

Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of SHB 1299

Including Cattle Feedlots Implementing Best Management Practices Within the Statutory Exemption for Odor or Fugitive Dust Caused by Agricultural Activity

(2017-2018 Legislative Session)

It is unclear if SHB 1299 has the potential to change the levels of fugitive dust produced from cattle feedlots. There is evidence to demonstrate associations between fugitive dust, health, and health disparities. However, because the potential impact of this bill on levels of fugitive dust is unknown, directionality of downstream impacts cannot be determined.

BILL INFORMATION

Sponsors: Representatives Blake, Manweller, Pettigrew, Dent, Robinson, Chapman, Buys, Kretz, Halder, Irwin

Companion Bill: [SSB 5196](#)

Summary of Bill:

- Expands the agricultural activity exemption for fugitive dust under the Washington State Clear Air Act to include cattle feedlots that are implementing best management practices pursuant to a fugitive dust control plan.
- Specifies that the exemption for cattle feedlots applies to feedlots with 1,000 or more cattle between June 1st and October 1st and feedlots where vegetation forage growth does not cover a majority of the lot during normal growing season.
- Expands the definition of “agricultural activity” to include growing, raising, or production of cattle at cattle feedlots.
- Expands the definition of “good agricultural practices” for cattle feedlots to include the “implementation of best management practices pursuant to a fugitive dust control plan that conforms to the fugitive dust control guidelines for beef cattle feedlots, best management practices, and plan development and approval procedures that were approved by the department of ecology in December 1995 or in updates to those guidelines that are mutually agreed to by the department of ecology and by the Washington cattle feeders association on behalf of cattle feedlots.”
- Creates a requirement that any notice of violation regarding odor or fugitive dust must include a detailed statement with evidence stating why the activity in question is inconsistent with good agricultural practices or that the odors or dust have a substantial adverse impact on public health.
- Establishes that if an area where a cattle feedlot is located is designated nonattainment for a national ambient air quality standard for particulate matter then additional control measure may be required.

HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

Summary of Findings:

This Health Impact Review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in SHB 1299:

- Unclear evidence for the bill’s impacts on fugitive dust levels produced by cattle feedlots in Washington. Stakeholder input is discussed in further detail in the full Health Impact Review.
- Evidence in the literature demonstrates that associations do exist between fugitive dust from cattle feedlots, health, and health disparities. This Health Impact Review outlines the evidence for each of these associations based on the understanding that the direction of the associations will be dependent on whether or not the provisions of SHB 1299 have a positive or negative impact on levels of fugitive dust produced by cattle feedlots

FULL REVIEW

For review methods, logic model, strength-of-evidence analyses, and citations of empirical evidence refer to the full Health Impact Review:

<http://sboh.wa.gov/Portals/7/Doc/HealthImpactReviews/HIR-2017-14-HB1299.pdf>

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