are a member of the joint venture the Northwest unit.

Question - "What is IBP?"

The Iowa Beef Packers.

Question - "Where will these cattle be coming from?"

Wherever we can get them from. We hope we can get a lot of the local cattle in the area and the stuff, but right now in our feedlot operations in Idaho, we have over a hundred thousand head. We are shipping cattle from everywhere in California. Wherever we can get the cattle.

Question - "What is the percentage of sickness there?"

Well, in a conventional lot we hope we can make three-quarters of a percent, we feel we are doing pretty good. So far on the confinement we have managed a quarter of a percent.

Question - "That is death, death loss?"

Yes.

Question - "You really cut down the smell on that with that kind of operation?"

There is no smell to it.

Question - "No smell at all?"

Dorris - "Maybe this where I and Gene better say something about that"

Alright.

Dorris - "We were up there, and visited the feedlot and at the time we were there, on the twenty inch one, they were having a little trouble. Didn't the pumps go out? "

T. Olson - "Yes."

Dorris - "And so there was a thin layer of manure and water on the ...under the cattle. They had it started by the time we were there and all they had to do then was to unplug the teardrops. They were unplugging them with poles, similar to a broomstick. We went through the whole thing, and we went down the alley ways and into this compaction plant. We watched it come off of the screen where the solids stayed and the water run back, then through the compaction and out to the back where it was piled. It was similar to a straw stack out in the back. I picked up some of that in my hand, and there was absolutely no smell at all, and there seemed to be no smell around the feedlot. The only thing that you really smelled was the feed, and it smelled a little bit like silage. You would say that it does have a slurry from the potatoes, so as far as any smell or anything like that...if it is working, I see no reason why there should be."

Olson - "Well in the feeding operation alone, we are looking at probably... what we anticipate on doing is as far as the feed source, we're going to use potatoes out of the Hermitston plant. We will get

Question - Tom, whether it comes from your operation or not, other than the animals, could you relate as to off the hand comment, what 30,000 head on a continuous basis, or 90,000 head a year would mean in terms of the marketing of X acres of alfalfa or whatever, from whatever source, which principally would be locally. In other words, how many acres of alfalfa would it take to support this?"

Olson - "It goes back into our spud feed pits and is reused in our feed rations."

Questioner - "Okay, what do you do with the waste off of that clarifier?"

Olson - "Yes"

Question - "You show some kind of clarifier unit, I presume that is a separator of some kind or filter unit before it goes out to the irrigation?"

Olson - "No, it will be completely self contained."

Question - "It won't be discharged into a stream...?"

Olson - "It will go back to the irrigation system out on the fields, as liquid fertilizer."

Question - "Where does this excess waste water go?"

Olson - "We feed it back to our light cattle now." "We feed it in a ration of about fifteen percent."

Question - "What will you do with the dry stuff?" "Will you put it back into feed?"

Question - "Who's is that?" "I know that one in Nampa stinks."

Olson - "No."

Question - "Do you also have one in Nampa?"

Yes.

Question - "The pictures here, is this the one right in Caldwell?"

Dorris - "We had one meal, yes."

Question - "Did they wine and dine you good?"

Dorris - "We left here in fog." "But it was nice up there."

Tom Olson - "It was a beautiful day when you were there."

Dorris - "About two weeks ago."

Question - "You were up there before the warm weather hit?"

approximately 250 ton a day. We'll probably use in the neighborhood of 200 to 250 ton of grain a day, and you'll use 100 ton of dry, maybe 150 ton of hay in the ration."

G.Allen - "This grain, is barley?"

Olson - "Right."

G. Allen - "How much hay?"

Olson - "100 ton."

G. Allen - "This is for 30,000 head?"

Olson - "Yes."

G. Trumbull - "Most of which you will produce yourself."

Olson - "At the current status out there, we do not have the capabilities of producing near enough."

Commissioner ? - "And how about corn?"

Olson - "About 100 ton a day."

Question - "The plant is going to cost six million?"

Olson - "The structural facility, yes."

Question - "Is there any other Morrow County products that might be involved in the input?"

Olson - "You have barley, hay, corn....."

Question - "Are you going to purchase those locally, or try to?"

Olson - "Sure like to, as much as we can."

Question - "Thirty families, the year around."

Olson - "With full operation, that is figure." Thirty fulltime people out there."

Question - "How much migrant labor do you usually hire or maintain in your operation?"

Olson - "Our latest policy on that and what we have been trying to do, is if there are Americans, and they want to work, they have priority."

Cornett G. - "What percentage are you using up there?"

Olson - "I wouldn't know."

Question - "What is the wage scale."

Audience - "You will be paying them enough for them to get by on."

Olson - "Going to have to, to be able to get them." "We'll take care of our people."

Question - "Sir, what would be the advantage of coming to this site over the building the facility in Idaho?"

Olson - "Okay, number one we have the Simtag Farms out here; we've got the land available to utilize the liquid fertilizer back on the land. Number two, is that we have got the potatoes here at the Hermiston Plant to utilize. Number three, we are trucking the beef up here to slaughter at the present and that cost us in an excess of a million dollars a year just for trucking alone to transport the beef up here. Number four, we feel like this is a good environmental condition for location to build a feed lot on."

Question - "What will you do with the liquid waste, when the circles are not being used?"

Olson - "On the liquid waste? Okay, we anticipate there will be about thirty days of the year when we cannot put this on the land, and we will have storage capabilities during this period, so it can be pumped out when they are again running."

Question - "Like an open pit?"

Olson - "Yes, we would have something like this anyway, in case some thing went down, we would have some sort of storage."

Question - "Do you have any plans for any sort of Public Relation type thing? In the Boardman Area or something? We've all seen football stadiums, that is what I'm asking?"

Olson - "We will have tours. If any of you people would like to come to Caldwell."

Question - "What is the cost difference if you bought locally instead of trucking up here. You say you spent a million dollars to truck a year, the cattle in here?"

Olson - "Yes, right, the fat cattle coming through to Pasco for processing."

Dorris G. - "That is going to the slaughter house?"

Olson - "yes"

Questioner - "That is here to the slaughter house, but not from there into the feedlot, right?"

Question - "How soon do you build your own slaughter house?"

Olson - "I don't think we ever will, we have no need to."

Question - "Wouldn't it be better to have your setup closer to the slaughterhouse then here?"

Olson - "Well it takes quite a bit of available land to get rid of this liquid waste element."

Question - "How many gallons a minute was that, that you are going to have to store?"

Olson - "Well we anticipate that we will have to take around 50 gallon per minute off of 4,000 head, so we are looking at...30,000 head...we are looking 400 to 500."

Question - "500 what?"

Olson - "Gallons."

Question - "How big a storage facility is that going to take for these thirty days?"

Olson (to Mel) "You want to answer that?"

Mel A. - "Well I could add it up, but it will take quite a bit."

Questioner - "It going to take quite a good size of a facility."

Mel A. - "That is the worst thing that could happen, right now we are continuing to experiment with....."

Audience - "We've longer than that in temperature, where you'll need it."

Mel A. "Needless to say, we are going to continue to see if we can clarify this through a continuing stream to see if we can drop out more of the solids, so that our makeup water will be a lot less. That will be the most we will have to get rid of, and we are hoping we can cut it down even more, to a smaller pond for emergency storage.

Question - " A pond? Not a tank?"

Mel A. "Not a tank, a lined pond."

Questioner - "Similar to what we got over to the pig farm?"

Mel A. - "I don't what they have, this will be an approved ...you know.

....

Audience - "That's a high handed talk."

Simplot Rep ? - "This will be in the wintertime when this will be stored."

???????? - "Well if you take most of the solids out with the screen and the clarifications, you don't have this smell."

???????? - "Sure couldn't stink any worse then the one outside of Boardman right now."

Question - "How far off the Highway 80, is this?"

Olson - "It is right by the Simtag headquarters, it is about a mile from the Simtag, so I'd say about two and a half miles."

Audience - "In my life we have had one heck of a big cattle feeding

operation here in Hermiston, supposedly one of the biggest, in the area. Maybe I am off, but I understand it is one of the biggest in the West. C & H. Aren't they drawing an awful lot of cattle to this area? Aren't you going to have to truck them awful lot of cattle from a heck of a long ways to get them over here?"

Olson - "I don't know how big C & H is ( C & B)," No, we asked one of the bigger feeders, McGreger, up at Pasco. We asked him about feeder cattle availability, and he said there would be no affect on them as they have to be trucked in anyhow."

Dorris - "Is there anymore questions?"

Questions - "On that concrete slab, do those cattle get their feet sore?"

Olson - "Not as much as you think. At first we seen quite a few stiff cattle, and we thought maybe it was due to new concrete and trying to get it wore down, but the second bunch, we didn't see as much."

H. Kerr - "In some operations for dairy cattle they are on concrete most of the time. Sometimes as long as six years."

Olson - "We've had Holstein bulls on there since they weighed 350 pounds and it doesn't seem to have any affect on them."

Question - "What guarantee does Morrow County have that you will buy any of their products, I mean.....do they have any guarantee...."

Olson - "The cost of freight is getting higher and higher. In Caldwell and other areas we have worked with the local people to develope programs to supply the feed for us, the kinds of feed we want. I can't see where this would be any different over here."

????? - "Basicaly, Simplot has the policy of from the locals."

Question - Will some of this water come in from the resevoir out there at Carty?"

Olson - "No,"

Question - "This land that you are going to put it on, you leased it from Boeing, is that right?" "And it is probably down west of Simtag farms?"

Olson - "It is Simtag."

Question - "It's Boeing or Simtag?"

Olson - "Well Simtag leases from Boeing and Simtag and and Tagarres are in together, and we are leasing from Simtag as J. R. Simplot feedlot."

Question - "From whom?"

Olson - "From Boeing and Tagarres....From Simtag."

????????? "this is a sublease from Simtag."



Dorris G. - "Are there any more questions?"

Question - "Is this basically the end of the line, or is this just step?" "To probably something in the future?" "Is there an ulterior motive for this going in out there, because of its location, or are you looking into the future for something else?"

Olson - "Making a profit off of the feedlot."

Questioner - "I mean like a slaughter house or something?"

Olson - "Nope, the only thing here is, the need more cattle here in Pasco for processing." "The reason for building it here near Pasco, is it is the second best operation that IBP has, in processing cattle. And they have a lot of facility here for developing on the West coast, they have a lot of use for the cattle over here, it is in close proximity etc....."

Question - "If your conditional use permit is okayed tonight, when would you start construction, and begin use of it?"

Olson - "Well, from the time that we probably receive our conditional use permit, or whatever, and get all the other things lined out we're going to need, we are looking at probably the first of July before we start construction. It will probably be four to five months after that before there will be any cattle."

Questioner - "Two months to get started on construction, six months after the start to see the cattle?"

Olson - "That's right."

Question - "Is there going to be housing on the premises?"

Olson - "Yes."

Question - "I have a question - So many packing companies have sold out, shut down, and the small feeder operation have shut down? What make, you people want to come in here and put in millions to begin, because these people are not able to make it, these are slaughter houses, may have shut down in the last three or four months. How come your wanting to put in more cattle in this area to beef up this. Are you a good operation, are you good at managing, or are you trying to crowd them out?"

Olson - "No, we have not intention of crowding anyone out. We favor competition, and think competition is good for the industry."

Questioner - "I understand another one in Denver went into business the other day."

Olson - "Packing?"

Questioner - "yes."

Olson - "the only comment about IBP, and I don't know all the pros or cons about that, I do know that they've come in and redeveloped some of the processing of beef slaughter. They have become very effecient and very profecient in this area of processing, so, I think they are doing a

hell of a good job on this, and they have grown quite rapidly. Another thing is, looking at these cattle feeding operations, yes I do feel we good managers, and feel we do know how to feed cattle, and I feel like we have learned alot about confinement feeding, and that we can be effecient.

Question - "How far, if there is any odor in the area, how far do you think it will travel in the area?" "If there is any ordor, which there has to be some,"

Question - "Can you be more specific on the potato product you are going to use in the feeding and how it is going to be stored?"

Olson - "The by product out of the waste plant, it is peel and the waste potatoes or any potatoes that can't be used. It will be stored in a pit."

Question - "How will it get to your feedlot?"

Olson - "By truck."

Questioner - "Are you going to use any Morrow County roads in this trucking?"

Olson - "No, right down I-80 N, just like now." "We haul it to Caldwell now."

Question - "You'll be storing a lot of that slurry out there though, just about what you feed?"

Olson - "Yes, we anticipate maybe thirty day storage at the most, we have to you know, if the plant went down for a couple days."

Question - "It is going to be in a .....?"

Olson - "It will be in a sealed, open pit"

Audience - "A sealed open pit, how can you seal an open pit?"

Olson - "It will be sealed on the bottom."

Question - "You going to be able to guarantee that the people in Boardman will not be able to smell this operation?"

Olson - "Yup."

Audience - "I was talking to a woman this afternoon, she said that her husband was in the hospital over at Caldwell, and she said the smell was so strong from the feedlot, that he couldn't eat while there."

Alsager - "Tom, you better clarify that."

Olson - "The confinement there, is built right alongside the convent-  
ional feedlot."

Alsager - "Let me add Tom, there is more than one feedlot up at Caldwell, one is much closer to the hospital, in matter of fact it is right in town, we won't mention whose it is, but, it is not our feedlot,

and this confinement test facility that we have is right in the middle of a forty thousand head natural feedlot. So it is the only good smelling part of the feedlot."

Audience - "You can't tell whether it stinks or not."

????????? - "Oh, you could tell, just come over we'll show you."

????????? - "I kind of think we are looking at the wrong item here, I kind of think it is going to be the potatoes that are going to stink."

McQuilten - "We have open pits up there at Caldwell, like we are planning on having here, and I live four and half miles from both our potato processing plant and the feedlot there and I've never smelt either."

Audience - "Do you have lots of colds around there in Caldwell, do you?"

Audience - "I live about a mile and half from your Hermiston plant it stinks, it is smelly." "I suspect that the cattle smell will far less."

Olson - "Any other question or anything that I can answer at this time?"

Dorris - "If there are no more questions from the feedlot operators, is there anyone anything in favor of it?"

Question - "I would like to ask the board here, if anyone knows how this will affect the taxes?"

Deane - "If it is on Tax Deferrerrl the total tax evaluation would be about 2.8 million, if it is on Farm Deferral, if it isn't then around 3.25."

Question - "No special deals or anything."

Question - "I thought they said this is a commercial operation?"

Deane - "Not in a sense it isn't, they will be feeding out their own feed and cattle, even if they buy some cattle." "This is a very hard thing to come with in terms of whether it is commercial or farm oriented." "In fact this county is not alone in trying to come with the answer to what constitutes commercial ....."

Gene A. "In answer to the question that was asked, as to what the impact on the taxes, if in fact it was 2.6 million, it would roughly speaking one half of one percent, so if you ignore the impact which you can't, and say the services would stay the same and this goes on the tax rolls, then you are talking about the reduction of eveyones property taxes about one-half of one percent."

Question - "How can this not be commercial and yet buy other peoples' products, and then resell them, the way they are?"

Deane - "Like I say I don't have...How to interput what a feedlot..."

G. Tumbull - "That interputation will not be made by this body at any rate."

Questioner - "It won't?"

G. Trumbull - "No mamm."

Audience - "Then I take it when the bottom line comes down it will be 6.2 million." "Right?"

G. Trumbull - "What's that?"

Audience - "It's a commercial operation, not an agricultural operation."

Olson - "I don't know that I'd agree with you, but that would fall under an agricultural operation."

Dorris - "It hasn't been determined yet by EPA or DEQ, they are now working on it through the State Soil and Water, and they have hired some consultants to work on it. I'm on the State Soil and Water, and that hasn't been clarified as yet, but if they raise a good percent of the feed that they put into them, then it is possible that it might qualify as a farm operation. If they are supplying off the land, into these cattle that they have bought and then it is possible."

???????? - "If they slaughtered the cattle on site, there would be no question that it would be a commercial project."

Dorris - "Yes, then it would. If they slaughtered them." "But otherwise it would be like if you went and bought some of your neighbors cattle and fed them out on your ranch."

Gene Allen - "I have a question that goes back to square one, and it is on the ownership, .....sublease....who owns the land....I presume you have cleared this with Boeing or whoever?"

Olson - "yes, we have"

Question - "I have a question for Deane here" You said section three then on the map you marked off a yellow mark on section two, it is section three is it not?"

Deane - " Yes it is section three."

Question - "On your handout to the commission you marked section two."

Deane - "I can't tell the lines were so vague, but it is section three."

M. Alsage - "I think in clarification on and to that we got to checking over the way the circles and pivots set out there and where the area would be that we want to build out there, your little yellow square is about right. Only it does trickle over into section 34, see just above it, it is just over the line, so we thought we better include section 34 also., but limit by acreage, so we know that we are talking about a small amount of land. So we are officially covered on 34 also. That is the site, so naturally it would set on that one section corner, it slops over. So amend that to just 300 acres total, so it would include and storage space, or potato storage, or the recycle building, or the feedmill, all that would be within that area. That is more than we will need, but we wanted to make sure we were little on the high side, rather than ask for seventy-nine acres and have to come back in few months and say we need five more acres, so we modified that to 300 acres, it will lay across those two sections. Mostly

in three, but just a little in 34."

Deane - "As I said earlier, at the time that this goes through there will have to have a plat plan filed and all that will be taken in consideration then." "This was of a general nature anyway, until you had done some more tests."

Olson - Yes, we will send some exact maps showing the exact location

Kerr - "Point of clarification, is the Simtag headquarters in section three?"

??????? - "It is in the general location."

??????? - "It is in section nine."

Cornett - "You are asking for 300 acres and then we are talking about fifty acres...What....."

???????? - "Well fifty acres is what we need under concrete, the other feedmill, recycle center...etc."

Cornett - "If we give you a permit for 300 acres, what's to prevent you from putting another 30,000 out on the side of it again?"

???????? - "Well we're going to specify the upper limit, you know, Well go to you for additional needs. We are agreeable with any kind of condition you want to put on it, as far as that goes. Fifty acres is strictly that is just the slotted floor of the feedlot itself, and everything else, maintenance shop for the truck, or whatever else will be needed to run the feedlot will be located ....."

Dorris - "Now would you housing be located in that similar area?"

M. Alsager - "I don't know, we'll have to come back in on another filing on that." "We want to make sure we are more than 500 feet away . . .your requirements on that.."

G. Trumbull - "We have always stipulated before, that there will be no housing ....."

???????? - "There will be no permanent housing there, they have forty acres set out .....trailer court, .....no permanent housing." "It is housing for the farm labor."

G. Trumbull - "Now this venture is separate from Simtag?"

???????? - "Yes."

G. Trumbull - "This is J. R. Simplot?"

???????? - "Yes."

G. Allen - "This is Simplot feed, inc. isn't it?"

???????? - "No, it is J. R. Simplot." "Boeing has been very cooperative. They suggested and so did Simtag, that we get a sublease from Simtag, until such time that we can work out an arrangement from Boeing, trade the lease

Dorris - "Harold is there any specific questions that you would like to ask about this,....."

H. Kerr - "I think that everybody in this room may not be aware that we do have a dairy between Boardman and Irrigon that confined, that the cattle stay on concrete year around....The waste goes out through the water in the sprinkler system onto alfalfa fields.. It is a small scale of what we are talking about here..but the principle is used."  
"There are some odors or smells connected with the dairy, but..."

Dorris - "Is there anyone else that would like to say anything for or against..."

Mayor Stewart - "I'd like to say that I have lived here for almost thirty years and for the first twenty five you could go out here almost anythime and see the Blue Mountains over there or the Horse Heaven Hills, or in the reverse you could come off the mountains you could see clear to The Dalles on the horizen. Now if you go up on the mountain and look back here, just about any day of the week, all you can see is a big black cloud. Many days out of the year you won't even be able to see across this river ....you can just barely make out the outline of the Horse Heaven hills." This is just another step in polluting the overall area. Enough said."

Dorris - "Would you mind stating your name?"

Mayor Stewart - "Vernon Stewart, Irrigon."

Dorris - "Where do you live?"

Mayor Stewart - "Right on the highway here on the east end of town."

???????? - "He is the mayor of Irrigon."

???????? - "What do you attribute the black cloud to...."

Stewart - "The pollution that has come in...all the farming, the sprinkling...just more people...more activities....just another step.. to more pollution."...."Drive up there you'll see it...."

G. Murrell - "This liquid fertilizer...are you giving it to Simtag farms, or are they buying...purchasing it from you?" "Whats' to keep them from deciding they don't want this liquid fertilizer?"

???????? - "J. R. Simplot has half of Simtag.,and I guess half is about as much as you need I guess, if you want a commitment from Simtag, we can certainly provide that."

???????? - "Does D.E.Q. have a conditional permit that that will be adequatly handled?"

Dorris - "They will be monitered by D.E.Q."

Question - "Doesn't Three Mile Creek run right down through that valley where you going to put this in?"

?????? - "It would, it it extended that far, but it doesn't, it runs out before it get there."

Question - "If this going to considered farm, does that mean that it won't be federally inspected?" "Or do feedlot get federally inspected at all?"

?????? "No."

Questioner - "No commercials, no nothing?"

??????? - "Other that if they suspect your feeding ....feed items or supplement that are not approved, they might come around and want to know what you are feeding, but that is FDA or department of Agriculture, thats' the only thing I can think of that the Federal government would have. As long as Oregon...the state of Oregon runs the air quality and the water quality, we will deal with the state of Oregon."

G. Trumbull - "The federal inspection usually takes place in the slaughter house."

G. Allen - "It will be under the continual approval of D.E.Q."

Questioner - "Oh, I thought they just got a Betty Crocker seal of approval for good housekeeping or...."

Dorris - "No, and that would include if they thought they were polluting the ground water or the rivers and creeks."

Questioner - "Which affects the cattle or whatever..."

Question - "But D.E.Q. don't have anything to do with the air, smell or anything?"

??????? - "If they do... I don't know if anybody has anything real specific on ordors .... you know... I don't... if the federal government has anything on ordors....it is a real tough situation to manage..."

Dorris - "Well EPA and DEQ have something to do Wha Chang down there and the ordor."

G. Trumbll - "Yes they have to do with air, noise and everything else."

??????? - "I don't know of anything the federal has any control odor, unless the state isn't doing their job...and they get called in then they might do something...but..."

Dorris - "Is there anymore discussion on this ...?..If not...I'll close the discussion and the Board will now act." "Your are all welcome to stay if you would like."

Deane - "The Commission will now take the testimonies and the discussion of this evening and consider the matter before them. You are certainly welcome to stay, if a lot of you wish to stay, you might want to recess for a couple or three minutes."

Dorris - You may stretch...

Harold Kerr - "On a conditional use permit does the Commission just recommend to the County Court or do you actually authorize it?"

Dorris - "We recommend to the County Court, and they make the final decision."

Deane - "Madame Chairman, there is one other question I would like to have the legal opinion from the District Attorneys' office at this time. Ann are you ready?"

Ann S. - "We have a lot more than one problem...it came to my attention today, that up to this point, we do not have a formal application, we kind of have the cart before the horse having a public hearing on this before we received the formal application. Now, it is my understanding that the application is available tonight, for this body, but, I don't believe that gives enough advance warning for the Planning Commission to deal, to make the final decision tonight. My initial recommendation at this point is that the Planning Commission should go ahead and discuss it and then recess until we have a chance to review the application.

However, there was some question raised today, about how we were going to define the thing, whether it was going to be defined a commercial feedlot or if this is indeed a farm use.

I talked to counsel for the applicant today, and the application is going to have to be filed under 3.050 - Commercial activities that are in conjunction with farm use. That is how it is going to have to be considered by this body, as a commercial activity. As a commercial activity in conjunction with farm. "

Now the tax people may look at it slightly differently.

H. Kerr - "Now is that an attempt to define what a commercial feedlot is or is that just rule for this meeting?"

Ann S. - "That's just a ruling for this particular operation, at this time. The new zoning ordinance, when that is completed, the definition will take it into account. We are still operating under the old zoning ordinance, and the definitions under the old one are a little more hazy."

G. Trumbull - "As far as commercial feedlots are concerned, it will still be hazy under the new one too."

Ann S. - "Not as bad."

Cornett - "AS far as J. R. Simplot is concerned, does he have financial interest in the packing plant at all?"

????? - "No"

?????? - "What do they just agree to supply so many head of cattle a year or something like that."

Olson - "yes, it is a .....venture where we agree to supply so many head of cattle, but we don't interest in IBP. WE are in a joint venture in only that we will supply so many head of cattle, they don't own part of us and we don't own part of them."

G. Trumbull - "You don't have a joint venture, you just have an agreement to supply."

Olson - "We call it a joint venture."



Dorris - "There was one question that I wanted to ask...are you planning on putting this feedlot anywhere near where they poured some concrete for another feedlot at one time?"

????? - "No."

H. Kerr - "That is about five miles further on south."

G. Trumbull - "I'm afraid I don't understand, you say we have not received an application, and that we are going to have to table this?"

Ann S. - "We haven't received a formal application as yet, so we can't act on it. We can't act on it until the Planning Commission has an opportunity to review the formal application."

G. Trumbull - "Do you expect something in the application that we haven't heard already?"

Ann S. - "I haven't seen it."

Deane - "In the application Mel, the formal application, that we spent two weeks going back and forth with the various offices, trying to figure out what to do with that application, after you'd come into the office and we'd set the date, that final cleaned up application Mel has with him this evening, and the legal aspects of it, in adjusting it with Ann, it that we can accept that application at this time, but we must....."

Ann S. - "I can't review it legally..."

Dorris - "You said to recess it until the next meeting or until such time as they get this."

Dorris - "There is another question that I'd like to ask and Ann maybe you can answer this too, and that is if they put up housing, we do know that a farm same as Sabre Farms or any of the rest of them, put up housing for their workers, but if this is called a commercial, with farm use, does that come under the same?"

Ann S. - "I try to answer, but I can't answer now."

???????? - "Wasn't there a stipulation that there was to be no housing?"

G. Trumbull - "I brought that up earlier and he said that depending on communication from Boeing that Boeing says it is okay."

H. Kerr - "I think that something should be brought out and I think I'm in the right spot, just in case some of you people have not been out in the area, but the Columbia Sheep Co. which is another Simplot Corp has a /////corral and facilities there, that to unknowing eye, appears to already be a feedlot there, which is for the lambing of ewes in the winter there. Somebody is liable to drive out there and say 'what have they applied for they already got a feedlot here' and actually you know it's not it is a wintering facility for a large number of sheep. But I think that that could come up some time."

Dorris - "Now these are ewes that ready to drop their lambs?"

Cornett - "They lambded them there this year, didn't they?"

H. Kerr - "Well now, I'm being asked if they feed their sheep, we talked about this before, when you were on the Planning Commission Dan, ....we have cattlemen throughout the county who winters their cattle in corrals."

Dorris - "That's' another thing they are trying to define."

H. Kerr - "To the urban person, that appears to be a feedlot, to the cattleman, that is just where he winters his cows."

Dorris - "Now do they have housing for those that work there?"

H. Kerr - "There are some mobile homes for the men."

D. Creamer - "Who said that they couldn't have housing out there?"  
"Boeing or the Veterans Service?"

??????? - "The Veterans Service."

Dave S. - "Deane, would you explain to me again, how come we are having a public hearing on something that we havn't got a formal application?"

Olson - "Well, maybe I can interject something on this. We came in, Tom and myself to Heppner and asked, what do we need to do to apply for permits to build a feedlot. They gave us the forms and to us that is when we started the ball rolling. Since then we've been in a position of trying to determine which number, this number or this number section of the ordinance, the one should be applying under, so...we are getting closer tonight to what is recommended for us to apply.

??????? - "In other words your application for tonight, came under this number, is that what you are saying?"

Olson - "No, this 3.0501 is the one the Deputy said it should be under, but we have never filed it formally."

D. Secl - "What prevents us from acting on this tonight?"

A. Spicer - "I havn't had a chance to review the final application to see if it meets the legal requirments, the Planning commission cannot act on an application that they have not had an opportunity to review."

??????? - "Did you say that another meeting will have to be held?"

Ann S. - "I don't believe it will be necessary to hold another hearing. This one was well attended, apparently it was well publicized, so people did know about it and were able to get out, I don't believe another meeting will be necessary. Their comments are all on the tape at this time, but I do have to have an opportunity to review the formal application."

Dorris - "We have done this before, you know Harold, when weren't sure of eveything we wanted to know, and just recessed it over to another date until we got whatever it was we wanted."

G. Allen - "Does that keep us from giving this applicant any indication of our feelings on the subject?"

Ann S. - "Pretty much, yes."

?????? - "Its' hard to fault the applicant, if the County can't figure out what section to apply on there."

Ann S. - "Well apparently there is some problem on both sides, apparently the hearing was scheduled immediatly when they first came in., and normally a hearing is not scheduled until after the application is received. I just got my first call from their attorney today, asking me what it should be applied under, so apparently he wasn't even aware of it, until today. What needs to be done is, I think the Planner needs to wait until he get the formal application before he sets his hearings. That would solve the problem, if it should come up again."

G. Trumbull - "Yes but on the other side of the coin is, that it is that it is getting an airing and nobody is spinning their wheels on it. I don't think anything has been hurt by it."

Ann S. - "I don't think the hearing, tonight has been wasted, by any means, and I don't mean to suggest that at all....I think that the comments were very helpful and the Planning Commission will have something to work on when they make that decision."

Dorris - "I think one thing that they should include in and find out is, just what restrictions are on housing out there, from either Boeing or what, because if you make the form of application, you are going to ask for housing at the same time...?"

Olson - "No, I would like to leave this front page tonight, if thats' in the best interest, and then the housing will come later, and if it shows that legally we can't put it on Boeing or the Oregon Veterans property, then we will just have to find some private property to put them on. We hope that conditions can be arranged or form a situation that we can put a trailer house community for the workers at the feedlot."

Dorris - "All you would need would be a permit from whoever has charge."

M. Alsager - "Okay, for some fluke in this whole thing we aren't allowed to put people out there to live, and I don't think that is going to stop the project. Our people are just going to have to drive further to get to work, I guess."

???????? - "Some years ago, a friend of mine was dealing with Boeing, trying to put a large dairy out there, and they stated very definitely that was no possibility of any housing out there."

Dorris - "But, now you don't know whether anything has been changed or anything like that?"

???????? - "No."

Cornett - "Do we have any limit, when you put this as farm? Do we have any limit for houses, and have it still classified as such?"

Dorris - "We never have had, because if you had a lot of acreage and you needed.... and had row crops....you might need X number of and if you had a wheat farm, you might not need that many. I don't think ....."

Cornett - "Didn't we have that thing come up, when a man came in with an application on so much land, and he wanted to build a duplex deal in the corner of it. I think we turned him down."

Dorris - "That was a commercial, that wasn't for his workers."

Cornett - "That's what he said it was, we didn't think it was, but that was what he said it was."

G. Trumbull - "That was contrived to be something that wasn't."

Dorris - "Yes, but as far as I know....and you haven't run on to anything in any of our....did you Dick?"

Dick B. - "Normally, jurisdiction sets some limit on secondary farms, accessory objects, except as approved by the commission."

Dorris - "But there's no number is there?" "It will be up to the commission then, whether they thought that was necessary need or if he was asking for more than he needed."

Dick B - "You're going to have to weigh those kind of situations as you come to them."

Dorris - "But as I say, nowhere is there anything set down as a set number?"

Dick B - "No."

Dorris - "Are there any more questions that the commission members would like to ask?"

G. Trumbull - "I think it would be desirable if we had all the other feedlots in the area, operating under the same kind of conditions."

G. Murrell - "Now on this permit that he wants, now is he going to put in the acreage in there?" "Are we going to limit that to the fifty acres?"

Dorris - "No, four hundred...."

Olson - "That is fifty acres of concrete..." "I'm going for an amendment tonight that it shows 300 hundred acres in this application." "But only fifty acres of it is going to be actual feedlot."

Dorris - "Okay."

Ann S. - "This body can set limits on it, if they are asking for 30,000, like they say. They can set limits on it...."

Dorris - "We can do that at the next meeting."

G. Murrell - "If it proves itself out, like everybody says it does, and there is no smell, then they can come back for more."

Dorris - "But we can do that at our next meeting....the final hearing."

G. Murrell - "It doesn't have to be on this application?"

Ann S. - "No, the Planning Commission can make that as a condition that they feel are reasonable."

Olson - "On a system like this I can't see what difference whether there are 30,000 or 60,000...."

Dave S. - "I think what he is getting out is, that you are applying for fifty acres to put your concrete slabs down, quote - unquote your feedlot, that leaves you 250 acres. What we want to prevent is you going out there and throwing a bunch of fences in and putting in a standard feedlot in the process right next to your nice fancy one. Then throwing say 10,000 on that one and 20,000 on another."

Olson - "Lets' forget about the fifty acres, as I have tried to amend it to the 300, and you condition it anyway you want, no more than thirty thousand, without first coming to you and going through this again, whatever. I doubt that we ever get to thirty thousand frankly, but we want to make sure we have the ability to go to that."

Cecil J. - "But it definitely will be confined feeding, it won't be the other type?"

Olson - "Right, of some sort, yes."

G. Trumbull - "Now do I understand you gentlemen correctly, from what I heard tonight leads me to believe the economics are such that it would be kind of asinine to put in a conventional feedlot, when you got the choice to go this way?"

?????? "Sure, if you have the ability to use your byproducts, your just that much further down the road."

?????? "If you can fertilize 10,000 acres with nitrogen...phosphate ....."

G. Trumbull - "You can get a better return on your investment."

Dorris - "Plus their use of that solid matter too."

H. Kerr - "Dorris, I don't know whether the fellows have this figure, or not, but somebody that was with you at the feedlot, computed when they got back that nitrogen value alone was \$17.00 per steer for 120 days.. does that sound reasonable?"

Olson - "Thats a quarter of a pound, per head, per day.....that an animal will produce, and the cost of nitrogen right now is .24¢ per pound."

H. Kerr - "So a quarter pound per day for 120 days would be 30 pounds of nitrogen at .24¢ per pound would be .....you folks can't beat that....thats just the nitrogen value...not counting the phosphorous."

Olson - "We anticipate on this operation at full capacity at a million and half dollars in fertilizer per year."

Dorris - "And then where they use the by-products...for feed....."

M. Alsager - "...You go out in a livestock pens and try to collect the manure...its never going to work...they've tried it ...."

G. Trubull - "Do you have a contract for that right now?"

M. Alsager - "You talk to the same people in Gayman, Oklahoma, who put in a hugh plant, of a 100,000 head, and it has been down more than it has been going, because of the dirt getting into the digester...so they can do what they want, and they can get contracts and all that...thats fine, but I think in the long run, a confinement feeding is the only one that is going to pay as far as an energy....."

G. Trumbull - "Have you got any .....sheets out on what you going to produce here, are you talking commercial venture, or more for your own consumption,"

M. Alsager - "This is the wrong place if we're going to make methane really. We could make it in Caldwell, but we need a feedlot here, we got one in Caldwell, maybe Caldwell will be next, as far as a large feedlot. We do pump the \_\_\_\_\_ water out here on Simtag, and then there is of course methane driven pumps to do that....so maybe one place...if the price of electricity and natural gas get to the point where it is feasible..I don't know if there is any gas line anywhere near where we're at...I doubt it...to where we could actually put it into gas line out there...right now it dosen't appear in the forseable future that they will ever build one out here...Five years from now we might."

G. Trumbull - "There is a good chance that there will be natural gas line not to far from that property."

M. Alsager - "Is that right?...But even thirty thousand head...at Caldwell we figured that a hundred thousand head it would take about half...take the place of about half of our natural gas at our potato plant... We burn about 30,000 therms a day at our plant...so a hundred thousand head might produce in the neighborhood of 15,000 therms per day....divide that by three again and your going to get 5,000 therms per day."

G. Trumbull - "So with a thirty thousand head feedlot, your not talking about production ....producing anymore than you could use to operate on the farm then.."

M. Alsager - "Probably....we could put it into pumps...I think 5,000 ....I think they said the plant at Gayman, the one that uses dirty manure.. which supplies heat for six thousand homes in Chicago...that is when it is running....so this is going to be on a little less then a third of that size."

"G. Trumbull - "Youve got a lot of vehicles to run on the farm too... or Simtag does.."

M. Alsager - "You can use compressed gas...and there is a possibility ....it is in our plans now to build a methane plant out there...I suppose that will require another permit...we will have to come in again and apply for that...It is not in this project at all."

Dorris - "Is there anymore questions or discussion on this...If there isn't, we will recess until the next meeting...I want to thank you all for



coming...

The Simplot members were then excused.

??????? - "When will the next hearing be?"

Dorris - "Well we usually have them the last Monday of the month, now I presume ...."

A. Alsager - "We have to wait another thirty days now for this?"

Dorris - "I don't know...maybe we can discuss that with Deane, and maybe we can get in touch with you..we have held them sooner, but it has to be at least in time enough to get it in the paper...and our regular meetings are the last Monday of the month."

G. Allen - "We don't have to have another hearing do we?"

Dorris - "We will have to have a gathering....and we will have a study session...could that be done at the study session?"

A. Spicer - "If there is a quorum."

Olson - "Okay, what I was wondering about, by that time we will probably have all of our plans...drawings and everything on what we plan on doing."

Dorris - "Yes, and that we should have.....at whatever time we tell you that we shall have a meeting ."

H. Kerr - "Dorris, don't you have to advertise it."

Dorris - "We'd have to advertise...and so Deane, how long before that advertising if we advertise...and Ann said we could....Jim...how about a date for that joint meeting?"

Jim Thompson - "pick one out...."

G. Trumbull - "Do you want to do it right after lunch on the same day of our study session."

discussion on where to have meeting and what to do about everything that is needed to get done.

The 17th of May at the Nomad Restaurant in Boardman. was chosen. At that time the County Court, County Planning Commission, the Boardman City Council and the Boardman Planning Commission will meet. 8:00 a.m. in the morning.

This will not have to be advertised again as the hearing has been closed to discussion.