

**Nebraska CAFO Standards Report:
Protecting Existing Nebraskans And
Transitioning To The Next Generation Of
Farming**



GC Resolve

Grassroots Community Development, Mobilization & Education

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Nebraska Communities United Introduction

Costco is developing a new poultry operation housed under the entity of Lincoln Premium Poultry (LPP) and is building approximately 520 massive barns to supply chickens for its processing facility in Fremont. LPP intends that the Fremont processing facility will supply 40% of the entire U.S. (and 100% of the western U.S.) market for rotisserie chickens at Costco's U.S. stores. Each barn holds approximately 47,500 birds per flock, with six flocks per year. This new extreme form of vertical integration, where the retailer controls all aspects of production, is unlike anything seen in U.S. history and

is NOT in line with Nebraska values. We need to ensure better standards to protect already existing Nebraska farmers, rural families, and communities.

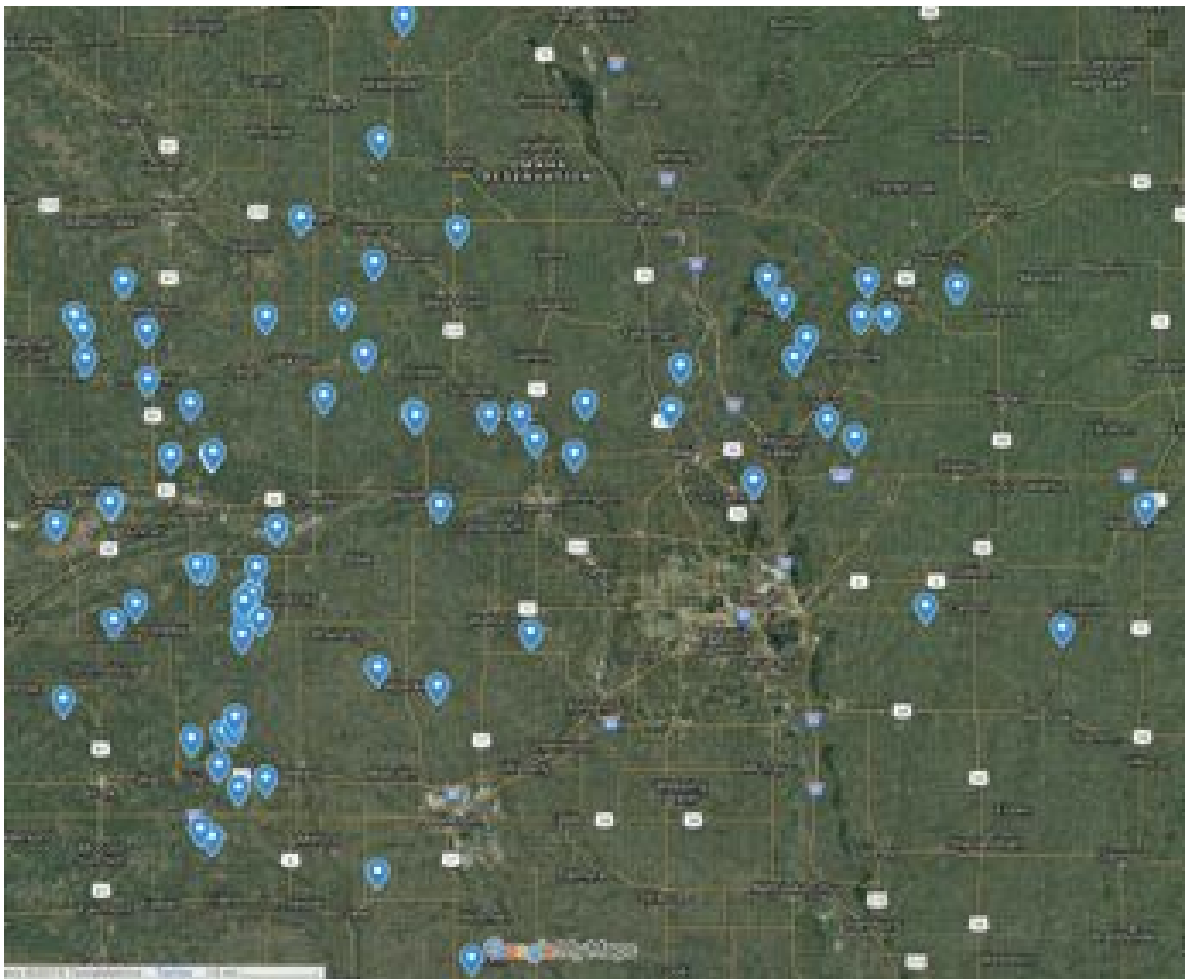
Costco's New Extreme Form of Vertical Integration Violates Nebraska Values by:

1. Sending money out of state instead of keeping it with local farmers. 25% of the barns are owned by a North Carolina investment fund which means less care for our land, less accountability to neighbors, and more extraction of local wealth.
2. Bad contracts that put Nebraska farmers at serious risk. These industry contracts are similar to contracts that have bankrupted poultry growers in other states.
3. Impeding on existing residents' local control. Costco/LPP has lobbied to take away nuisance rights from Nebraska residents, and they have also lobbied to give preference to out of state electrical contractors over Nebraska, a law which would have weakened worker safety standards.
5. Creating low-wage jobs in poultry barns and processing facilities that deteriorate Nebraska's working middle class.
6. Excessive amounts of chicken litter that put local water resources, and the public's health at risk. According to a John Hopkins Research Letter to Fremont officials, the Costco broilers would produce 3,910,000 pounds of waste per day, or more than twice the equivalent amount of human waste generated daily by the entire City of Omaha.
7. Increased air emissions that increase chances of respiratory illness for those that reside near poultry barns, and continue to pump out new greenhouse gas emissions.
8. Shifting liability and taxes from Costco/LPP towards farmer growers and Nebraska counties.

Narrative

In 2015, the Village of Nickerson, Nebraska was told that a large company would be moving into the area, but the residents of Nickerson were not told much more. Soon, the locals found out that the company was Costco, and that Costco was proposing to develop the largest poultry processing facility in U.S. history. The proposed project would also be the first time a retail giant owned the processing sector with former Pilgrim's Pride reps now operating under a new and more local name of Lincoln Premium Poultry (LPP). The lack of notice troubled the locals, and ultimately the Village of Nickerson voted against the proposed project.

Shortly after, the Fremont Greater Economic Development Corp proposed annexing part of Fremont, Nebraska, which was approved by the Fremont City Council, and the massive 420,000 birds/day poultry processing operation (complete with feed mill and hatchery) went into construction. Over 500 production barns would need to be built in the surrounding counties to support the large volume, forever changing our rural communities and further putting at risk our long tradition of independent family farming, because all of the chickens and the feed are owned by LPP.



Costco barns are inundating Nebraska and creating new health concerns from litter runoff for Nebraska's downstream cities, especially with the increase in extreme weather precipitation events. The points on the map indicate anywhere from 3 to 24 barns per location.

A coalition, led by Nebraska Communities United, was established to educate Nebraskans about the risks associated with extreme vertical integration in the food production industry. Other early coalition members included GC Resolve, Nebraska

Farmers Union, Farm Aid, Socially Responsible Agricultural Project (SRAP), Farmers Legal Action Group, and the Organization for Competitive Markets. These groups immediately started educating farmers about issues with poultry grower contracts, and those early grower educational activities increased awareness around poultry industry concerns and slowed Costco grower recruitment in Eastern Nebraska.

As Lincoln Premium Poultry recruited potential growers in the surrounding counties, citizens became concerned about the impacts the chicken barns (formally classified as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) would have on their health and their resources. More local groups began to become informed and organize in LPP's targeted communities: these groups included Washington County Citizens Against CAFOs, Lancaster Hills Alliance, Elmwood First, CARA (Community Advocates for Responsible Agriculture), and RC (Raymond Central) Communities United. Other groups including Nebraskans for Peace, NE Sierra Club, NE Interfaith Power and Light, NE League of Women Voters, Omaha Together One Community, Guardians of the Aquifer, and Food and Water Watch have joined the coalition as well. The formation and engagement of these groups have grown the active local opposition into the thousands, and a 2019 petition calling for a statewide moratorium on new CAFO's, until regulations to protect Nebraska residents can be updated, garnered nearly 1000 signatures in only a few weeks!

This growing network of citizen, state, and national groups has been able to educate the public about the many negative impacts industrial agriculture and the extreme vertical integration scheme, while working to address not only the environmental degradation of air and water, but also public health and economic concerns including disease transmission and bird disposal, low worker wages, property devaluation, road taxes, and the effect to area citizens' quality of life.

It is not uncommon in rural Nebraska, or indeed any rural area, to see signs extolling the virtues of shopping at independently owned local businesses. The argument goes that money spent at local businesses has a multiplier effect on the value of that money to the local economy. For example, a local entrepreneur produces a superior product that he/she sells directly to a local customer. The money from that sale is reinvested into the local economy when that entrepreneur pays a local mechanic for car repair, for his/her daughter's dance lessons, or when he/she buys supplies to produce his next batch of product.

In contrast, a contract poultry grower does not have as much economic impact, because their product is sold to benefit stockholders and corporate executives in Seattle. The

money from the retail sale of the chicken goes out of state, let alone out of the local economy. To further exacerbate the extractive nature of contract livestock production, 1/4 of Costco's broiler barns are owned by an investment fund from North Carolina. So any money those barns make through their contracts will not be supporting the local economy. At best, someone in North Carolina will pay for dance lessons, or a second beach house. Costco's economics extract wealth from rural Nebraska.

Growing Health Concerns

As presented and discussed at length in the American Public Health Association's (APHA) November 2019 policy statement "Precautionary Moratorium on New and Expanding Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations" (APHA Policy Statement No., 20194 (November 5, 2019)), modern large- and medium-sized CAFOs generate enormous quantities of manure and other untreated waste materials whose management and disposal pollute surface and groundwater resources and the ambient air poses risks to the general environment and human health (especially for CAFO workers and nearby residents), and disproportionately and adversely impacts low-income, disadvantaged communities with large numbers of racial and ethnic minority residents. Because the prevailing system of industrial-scale food animal production externalizes the costs of environmental pollution and human health impacts, retail meat prices are kept artificially low while the adverse environmental and health costs they create are passed on to communities and individuals throughout the country.

Further, the scope of local and state regulation of CAFOs are wholly inadequate to responsibly monitor and protect their ongoing environmental and public health impacts and local and state resources are inadequate to enforce even the loose regulations that are in place now. At the federal level, the Safe Drinking Water Act does not regulate private wells, the EPA does not regulate private groundwater wells, and the Clean Water Act applies only to navigable, or surface, waters. CAFOs themselves are exempt from hazardous air emission reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA" or "Superfund"), and the EPA does not require reporting of air emissions from animal agriculture facilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act ("EPCRA").

Therefore, as the APHA Policy Statement provides, "federal, state, and local governments and public health agencies [are urged] to impose a moratorium on new and expanding CAFOs until additional scientific data on the attendant risks to public health have been collected, uncertainties have been resolved..." and a series of 12 action

steps have been implemented, which include the following requirement: “[D]evelop baseline federal zoning guidelines for food animal production facilities that set a framework for states and require a rigorous, pre-permit environmental impact study and a health impact assessment.” In the meantime, and independently, state and local governments must enact “more comprehensive zoning laws. Impact studies should include assessments of the cumulative effects of food animal production facilities located in vulnerable, low-income, minority, and economically distressed communities.”



The 2019 Bomb Cyclone in Nebraska was a devastating example of an extreme weather event. In this event, large areas of the state were flooded, including the new Costco/LPP processing facility shown above. Poor zoning has put Nebraskans at risk for increased public health issues. If this plant had been in operation during the 2019 Floods, the birds would have been isolated, and wastewater treatment lagoons would likely have run over. The CDC already alerted Fremont residents not to get into the water because the city sewer system and Hormel (currently operating) were flooded. It was fortunate that at the time of the flood the plant was not operational.



The area highlighted in pink shows the location of the Costco/LPP lagoons near Fremont causing concerns for the release of antibiotic-resistant pathogens or superbugs. Not only are Nebraskans at risk for exposure to pathogens and excess nutrients, but the public is also at risk for increased respiratory diseases of which Nebraska already has 1,028 per year according to DHHS. CAFO's create additional emissions including ammonia and harmful greenhouse gases. Further acceleration of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere causes increased extreme climatic events making it even harder for farmers to produce food.

Closer to home, The University of Nebraska Medical Center and the University of Nebraska Department of Civil Engineering have partnered with GC Resolve to develop the Citizen Scientist Water Testing Program to collect before and after (operation) data to better understand what impact Costco will have on our water over time. Furthermore, GC Resolve and the NE Farmers Union Foundation are further logging data on to better understand quickly increasing pathogens in our waterways, and also better understand if Costco will also contribute to this growing problem.

Summary of Citizen Science Water Monitoring Campaign, Summer 2019

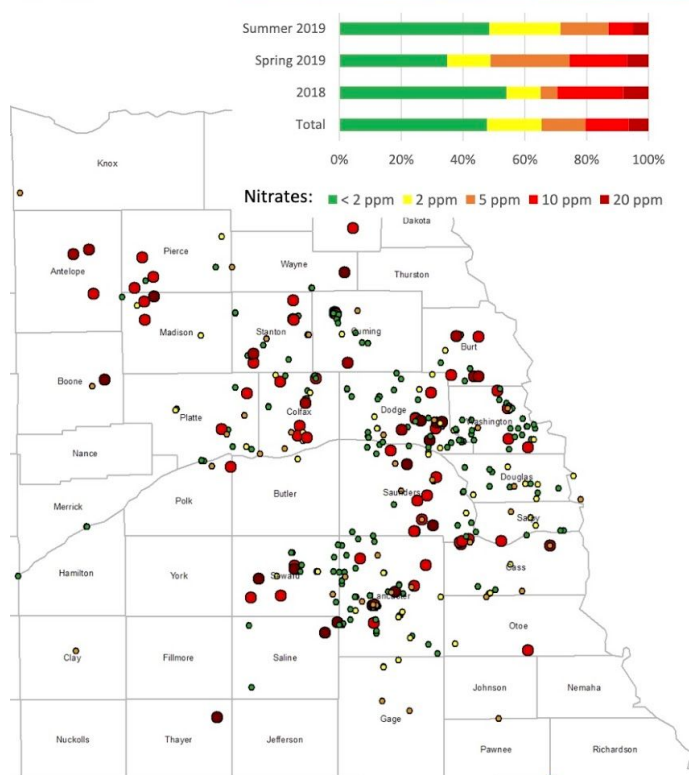


Figure 1. Measured nitrate concentrations in well water with the frequency of detection of measured concentrations for the current year (2019), last year (2018), and the running total for the project.

227 Citizen Scientists collected 225 surface water and 241 well water samples during the Summer 2019 session.

Thank you for your participation. The scale of this project would not be possible without citizen scientists like you.

How was water quality measured?

Test results were gathered using rapid test strips, described in the following link: <https://go.unl.edu/wqcs>. These tools detect nutrients at the level of parts-per-million (ppm), which is a unit of measure for dissolved chemicals. To put this in perspective, detecting 1 ppm of nitrate in 1 liter of water is like detecting 1 grain of table salt within 1/3 cup of granulated sugar. While this scale of measure is small, changes in nitrates and phosphates at this scale can have serious impacts on water quality.

Groundwater Quality in Eastern Nebraska

Groundwater quality is of great concern in rural communities as many residents rely on private wells as a source of drinking water. To date, volunteers have collected 524 well water samples across 45 counties in Nebraska.

Nitrate (NO₃) Results

The presence of nitrate in well water is indicative of surrounding groundwater contamination and is a potential public health hazard in the absence of proper filtration equipment for drinking water. Well water samples as high as 20 ppm nitrate were reported in 15 counties; Thayer, Boone, Wayne, Madison, Dodge, Lancaster, Seward, Saline, Antelope, Stanton, Colfax, Cuming, Burt, Cass, and Saunders. To date, 20.5% of wells tested above the U.S. EPA safe drinking water limit of 10 ppm.

Nitrite (NO₂) Results

Nitrite is produced from nitrate and has similar health and environmental impacts as nitrate. However, nitrite is less persistent than nitrate and therefore occurs at lower concentrations. Only 1 sample exceeded the U.S. EPA safe drinking water limit of 1 ppm nitrite during this study.

Phosphate (PO₄) Results

Excess phosphate in well or surface water does not directly impair drinking water quality. During the summer 2019 testing session, phosphate was measured as high as 50 ppm in well water samples.

The 2019 Summer Citizen Scientist summary indicates that about 1/5 of Nebraska wells are already over the legal limit of nitrates set by the EPA, which means that overall, Nebraskans will likely have increased health issues from exposure in the upcoming years.

It should be noted and applauded that several locations have been protected, as citizens were able to stop new Costco poultry barns, further delaying the project. However, even after being turned away from many communities, Costco has continued to expand their footprint putting new communities at risk, including areas as far north as the South Dakota border, south of our Capital City of Lincoln, as far west as Fullerton, and expanding further east into Western Iowa. When local farmers did not sign up to meet the 520 barn quota, not only did Costco/LPP expand their area, they brought in a North Carolina investor to purchase barns and land and in order to import growers.

While Costco has garnered the majority of our attention, and are clearly proposing additional CAFO poultry and dairy operations in our region, they are not the only concern for Nebraskans. Governor Pete Ricketts has made it clear that Nebraska is now open for heavy industrial expansion that includes poultry, hogs and dairy cattle. We fear for the future of our rural communities, and our larger urban communities that lie downstream of the recent activity.

In order to protect existing Nebraska residents from a degrading quality of life, and from increasing health issues from increased exposure to CAFO's, it is our recommendation that the State of Nebraska must prioritize policy that protects residents over industry, bolster local decision making authority instead of weakening it, and also pave the way for increased regenerative farming and ranching activities which will help increase on-farm diversity while prioritizing the surrounding health of our communities and environment. This refocus will be vital to protect our culture, improve our quality of life, all while driving new economic opportunities back into Nebraska's rural communities.

Comparative Policy

State Initiatives	California Healthy Soils Initiative	Hawai'i Sequestration Task Force	Maryland Healthy Soils Program
Bill Number	SB 859 (2016); SB 1350: Healthy Soils Program Act (2016)	HB1578	HB 1063
Bill Summary	to build soil carbon and reduce agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by providing incentives to farmers and ranchers for the adoption of new management practices with climate benefits.	establishes the Carbon Farming Task Force within the Office of Planning to identify agricultural and aquacultural practices to improve soil health and promote carbon sequestration—the capture and long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide to mitigate climate change.	to increase biological activity and carbon sequestration in the State's soils by promoting practices based on emerging soil science; requiring the Department of Agriculture to provide incentives, including research, education, technical assistance, and, subject to available funding, financial assistance to farmers to implement farm management practices that contribute to healthy soils;

Definitions	Healthy soil: soils that enhance their continuing capacity to function as a biological system, increase soil organic matter, improve soil structure and water-and nutrient-holding capacity, and result in net long-term greenhouse gas benefits.	Healthy soils: soils that enhance their continuing capacity to function as a biological system, increase soil organic matter, improve soil structure and water- and nutrient-holding capacity, and result in net long-term greenhouse gas benefits.	Healthy soil: the continuing capacity of soil to function as a biological system, increase organic matter, improve soil structure and water- and nutrient-holding capacity, and sequester carbon and reduce GHG emissions.
Eligible Practices	Cover cropping, no-till, reduced-till, mulching, compost application, and conservation plantings and others. Eligible practices to be expanded in next funding round. The COMET planning tool is used to assess the impact of practices and projects funded by the HSI.	Task force to "identify and study agricultural and aquacultural practices, public land and marine use policies, and on-farm management practices that would increase climate resiliency and improve carbon sequestration in Hawaii"	Planting mixed cover crops, adopting no-till or low-till farming practices, and rotation grazing

State Initiatives	Massachusetts: An act to Promote Healthy Soils	New York Carbon Farming Tax Credit	Oklahoma Carbon Sequestration Enhancement Act
Bill Number	No.3713	A3281	Title 27A, Section 3-4-101
Bill Summary	would establish a fund for education and training for those engaged in agriculture that regenerate soil health. Indicators of healthy soil include levels of carbon, rates of water infiltration and biological activity.	a first-of-its-kind bill to use a tax credit model for farmers who maximize carbon sequestration potential on their land. Although the bill did not pass this past year, Barrett was able to incorporate the Carbon Farming Act into the state budget which is providing \$50,000 to study incentives for carbon farming tax credits, grants and other programs.	Authorized the Oklahoma Conservation Commission (a non-regulatory agency) to establish and administer the Carbon Sequestration Certification Program. The Oklahoma Carbon Program is different from mandatory cap and trade systems. By overlapping existing conservation programs offered by state and federal agencies, including the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the program capitalizes on the existing infrastructure of agencies that agricultural producers know and trust.

Definitions	Regenerative agriculture: improves the health of soils, including but not limited to consideration of depth of topsoil horizons, water infiltration rate, organic carbon content, bulk density, biological activity, biological diversity, and bare ground.		“carbon sequestration practices” and “carbon capture and storage practices”: methods of sequestering, displacing or avoiding carbon dioxide emissions (including capture and sequestration or storage of carbon dioxide emissions through carbon dioxide injection in producing oil or gas wells, abandoned oil or gas wells, or other wells)
Eligible Practices			Improved agricultural practices, including, but not limited to, decreasing soil tillage, planting and managing vegetation, growing agricultural crops or managing any existing vegetated area; Improved natural resources conservation practices, including, but not limited to, vegetation, revegetation, forestation, afforestation and reforestation on rangeland and other agricultural and nonagricultural lands

State Initiatives	Utah: Concurrent Resolution on Carbon Sequestration on Rangelands	Vermont Regenerative Soils Program
Bill Number	H.C.R. 8	S.43
Bill Summary	establishes soil carbon sequestration as the state’s preferred approach to climate change. The act requests the President of the United States to direct Federal agencies managing land in Utah to develop specific plans to maximize the amount of carbon sequestered.	to establish a regenerative soils program whose purposes include increasing the carbon sequestration capability of Vermont soils, reducing the amount of sediment and waste entering the waters of the State, and promoting cost-effective and healthy soil management practices. Includes certification program.
Definitions		
Eligible Practices		Pilot will be utilizing the Natural Resource Conservation Service’s (NRCS) new Resource Stewardship Evaluation Tool (RSET)

Proposed Safeguards

No New Large CAFO's

No NEW Large CAFO (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation)

applications until county regs have been updated in order ensure the public's health and quality of life. Existing CAFO's should be exempted from these updated regs. Large CAFO's are those as defined in Nebraska Administrative Code Title 130.

Animal Caps Per Operation

Put a cap on the number of animals per operation. These caps should be developed in consideration of the standards set under Nebraska Administrative Code Title 130. Large CAFOs create the most significant issues it makes sense to limit these types of operations. This also helps to protect the family nature of family farming.

Increase Setback Requirements

Increase setbacks from CAFO's to a minimal 3/4 mile and 1.5 miles from Large CAFOs, and 2.5 mile setbacks from public use areas (schools, churches, communities, parks, recreation areas).

Increased Notice

At least one-month notice (prior to the county planning and zoning meeting) to all residents living within 3 miles of a proposed CAFO. Currently, locals are getting as little as 3 days notice leaving long-standing residents scrambling for information.

Emission Reporting

Require emission reporting for ammonia, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and other GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions to protect public health, and understand air quality impact.

Ground and Water Testing

Ground and surface water testing on all sources within 1/2 mile of operation and public reporting of their analytical results should be a required element of the initial application for a special permit.

Nebraska's unique Natural Resource Districts (NRDs) are empowered to monitor and, to an extent, regulate the access to and use of the state's groundwater resources. Many require a pump (or "aquifer") test for any proposed well that will produce more than 50 gallons per minute (gpm). Different lengths of pump/aquifer testing time are required, depending on the amount of water that a proposed CAFO expects to use based on a gpm or acre-feet-per-year calculation. Currently, no County Planning Commission or Board of Commissioners requires that an NRD-approved water well permit be obtained prior to the CAFO application being submitted to a local Planning Department; only after a zoning permit has been issued at the only required public hearing does the CAFO permit applicant have to prove to the NRD that it can pump the required amount of water from the aquifer underlying its facility.

Common sense dictates that the County Planning Department, Planning Commission, and Board of Commissioners' time and resources, as well as those of the applicant and the interested public not be wasted on debating the pros and cons of a CAFO permit application without knowing whether or not there will be enough water to supply the CAFO and not drain the water resources of its adjacent and 1/2-1 mile neighbors. The water well permit must be obtained before the CAFO Special or Conditional Use Permit application is deemed complete for full administrative review, hearing, and approval or disapproval. Lancaster County recently agreed with this and added this to their updated regulations effective February 11th, 2020.

Nutrient Management Plan

A Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) should be required for all companies proposing the development of CAFO's and should include cover cropping on all farms applying litter, **and buffer strips** along all running waterways where litter is spread.

Environmental Impact Review

An '**Environmental Impact Review**' in a **Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)** on all Large CAFO's must be required **prior to county process and public hearings**.

Disaster Funds

A disaster fund for environmental mitigation and liability should be paid by the parent company (LPP in this case) or other industrial ag companies so liability is not put on the shoulders of the county nor the farmer growers during project operation. It must take into consideration types of livestock, size of CAFO, and their respective practices. This reserve must have a 5 to 1 asset to liability ratio.

Decommissioning Requirements

There should be **funds required to be set aside from the parent company for decommissioning** of the barns. In other industrial poultry communities, after the projects closed operation they just left the barns wasting away. This wastes land and makes the countryside look littered and abandoned. Currently, wind and solar companies must create a bond for decommissioning expenses so a precedent has clearly been set.

Haul Agreements

Enact a 'Haul Agreement' so as more company trucks travel on county roads **so the taxpayers are not liable for increased taxes to keep up and maintain roads.** These new taxes should be funded by the respective parent company.

Disposal Plan

The respective county and state need a **disposal plan for dead birds if Bird Flu or other disease epidemics occur.** We have seen unprepared states, such as Iowa as recently as 2015, suffer from lack of preparation in developing a clearly defined plan.

We Have A Better Solution

The solution starts with the soil. Nebraska is very pro-agriculture, and livestock production. We just don't believe in unethical farming that puts our health and quality of life at risk. We support independent family farmers and ranchers, not industrial ag companies that prey on farmers and our resources alike. That is why we are calling for a redirection of agriculture to regenerative.

Regenerative Agriculture focuses on improving soil health, which helps reduce rising greenhouse gas emissions, cleanses our water, and lessens the farmer's dependence on synthetic inputs which improves their bottom line. Regenerative farming and ranching also advocates for new rural entrepreneurial jobs around the food production system which will help revitalize our state in upcoming years. Regenerative agriculture also puts livestock front and center, and advocates increased biodiversity as well as well-managed grazing systems.

Regenerative Resources:

CBS News Doc -

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/what-is-regenerative-farming-cbsn-originals/>

GC Resolve - <https://www.gcoresolve.com/regenerate>

RegeNErate Nebraska - <https://www.regeneratenebraska.com>

Project Drawdown - <https://www.drawdown.org/solutions/food/regenerative-agriculture>

Regeneration International - <https://regenerationinternational.org/about-us/>

Regenerative Ag Alliance - <http://www.regenagalliance.org/>

Patagonia -

https://www.patagonia.com/blog/2019/10/dont-till-on-me/?utm_source=em&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=102119_sweatshirts_w&utm_term=2007899141&fbclid=IwARoLPEatTg_KGbDXOMcGCwdIm5PmhHfTWcC-r7CmGW8mqMXCciFnFuuofWo

NTV -

<https://nebraska.tv/news/ntvs-grow/regenerative-farming-could-be-good-for-soil-and-pocketbook>

NBC News -

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/can-regenerative-agriculture-reverse-climate-change-big-food-banking-it-n1072941>

General Mills -

<https://www.generalmills.com/en/News/NewsReleases/Library/2019/March/Regen-Ag>

Norfolk Daily News Editorial by NRCS Dan Gillispie -

https://norfolkdailynews.com/agriculture/regenerative-agriculture-emulates-natural-system/article_bd75de54-e078-11e9-9905-af3de352475f.html

Kiss The Ground - <https://kisstheground.com/>

CAFOS, Costco/Lincoln Premium Poultry Resources:

John Hopkins Letter to Fremont Officials -

https://otoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/John-Hopkins-Fremont-NE-Poultry-Processing-and-Production-Letter_final.pdf

American Public Health Association -

<https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2020/01/13/precautionary-moratorium-on-new-and-expanding-concentrated-animal-feeding-operations>

Food & Power -

<http://www.foodandpower.net/2019/08/15/one-private-equity-fund-could-own-a-quarter-of-the-chicken-houses-for-costcos-nebraska-project/>

Food & Water Watch -

<https://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/news/hidden-costs-behind-costco-chicken>

CNN -

<https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/11/business/costco-5-dollar-chicken/index.html?cid=db&source=ams&sourceId=92311>

Dr Mercola -

https://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2019/10/29/costco-chicken-farm.aspx?utm_source=dnl&utm_medium=email&utm_content=art1ReadMore&utm_campaign=20191029Z1&et_cid=DM378536&et_rid=739163302&fbclid=IwAR2e-1C8Kcc7EIniUxohjctf3s5lxNMgLhwSOkNBITzlBx6wrUOUtRPk-8M

The Food & Environment Reporting Network -

https://thefern.org/ag_insider/in-nebraska-fight-over-costco-chicken-farms-escalates/

NTV -

https://nebraska.tv/news/ntvs-grow/costco-chicken-plant-prompts-vigorous-debate-over-future-of-livestock-in-nebraska?fbclid=IwAROCNezs5dG_ZFMsrFqZVoIuY5eK3HGEj4MiRAAx5dxRWL5wY-FkJQU3bo

NPR -

<https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/01/24/463976110/when-a-chicken-farm-moves-next-door-odor-may-not-be-the-only-problem>

LJS Editorial Opinion By National Geographic's Joel Sartore -

https://journalstar.com/opinion/columnists/local-view-delay-vote-on-poultry-barns-in-lancaster-county/article_9658b61a-9c9e-53dc-af39-46f9a1e41219.html?fbclid=IwAR28Md91Wc_JomL30YpuTYwIbKpRvOW7E2y2qeAhZto2iFCNMaltadWHT7w