

COMMISSIONERS RECORD 51
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Commissioners' Proceedings for November 7, 2012

This document is a summarized version of the Board of Commissioners proceedings. The minutes are paraphrased, not verbatim. Access to an electronic audio recording of the meeting is available upon request.

The Honorable Board of Franklin County Commissioners met on the above date. Present for the meeting were Brad Peck, Chairman; Rick Miller, Chair Pro Tem; and Robert E. Koch, Member; Fred Bowen, County Administrator; and Mary Withers, Clerk to the Board. Meeting convened at 9:00 am.

PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Planning and Building Director Jerrod MacPherson and Assistant Director Greg Wendt met with the Board.

Closed Record Appeal, Conditional Use Permit CUP 2012-08, an application request to construct a 900 square foot building for the storage of equipment and hides associated with an existing slaughterhouse business. This proposal amends CUP 99-07 which allows for the operation of a USDA inspected slaughterhouse. The property is located in the Agricultural Production 20 Zoning District.

Closed Record Appeal opened at 9:00 am. Present: Commissioners Peck, Miller and Koch; County Administrator Fred Bowen; Planning Director Jerrod MacPherson; Assistant Director Greg Wendt; and Clerk to the Board Mary Withers. Present in audience: Jim Follansbee.

Mr. MacPherson gave the Board members the Agenda Summary Report (Exhibit 1). In response to the Board's primary concern expressed in a previous meeting held on October 17, 2012, regarding best management practices for the proposed facility, the planners have worked with the Franklin Conservation District (FCD). The FCD is willing to work with the applicant to develop an Odor and Fly Control Plan consistent with the Odor and Fly Control Guidelines adopted by Franklin County Resolution 2001-238.

The Board reviewed the proposed resolution and asked for removal of one sentence.

Motion - Mr. Koch: I would move for approval of CUP 2012-08 subject to the six findings of fact and 15 conditions of approval as amended by removing the last sentence, "It shall be

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completed within one year of CUP approval" on #11. Second by Mr. Miller. 3:0 vote in favor.
Resolution 2012-371 was approved.

OFFICE BUSINESS (9:14 am)

Administrative Assistant Margo Hines met with the Board. Present in audience: Jim Follansbee, Matt Mahoney and Ron Horn.

Vouchers

Motion - Mr. Koch moved for approval of vouchers for 15 fund expenditures with a bottom line total of \$352,245.34. Second by Mr. Miller. 3:0 vote in favor. (Exhibit 2)

Fund Expenditures	<u>Warrants</u>		Amount Issued
Landfill Closure Trust Fund	73802	-	\$3,942.72
Dept of Commerce Pass Through	73803	-	\$5,140.76
Current Expense	73804	73855	\$177,221.36
Current Expense	73856	73886	\$13,435.86
Current Expense	73905	73909	\$2,354.22
Auditor O & M	73910	73911	\$206.90
Jail Commissary	73912	73915	\$3,330.77
Veteran's Assistance	73916	-	\$56.00
FC Capital Projects Fund	73917	73918	\$14,372.26
TRAC Operations Fund	73919	73943	\$41,011.95
Franklin County RV Facility	73944	73945	\$16,617.78
County Roads	73946	73968	\$43,424.46
Solid Waste	73969	73974	\$1,863.90
Motor Vehicle/Public Works	73975	73995	\$21,104.40
Co Road Unemployment Fund	73996	-	\$8,162.00

Consent Agenda (9:15 am)

Motion - Mr. Miller: I move for approval of the consent agenda items 1 through 5 as listed.
Second by Mr. Koch.

In response to Mr. Peck's question regarding item #2, Mr. Bowen said there is no state reimbursement available so we do not have an outside fund to pay it and it is the county's

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responsibility. Mr. Peck noted for the record that in the future the Board may want to pursue some legislative fixes so that the state would pay for these types of costs.

Mr. Peck asked staff to look into insurance coverage for the Noxious Weed Control Board.

3:0 vote in favor.

1. Approval of Resolution 2012-372, Fee for Service Contract between the Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center and Pasco School District
2. Approval of Resolution 2012-373, Inter-Budget Transfer of \$50,000 from the 2012 Current Expense Non-Departmental Budget #001-000-700, Contingency line item, to the Public Defense Budget #001-000-180, Miscellaneous Professional Services line item
3. Approval of Resolution 2012-374, Inter-Budget Transfer of \$1600 from the 2012 Current Expense Non-Departmental Budget #001-000-700, Contingency line item, to the Capital Outlay Budget #001-000-710, Annex Parking Lot Repair line item
4. Approval of Resolution 2012-375, reappointment of Pablo Villarreal to the Benton-Franklin Workforce Development Council, Position B-7 representing Vocational Rehabilitation, term expiring June 30, 2015

Approval of Resolution 2012-376, reappointment of Mark Reavis to the Benton-Franklin Workforce Development Council, Position F-24 representing Labor, term expiring June 30, 2015

Approval of Resolution 2012-377, reappointment of Robert Bertsch to the Benton-Franklin Workforce Development Council, Position B-14 representing Business, term expiring June 30, 2015

Approval of Resolution 2012-378, reappointment of Robert Kelly to the Benton-Franklin Workforce Development Council, Position F-23 representing Business, term expiring June 30, 2015

5. Approval of Resolution 2012-379, Interlocal Cooperative Agreement between Franklin County and Franklin County Noxious Weed Board for roadside spraying through the Department of Public Works

Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Horn responded to Mr. Peck's questions about the roadside spraying contract.

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PROSECUTOR (9:24 am)

Prosecutor Shawn Sant met with the Board. Present in audience: Jim Follansbee and Tri-City Herald Reporter Michelle Dupler.

Executive Session at 9:33 am pertaining to RCW 42.30.110(1)(g), evaluating performance of a public employee, expected to last 15 minutes. Mr. Follansbee and Ms. Dupler left the meeting.

Open Session at 9:50 am. Mr. Follansbee and Ms. Dupler joined the audience.

Mr. Sant expects to come back to the Board in a few weeks with a proposal to modify the current level of service for legal work in the county so it is more efficient.

OTHER BUSINESSVouchers

Motion – Mr. Koch moved for approval of payment of vouchers for fund expenditures for County Road payroll and Motor Vehicle payroll in the bottom line of \$89,815.58. Second by Mr. Miller. It is signed by the deputy auditor and prepared by staff. 3:0 vote in favor.

(Exhibit 3)

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Amount</u>
County Road		
Payroll	73997-74016	\$25,732.58
Direct Deposit		40,227.56
Benefits	74017-74020	11,205.37
	Total	\$77,165.50
 Motor Vehicle		
Payroll	73887-73900	\$ 4,772.44
Direct Deposit		6,015.29
Benefits	73901-73904	1,862.35
	Total	\$12,650.08

Grand Total: \$89,815.58

ADJOURNMENT

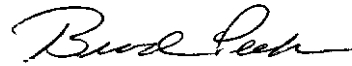
Motion – Mr. Miller: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn at 9:53. Second by Mr. Koch. 3:0 vote in favor.


Adjourned at 9:53 am.

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There being no further business, the Franklin County Board of Commissioners meeting was adjourned until November 21, 2012.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON


Brad Peck, Chairman


Rick Miller, Chairman Pro Tem


Robert E. Koch, Member

Attest:


Clerk to the Board

Approved and signed November 21, 2012.

Page 2
Agenda Summary Report

Summary: At the regularly scheduled Planning Commission hearing on October 2, 2012 the Franklin County Planning Commission voted to forward a positive recommendation for this application to the Board of County Commissioners subject to the following six (6) findings of fact and fifteen (15) conditions of approval:

Finding of Fact:

1. The proposal **is** in accordance with the goals, policies, objectives, maps and or narrative text of the comprehensive plan.
 - a. *The property is designated Agricultural in the County Comprehensive Plan.*
 - b. The property is zoned Agricultural Production 20 (AP-20).
 - c. Approval of a Conditional Use Permit is required for a slaughterhouse (See County Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 33, Table 70-1).
 - d. CUP 99-07 (operation of a USDA inspected slaughterhouse) was approved for this site in 1999. SEPA review was completed in conjunction with the original CUP approval.
2. The proposal **will not** adversely affect public infrastructure.
 - a. The facility has frontage and access from Glade North Road.
3. The proposal **will be** constructed, maintained and operated to be in harmony with the existing or intended character of the general vicinity.
 - a. The facility has been operating at this site for many years. A conditional use permit was granted in 1999 for an expansion to the original facility. This proposed expansion, a 900 square ft. storage building, will be constructed and operated to be in harmony with the current facility and neighboring agricultural uses.
4. The location and height of proposed structures and the site design **will not** discourage the development of permitted uses on property in the general vicinity or impair the value thereof.
 - a. The site is approximately 13.6 acres in size and is located in the Agricultural Production 20 (AP-20) Zoning District. The site adjoins lands zoned General Industrial I-2.
5. The operation in connection with the proposal **will not** be more objectionable to nearby properties by reason of noise, fumes, vibrations, dust, traffic, or flashing lights than would be the operation of any permitted uses within the district.
6. The proposal **will not** endanger the public health, safety, or general welfare if located where proposed.
 - a. Applicant shall be in a compliance with Benton Franklin Health Department standards at all times for the operation.
 - b. Applicant shall be in compliance with the Washington State Department of Ecology Air and Water Quality Standards. The applicant shall ensure the operation's State of Washington Waste Discharge Permit (Dept of Ecology) is up to date and in compliance with State standards.

Conditions of Approval:

1. Approval grants the applicant the ability to construct a 900 square foot building for the storage of equipment and hides associated with an existing slaughterhouse business. Skinning of animals may occur in the building as well. This proposal amends CUP 99-07 which allows for the operation of a USDA inspected slaughterhouse.

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The 13.6 acres is located in the Agricultural Production 20 (AP-20) Zoning District, north of Sheffield Road and is approximately ½ mile south of the Glade North Road and R-170 intersection near Basin City. The property is at site address 21981 Glade North Road (Parcel Number(s) 121-261-536 and 121-261-527).

2. Operation shall meet the requirements of the Benton-Franklin Health Department (See letter in Planning Case-file dated September 17, 2012).
3. Operation shall meet the requirements of the United State Bureau of Reclamation (See letter in Planning Case-file dated September 11, 2012).
4. Operation shall meet the requirements of the South Columbia Basin Irrigation District. SCBID has stated that the parcel of land does not have a water allotment. Return flows of any kind are not permitted into the Bureau of Reclamation wasteway.
5. Fire Code Official:
 - i. This property shall remain free of all fire hazards, including but not limited to weeds, debris, new or used tires, discarded vehicle parts, hazardous waste, fuel or oil storage.
 - ii. If CUP 2012-08 is approved, the proposed new structure, its use and occupancy classification(s) shall meet the currently adopted Building Codes, Fire Codes and Fire Life Safety Codes in effect and as adopted by Franklin County. This will also include obtaining an access approach and complying with access approach requirements and Fire Access Lane requirements for this structure from the Road (Glade N Rd).
6. Applicant shall comply with the Building Division requirements including obtaining a building permit. Additional requirements include applying for an *approach permit with County Public Works*, *submittal of a complete site plan*, and providing 1 set of engineered plans. Additional standards apply if bathrooms are to be installed or if the building is to be heated.
7. The owner(s) shall improve the existing southern approach onto Glade North Road to the current county road standards for commercial approaches which includes updating an existing approach permit or obtaining a new approach permit through the Public Works Department.
8. Wastewater from the new building is proposed be connected to the existing lagoon system. The applicant shall ensure the operation's State of Washington Waste Discharge Permit (Dept of Ecology) is up to date and in compliance with State standards. Any required updates to the applicant's Discharge Permit shall be completed within ~~6 months~~ **one (1) year** of CUP approval.
9. Applicant shall ensure compliance at all times with the conditions of approval established in CUP 1999-07. These conditions include:
 - a. The applicant shall comply with all necessary Air and Water Quality standards required by the Department of Ecology.
 - b. The applicant shall comply with all necessary USDA standards for federally inspected slaughterhouses.
 - c. The applicant shall comply with all necessary standards required by the Benton-Franklin Health Department.
 - d. Prior to any new construction, the applicant shall meet the requirements of the Franklin County Building Department.
10. The Conditions of Approval must be completed prior to occupancy of the new building.

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Agenda Summary Report

11. The operation shall comply with best management practices for animal operations as it relates to pest control and odors. *The operation shall comply with County Resolution 2001-238 Odor and Fly Control Guidelines for the management of odors and nuisances associated with the business. The applicant shall develop an Odor and Fly Control Plan which requires the approval of the Franklin Conservation District. This shall be completed within one (1) year of CUP approval.*
12. The applicant shall commence the special use (apply for a building permit) authorized within six (6) months *one (1) year* after the effective date of the special permit, or the special permit shall expire.
13. Nothing in this CUP approval shall be construed as excusing the applicant from compliance with any federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations applicable to this project.
14. This permit applies to the described lands and shall be for the above named individual and/or his heirs and/or assigns. Any transferring of this permit will require that notice be granted to the Franklin County Planning Department or the permit will be cancelled. It cannot be transferred to another site.
15. In accordance with the County's Zoning Ordinance, any special permit may be revoked by the Board of Commissioners if, after a public hearing, it is found that the conditions upon which the special permit was authorized have not been fulfilled or if the use authorized has changed in size, scope, nature or intensity so as to become a detriment to the surrounding area. The decision of the Board is final.

COORDINATION:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Planning Commission recommends the Board of Commissioners approve CUP 2012-08 with the following motion:

Motion:

Grant approval of CUP-2012-08, subject to the six (6) findings of fact and fifteen (15) conditions of approval.

HANDLING / ROUTING:

N/A

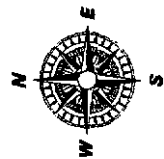
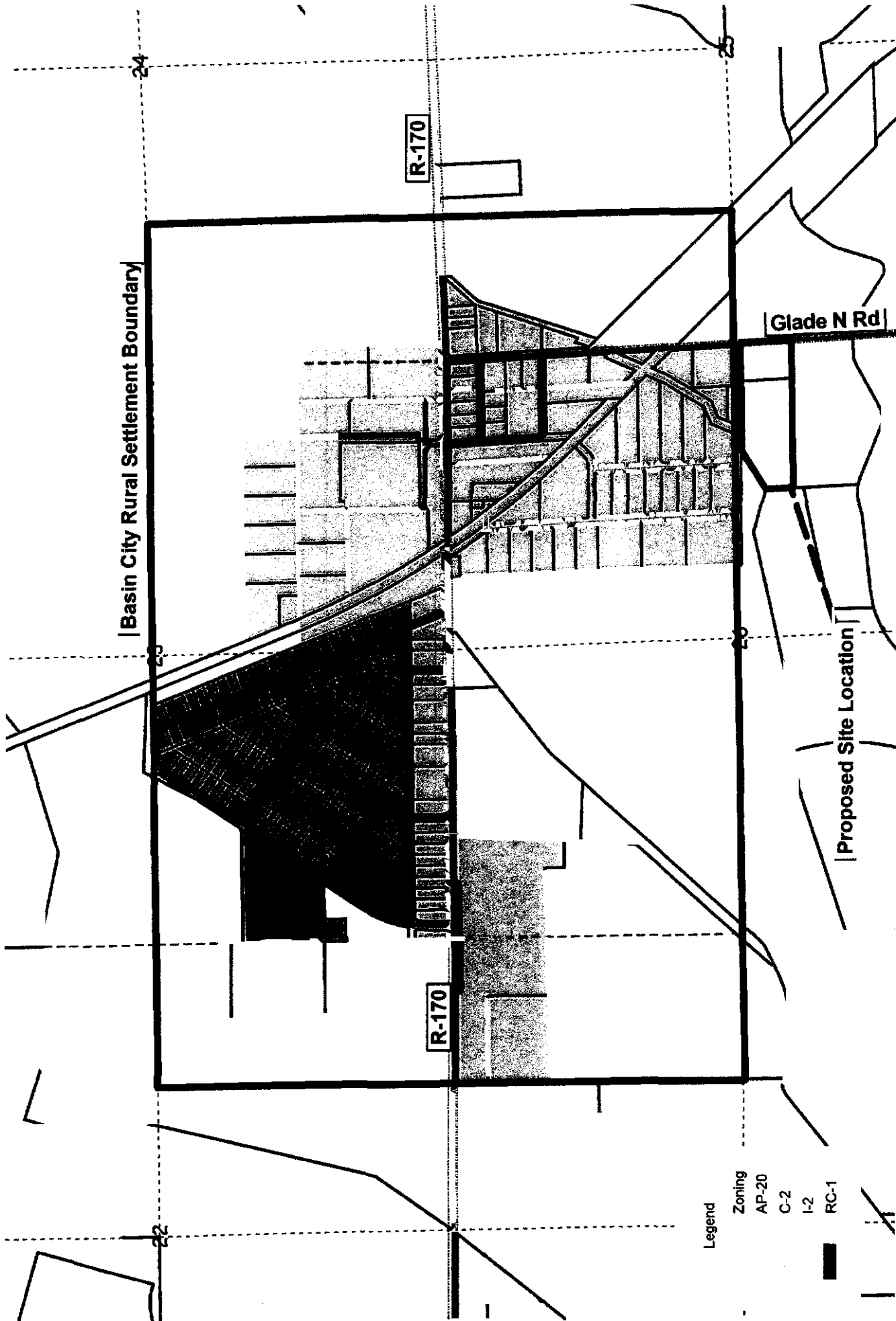
ATTACHMENTS:

Six (6) exhibits are attached for consideration: 1) A zoning and parcel overly map of the Basin City Rural Settlement Area and the subject property in question; 2) An aerial and parcel overlay map of the Basin City Rural Settlement Area and the subject property in question; 3) A detailed aerial overlay map and site plan of the parcel in question; 4) Referenced agency comment letters – BFHD and USBR; 5) A letter of concern submitted for testimony prior to the Open Record Planning Commission Hearing; and 6) A copy of Resolution 2001-238 – Odor and Fly Control Guidelines for Livestock and Poultry Operations.

I certify the above information is accurate and complete.



Jerrod MacPherson – Director of Planning and Building

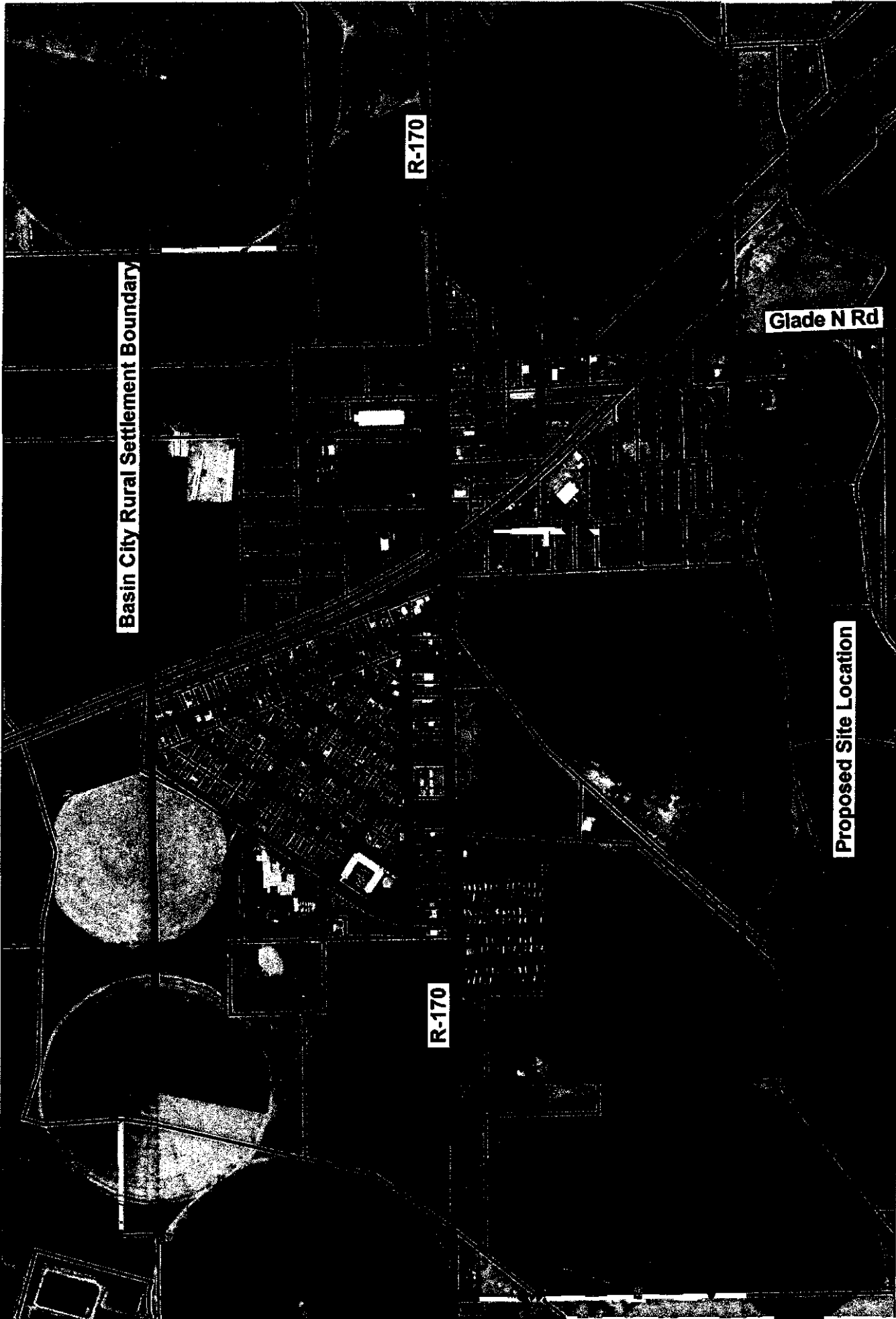


CUP 2012-08 - Carefree Meats Slaughterhouse Expansion

Franklin County Regional Information System
 2026 North 4th Avenue
 Pasco, Washington 99301
 Telephone: (509)545-3585 Fax: (509)546-5871
 October 2, 2012
<http://www.co.franklin.wa.us>
gr@co.franklin.wa.us

- Legend**
- Zoning
 - AP-20
 - C-2
 - I-2
 - RC-1

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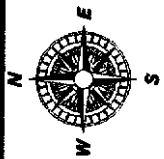
Basin City Rural Settlement Boundary

R-170

Glade N Rd

R-170

Proposed Site Location



CUP 2012-08 - Carefree Meats Slaughterhouse Expansion

October 2, 2012

<http://www.co.franklin.wa.us>
gis@co.franklin.wa.us

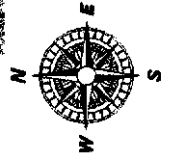
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Basin City Rural Settlement Boundary

GLADE NORTH RD



CUP 2012-08 - Carefree Meats Slaughterhouse Expansion

October 2, 2012

<http://www.co.franklin.wa.us>
90@co.franklin.wa.us

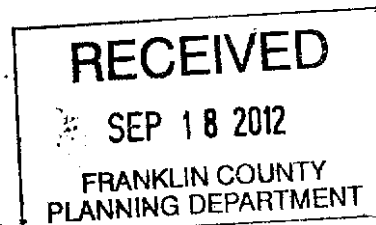
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7102 W. Okanogan Place • Kennewick, WA 99336 • Phone: (509) 460-4200

September 17, 2012

Greg Wendt, Assistant Director
Franklin County Planning
And Building Department
1016 North 4th Avenue
Pasco, WA 99301

RE: Review of Conditional Use Permit 2012-08

Dear Mr. Wendt:

This department has reviewed the above mentioned Conditional Use Permit and has no objections provided the following:

- 1) All structures providing potable water shall do so from an approved public water supply in accordance with WAC 246-291.
- 2) Any new structures providing potable water shall also have an onsite sewage system that is permitted, inspected, and approved by this office in accordance with Benton-Franklin District Board of Health Rules and Regulations #2.
- 3) Any industrial waste water generated from business practices at this facility **are not** allowed to be disposed of into the on-site sewage system. Contact Washington State Department of Ecology for guidelines for industrial wastewater disposal.
- 4) In the description of use for this CUP the animal remains are said to be stored in "enclosed TALO trucks". These trucks have been inspected by this office on July 24, 2012 and they are open to the atmosphere. Remains should be stored inside the building until such time as the trucks are scheduled to be dumped.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at (509) 460-4315.

Sincerely,

Chris Plager
Environmental Health Specialist II

November 7, 2012



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Ephrata Field Office

P.O. Box 815

Ephrata, Washington 98823

EPH-2220
ENV-6.00

SEP 11 2012

RECEIVED

SEP 13 2012

FRANKLIN COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mr. Greg Wendt, Assistant Director
Franklin County Planning and Building Department
1016 N. 4th Ave
Pasco, WA 99301

Subject: Conditional Use Permit, Carefree Meats LLC, South Columbia Basin Irrigation District,
Columbia Basin Project, Washington

Dear Mr. Wendt:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed Conditional Use Permit, CUP 2012-08.

During our review of the application it was noted that our facility was incorrectly identified. In the legal description it is listed as the DEP4.20 which is incorrect. It should read the DPE41.2D which is an open drain.

In the application provided there is limited discussion on the containment and treatment of stormwater runoff from the site and wastewater treatment from the sanitizing and cleaning of the proposed carcass skinning operation. Both of these items present potential issues with groundwater and surface water quality. The current business operates two wastewater ponds to contain wastewater from the slaughter house. We recommend that these ponds be expanded to include this new operation.

If you have any questions, please contact Bruce Loranger, Land Resource Supervisor at 509-754-0210.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Utter
Ephrata Field Office Manager

cc: South Columbia Basin Irrigation District
P.O. Box 1006
Pasco, WA 99301

November 7, 2012

21831 Glade North Road
Mesa, WA 99343
(509)269-4324

RECEIVED

OCT 01 2012

FRANKLIN COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Franklin County Planning and Building Department
Jerrod B. MacPherson – Director
1016 N. 4th Ave.
Pasco, WA 99301

Dear Mr. MacPherson,

I would like to address a few concerns I have in regards to Carefree Meats building a new storage for equipment and hides associated with their slaughterhouse business.

We are the closest home to the south of their property. I am concerned about the truck traffic that uses the facility. Many times I have observed trucks stopping in the middle of Glade North Road, and backing up on the road (as much as 1/8 of a mile) or just stopping or slowing and having traffic going past needing to stop and wait or slow down. I am sure that this is mostly an issue with drivers who are not familiar with the area. When they first started the business this happened quite frequently. It seems to only happen only occasionally now as truckers are more familiar with their location. I have observed three school busses, as well as several other vehicles stopped at a time to wait for trucks.

I have observed as the year has progressed that the property around the existing building has been poorly taken care of. The weeds are tall and the grass not mowed. I think that long term this could be quite a fire hazard. I believe that some ground maintenance would help make their business a safer place.

Most of the time the wind blows away from Carefree Meats, to the north, but on the occasion that it blows toward us, sometimes the smell is almost unbearable. If they build a new building, could we expect that the smell will also expand?

Your letter says: "This proposal amends CUP 99-07 which allows for the operation of a USDA inspected slaughterhouse." I don't understand legal terms well. Please advise me if this means that the slaughterhouse will no longer be USDA approved. If so this is also a big concern to me.

On a personal note: My parents are needing 24/7 care at this time and I may or may not be available to attend the public hearing on October 2 at 7 pm.

Thank you for your consideration to the issues that could be addressed at this hearing.

Sincerely,

Anne C. Jorgenson

Anne C Jorgenson



FRANKLIN COUNTY

COMMISSIONERS

Courthouse - 1016 North 4th
Pasco, Washington 99301

(509) 545-3535

RESOLUTION NUMBER 2001 238

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY,
WASHINGTON:**

RE: Odor and Fly Control Guidelines for Livestock and Poultry Operations.

WHEREAS, A Task Force consisting of representatives from the Franklin Conservation District, the County Planning Department, the County Planning Commission, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Benton Franklin Health Department, the local Poultry Industry, and the local Dairy Industry have proposed recommendations regarding the Odor and Fly Control Guidelines as they pertain to Livestock and Poultry Operations in Franklin County; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2001, the Franklin Conservation District Board of Supervisors stated their support and are recommending the Odor and Fly Control Guidelines for Livestock and Poultry Operations;

WHEREAS, Franklin County is a "right to farm" county where agricultural activities and their associated uses are an important and integral part of the local economy; and

WHEREAS, Franklin County understands the importance of managing odor and nuisance issues to a reasonable extent as they relate to these Livestock and Poultry Operations; and

WHEREAS, the public use and interest will be served by supporting the above stated Odor and Fly Control Guidelines, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners support the Conservation District's and the Task Force's Recommendations and encourage the use and application of the Guidelines as they relate to the County's Conditional Use Permit Process for Livestock and Poultry Operations in Franklin County.

SIGNED AND DATED THIS 30th DAY OF MAY 2001.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

[Signature]
Chairman

[Signature]
Member

[Signature]
Member

Attest:

[Signature]
Clerk of the Board

Task Force Recommendations
for
Odor and Fly Control Guidelines for Livestock and Poultry Operations
in Franklin County, Washington

Presented to:

Franklin County Planning Commission

April 2001

Prepared by Franklin Conservation District

Task Force Recommendations

Background

Odors and flies related to livestock and poultry operations are a concern frequently expressed by the general public. While these issues do not pose a significant health or environmental threat, they can affect the "quality of life" for individuals located within close proximity to livestock facilities. Regional odor problems can also affect economical development within the county. At the request of the Franklin County Planning Commission the Franklin Conservation District convened a Task Force to provide stakeholders, planners, and technical agencies the opportunity to develop guidelines to manage odor and nuisance issues related to these industries.

This report describes the results of the Task Force efforts and provides recommendations on guidelines to the Franklin County Planning Commission. It is anticipated these guidelines will be incorporated into the conditional use permit process as appropriate and necessary.

Task Force Composition

The Task Force was comprised of the following individuals:

Burl Booker – Franklin County Planning Commission
Cliff Bates – Benton/Franklin Health District
Dick Bengen – Dairy Industry
Greg Wendt – Franklin County Planning and Building Dept.
Heather Adams – Franklin Conservation District
Jerrod MacPherson – Franklin County Planning and Building Dept.
Kent Woodward – Poultry Industry
Mark Nielson – Franklin Conservation District
Nieves Lopez – USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Paul Rogers – USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Steve DeRuyter – Dairy Industry
Steve Hailey – Franklin County Planning Commission
Steve VanBatavia – Dairy Industry
Thane Davidson – Dairy Industry

Task Force Recommendations

Applicability

These guidelines are intended to be used by the Franklin County Planning Commission as part of the conditional use process. The guidelines are not applicable to facilities exempt from Franklin County's zoning ordinances.

Franklin County zoning ordinances require a conditional and/or special use permit for dairies, poultry and egg production, and livestock farming including hog or swine raising, subject to the following head count numbers:

Dairies (milking cows)	500
Feedlots	1,000
Poultry and/or egg production	10,000
Hog or swine raising (sows)	100

Existing operations that currently exceed these numbers are exempt until an expansion occurs.

General Philosophy

The following items represent the general philosophy of the Task Force and helped set sideboards for the subsequent recommendations.

- No livestock facility can be 100% odor free.
- Odor and fly "problems" are relative and hard to quantify.
- Management activities can affect odors and flies.
- Zoning should be used to avoid conflict where possible.
- There is a direct relationship between distance of a facility to neighbors and potential for impacts/complaints.
- All solutions or practices recommended need to be economically and technically feasible.

Odor and Fly Control Guidelines**Introduction**

Odor sensation is a personal response. Not all people are equally sensitive, and they do not always agree about the severity of an odor once it is detected. People who move from urban to rural areas, for example, generally do not tolerate odor as well as a neighboring farmer does. The human nose is still the best means of determining the strength of an odor. Precise documentation of the strength and nature of an odor is generally unavailable because of the large number of gases involved and their effects on each other. While this document mainly focuses on odor control, many of the management items discussed will also decrease complaints about flies. It is generally recognized that a clean and well maintained operation will help control fly populations.

The odors released from livestock production may affect numerous people. In addition to the livestock producers and their families, others exposed to odors include neighbors and

anyone who uses nearby public areas. The number of people affected by any one livestock operation can vary greatly due to the proximity of housing developments or location along major roadways or recreational areas. The more people affected, the greater the chance that some will find the odors offensive. Objections also arise from people feeling they have no power over their own situation and are forced to be exposed to odors. However, it should be pointed out that Franklin County has a Right to Farm Ordinance that recognizes agricultural activities conducted on farmland are presumed reasonable and do not constitute a nuisance unless the activity has a substantial adverse effect on the public health and safety.

When assessing an odor situation and evaluating possible methods of reducing odor, if necessary, it is important to consider what is a realistic expectation. Elimination of odor from livestock and associated facilities is not realistic. Odors of some sort will always be produced and are usually released to the environment. What can be evaluated and possibly changed is the frequency of odor occurrence, the duration of the odor, the intensity of the odor and the negative perceptions by some neighbors. These guidelines will discuss management techniques that can be used to affect these odor characteristics.

Selection of a Farm Site

One of the most effective means of reducing odor complaints is careful selection of the site for an animal operation. Sites near farm and nonfarm residences, commercial enterprises, recreational areas, or major roads are particularly prone to problems. Locating an animal operation as far away as possible from any housing developments and one-quarter mile from any neighboring residence normally provides some isolation of the farm and dilution of its odors.

Many animal operations are already situated close to neighbors and major roads. Such farms should be examined to identify potential problems and ways to avoid them by modifying the collection, processing, storage, and disposal of manure. This is especially important when considering the upgrading or expansion of an existing site. Sometimes it is better to abandon the site and invest remodeling or expansion money in new facilities at a better location.

Wind direction and topography can help control odor. New facilities may be sited downwind of home sites so that odors will blow away from them. But simply locating downwind of a residence is not always sufficient to ensure acceptability. In some areas, wind direction may fluctuate too much.

Topography around a building site is very important since it affects air movement. Relatively flat sites that have good air movement and mixing are good places to build livestock facilities. It is best to avoid hilltops above residences in a valley, as odors may travel down hills. On calm nights cool air drains from higher to lower elevations. Any odors from livestock facilities will travel with the cooler air, thus creating potential odor problems. If there are no residences at lower elevations, hilltops are a good location for livestock buildings, especially naturally ventilated ones.

General Farm Management

A clean, well-landscaped, and well-maintained farm has less odor and attracts fewer complaints than a poorly kept one. Trees, shrubs, and windbreaks help screen manure storages.

Animal operators should talk with their neighbors and respond promptly to their complaints. Farmers who maintain a cooperative public attitude are seldom subjected to odor complaints. In addition, operators should keep as large a buffer zone as possible around their facility.

Odor from fresh manure is generally less offensive than that from anaerobic decomposing manure. All areas where manure collects should be cleaned frequently and feeding areas, animal pens, and animals kept as clean and dry as possible. The warm body of an animal, when covered with wet manure, accelerates bacterial growth and odor. Allowing a dry layer of manure to form on the surface of a manure storage helps contain odors. Also, proper disposal of dead animals should be practiced.

Odors from Buildings and Lots

Some odors are generated by livestock buildings and lots. Much of the problem can be attributed to dust production and release. Excessive dust particles are an air pollution problem and can transport odors some distance. Practices to reduce the dust generated and released into the air should be used.

Diluted manure is less likely to volatilize gases. Outside livestock lots should be well-drained and kept as dry as possible. If water is not given a chance to accumulate, less bacterial decomposition will occur; and therefore, less odor is produced. Accumulated manure should be scraped and hauled as frequently as possible.

Manure Storage

Bacterial action causes manure in storage to decompose, which generates odors. These odors are then released to the atmosphere if nothing is done to contain them. A number of factors impact the bacterial action that breaks down manure. Moisture is needed for bacteria to function; so dry manure (under 40 % moisture) is usually less odorous than liquid manure. Temperature also has an impact on manure odors. Higher temperatures speed microbial action, resulting in faster decomposition of the manure. Also important is the type of bacteria present that is primarily dependent on the presence or absence of oxygen in the manure. Aerobic bacteria live when oxygen is present. Water and carbon dioxide are the products of manure degradation by aerobic bacteria. Anaerobic bacteria work in the absence of oxygen, which is the status of most manure storage structures. The products of anaerobic bacteria degradation of manure are much more odiferous than the products from aerobic bacteria. Aerobic decomposition is preferable to anaerobic decomposition.

Fresh manure is less offensive than decomposing manure; so decreasing storage time of the manure lessens odors. Frequent removal also usually removes more solids, the portion of manure generally responsible for odor production. However, it is a problem to have

land available for continuous spreading of manure. If such land is available, this technique is a good option. But in areas where crops are growing on the land for a considerable part of the year, frequent spreading is not possible.

Lagoons are much different than "true" storage facilities. In addition to storage, treatment also takes place in a lagoon. Lagoons are much larger than traditional storage structures because the manure must be diluted with 6 to 10 times as much water as manure added. This dilution is necessary for proper bacterial decomposition of the manure. Odor intensity from lagoons is usually less than from typical slurry storage facilities. Although lagoons are not free of odor, odor is seldom a problem if the lagoon is managed properly. An exception is late spring and early summer, when warmer weather causes increased decomposition. During the cooler weather of fall and winter, bacterial activity decreases and less manure solids are broken down. Since the amount of manure added to the lagoon generally remains the same throughout the year, the amount of undigested manure accumulates during the cooler weather. When the weather warms and bacterial activity increases, there is a large amount of manure solids to be broken down. The rapid breakdown of this large amount of accumulated manure generates more intense odors than normal.

Mismanagement of lagoons can cause increased odors throughout the year. In addition to having enough dilution water, it is also important to release consistent amounts of manure frequently into the lagoon. This allows the bacterial population to stabilize and break down the manure as it is added. Adding too much manure at one time, or at infrequent intervals, causes a situation similar to the spring warm-up, when too much manure is available for decomposition at one time. This procedure really starts with proper sizing of the lagoon. If the lagoon is too small, a similar effect is seen as adding too much manure at one time or not having enough dilution water. The lagoon must be large enough for adequate dilution of the manure added to have proper decomposition without excessive odor production. Operations that add production facilities that release manure into a previously constructed lagoon may be asking for trouble if the lagoon is not large enough to properly break down the additional manure. An important aspect of proper lagoon start-up is that adequate water be in the lagoon before any manure is added. The lagoon should have 1/3 to 1/2 of the minimum design level to ensure adequate manure dilution to properly start the manure degradation process. Lagoons should also be started during warm weather when bacteria are more active.

The solids' component of livestock manure is of primary interest in lagoon function because the solids' component contains the organic matter that is broken down by bacteria. Therefore, the solids are ultimately the source of odors. If the amount of solids released into a lagoon is reduced, odor production should also lessen. One method of reducing the solids in a lagoon is to separate the solids from liquids before the liquids are released into the lagoon. There are a number of processes by which this can be done, including mechanical processes or simply gravity in a settling basin or tank. Separation works well for bovine manure but is more difficult with swine.

Land Application of Manure

Land application is the primary method of manure utilization and is part of nearly every manure-handling system. Odors may not be a significant problem for most operations most of the year, but they may become a very big problem when the manure in storage is agitated prior to unloading, or when it is unloaded and spread on the land in relatively large amounts.

Reduce the odor nuisance by the following procedures:

If there is no storage facility, spread the manure as frequently as possible during warm weather. Unload storages on schedule. To minimize the time that odor is released to the air, have machinery in good repair and labor ready before starting to unload.

Avoid spreading when the wind blows toward populated areas or immediately before weekends and holidays, when nearby neighbors are likely to be engaged in outdoor and recreational activities. Spread in the morning when air is warming and rising rather than in the late afternoon.

Follow weather reports to advantage. Sunny, low-humidity days reduce odors. Turbulent breezes dissipate and dilute odors. Rain removes odors from the atmosphere. But warm, still days with a temperature inversion concentrate odors rather than disperse them.

Avoid spreading near heavily traveled highways, and keep manure from spilling on public roads. If a spill does occur, clean the road promptly.

Minimize agitation and exposure of manure to air during preparation for unloading, hauling, and spreading. Mixing, spraying, and agitating, at any step of the operation, however necessary for proper functioning, releases odors into the air.

If possible, incorporate manure during or immediately after land application by injecting it into the soil or plowing or disking the soil. These practices not only minimize odor but also preserve nutrients and reduce loss by runoff. Where immediate incorporation is not possible, apply manure uniformly in a thin layer so that it will dry in five days or less. This will prevent fly propagation.

Waste from animal wastewater application spray systems should be applied in such a manner and under such conditions to prevent drift from the irrigation field of the wastewater spray beyond the boundary of the animal operation.

Neighbor Relations

Personal interaction with neighbors has very little to do with odor control, but may be the most important part of avoiding complaints. Producers who have a cooperative public attitude receive few odor complaints. Open communication is important; hiding something generally arouses suspicion. All spreading activities should be documented so a record is available in case a problem should develop. Determine the cause of any

complaint and work to correct it. Good public relations go a long way toward improving acceptance of odors generated by livestock production.

Odor Control Plan Components

Odor control plans may be a component of a nutrient management plan approved by the Conservation District or USDA-NRCS or may be a stand alone plan submitted in conjunction with the conditional use permit process conducted by the Franklin County Planning Commission. The contents of an odor control plan shall:

- Identify the name, location, and owner of the animal operation;
- Identify the name, title, address, and telephone number of the person filing the plan;
- Identify the potential sources of odor within the animal operation;
- Describe how odor will be controlled from: the animal houses, wastewater lagoons, wastewater application lands, waste conveyances and temporary accumulation points, and other possible sources of odor within the animal operation.
- Contain a diagram showing all structures and lagoons at the animal operation, forced air directions, and approximate distances to structures or groups of structures within 3000 feet of the property line of the animal operation; a recent or updated aerial photograph may be submitted in place of a diagram provided the items required are shown;
- For existing animal operations, contain a schedule not to exceed six months by which the plan will be implemented (a new animal operation is to have and be in compliance with its plan when it begins operation), for an amended plan, the implementation schedule shall not exceed six months;
- Describe how the plan will be implemented, including training of personnel;
- Describe inspection and maintenance procedures; and
- Describe methods of monitoring and record keeping to verify compliance with the plan

REFERENCES

Much of the above information was extensively borrowed from the following sources:

Animal Manure – Dairy Manure Odor Control, Penpages: Factsheets from Pennsylvania State University, number 0870162, Daniel J. Meyer, Robert E. Graves – Editor, January, 1987.

Environmental Issues in Livestock Production Home Study Course: Odor Assessment and Control, Iowa State University, University Extension, Jay D. Harmon and Gene Tinker.

North Carolina Administrative Code: S 39 D-1800.



FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR

Matt Beaton, Auditor

11/7/2012

Franklin County Commissioners:

Vouchers audited and certified by the auditing officer by RCW 42.24.080, expense reimbursement claims.

Action: As of this date, 11/7/2012

Move that the following warrants be approved for payment:

certified by RCW 42.24.090, have been recorded on a listing, which has been sent to the board members.

FUND Expenditures	WARRANTS	AMOUNT ISSUED
Landfill Closure Trust Fund	73802 -	\$3,942.72
Dept of Commerce Pass Through	73803 -	\$5,140.76
Current Expense	73804 73855	\$177,221.36
Current Expense	73856 73886	\$13,435.86
Current Expense	73905 73909	\$2,354.22
Auditor O & M	73910 73911	\$206.90
Jail Commissary	73912 73915	\$3,330.77
Veteran's Assistance	73916 -	\$56.00
FC Capital Projects Fund	73917 73918	\$14,372.26
TRAC Operations Fund	73919 73943	\$41,011.95
Franklin County RV Facility	73944 73945	\$16,617.78
County Roads	73946 73968	\$43,424.46
Solid Waste	73969 73974	\$1,863.90
Motor Vehicle/Public Works	73975 73995	\$21,104.40
Co Road Unemployment Fund	73996 -	\$8,162.00

In the amount of

\$352,245.34

The motion was seconded by

And passed by a vote of 3 to 0

Jill A. Bunker
The attached vouchers have been approved by Auditor or Deputy

Stacie Jordan
Vouchers Audited By



FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR

Matt Beaton, Auditor

November 8, 2012

Franklin County Commissioners:

Vouchers audited and certified by the auditing officer by RCW 42.24.080, expense reimbursement claims certified by RCW 42.24.090, have been recorded on a listing, which has been sent to the board members.

Action: As of this date, November 8, 2012
move that the following warrants be approved for payment.

<u>FUND</u>	<u>WARRANT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
County Road		
Payroll	73997-74016	25,732.58
Direct Deposit		40,227.55
		65,960.13
Benefits	74017-74020	11,205.37
	Total	\$77,165.50
Motor Vehicle		
Payroll	73887-73900	\$4,772.44
Direct Deposit		6,015.29
		\$10,787.73
Benefits	73901-73904	1,862.35
	Total	\$12,650.08
	Grand Total All Payrolls	\$89,815.58

In the total amount of **\$89,815.58**

(\$77,165.50 + \$12,650.08)

The motion was seconded by

and passed by a vote of 3 to 0.

The attached payroll has been approved by Auditor or Deputy

Payroll Prepared By