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Summary Form for Electronic Document Submittal

Form F

Lead agencies may include 15 hardcopies of this document when submitting electronic copies of Environmental Impact Reports, Negative Declarations, Mitigated Negative Declarations, or Notices of Preparation to the State Clearinghouse (SCH). The SCH also accepts other summaries, such as EIR Executive Summaries prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15123. Please include one copy of the Notice of Completion Form (NOC) with your submission and attach the summary to each electronic copy of the document.

SCH #: _____

Project Title: Central Valley Meat Company Facility Project

Lead Agency: County of Kings, Community Development Agency

Contact Name: Chuck Kinney, Deputy Director

Email: Chuck.Kinney@co.kings.ca.us Phone Number: (559) 852-2670

Project Location: Third Street and 8-3/4 Avenue, Hanford *City* County of Kings *County*

Project Description (Proposed actions, location, and/or consequences).

Please see attached Project Description.

Identify the project's significant or potentially significant effects and briefly describe any proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect.

Please see attached MMRP.

Revised September 2011

If applicable, describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

No known areas of controversy.

Provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
State Water Resources Control Board

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Background and Objectives

2.1.1 Project Title

Central Valley Meat Company Facility Project
Conditional Use Permit No. 21-01

2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

County of Kings, Community Development Agency
1400 West Lacey Boulevard, Building #6
Hanford, CA 93230

2.1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lead Agency Contact

Chuck Kinney, Deputy Director - Planning
Tel: (559) 852-2670
E-Mail: Chuck.Kinney@co.kings.ca.us

CEQA Consultant

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
Briza Sholars, Senior Planner, Environmental Lead
(559) 449-2700

2.1.4 Project Location

The Project is located on the southeast corner of Third Street and 8 ¾ Avenue in unincorporated Kings County, California, approximately 186 miles southeast of Sacramento and 73 miles northwest of Bakersfield (see **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2**). The proposed site of the Project is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 016-060-012 (80 acres), 016-060-014 (33.65 acres) and 016-060-024 (14.1 acres). The site plan is shown in **Figure 2-4**.

2.1.5 Latitude and Longitude

The centroid of the Project area, is:

Latitude: 36° 19' 7.5216" N (36.318756),
Longitude: 119° 36' 44.784" W (-119.612440).

2.1.6 General Plan Designation and Zoning Districts

Table 2-1. General Plan Designations and Zoning Districts

Project Area	General Plan Designation	Zone District
Existing Facility, Cooler Expansion, Fuel Island, Dry Storage Expansion, Wastewater Treatment Expansion, Expansion of Processing Facility (Phase II), Livestock Canopy, Truck Wash Ramp	Heavy Industrial	IH (Heavy Industrial)
Rendering Plant, Scale House, Pet Food Facility, Freezer Cooler Building (Phase II), Brine Evaporation Pond, Hide Building, Truck Wash Building, Guard Shack	General Agriculture	AG-20 (General Agriculture, Minimum 20 acre parcels)

2.1.7 Description of Project

2.1.7.1 Project Background and Purpose

A Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 1528 was approved by the Kings County Planning Commission on February 5, 1990 which authorized the subject property to be used as a beef boning and slaughtering operation by Central Valley Meat Company (CVMC). Currently, CVMC has a slaughter capacity of 2,000 head per day. This capacity will not change after this project is complete. Byproducts are currently delivered to Baker Commodities in Kerman, California. Due to the expected closure of the Darling Rendering Plant, CVMC has sought to both vertically integrate its processes on the Kings County site and increase the amount of value-added products it can offer utilizing its raw rendering materials generated on-site.

The nature of the proposed operation will consist of an enclosed meat rendering facility, a new pet food facility, along with support facilities at the existing CVMC facility. The proposed meat rendering facility is intended to primarily service the needs of two existing beef processing plants (CVMC and Harris Ranch) as well as the expanded processing capacity at CVMC which is also being proposed as part of this project application. Additionally, the rendering plant will be designed and constructed to accept other regional beef suppliers.

CVMC currently has 900 regular employees and 11 USDA inspectors. Phase 1 will add 65 additional employees and Phase 2 will add 125 additional employees for a total of 1,101 employees. Currently CVMC has 672 parking spaces on site. With Phase 1 the project will add 374 parking spaces and Phase 2 will add 85 spaces for a total of 1,131 parking spaces.

2.1.7.2 Project Description

CVMC's CUP No. 21-01, proposes the following in two (2) phases:

- Phase 1
    - Construction of a 46,298 square foot (sf) rendering plant, designed to process 10,497,450 pounds of raw material per week and produce 2,055,339 pounds of tallow and 2,983,294 pounds of meat and bone meal. Raw material will be from byproducts of 2,000 head per day from CVMC and 2,500 head per day from Harris Ranch Beef Company and other west coast packers.
    - Construction of a 106,755 sf Livestock Canopy over existing cattle holding pens.
    - Expansion of existing cooler facility by 4,687 sf to provide better chilling of carcass beef.
    - Construction of scale house and guard shacks accessory structures.
    - Construction of a 28,080-sf hide building to process 3,000 hides per day.
    - Construction of a 20,000-sf pet food facility to produce 100,000 pounds of pet treats per day.

- Construction of a 5,600-sf truck wash building.
- Removal and construction of paving for automobile and truck parking and circulation purposes. . Impermeable surfaces will increase by approximately 1,868,000 square feet.
- Construction of drainage retention pond to handle approximately 20 acre-feet (af) of rainfall runoff, excavated to a depth of approximately 15 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- Construction of two brine evaporation ponds for wastewater treatment, sized to store approximately 1.0 MG each, excavated to 6 feet bgs. Wastewater generation will increase by approximately 657,689 gallons per week and will be discharged to industrial waste as part of existing CVMC Water Discharge Requirements (WDR).
- Construction of a non-retail fueling station with five (5) fueling positions serving red (not for highway use) diesel (7,000 gallons), B20 biodiesel (12,000 gallons), and diesel exhaust fluid (3,000 gallons), all stored in aboveground tanks.
- Construction of a new access drive to both phases of development from Hanford-Armona Road to the south. Existing access from Third Street will be maintained.
- Phase 1 will add 65 additional employees and will add 374 parking spaces.
- Installation of an electric power substation facility consisting of substation transformers, switches, metering and a power control building. The facility will be fed from Utility power transmission lines. The location of this connection and transmission line extension will be per the Utility. The power substation facility is required to provide adequate electrical power supply to the facility for full build out.
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- Phase 2
  - Construction of a two-story, 103,482 sf process expansion building to consolidate production capacity of ground beef, portion control, and other bulk and case ready items from facilities in Selma and Los Angeles. The raw material for this process will come from CVMC, Harris Ranch Beef Company and other mid-western meatpackers. This expansion does not require additional slaughter capacity at CVMC.
  - Construction of a new approximately 187,000 sf freezer/cooler building.
  - Phase 2 will add 125 additional employees and Phase 2 will add 85 parking spaces.
  - Installation of an electric power substation facility consisting of substation transformers, switches, metering and a power control building. The facility will be fed from Utility power transmission lines. The location of this connection and transmission line extension will be per the Utility. The power substation facility is required to provide adequate electrical power supply to the facility for full build out.

For ease of review, **Table 2-2** below summarizes the above information in table format.

Table 2-2. Project Phases and Duration

CEQA Phase	Timing (year)	Building Feature	Building Area (ft^2)	Eave Heights
1	1	Rendering Plant[1]	46,298	45’
1	1	Brine Evaporation Pond	123,150	0
1	1	WWTP	5,000	20'
1	3-4	Pet Food Facility	20,000	30'
1	2	Dry Storage Expansion	8,000	30'

CEQA Phase	Timing (year)	Building Feature	Building Area (ft^2)	Eave Heights
1	4-5	Cooler Expansion	4,687	33'-6 5/8"
1	3-4	Hide Building	28,080	30'
1	1	Livestock Canopy	106,755	45'
1	1	Guard Shack	468	13'
1	1	Driveway from H-A Road	0	0
1	1	Drainage Retention Pond	0	0
1	3	Truck Wash Building	5,600	25'
1	1	Truck Wash Ramp	4,950	0
1	1	Scale House	336	15'
1	1	Auto Parking	110,057	0
1	1	Truck Parking	130,334	0
1	1	Fuel Island	1,200	0
2	6	Freezer/Cooler Building (Distribution Center)	186,756	45'
2	6	Processing Expansion	103,482	45'

[1] Process-related structures will be up to approximately 75 feet in height.

2.1.7.1 Construction

Construction of the Project would occur in two (2) phases over the course of six (6) years. Construction equipment will likely include rubber-tired dozers, cranes, excavators, paving equipment, and rollers. As required by SJVAPCD Regulation VIII, Rule 8021 Section 6.3, an approved Dust Control Plan will be implemented during project construction. Dedicated, newer off-road construction equipment will employ Tier 4 engines for all site preparation and grading activities.

2.1.7.2 Operation and Maintenance

Year-round operations, 7 days a week, 24 hours per day,. This will be a continuous operation, but the main traffic hours to and from this facility will take place between the hours of 5 am to 9 pm each day. The Total employees at project buildout will be 1,101 employees including 11 USDA inspectors. Project employees will be over three (3) shifts. No more than two (2) customers or visitors are anticipated to visit the Project daily. Anticipated service and delivery vehicles include two (2) plant maintenance trucks, ten (10) semi-trucks, four (4) yard power units, approximately 35 end dump trailers, three (3) sets of finished meal hopper trailers and two (2) insulated tallow tankers.

The new CVMC Rendering facility is intended to service the critical needs of its two affiliated beef processing plants, CVMC and Harris Ranch Beef Company (HRBC), which currently would account for approximately half of the design capacity, although the facility will be sized to also accept raw material from other regional beef suppliers.

The proposed Rendering facility shall consist of an enclosed meat rendering facility and support facilities, such as a scale office, maintenance garage, employee welfare, and wastewater lagoons. The Rendering facility has submitted an application for an Authority to Construct (ATC) to the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) for the installation of a meat rendering operation, a meat and bone meal (MBM) loadout operation, and four natural gas-fired boilers. Raw materials will be transported from the CVMC meat processing facility via on-site diesel "mules" (non-road cart/trailer towing vehicles) and from the HRBC facility in Selma, CA, via facility-owned near-zero emission (NZE) trucks fueled with liquified natural gas (LNG) or compressed natural gas (CNG) with catalytic exhaust controls for minimizing emissions. Currently, most of the trucks with material needing rendering from Selma and Hanford travel to Los Angeles; these would now take the material to the new CVMC Rendering facility in Hanford. This will result in an overall reduction in trucking mileage

from the current CVMC and HRBC rendering operations. Cookers and ancillary equipment will be vented through a Venturi/packed bed scrubber and RTO to control odors. Cooker and unloading area emissions will be controlled by two room air Venturi/packed bed scrubbers. Solids processing odors will be controlled by a Venturi/packed bed scrubber. Tallow will be pumped through a sealed loading system into sealed truck tanks. All loading and unloading of raw and finished product will be conducted inside the building with doors closed. There will be no outside storage of raw or finished product.

The Pet Food facility will make pet treats, such as chewy bones. The facility will process up to 100,000 pounds per day of raw materials supplied from HRBC and CVMC processing facilities. The pet food dryers/ovens will run off the steam from the Rendering plant. Odors from the dryers will be controlled by a 5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) natural gas regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO). Raw materials will be transported from CVMC via on-site mules and from the HRBC facility in Selma via NZE trucks. There will be no outside storage of raw or finished product.
The fleshing of the hides will occur in the Hide building, which consists of stripping the fat off the hides, sending the fat to the rendering plant, and soaking the hides in salt water. No tanning of the hides will occur at this facility. Odors will be controlled by conducting all activities inside the building and minimizing raw material storage on-site. Raw materials will be transported from CVMC via on-site mules and from HRBC in Selma via NZE trucks. Salted hides will be transported to Long Beach and Oakland, CA. Transport of fat from the hide building to the Rendering facility will be via on-site mules.

The Freezer/Cooler building, or Distribution Center, will service the Processing Expansion trucking needs and will consolidate and re-allocate loads from the HRBC facility for distribution. All trucks that visit the Freezer/Cooler Building will be equipped with transportation refrigeration units (TRUs) that will operate for about 30-60 minutes during unloading and up to 4 hours for precool for loading. Finished product will be transported from HRBC in Selma via NZE trucks and from CVM via on-site mules. The addition of the Distribution Center will shift finished product truck travel from Selma to Hanford out to various locations in the western United States.

The Processing Expansion will consolidate ground beef processing for three facilities. This will add capacity at the existing meat processing facility in Hanford and decrease the Selma and Vernon facilities' ground beef processing capacity. The trucks that transport raw materials from the Selma and Vernon facilities will be facility-owned NZE trucks. Shipments that would have previously gone to Vernon from the existing Hanford meat processing facility will now be moved on-site by electric forklift, which will result in an overall reduction in trucking due to this expansion. All processing will occur inside, and storage of raw and finished products will occur inside on-site buildings.

The Livestock Canopy will expand the current canopy area to provide additional shade for the existing cattle stockyard.

The Project consolidates and redistributes trucks that would otherwise have traveled similar distances between the CVM and HRBC facilities and end users. Overall Project-related truck mileage increases slightly compared to current CVM and HRBC operations. To assess the emissions associated with each facility in the Project at full buildout, emissions were estimated for the entire off-site truck travel distances, even though the Project consolidates and redistributes trucks that would otherwise have traveled similar distances between the CVM and HRBC facilities and end users.

2.1.7.3 Nearby Projects

Two anticipated projects are expected to occur within the vicinity of the Project: construction of the High Speed Rail alignment and the relocation of Fire Station No. 4, approximately 1.0 and 1.25 miles to the east and southeast, respectively. Impacts from these projects will consist primarily of temporary, construction-related

air quality impacts however, due to their distance from the Project, are not anticipated to cause significant impacts to sensitive receptors nearby.

2.1.8 Site and Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

See **Figure 3-4** and **Figure 3-5** for the general plan and zoning designations, respectively.

2.1.9 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required

- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
- State Water Resources Control Board
- United States Department of Agriculture

2.1.10 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, *et seq. (codification of AB 52, 2013-14)*) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it will undertake a project, must notify in writing any California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project if that Tribe has previously requested notification about projects in that geographic area. The notice must briefly describe the project and inquire whether the Tribe wishes to initiate request formal consultation. Tribes have 30 days from receipt of notification to request formal consultation. The lead agency then has 30 days to initiate the consultation, which then continues until the parties come to an agreement regarding necessary mitigation or agree that no mitigation is needed, or one or both parties determine that negotiation occurred in good faith, but no agreement will be made.

The County of Kings has received written correspondence from the Santa Rosa Rancheria Yokut Tribe pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 requesting notification of projects in the area. No additional comments were received from the Tribe with regards to the proposed Project.

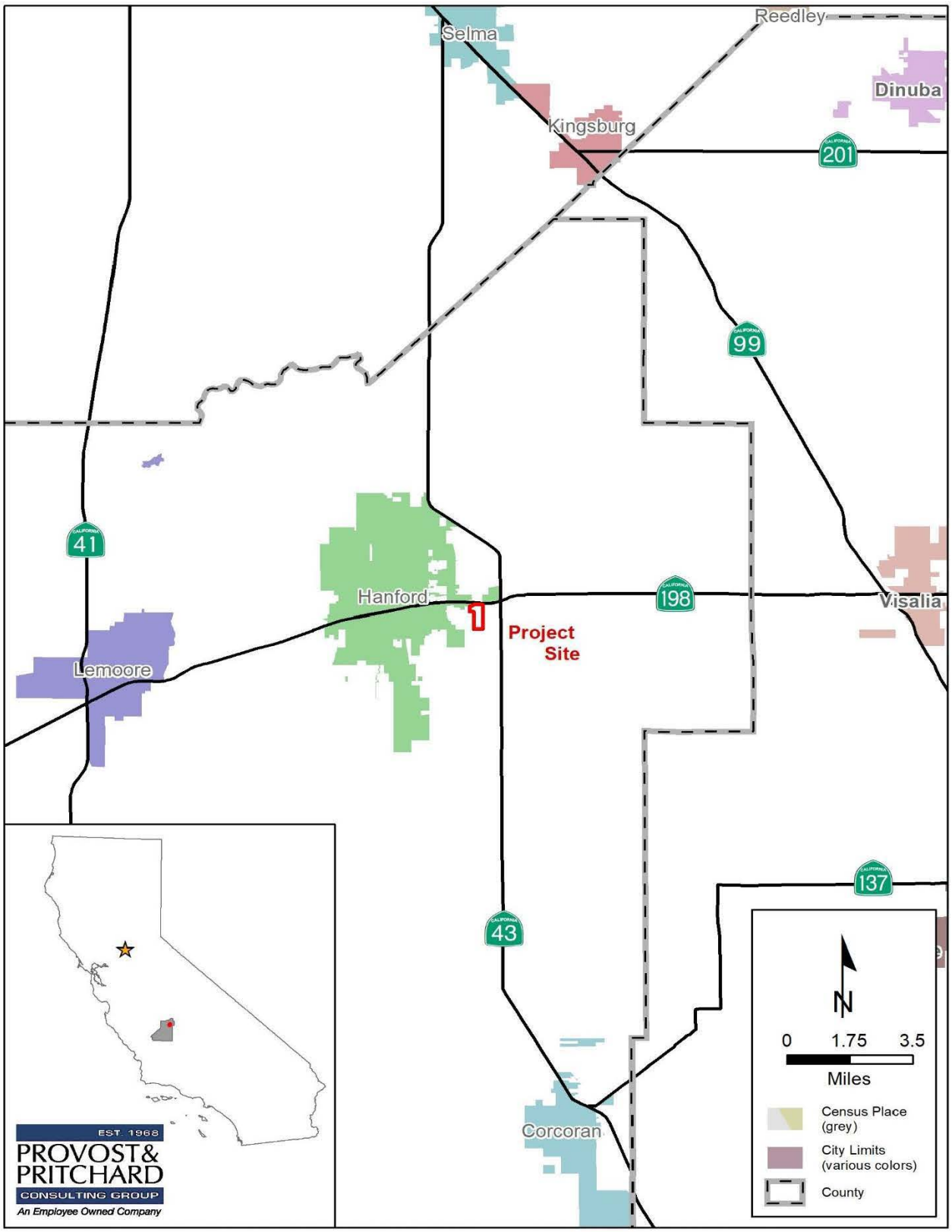

Figure 2-1. Regional Location Map

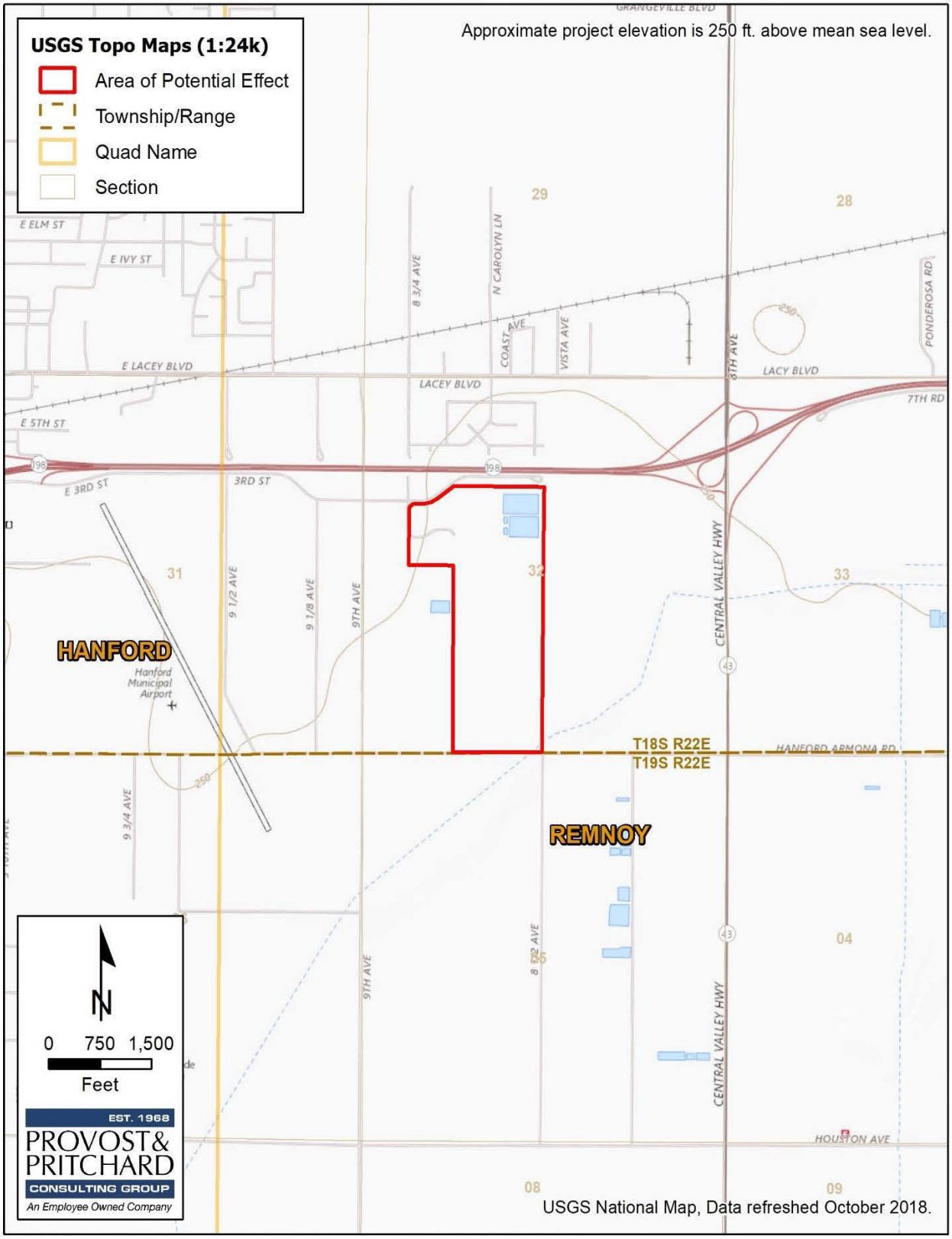

Figure 2-2. Topographic Quadrangle Map

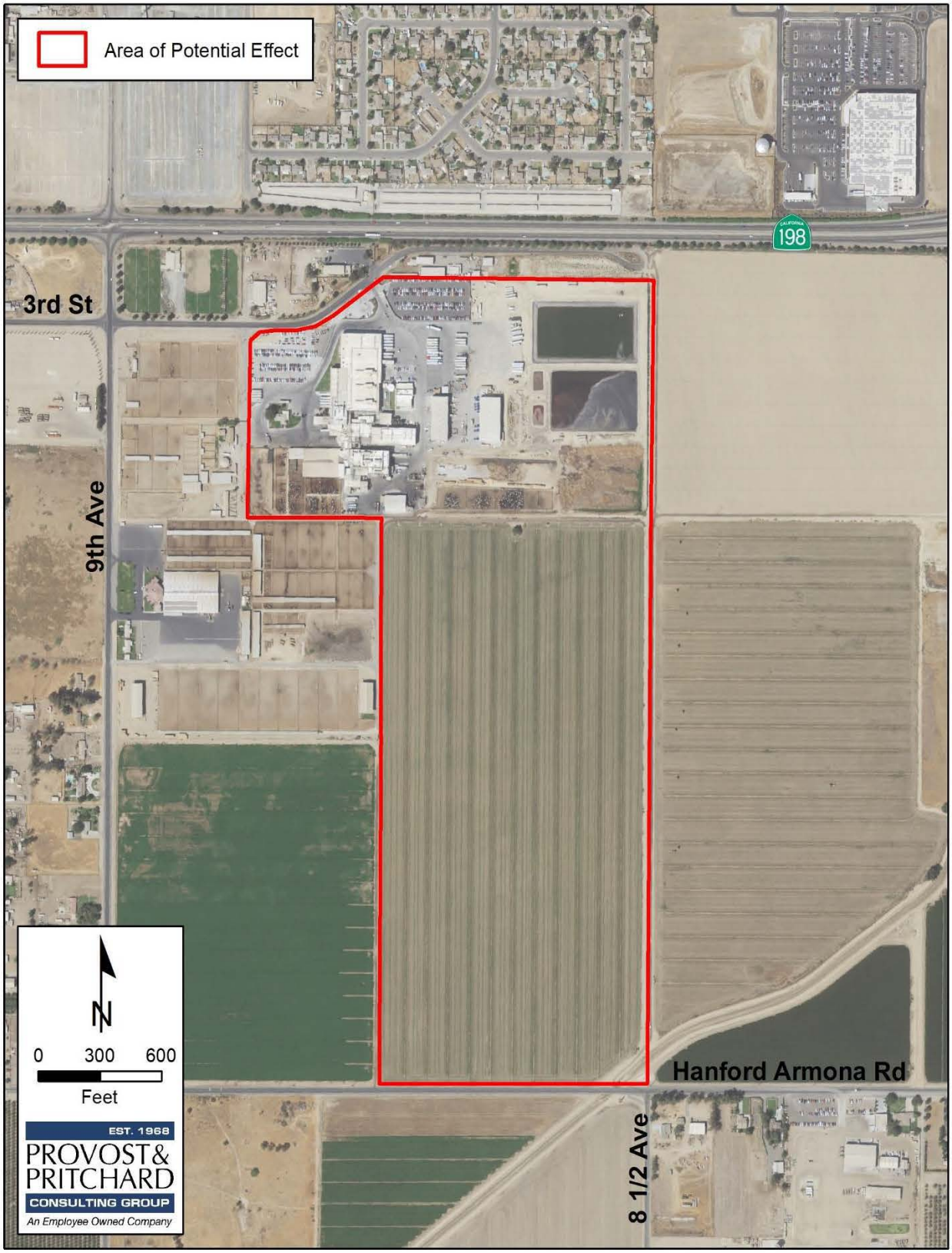

Figure 2-3. Area of Potential Effect Map

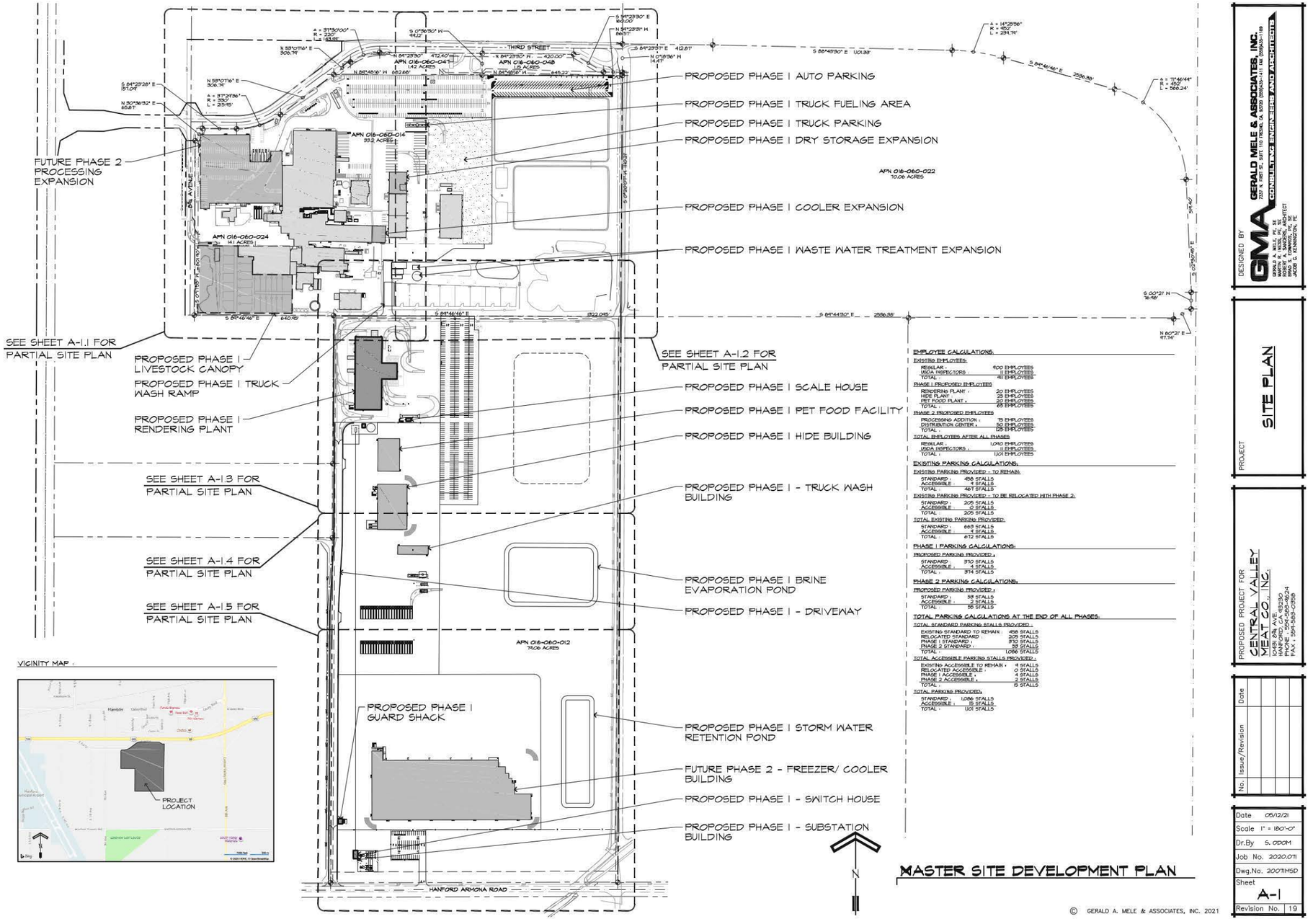

Figure 2-4. Site Plan

Chapter 4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been formulated based upon the findings of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Central Valley Meat Company Facility Project (Project) in the County of Kings. The MMRP lists mitigation measures recommended in the IS/MND for the Project and identifies monitoring and reporting requirements.

Table 4-1 presents the mitigation measures identified for the proposed Project. Each mitigation measure is numbered with a symbol indicating the topical section to which it pertains, a hyphen, and the impact number. For example, AIR-2 would be the second mitigation measure identified in the Air Quality analysis of the IS/MND.

The first column of **Table 4-1** identifies the mitigation measure. The second column, entitled "When Monitoring is to Occur," identifies the time the mitigation measure should be initiated. The third column, "Frequency of Monitoring," identifies the frequency of the monitoring of the mitigation measure. The fourth column, "Agency Responsible for Monitoring," names the party ultimately responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measure is implemented. The last two columns will be used respectively by the County to verify the method utilized to confirm or implement compliance with mitigation measures and identify the individual(s) responsible to confirm mitigation measures have been complied with and monitored.

Table 4-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
Agricultural Resources					
AG-1 (General Plan Policy B1.2.2)					
Prior to issuance of building permits, the Project Proponent shall mitigate for the loss of Farmland of Statewide Importance at a ratio of 1:1 with restrictive covenants, which are effective for the life of this project. The agricultural land preserved under the restrictive covenants shall be of equal or greater quality as defined by the CDC's FMMP (i.e., if Farmland of Statewide Importance is converted then the agricultural land preserved must not be in a classification indicating a lower quality than Farmland of Statewide Importance).	Prior to issuance of building permits	N/A	County of Kings		
Air Quality					
AQ-1 (Dust Control Plan)					
Pursuant to SJVAPCD Regulation VIII, Rule 8021 Section 6.3, the Project shall submit a Dust Control Plan (DCP) to the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) prior to the start of construction activities at the site. The DCP shall describe all fugitive dust control measures to be implemented before, during, and after any dust-generating activity. The DCP shall contain all the information described in Section 6.3.6 of the rule and identify applicable dust control measures contained in Rules 8031, 8041, 8051, 8061, and 8071. Construction activities shall not commence until the APCO has approved or conditionally approved the DCP for implementation. The Applicant shall provide written notification to the APCO via fax, e-mail, or mail within 10 days prior to commencement of earthmoving and other construction activities.	Prior to start of construction activities				
AQ-2 (Particulate Matter)					
Prior to issuance of an Authority to Construct/Permit to Operate, the Project will mitigate PM10 and PM2.5 through consultation with the SJVAPCD to refine the modeling analyses or surrender ERCs or a VERA.	Prior to issuance of an Authority to Construct/Permit to Operate				
AQ-3 (Clean Construction Fleet)					
During construction, all earthmoving equipment used during site preparation and grading activities will be part of a "Clean Fleet" equipped with Tier 4 diesel engines that substantially reduce DPM emissions compared to older fleet equipment with lower-Tier engines (i.e., Tiers 1, 2, or 3).	During construction activities				

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
Biological Resources					
NEST-1a (Avoidance)					
The Project's construction activities shall occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of nesting bird season) in an effort to avoid impacts to nesting birds.	Prior to commencement or recommencement of construction activities	Once, prior to the start of construction	County of Kings		
NEST-1b (Pre-construction Surveys)					
If activities must occur within nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for Swainson's hawk nests onsite and within a 0.5-mile radius. These surveys will be conducted in accordance with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee, 2000) or current guidance. In addition to the focused Swainson's hawk surveys, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for all other nesting birds within 14 days prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include the proposed work area and surrounding lands within 50 feet. All raptor nests will be considered "active" upon the nest-building stage.	Prior to the start of construction	Once, prior to the start of construction	County of Kings		
NEST-1c (Establish Buffers)					
On discovery of any active nests near work areas, the biologist shall determine appropriate construction setback distances based on applicable CDFW and/or USFWS guidelines and/or the biology of the species in question. Specifically, a 0.5-mile disturbance-free buffer shall be implemented around active Swainson's hawk nests. Construction buffers shall be identified with flagging, fencing, or other easily visible means, and shall be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest.	Prior to the start of construction and during construction	Once, prior to the start of construction or as determined by biologist	County of Kings		
WEAP-1d (WEAP Training)					
On discovery of any special status bird species, all personnel associated with Project construction shall attend mandatory Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, prior to initiating construction activities (including staging and mobilization). The specifics of this program shall include identification of the special status species and suitable habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of the species, and review of the limits of	During construction activities	Ongoing during construction	County of Kings		

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
construction and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources within the work area. A fact sheet conveying this information, along with photographs or illustrations of the special status species, shall also be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employees, and all other personnel involved with construction of the Project. All employees shall sign a form documenting that they have attended WEAP training and understand the information presented to them.					
Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources					
CUL-1: Protection of Cultural Resources					
In order to avoid the potential for impacts to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following measures shall be implemented, as necessary, in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project: a. Cultural Resources Alert on Project Plans. The project proponent shall note on any plans that require ground disturbing excavation that there is a potential for exposing buried cultural resources. b. Pre-Construction Briefing. The project proponent shall retain Santa Rosa Rancheria Cultural Staff to provide a pre-construction Cultural Sensitivity Training to construction staff regarding the discovery of cultural resources and the potential for discovery during ground disturbing activities, which will include information on potential cultural material finds and on the procedures to be enacted if resources are found. c. Stop Work Near any Discovered Cultural Resources. The project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist on an "on-call" basis during ground disturbing construction for the project to review, identify and evaluate cultural resources that may be inadvertently exposed during construction. Should previously unidentified cultural resources be discovered during construction of the project, the project proponent shall cease work within 100 feet of the resources, and Kings County Community Development Agency (CDA) shall be notified immediately. The archaeologist shall review and evaluate any discoveries to determine if they are historical resource(s) and/or unique archaeological resources under CEQA. d. Mitigation for Discovered Cultural Resources. If the professional archaeologist determines that any cultural resources exposed during construction constitute a historical resource and/or unique archaeological resource, he/she shall notify the project proponent and other appropriate parties of the evaluation and recommended mitigation measures to mitigate the impact to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures	During construction activities and in the event potential archaeological artifacts or resources are uncovered	Daily during construction activities	CVM with assistance of a qualified cultural subconsultant		

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
may include avoidance, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archaeological testing and data recovery, among other options. Treatment of any significant cultural resources shall be undertaken with the approval of the Kings County CDA. The archaeologist shall document the resources using DPR 523 forms and file said forms with the California Historical Resources Information System, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. The resources shall be photo documented and collected by the archaeologist for submittal to the Santa Rosa Rancheria's Cultural and Historical Preservation Department. The archaeologist shall be required to submit to the County for review and approval a report of the findings and method of curation or protection of the resources. Further grading or site work within the area of discovery shall not be allowed until the preceding steps have been taken. e. Native American Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, the project proponent shall offer the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe the opportunity to provide a Native American Monitor during ground disturbing activities during construction. Tribal participation would be dependent upon the availability and interest of the Tribe. f. Disposition of Cultural Resources. Upon coordination with the Kings County Community Development Agency, any pre-historic archaeological artifacts recovered shall be donated to an appropriate Tribal custodian or a qualified scientific institution where they would be afforded applicable cultural resources laws and guidelines.					
CUL-2: Protection of Buried Human Remains					
In order to avoid the potential for impacts to buried human remains, the following measures shall be implemented, as necessary, in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project: a. Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(e) and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if human bone or bone of unknown origin is found at any time during on- or off-site construction, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find and the Kings County Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who shall identify the person believed to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The project proponent and MLD, with the assistance of the archaeologist, shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity (CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15064.5(d)). The agreed upon treatment shall address the appropriate	During construction activities and in the event human remains are uncovered	Daily during construction activities	CVM with assistance of a qualified cultural subconsultant		

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. California Public Resources Code allows 48 hours for the MLD to make their wishes known to the landowner after being granted access to the site. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project will follow Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(e) which states that ". . . the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance." b. Any findings shall be submitted by the archaeologist in a professional report submitted to the project applicant, the MLD, the Kings County Community Development Agency, and the California Historical Resources Information System, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center.					
Geology and Soils					
GEO-1 (Paleontological Resources)					
During any ground disturbance activities, if paleontological resources are encountered, all work within 25 feet of the find shall halt until a qualified paleontologist as defined by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources (2010), can evaluate the find and make recommendations regarding treatment. Paleontological resource materials may include resources such as fossils, plant impressions, or animal tracks preserved in rock. The qualified paleontologist shall contact the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or other appropriate facility regarding any discoveries of paleontological resources. If the qualified paleontologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant paleontological resource, additional investigations and fossil recovery may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from project implementation. If avoidance is not feasible, the paleontological resources shall be evaluated for their significance. If the resources are not significant, avoidance is not necessary. If the resources are significant, they shall be avoided to ensure no adverse effects, or such effects must be mitigated. Construction in that area shall not resume until the resource appropriate measures are recommended or the materials are determined to be less than significant. If the resource is significant and fossil recovery is the identified form of treatment, then the fossil shall be deposited in an accredited and					

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
permanent scientific institution. Copies of all correspondence and reports shall be submitted to the Lead Agency.					
Greenhouse Gases					
GHG-1 (Cap-and-Trade)					
If the facility's stationary source GHG emissions exceed 25,000 MTCO2e in any given year, CVM will enroll its facility in the CARB Cap-and-Trade Program and shall cause its annual net emissions to not exceed 25,000 MT CO2e for that year.	During facility operations	Continuously			
GHG-2 (Trip Minimization and Efficiency):					
The Project shall comply with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Rule 9410. All facility-owned truck fleets shall be Near-Zero Emissions or better.	During facility operations	Continuously			
Hazards and Hazardous Materials					
HAZ-1 (Protection from Hazardous Materials)					
In order to protect the public from potential release of hazardous materials, the project applicant shall prepare and implement a new Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) in accordance with the requirements of the Kings County Public Health Department's Environmental Health Services Division and the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan and Inventory Act of 1985. Under this state law, the applicant is required to prepare an HMBP to be submitted to the Kings County Public Health Department, Environmental Health Services Division, which is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Kings County. The HMBP shall include a hazardous material inventory, emergency response procedures, training program information, and basic information on the location, type, quantity, and health risks of hazardous materials stored, used, or disposed of at the proposed project site, and procedures for handling and disposing of unanticipated hazardous materials encountered during construction. The HMBP shall include an inventory of the hazardous waste generated on-site, and would specify procedures for proper disposal. As required, hazardous waste would be transported by a licensed hauler and disposed of at a licensed facility. According to the HMBP reporting requirements, workers must be trained to respond to releases of hazardous materials in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations governing hazardous materials and hazardous waste (e.g., HAZWOPER training required by OSHA). Any accidental release of small quantities of hazardous materials shall be promptly contained and abated in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and reported to the Environmental	During facility operations	Continuously			

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
Health Services Division. As the CUPA for Kings County, the Environmental Health Services Division of the County Public Health Department is responsible for implementation and enforcement of HMBPs. Implementation of the HMBP for the project would ensure that minor spills or releases of hazardous materials would not pose a significant risk to the public or the environment.					
Hydrology					
HYD-1 (Stormwater Quality Protection)					
Prior to construction grading the applicant shall be required to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to comply with the General Permit and prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP shall be prepared by a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) and shall detail the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control pollutants that shall be implemented and complied with during the construction phase of the project. Construction contracts for the project shall include the requirement to implement the BMPs in accordance with the SWPPP. Example BMPs may include the following: • Existing vegetation will be preserved to the maximum extent practicable. Clearing and grubbing will only be performed in areas where new foundations, utilities, or internal access drives are planned. • All soil compaction and subgrade preparation specifications will be performed in accordance with the site-specific recommendations of a California-licensed Geotechnical Engineer, and will be based on his or her field exploration prior to construction. • Disturbed areas will be seeded upon completion of construction in order to protect exposed soils from erosion by wind and water. Upon completion of an earth disturbance activity, disturbed areas will be covered with a minimum uniform 70 percent perennial vegetative cover, with a density capable of resisting accelerated erosion and sedimentation, or be returned to pre-construction conditions. • A tackifier with a non-seeded mix, or the establishment of a visible crust through control means, will be used to temporarily stabilize disturbed areas until soil can be prepared for revegetation. • A non-combustible surface will surround the project site to provide a stabilized surface for post-construction access. Nonvegetative stabilization methods, such as gravel mulch, will be used to provide a stabilized, 12-foot-wide access corridor.					

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• A stabilized construction entrance/exit will be maintained at the construction site entrance/exit to reduce tracking of sediment by construction traffic. The entrance/exit will be constructed consistent with the detail included with the Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings (ESCDs). • The construction access route into the site will be maintained to prevent erosion and to control tracking of mud and soil material onto adjacent roads. The ESCDs will specify the construction access location. A regular maintenance program will replace sediment-clogged stabilization material with new stabilization material as required. • Excess mud will be removed from construction vehicle wheels prior to exiting the site to prevent excessive tracking of mud onto the roadway. • Road sweeping and vacuuming will occur as necessary during construction to keep street surfaces clear of soil and debris. Washing sediment onto streets will not occur. • During windy conditions (forecast or actual wind conditions of approximately 25 mph or greater), or during wind speeds prescribed in the Dust Control Plan, whichever is less, dust control will be applied to disturbed areas, including construction access driveways, to adequately control wind erosion. Water will be applied to disturbed soil areas of the project site using water trucks as required by weather conditions to control dust. Water application rates will be minimized as necessary to prevent runoff and ponding. • Control erosion in concentrated flow paths by applying erosion control blankets, check dams, erosion control seeding, or alternate methods. • Maintain sufficient quantities of temporary sediment control materials on-site throughout the duration of the project.					
Noise					
NOI-1 (Noise Attenuation)					
To reduce potential construction noise impacts, the following multi-part mitigation measure shall be implemented for the proposed project: • The construction contractor shall locate stationary noise-generating equipment as far as possible from sensitive receptors when sensitive receptors adjoin or are near a construction project area. In addition, the project contractor shall place such stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the project site. • The construction contractor shall, to the maximum extent practical, locate on-site equipment staging areas so as to maximize the					

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
distance between construction related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction. • The construction contractor shall designate a noise disturbance coordinator who would be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator would determine the cause of the noise complaints (starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and institute reasonable measures warranted to correct the problem. The construction contractor shall conspicuously post a telephone number for the disturbance coordinator at the construction site. • Noise producing construction activities shall be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. No construction shall be permitted on Sundays and holidays.					
NOI-2 (Vibration-Based Repairs)					
Prior to commencement of construction of the Phase 1 Truck Parking Area and Phase 2 Processing Expansion, the Project Architect or Engineer shall cause a visual inventory consisting of photos and/or video of the on-site residential building nearest to the building proposed to be constructed. After construction is complete, a second visual inventory shall be taken, and all repairs to the residential building shall be made to bring the building back to its pre-construction condition.					