DRAFT INITIAL STUDY AND
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. 21-02

PITMAN FAMILY FARMS

POULTRY FARM EXPANSION
HUFFMON RANCH

MARCH 2022

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CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. 21-02
POULTRY FARM EXPANSION
HUFFMON RANCH

Prepared for:

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March 2022

Project
#200403

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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

As Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Kings County reviewed the Project described below to determine whether it could have a significant effect on the environment because of its development. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15382, "[s]ignificant effect on the environment" means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the Project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

Project Name

Conditional Use Permit No. 21-02 for the proposed Pitman Family Farms –Poultry Farm Expansion (Huffmon Ranch)

Project Location

The proposed poultry farm expansion is located at the Pitman "Huffmon" Ranch located within unincorporated Kings County at 16445 Laurel Avenue, Stratford, CA 93266. The Project is within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 026-200-010 and is approximately 160 acres.

The Project site is located on the south side of Laurel Avenue east of 17th Avenue and west of 16th Avenue. The location is approximately 3.5 miles east of the unincorporated community of Stratford in the County of Kings.

Project Description

The Pitman Family Farms has requests approval of a Conditional Use Permit No. 21-02 to allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm of approximately 250,000 chickens to include an additional approximate 1,451,250 chickens, for a new total of approximately 1,700,000 chickens (Project). The Project includes the construction of 1,182,758 square feet of new poultry barns, totaling 43 new structures, which would be 54'-0'' wide and 500'-0'' in length. This new expansion would increase the number of poultry barns from 7 to 50 poultry barns in total. The new poultry barns would be built in one phase along with three additional single-family rural residences for caretaker purposes. The objective of the single family homes are to be permanent fixtures to the property. The proposed project intends to construct single family homes, however, if the cost is too great, then the developer will consider mobile homes.

Mailing Address and Phone Number of the Applicant

David Pitman
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559-875-9300

Findings

As Lead Agency, Kings County finds that the Project will not have a significant effect on the environment. The Environmental Checklist (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G) or Initial Study (IS) (see *Section 3 - Environmental Checklist*) identified one or more potentially significant effects on the environment, but revisions to the Project have been made before the release of this Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or mitigation measures would be implemented that reduce all potentially significant impacts less-than-significant levels. The Lead Agency further finds that there is no substantial evidence that this Project would have a significant effect on the environment.

Mitigation Measures Included in the Project to Avoid Potentially Significant Effects

MM AIR-1: Fugitive Dust Control:

The owner/operator shall sufficiently implement at least one of the control measures listed below to limit visible dust emissions (VDE) to 20% opacity or to comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Rule 8011. The opacity limit may be achieved through implementation of any combination of the following control measures to the extent needed:

On-Site Transporting of Bulk Materials:

- Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20 percent opacity; or
- Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported across any paved public access road; or
- Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or
- Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.

Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Traffic Areas:

The control measures listed below shall be implemented on unpaved surface areas dedicated to any vehicle and equipment parking and traffic activity in order to limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road as specified in Rule 8011. If vehicle activity remains exclusively within an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, section 5.3 may be implemented to limit VDE to 20% opacity.

Where 50 or more annual average daily trips (AADT) will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by the application and/or reapplication/maintenance of at least one of the following control measures:

- Watering;
- Uniform layer of washed gravel;
- Chemical/organic dust suppressants;
- Vegetative materials;
- Paving;
- Road mix;
- Any other method(s) that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity and meets the conditions of a stabilized unpaved road.

MM AIR-2: Odor Management Plan

The owner/operator shall implement and maintain an Odor Management Plan which outlines measures taken to control odors.

MM BIO-1: Prior to ground disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a biological clearance survey between 14 and 30 calendar days prior to the onset of construction. The clearance survey shall include walking transects to identify presence of San Joaquin kit fox. The transects shall be spaced at no greater than 30 feet apart, which will provide 100 percent visual coverage of the Project site. Transects will also be walked within a 50-foot buffer around the Project site. A report outlining the results of the survey shall be submitted to the Lead Agency.

Potential kit fox dens found during the survey may be excavated provided that the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the den has been monitored using tracking medium for at least five consecutive days and is deemed unoccupied by a qualified biologist; (2) the excavation is conducted by or under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist. Den monitoring and excavation shall be conducted in accordance with the Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the Endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance (USFWS 2011).

MM BIO-2: Prior to ground disturbance activities (or prior to being deployed at the Project site), all construction workers at the Project site shall attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program, which shall be developed and presented by a qualified biologist.

The Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information about the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the federal and State Endangered Species Acts, measures the Project operator is required to implement to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that

each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the federal and State Endangered Species Acts. The Worker Environmental Training Program will contain natural history information, including characteristics of behavior and morphological characteristics used to identify each potentially occurring species. An attendance form shall be signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed. A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, and copies of the signed attendance forms shall be maintained on site for the duration of construction activities.

MM BIO-3: The following measures shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts to Swainson's hawk: Nesting surveys for the Swainson's hawks shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). If potential Swainson's hawk nests or nesting substrates are located within 0.5 mile of the Project site, then those nests or substrates must be monitored for activity on a routine and repeating basis throughout the breeding season, or until Swainson's hawks or other raptor species are verified to be using them. To meet the minimum level of protection for the species, surveys shall be completed for at least the two survey periods immediately prior to Project-related ground disturbance activities. If Swainson's hawks are not found to nest within 0.5 mile of the site, then no further action is warranted.

If Swainson's hawks are found to be nesting within 0.5 mile of the site, construction must be delayed until the young have fledged (left the nest). The 2,500- foot-radius no-construction zone may be reduced in size but in no case shall be reduced to less than 500 feet except where a qualified biologist concludes that a smaller buffer area is sufficiently protective. If the buffer zone is reduced, a qualified biologist must conduct construction monitoring on a daily basis, inspect the nest on a daily basis, and ensure that construction activities do not disrupt breeding behaviors. If it is determined that activities could potentially cause disruption of nesting activities that could cause nest abandonment or decrease nesting success, then the biologist would be required to stop construction.

MM BIO-4: A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey on the Project site and within 500 feet of its perimeter to identify the presence of the western burrowing owl. The survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of construction activities. If any burrowing owl burrows are present, avoidance measures shall be consistent with those included in the CDFW staff report on burrowing owl mitigation (CDFG 2012). If occupied burrowing owl burrows are present outside of the breeding season (September 1 through January 31) and within 250 feet of proposed construction activities, a passive relocation effort may be instituted in accordance with the guidelines established by the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (1993) and CDFW (CDFW 2012). Exclusion of burrowing owls from burrows may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited, and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods (surveillance). Replacement or occupied burrows shall consist of artificial burrows at a ratio of 1 burrow collapsed to 1 artificial burrow

constructed (1:1). Ongoing surveillance of the Project site during construction activities shall occur at a rate sufficient to detect Burrowing owl, if they return.

During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a 500-foot (minimum) buffer zone should be maintained unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Required avoidance areas for occupied burrows are presented in the table below.

Table 3.4.4a-1
Required Avoidance Areas for Occupied Burrows

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting sites	April 1-Aug 15	200 m*	500 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

MM BIO-5: If construction is planned outside the nesting period of raptors (other than the western burrowing owl) and migratory birds (February 15 to August 31), no mitigation shall be required. If construction is planned during the nesting season of migratory birds and raptors, a preconstruction survey to identify active bird nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 250-foot buffer for migratory birds and a 500-foot buffer for raptors. If nesting birds are identified during the survey, active raptor nests shall be avoided by 500 feet and all other migratory bird nests shall be avoided by 250 feet. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified on-site monitor determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affecting the breeding behaviors of the resident birds. Because nesting birds can establish new nests or produce a second or even third clutch at any time during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be repeated every 30 days as construction activities are occurring throughout the nesting season.

No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid Project construction areas. Once the migratory birds or raptors have completed nesting and young have fledged, disturbance buffers will no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can cease.

MM BIO-6: During all construction-related activities, the following mitigation shall apply:

a. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project site.
b. Construction-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads and predetermined ingress and egress corridors, staging, and parking areas. Vehicle speeds should not exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) within the Project site.
c. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit fox or other animals during construction, the contractor shall cover all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep at the close of each workday with plywood or similar materials. If holes or trenches cannot be covered, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed in the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the contractor shall thoroughly inspect them for entrapped animals. All construction-related pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored on the Project site shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in anyway. If at any time an entrapped or injured kit fox is discovered, work in the immediate area shall be temporarily halted and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted.
d. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the USFWS and CDFW has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.
e. No pets, such as dogs or cats, shall be permitted on the Project sites to prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes, or destruction of dens.
f. Use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and herbicides in Project areas shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional Project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes.
g. A representative shall be appointed by the Project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a kit fox or who finds a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The representative shall be identified during the employee education program and their name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS.
h. The Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office of USFWS and CDFW shall be notified in writing within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a San Joaquin kit fox during Project-related activities. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent

information. The USFWS contact is the Chief of the Division of Endangered Species, at the addresses and telephone numbers below. The CDFW contact can be reached at (559) 243-4014 and R4CESA@wildlifeca.gov.

i. All sightings of the San Joaquin kit fox shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A copy of the reporting form and a topographic map clearly marked with the location of where the kit fox was observed shall also be provided to the Service at the address below.

j. Any Project-related information required by the USFWS or questions concerning the above conditions, or their implementation may be directed in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at: Endangered Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600.

MM CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, a surface inspection of the Huffmon Ranch Project site shall be conducted by a qualified archeologist. The qualified archeologist shall monitor the site during grading activities. The archeologist shall provide pre-construction briefings to supervisory personnel, any excavation contractor, and any person who will perform unsupervised, ground disturbing work on the project in connection with construction or decommissioning. The briefings will include information on potential cultural material finds and, on the procedures, to be enacted if resources are found.

MM CUL-2: Native American Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall offer interested Tribes 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.

MM CUL-3: Stop Work in the Event of Unanticipated Discoveries. In the event that cultural resources, paleontological resources or unique geologic features are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within 100 feet of the find, and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall determine the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Mitigation measures may include avoidance, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archaeological testing, and data recovery, among other options. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the Project area shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and evaluated for significance. No further ground disturbance shall occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until approved by the qualified archaeologist. Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall enter into an agreement with the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe ("Tribe") regarding cultural resources and burial treatment and protection ("Plan"), which shall be in a form acceptable to the Tribe County. Upon discovery of cultural resources, in addition to other procedures described in this mitigation measure, the Kings County Community Development Agency, along with other relevant agency or Tribal officials, shall be contacted to begin coordination on the

disposition of the find(s), and treatment of any significant cultural resource shall be undertaken pursuant to the Plan. In the event of any conflict between this mitigation measure and the Plan, the stipulations of the Plan shall control.

MM-CUL 4: Disposition of Cultural Resources. Upon coordination with the Kings County Community Development Agency, any archaeological artifacts recovered shall be donated to an appropriate Tribal custodian or a qualified scientific institution where they would be afforded long-term preservation. Documentation for the work shall be provided in accordance with applicable cultural resource laws and guidelines.

MM CUL-5: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of discovery of human remains, at the direction of the county coroner.

MM GEO-1: Prior to final design, a geotechnical study shall be prepared for the Project site and recommendations of the study shall be incorporated into final design of the Project. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency for review.

MM GEO-2: Prior to final design, the Project proponent shall obtain a qualified engineer to design an engineered septic system for any proposed residential units or other restroom facilities required by local regulations. The septic tank design shall incorporate appropriate measures in order to mitigate the limitations posed by the soil properties and site features.

MM GEO-3: 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 permanent scientific institution. Copies of all correspondence and reports shall be submitted to the Lead Agency.

MM HAZ-1: Prior to operation, the Project proponent shall submit to Kings County Department of Environmental Health Services, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) pursuant to Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, sections 25500 to 25520. The HMBP shall outline the types and quantities of hazardous materials used onsite and indicate onsite safety measures to ensure such materials are properly handled and stored. A copy of the approved HMBP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.

MM HYD-1: Prior to ground-disturbing activities, the Project proponent shall prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies best management practices, with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite. The SWPPP shall be submitted to and approved by the Central Valley regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The SWPPP shall contain a site map that shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed man-made facilities, stormwater collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the Project site. Additionally, the SWPPP shall contain a visual monitoring program and a chemical monitoring program for non-visible pollutants to be implemented (if there is a failure of best management practices). The requirements of the SWPPP shall be incorporated into design specifications and construction contracts. Recommended best management practices for the construction phase may include the following:

- Stockpiling and disposing of demolition debris, concrete, and soil properly.
- Protecting any existing storm drain inlets and stabilizing disturbed areas.
- Implementing erosion controls.
- Properly managing construction materials.
- Managing waste, aggressively controlling litter, and implementing sediment controls.

A copy of the approved SWPPP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.

MM HYD-2: The applicant shall comply with the requirements of the Poultry General Order WDR for the proposed expansion.

MM HYD-3: The project shall implement the following measures, as required by the Tulare Lake Basin Water Quality Control Plan, for Confined Animal Activities:

a. Lands that receive dry manure shall be managed to minimize erosion and runoff, and applied manure shall be incorporated into surface soils soon after manure application.

b. Animal confinement areas, manure storage areas, lagoons, disposal fields, and crop lands that receive manure shall not create a nuisance through implementation of the Management Plan.

c. Salt in animal rations should be limited to the amount required to maintain animal health and optimum production.

d. Animal confinement facilities, including retention ponds, shall be protected from overflow from stream channels during 20-year peak stream flows for facilities that existed as of 25 July 1975 and protected from 100-year peak stream flows for facilities constructed after 25 July 1975. Facilities constructed after 8 December 1984 must comply with the specifications in Chapter 15.

e. Facilities shall be designed and constructed to retain all facility wastewater generated, together with all precipitation on, and drainage through, manured areas during a 25-year, 24-hour storm. Facilities with operation capacities equal to or greater than the capacities described in 40 CFR 412 (Feedlots Point Source Category) must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit prior to discharge for events greater than a 25 year, 24 hour storm.

f. New manure retention ponds shall be sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that the invert of the pond will be at least 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying ground water.

g. Annual reporting shall be conducted and summarize the following

    1) Acreage used for wastewater disposal (irrigation application).

    2) Estimates of the quantity of dry manure (tons) spread on site and exported off site, including the location of the fields where the manure is applied, and the names of buyers, and/or locations of application (disposal) areas, if applicable.

MM NO-1 – The construction of the Project must only operate during the times listed within the operational statement (7:00 am to 6:00 pm).

MM PUB-1 – The applicant must construct employee only restrooms compliant with the most current version of Title 24 – California Building Standards Code. These facilities must connect to an engineered septic system, as required by § 5-82 of Kings County Ordinance No. 567.4

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Overview

Pitman Family Farms is requesting approval of Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 21-02 to allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm of 249,300 chickens to include an additional 1,451,250 chickens, for a new total of approximately 1,700,550 chickens (Project). The Project includes the construction of 43 new poultry barns, totaling 50 poultry barns. The existing seven poultry barns consist of one facility at 54'-0" wide and 500'-0" in length and six facilities at 48'-0" wide and 544'-0" long. The 43 new poultry barns will be 54'-0'' wide and 500'-0'' in length. The new poultry barns would be built in one phase along with three additional single-family rural residences for caretaker purposes.

1.2 - California Environmental Quality Act

Kings County is the Lead Agency for this Project pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code Section 15000 et seq.). The Environmental Checklist Form (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G) or Initial Study (IS) (see *Section 3 – Initial Study*) provides analysis that examines the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the Project. Section 15063 of the CEQA Guidelines requires the Lead Agency to prepare an IS to determine whether a discretionary project will have a significant effect on the environment. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is appropriate when an IS has been prepared and a determination can be made that no significant environmental effects will occur because revisions to the Project have been made or mitigation measures will be implemented that reduce all potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels. The content of a MND is the same as a Negative Declaration, with the addition of identified mitigation measures and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) (see *Appendix A – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*).

Based on the IS, the Lead Agency has determined that the environmental review for the proposed application can be completed with an MND.

1.3 - Impact Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe the level of significance of impacts.

- A finding of "no impact" is appropriate if the analysis concludes that the Project would not affect a topic area in any way.
- An impact is considered "less than significant" if the analysis concludes that it would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment and requires no mitigation.
- An impact is considered "less than significant with mitigation incorporated" if the analysis concludes that it would cause no substantial adverse change to the

environment with the inclusion of environmental commitments that have been agreed to by the applicant.

- An impact is considered "potentially significant" if the analysis concludes that it could have a substantial adverse effect on the environment.

1.4 - Document Organization and Contents

The content and format of this IS/MND is designed to meet the requirements of CEQA. The report contains the following sections:

- *Section 1 – Introduction:* This section provides an overview of CEQA requirements, intended uses of the IS/MND, document organization, and a list of regulations that have been incorporated by reference.
- *Section 2– Project Description:* This section describes the Project and provides data on the site's location.
- *Section 3 – Environmental Checklist:* This chapter contains the evaluation of 18 different environmental resource factors contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Each environmental resource factor is analyzed to determine whether the Project would have an impact. One of four findings is made which include: no impact, less-than-significant impact, less than significant with mitigation, or significant and unavoidable. If the evaluation results in a finding of significant and unavoidable for any of the 21 environmental resource factors, then an Environmental Impact Report will be required.
- *Section 4 – List of Preparers:* This chapter identifies the individuals who prepared the IS/MND.
- *Section 5 – Bibliography:* This chapter contains a full list of references that were used in the preparation of this IS/MND.
- *Appendix A – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program:* This appendix contains a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program that summarizes the impacts, mitigation measures, and level of significance after mitigation.

1.5 - Incorporated by Reference

The following documents and/or regulations are incorporated into this IS and Draft MND by reference:

- 2035 Kings County General Plan
- 2035 Kings County General Plan PEIR
- Kings County Development Code

- Kings County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts

SECTION 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 - Introduction

Pitman Family Farms (Pitman) operates multiple poultry raising facilities in the Central Valley. Pitman's operations include chicken, turkey and duck ranches along with hatcheries for similar poultry. Pitman has a processing facility located within the Central Valley where poultry is transported from the various similar poultry operations for packaging and shipping. The poultry ranches' sole purpose is to raise the given poultry product to a mature age, within about six to nine weeks, where it can then be transported for processing at the main facility. Pitman proposes to expand an existing poultry farm located in the unincorporated portion of Kings County in order to accommodate growth within their business.

2.2 - Project Location

The proposed poultry farm expansion is located at the Pitman "Huffmon" Ranch located within unincorporated area of Kings County at 16445 Laurel Avenue, Stratford, CA, Assessor's Parcel Number 026-200-010, which totals 160 acres in size (Figure 2.4-1).

The Project site is located on the south side of Laurel Avenue east of 17th Avenue and west of 16th Avenue. The location is approximately 3.5 miles east of the unincorporated community of Stratford (Figure 2.4-2).

2.3 - Surrounding Land Uses

The Project site is located within an agricultural portion of the unincorporated county.

To the north, south east and west, the existing poultry farm is surrounded by agricultural lands utilized for crop cultivation and single-family rural residences.

Further north, south and east there are existing agricultural facilities consisting of dairies and other poultry farms with on-site single-family rural residences that are likely used to house support staff to these facilities. Located on the north side of Laurel Avenue and approximately 250 feet west is the nearest home to the Project site.

2.4 - Proposed Project

Conditional Use Permit No. 21-02 submitted by Pitman Family Farms requests approval of a conditional use permit to allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm of 249,300 chickens to include an additional 1,451,250 chickens, for a new total of approximately 1,700,550 chickens (Project). The Project includes the construction of 1,182,758 square feet of new poultry barns, totaling 43 new structures, which would be 54'-0'' wide and 500'-0'' in length. This new expansion would increase the number of poultry barns from 7 to 50 poultry barns in total. The new poultry barns would be built in one phase along with three additional single-family rural residences for caretaker purposes.

The new poultry barns are proposed to be constructed in a single phase with gravel and concrete access roads. The poultry barns will include the installation of new electrical service panels. Additional improvements to the facility include installation of additional wildlife friendly fencing along the outer property lines, and construction of employee restroom facilities. The proposed final construction of the new poultry barns is shown in Figure 2.4-3.

Currently, the poultry farm employs two (2) employees. The proposed expansion would require an additional eight (8) employees to accommodate the growth of the ranch. Three (3) caretaker lives on-site in order to tend to the ranch in the event emergencies arise during odd hours. An additional three (3) residential homes would be proposed to accommodate employees of the ranch.

The poultry farm currently operates year-round and would continue to operate 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week. However, no customers or visitors are permitted at the ranch due to biological risks and security restrictions. Therefore, no customer traffic trips will be generated.

Operational changes include the small increase in staffing as well as an increase in truck trips associated with the transfer of chickens to the processing facility. Primary access to the site will be gained along the northern property line from the two existing driveways along Laurel Avenue. Additional truck trips would include deliveries for poultry feed, bedding and litter. The traffic trip generation for the Project is described in more detail within the *Transportation* of the Initial Study.

No processing will occur at this existing facility, which is consistent with current operations. The operations strictly consist of raising baby chicks until mature market age (approximately six to nine weeks) and shipping them to the off-site processing facility. The on-site operations include the procedures of the poultry barns to reduce the presence of flies, rodents and other bacteria that may impact the health of the poultry. The site operations include the storage and application of appropriate chemicals to reduce pest populations and bacteria to levels deemed acceptable under current regulations and law. Fly control is accomplished through moisture reduction methods and the application of chemicals and biologic controls. Negative pressure ventilation is used to move air through the poultry barns to remove any moisture accumulation in the litter, and the litter is roto tilled on a regular basis or/and as needed to prevent caking. Chemicals are applied per manufacturer directions to control adult flies and larvae. Larvae is further controlled through the weekly application of parasitic wasps, and the use of poultry litter treatment (PLT), a sodium-based that reduces the pH of litter from an average of 8.5 down to an average of 1.5, which larva cannot survive in. Rodents are controlled through preventative measures. The grounds are kept clean and free of debris, feed, and standing water, and bait stations and traps are used as needed. After birds are loaded to go to market every 5-6 weeks, the feed lines are raised, and pan feeders are cleaned within the barns, and. the large outdoor feed tanks are cleaned. Water lines are emptied and raised as well. Litter is cleaned as soon as possible using equipment that picks up any large cake matter. Once a year, a complete clean out is performed, and litter is removed from the facility within 72 hours after removal from the

barns. Further discussion regarding the variety of chemicals and their application is described in *Section 3.4.9 - Hazards and Hazardous Materials.*

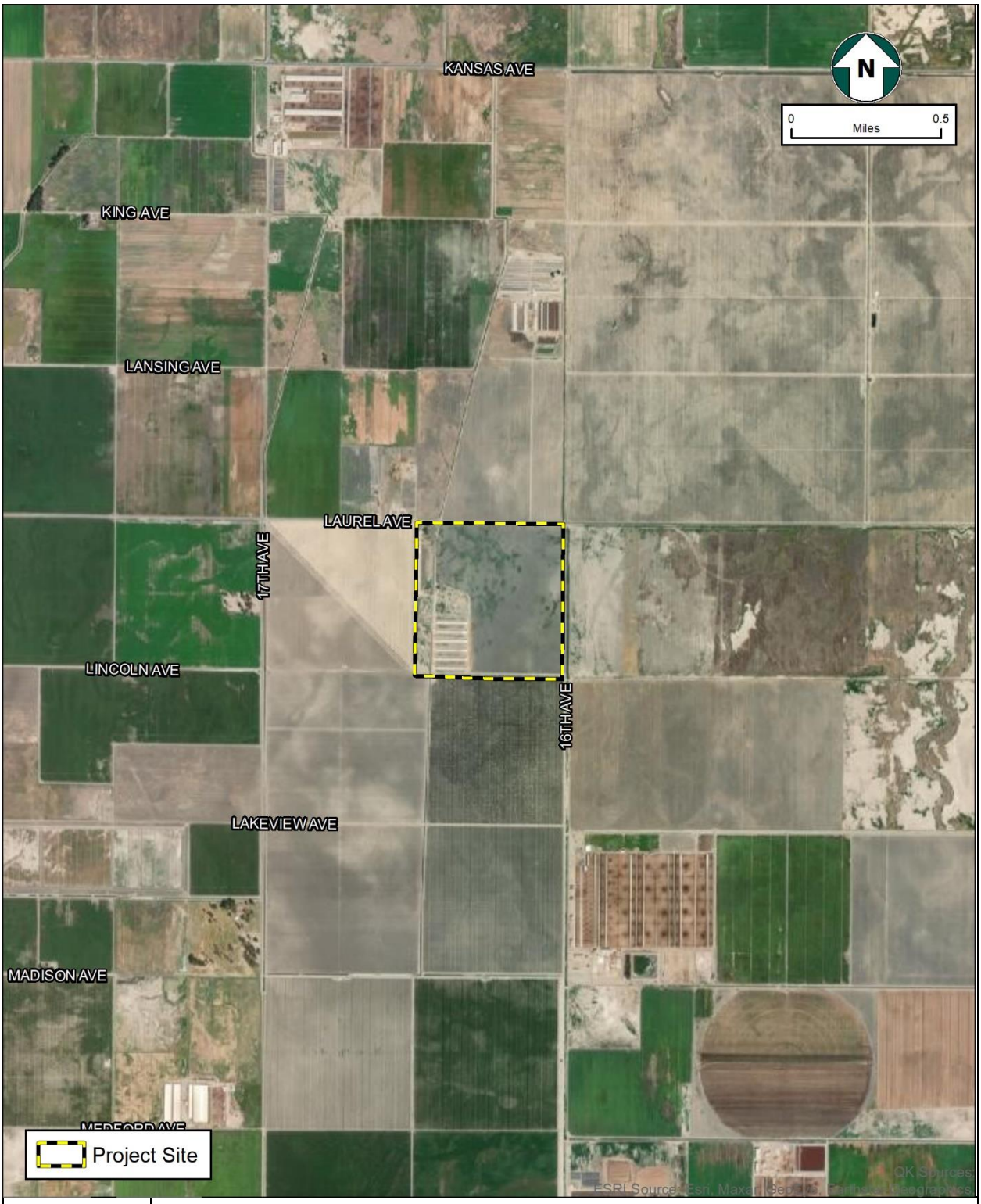

Figure 2.4-1
Project Site

Figure 2.4-2
Regional Location

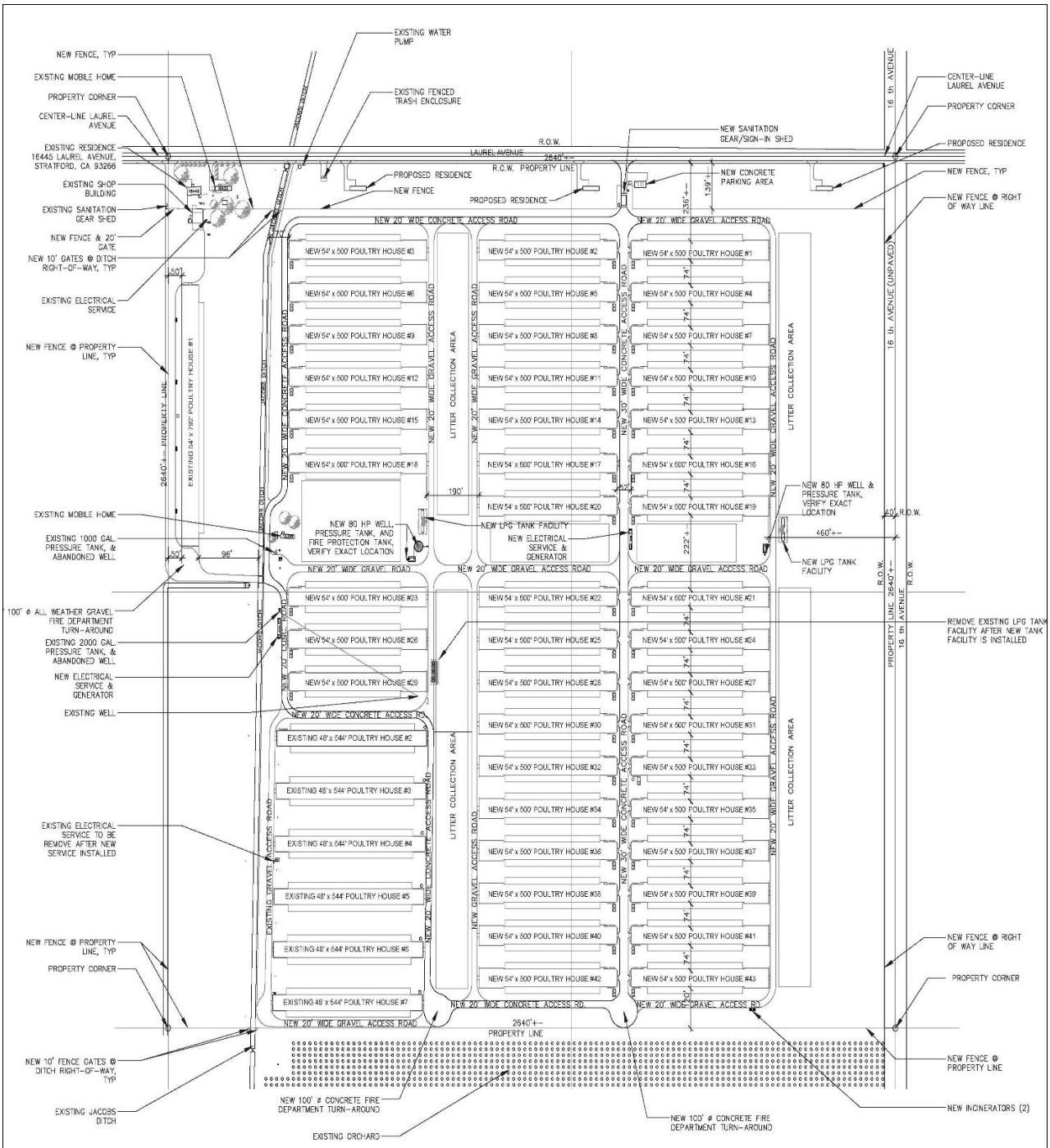

Figure 2.4-3
Site Plan

SECTION 3 - INITIAL STUDY

3.1 - Environmental Checklist

1. **Project Title:**

   Conditional Use Permit No. 21-02 - Pitman Family Farms – Huffmon Ranch Expansion

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**

   Kings County Community Development Agency
   1400 W. Lacey Blvd., Bldg. #6
   Hanford, CA 93230

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:**

   Alex Hernandez, Planner III, 559-852-2679

4. **Project Location:**

   16445 Laurel Avenue, Stratford, CA 93266

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**

   Pitman Family Farms, 1078 North Avenue, Sanger, CA, 93657

6. **General Plan Designation:**

   General Agriculture (AG40)

7. **Zoning:**

   General Agricultural-40 District (AG40),

8. **Description of Project:**

   The Project will consist of expanding an existing poultry farm of approximately 250,000 chickens to include an additional 1,451,250 chickens, for a new total of approximately 1,700,000 chickens (Project). The Project includes the construction of 1,182,758 square feet of new poultry barns, totaling 43 new structures, which would be 54'-0'' wide and 500'-0'' in length. The Project will also add three additional single-family rural residences and increase the current employee staff from two to ten staff members to support the expansion of agricultural activities.

9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:**

   Dairy facilities, poultry facilities, agricultural residences, and agriculture

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:

- California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB);
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB);
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD);
- State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFG); and

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

The County identified the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe (Tribe) as being the only Tribe that would be involved in projects within Kings County. The County initiates consultation with tribes through a project Review – Consultation Notice once the CUP application is submitted. On May 14, 2021 a Project Review Consultation Notice was sent to the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe. The Tribe has been notified of their right to request consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.

NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

3.2 - Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☒ Geology and Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☒ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☒ Noise	☐ Population and Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☒ Utilities and Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance

3.3 - Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (a) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (b) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENT IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Alex Hernandez Digitally signed by Alex Hernandez
DN: cn=Alex Hernandez, o, ou, email=alex.hernandez@co.kings.ca.us, c=US
Date: 2022.03.23 09:48:14 -07'00'

Signature	Date
Alex Hernandez	Kings County Community Development Agency
Printed Name	For

3.4 - Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the Project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the Project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the Project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

    b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.1 - *AESTHETIC*					
Would the project:					
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.1a – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The Project is located in rural Kings County and is surrounded by agricultural lands on all sides. Further north and east there are existing agricultural facilities consisting of dairies and other poultry farms.

The Open Space Element of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* identifies several scenic resources that represent the aesthetic visual character of the County: the waterways that traverse the northern edge of the County (Kings River and Cross Creek), the foothills and mountains along the southwest edge of the County (Kettleman Hills and Coast Ranges), and the viewsheds along the southern portions of State Route (SR) 41, between SR33 and the county line. Valley oak trees existing along the Kings River corridor are also considered a valued scenic resource (Kings County, 2010).The Project is not located near a scenic resource, as identified in the Kings County General Plan; therefore, the Project would not result in any substantial adverse effects on any scenic vistas.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact.*

Impact #3.4.1b - Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

The Project site does not contain any scenic resources or rock outcroppings. There are no scenic highways designated in Kings County. The closest eligible scenic highway is SR 41, southwest of SR 33, which is approximately 30 miles southwest of the Project site. There are no designated state scenic highways within the vicinity of the Project site, therefore, the Project would not damage any scenic resources near a State scenic highway (Kings County, 2010).

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact.*

Impact #3.4.1c - Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the Project is in an urbanized area, would the Project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Currently, a portion of the Project site is developed with seven poultry houses and a single-family rural residence. The Project would be similar in nature to existing poultry operations on-site and existing agricultural-type uses within the surrounding vicinity. Although the Project would expand existing operations for the site, the proposed expansion is consistent with zoning and land use designations for the area and would not result in a substantial impact to the visual quality of the area.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact.*

Impact #3.4.1d - Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Construction of the Project would generally occur during daytime hours, depending on time of year. Pursuant to the Applicant's Operational Statement, the Project will not result in any new sources of outdoor lighting; therefore, the proposed expansion will not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact.*

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.2 - *AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES*

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

a.	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act Contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e.	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.2a – Would the Project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?

The Project site is located within rural, unincorporated Kings County. The property is planned and zoned for agricultural uses. As shown in Figure 3.4.2-1, the Department of

Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) designates the Project site as Semi-Agricultural and Rural Commercial Land[1], Confined Animal Agricultural[2], Unique Farmland[3], and Farmland of Statewide Importance[4]. The Project aims to support and expand the existing agricultural activities on the Project site.

The primary purpose of the Project is to expand and operate an existing poultry farm, which under the Kings County zoning ordinance, is permitted with the approval of a CUP. Furthermore, the Project intends to expand the existing agricultural operation, which is designated as Confined Animal Agriculture under the FMMP. Therefore, the project will not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use by expanded a locally acceptable, existing agricultural use.

Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measure(s):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant.*

Impact #3.4.2b – Would the Project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act Contract?

The Project site is currently zoned General Agricultural-40 District (AG-40). Article 4, Section 407 of the *Kings County Development Code* states that Table 4-1 prescribes the land use regulations for "General Agriculture-40 (AG-40)" districts. The regulations for each district are established by letter designation shown in the key of Table 4-1. Table 4-1 lists "animal keeping: raising of birds exceeding 50" as a conditional use subject to approval of a CUP in the General Agriculture - 40 (AG-40) zone district.

Therefore, the proposal to expand an existing poultry farm is consistent with Section 407 and Table 4-1. The Project site not subject to a Williamson Act contract (Figure 3.4.2-2) and

[1] Defined as "Farmsteads, agricultural storage and packing sheds, unpaved parking areas, composting facilities, equine facilities, firewood lots, and campgrounds" per the Department of Conservation definitions for the FMMP.

[2] Defined as "Poultry facilities, feedlots, dairy facilities, fish farms," per the Department of Conservation definitions for the FMMP.

[3] Defined as "Lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date," per the Department of Conservation definitions for the FMMP.

[4] Defined as "Irrigated land similar to Prime Farmland that has a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of agricultural crops. This land has minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture than Prime Farmland. Land must have been used for production of irrigated crops at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date," per the Department of Conservation definitions for the FMMP.

both the existing poultry facility and the proposed expanded poultry facility would be considered to be operating as a "commercial agricultural use" under the *Uniform Rules for Agricultural Preserves in Kings County.* According to the local procedures, poultry farms are allowable within Williamson Act contracted properties.

The Project would be an expansion of the existing commercial agricultural use, and therefore consistent with the *County of Kings Implementation Procedures for the California Land Conservation "Williamson" Act of 1965 Including Farmland Security Zones* (Kings County Community Development Agency, 2013). The Project will have a no impact on land designated for agricultural use.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.2c – Would the Project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

There is no forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production on the Project site or the surrounding area. The site is zoned General Agricultural-40 District (AG-40), which allows for poultry farms with the approval of a conditional use permit. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of forest or timberland land, or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.2d – Would the Project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Currently, the Project site is partially developed with an existing poultry farm, and, therefore is not considered to be forest land or timberland. The Project is considered as an agricultural use within the existing zone district. It is an existing agricultural business located within a predominantly agriculture area, which includes crop production as well as other agricultural operations, such as other poultry farms, dairies or processing facilities. Further expansion of the use or development of associated use would be consistent with the existing zoning and

would not result in the conversion of farmlands to non-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest. The Project will have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

***LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE*:**

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.2e – Would the Project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The Project will allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm. The Project site is zoned General Agricultural-40 District (AG40), for which poultry farms are an allowable use. The Project will not change the existing use of the Project site; therefore, the Project would not involve changes in the existing environment which could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The Project will have no impact.

MITIGATION ***MEASURE(S):***

No mitigation is required.

***LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE*:**

There would be *no impact*.

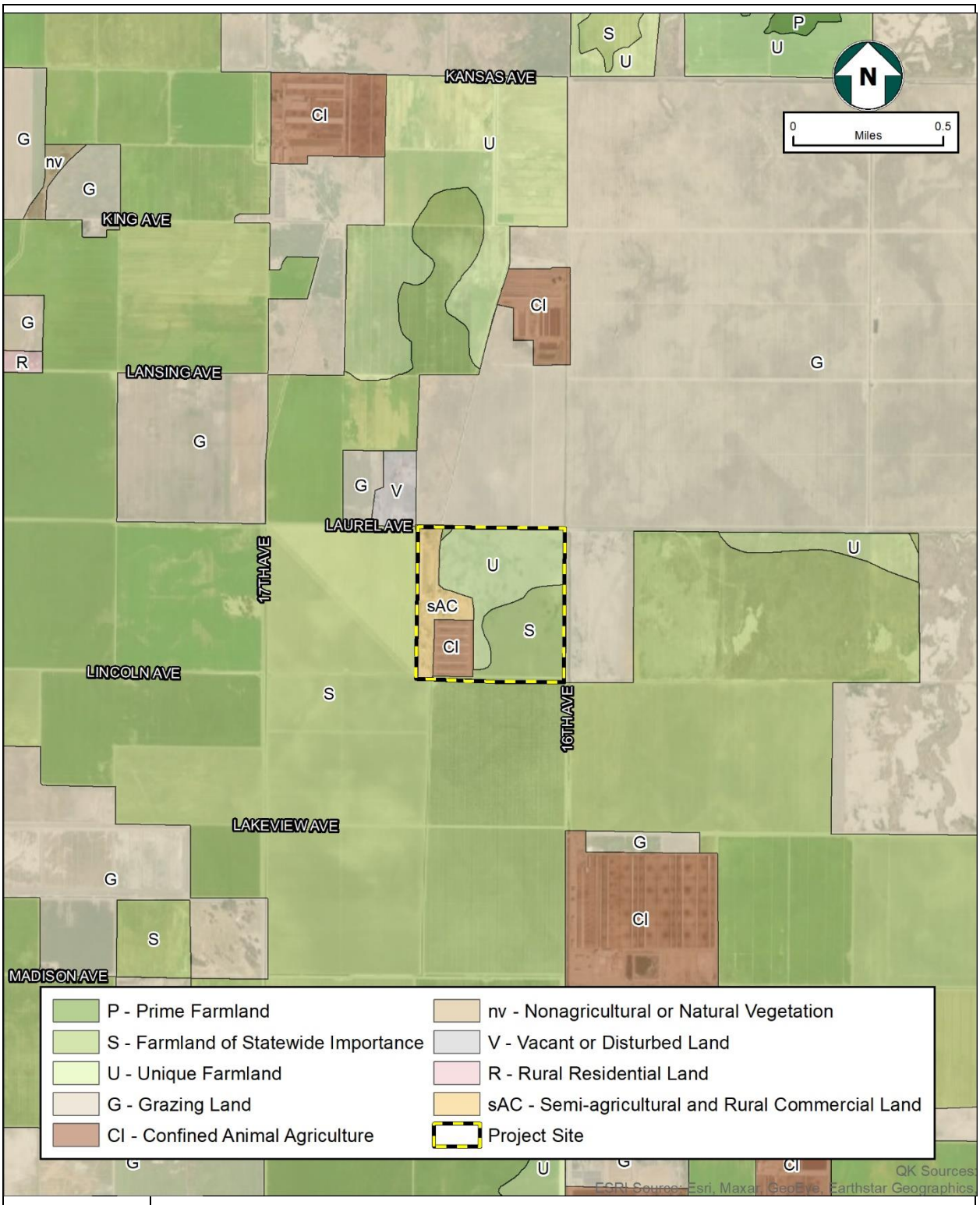

Figure 3.4.2-1
Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP)

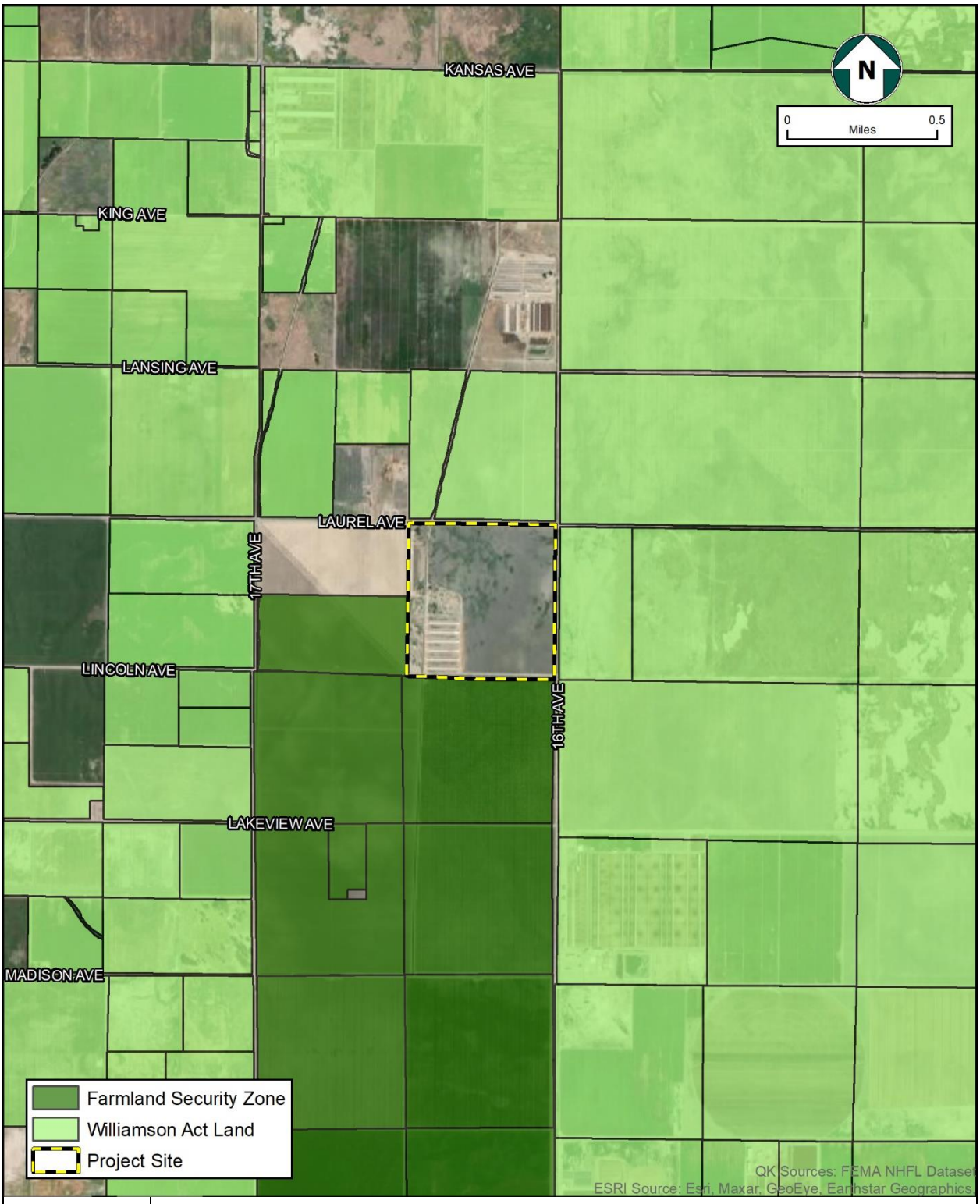

Figure 3.4.2-2
Williamson Act Contracts

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.3 - *AIR QUALITY*

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

The Project is located within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). It's estimated that this expansion would result in approximately 15.31 new average daily trips (refer to table 3.4.17-2 located in the transportation discussion of this document). Additionally, the Project would also construct two new incinerators, three (3) caretaker single-family rural residences, which could range between 1,200-2,000 square feet, and would serve as an ancillary use to the poultry farm. The proposed expansion would require an additional eight (8) employees.

The poultry houses would be wood and metal framed with metal roofs, metal sidewalls, insulated roofs and sidewalls, metal end walls and cement floors to be covered in poultry bedding material. During the operational period of the Project, these new poultry barns will house the chickens as they are raised from day one to mature age. It takes about 6 to 9 weeks for a chicken to be raised to market age. Poultry barns are equipped with mechanical feed lines, gas heaters, fans and water lines. Construction of the proposed facility would begin within three weeks of issuance of the CUP.

The two new incinerators are subject to Rule 4302 (Incinerator Burning), which prohibits the use of any incinerator except for a multiple chamber incinerator or one equally effective in controlling air pollution. An Authority to Construct application is required to be submitted to the to San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD)regarding the two

incinerators. Depending on the determination from the SJVAPCD other requirements may be required to ensure the appropriate level control is maintained during operation.

The construction and operation of the Project would be subject to SJVAPCD rules and requirements, including any applicable permitting requirements. These rules and regulations may include compliance with the SJVAPCD's Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions), Rule 2010 (Permits Required), Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review), Rule 4002 (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), Rule 4102 (Nuisance), Rule 4302 (Incinerator Burning), Rule 4570 (Confined Animal Facilities), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641 (Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations).

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The SJVAPCD has established thresholds of significance for construction impacts, project operations, and cumulative impacts. The SJVAPCD's Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2015) contains significance criteria for evaluating operational-phase emissions from direct and indirect sources associated with a project. Indirect sources include motor vehicle traffic associated with the Project and do not include stationary sources covered under permit with the SJVAPCD. For this evaluation, the Project would be considered to have a significant effect on the environment if it would exceed the following thresholds listed in the "SJVAPCD Threshold of Significance" below. As seen in the "Construction Emissions" and "Operational Emissions" columns, the Project would not exceed any applicable thresholds of significance.

Table 3.4.3-1
SJVAPCD Pollutant Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	SJVAPCD Threshold of Significance	Construction Emissions (tons)	Operational Emissions (tons)
PM2.5	15 tons/year	0.32	0.69
PM10	15 tons/year	0.79	2.30
ROG	10 tons/year	8.35	6.08
NOX	10 tons/year	4.77	6.87

Notes: Estimated construction timeframe will be 18-24 months.

Source: CalEEMOD Project Results, SJVAPCD, GAMAQI 2015

Impact #3.4.3a – Would the Project Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The SJVAB is designated nonattainment of state and Federal health based air quality standards for ozone and PM2.5. The SJVAB is designated nonattainment of state PM10. To meet Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, the SJVAPCD has multiple air quality attainment plan (AQAP) documents, including

- 2016 Ozone Plan;

- 2007 PM I0 Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation; and,
- 2016 Moderate Area Plan for the 2012 PM2.5 Standard PM2.5.

The SJVAPCD's AQAPs account for projections of population growth and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) provided by the Council of Governments (COG) in the SJVAB and identify strategies to bring regional emissions into compliance with federal and State air quality standards. It is assumed that the existing and future pollutant emissions computed in the AQAPs were based on land uses from area general plans that were prepared prior to the AQAPs' adoption. Because population growth and VMT projections are the basis of the AQAPs' strategies, a project would conflict with the plans if it results in more growth or VMT than the plans' projections. The Project would result in the expansion of the site's existing poultry farm. This expansion would result in approximately 15.31 new vehicle trips per day. According to the 2035 County of Kings General Plan (page C-19), in 2035 there will be an estimated 1,690 annual average daily travel trips along Laurel Avenue between 18th Avenue and Highway 41 which is the nearest segmented to the Project site. This increase in trips is not considered to be significant and would not result in more VMTs than what's projected in the district's plans. Additionally, the Project is consistent with the current General Plan designation for the site of Agriculture. Therefore, if the Project's population growth and VMT are consistent with the General Plan, then the Project is consistent with the growth assumptions used in the applicable AQAPs. In conclusion, the Project is consistent with the General Plan and would not require a general plan amendment. Therefore, the Project is consistent with the applicable AQAPs.

However, regardless of the level of significance, all projects within SJVAPCD's jurisdiction are required to implement applicable rules and regulations. Therefore, all construction-related activities would be required to comply with Regulation VIII in order to comply with the applicable air quality plan's mitigation assumptions. Because Regulation VIII is not contained in the Project design features, it is possible that construction activities could be potentially significant without implementation of Regulation VIII. Therefore, Regulation VIII has been included as Mitigation Measure (MM) AIR-1 below to ensure all applicable SJVAPCD requirements are implemented during construction activities.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM AIR-1 Fugitive Dust Control

The owner/operator shall sufficiently implement at least one of the control measures listed below to limit visible dust emissions (VDE) to 20% opacity or to comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Rule 8011. The opacity limit may be achieved through implementation of any combination of the following control measures to the extent needed:

On-Site Transporting of Bulk Materials:

- Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20 percent opacity; or

- Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported across any paved public access road; or
- Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or
- Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.

Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Traffic Areas:

The control measures listed below shall be implemented on unpaved surface areas dedicated to any vehicle and equipment parking and traffic activity in order to limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road as specified in Rule 8011. If vehicle activity remains exclusively within an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, section 5.3 may be implemented to limit VDE to 20% opacity.

Where 50 or more annual average daily trips (AADT) will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by the application and/or reapplication/maintenance of at least one of the following control measures:

- Watering;
- Uniform layer of washed gravel;
- Chemical/organic dust suppressants;
- Vegetative materials;
- Paving;
- Road mix;
- Any other method(s) that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity and meets the conditions of a stabilized unpaved road.

Compliance with MM AIR-1 would ensure the Project conforms to the applicable control measures in the air quality plan and would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. This impact would be less than significant with inclusion of the mitigation.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

Impact #3.4.3b – Would the Project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The nonattainment pollutants for the SJVAPCD are ozone, PM10 and PM2.5. Therefore, the pollutants of concern for this impact are ozone precursors, regional PM10, and PM2.5. As discussed above, the thresholds of significance used for determination of emission significance are shown in Table 3.4.3-1 above.

CONSTRUCTION

The Project consists of the addition of forty-three (43) 54' x 500' barn structures, totaling 1,182,758 square feet of additional barn space. Additionally, the Project would also construct approximately three caretaker single-family agricultural residences which could range between 1,200-2,000 square feet, which would serve as an ancillary use to the poultry farm. The poultry barn structures would be installed out of wood and metal framed with metal roofs, metal sidewalls, insulated roofs and sidewalls, metal end walls and cement floors to be covered in poultry bedding material.

The emissions were calculated using CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.1. Construction would begin within approximately three weeks of issuance of the CUP and be completed within 18 to 24 months. Emissions were not estimated for building activity, as the Project building types are not well represented by the activity assumptions in the CalEEMod model, and construction of the facilities would involve minor use of internal combustion off-road equipment.

The main source of construction emissions would be from site preparation, grading activities, and architectural coatings. Table 3.4.3-2 shows generated emissions from these activities.

Table 3.4.3-2
Unmitigated Construction Emissions

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/year)	Significance Threshold (tons/year)	Significant
PM2.5	0.32	15	NO
PM10	0.79	15	NO
ROG	8.35	10	NO
NOX	4.77	10	NO

Source: CalEEMod 2016.3.1

As seen in Table 3.4.3-2, emissions from the Project are well below the SJVAPCD's thresholds.

OPERATION

As discussed, the proposed expansion of the site would include the addition of forty-three (43) barn structures and three single-family agricultural residences. Operational emissions were calculated using CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.1. The main source of operation emissions would be from vehicle trips and day-to-day maintenance work. Table 3.4.3-2 shows generated emissions from these activities.

Table 3.4.3-3
Unmitigated Operation Emissions

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/year)	Significance Threshold (tons/year)	Significant
PM2.5	0.69	15	NO
PM10	2.30	15	NO
ROG	6.08	10	NO
NOX	6.87	10	NO

Source: CalEEMod 2016.3.2

As seen in Table 3.4.3-3, emissions from the Project are below the SJVAPCD's thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. Impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant.*

Impact #3.4.3c – Would the Project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

According to the SJVAPCD 2015 Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts, sensitive receptors are people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling unit(s). The location of sensitive receptors is needed to assess toxic impacts on public health. The nearest sensitive receptors to the site are two single-family agricultural residences located approximately 335 feet to the northwest of the project site and 578 feet from the nearest existing/proposed Poultry House. There are three additional agricultural residential units that are approximately 650 feet to the northwest of the project site and 870 feet from the nearest existing/proposed Poultry House. these identified residential units are not related to the proposed project.

It appears that the five single-family agricultural residential units were developed in conjunction with agricultural activities located on the same or nearby properties. The typical type of emissions generated from agricultural activities consist of fertilization and pesticides. In addition, as referenced in the project's description, the poultry bedding and poultry waste will be removed frequently. Trips associated with that are 34 deliveries of bedding will occur every 10 weeks at a rate of 3 to 7 trucks per day and an annual full clean out of 76 trucks at a rate of 3 to 7 trucks per day.

Agricultural activities that consist of using pesticides and fertilization generally stem from horticulture. The purpose of the Project is to expand its poultry operations and will not participate in horticultural activities.

Additionally, the generated low emissions of the Project are below the threshold of significance (refer to Table 3.4.3-3) and would not impact these five single-family rural residential units. In addition, any waste production will not impact the residential units, due to the scheduled extraction of bedding and waste outlined in the project's management plan. Therefore, the impact of the Project would be considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measure(s):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant.*

Impact #3.4.3d – Would the Project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

The Project site is surrounded similar agricultural uses and operations. To the north, south, east and west, the existing poultry farm is surrounded by agricultural lands utilized for crop cultivation. Further north, south and east, there are existing agricultural facilities consisting of dairies and other poultry farms with on-site single-family rural residences that are likely used to house support staff to these facilities. As previously mentioned, the nearest single-family agricultural residential unit which is likely in support to agricultural activities, is located approximately 335 feet away from the Project site.

The future odors associated with the Project would be from diesel exhaust and the application of paint during the construction period, diesel exhaust from delivery vehicles, and odors from poultry raising operations. An Odor Management Plan located in section six of the Management Plan will be implemented as part of the expansion, which outlines measures taken to control odors (Appendix D) in order to further reduce the likelihood of this impact. Additionally, the Project will need to comply with Chapter 13 Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Section 13-12 Health and safety issues of the Kings County Code of Ordinances to reduce the impact of odors to the surrounding area while complying with applicable standards. As such, the Project would not generate objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM AIR-2 Odor Management Plan

The owner/operator shall implement/maintain an Odor Management Plan which outlines measures taken to control odors.

Compliance with MM AIR-2 would ensure the project manages the generation of objectionable odors so not to affect a substantial number of people. This impact would be less than significant with inclusion of the mitigation.

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.4 - *BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES*					
Would the project:					
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

A biological survey was conducted on the Project site to determine whether there are sensitive biological resources that might be adversely affected by the Project. The evaluation

is based upon existing site conditions, the potential for sensitive biological resources to occur on and in the vicinity of the Project site, and any respective impacts that could potentially occur.

In addition to providing an evaluation of the Project's impacts to biological resources, the report includes a detailed description of the regulatory environment as it relates to biological resources.

A literature review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2020), California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2020) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Endangered Species List (USFWS 2020a) was conducted to identify special-status plant and wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project site and vicinity (the surrounding nine quads and a 10-mile radius). Information on the potential presence of wetlands and waters was obtained from the National wetlands Inventory (NWI 2020), National Hydrography database (NHD 2020) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2017). Information on the presence of Critical Habitat in the Project vicinity was obtained from the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper database (USFWS 2020b). The results of the database inquiries were reviewed to evaluate the potential for occurrence of special-status species and other sensitive biological resources known to occur in the region prior to conducting the biological survey.

On December 16, 2020, a QK biologist conducted a biological survey of the entire Project site and a 250-foot buffer area (Biological Survey Area [BSA]), where access was available. The purpose of the survey was to determine the locations and extent of plant communities and sensitive habitats, determine the potential for occurrence of special-status plant and animal species, and identify other sensitive biological resources within the BSA. Survey methodologies included walking meandering pedestrian transects through all existing habitat types that were present on the site. Protocol surveys for specific special-status wildlife species were not conducted because it was determined by the investigator that such surveys were not warranted due to the condition present on the Project site. Photographs were taken to document existing landscapes of the Project site and adjacent land uses. Detailed notes on plant and wildlife species encountered and site conditions were taken while conducting the survey.

General Site Conditions

The entire Project site has experienced significant historical and ongoing ground disturbance from agricultural practices. Wildlife species inhabiting the BSA are those typically found in moderately- to heavily- disturbed habitats associated with agricultural development zones of Kings County and the southern San Joaquin Valley. The Project site had been previously planted with agriculture crops that were recently harvested; little vegetation was present. Pocket gopher (*Thomomys* sp.) sign (i.e., dirt mounds) were present on the eastern boundary of the BSA. There was no wetland, riparian, or other sensitive habitat present at the time of the survey.

There were ten plant species and eight wildlife species identified during the survey, either through direct observation or by the presence of diagnostic signs (Table 3.4.4-1).

Table 3.4.4-1
List of Plant and Wildlife Species Observed within the Survey Area

Scientific name	Common name
Plants	
Various species	ornamental plants
Amaranth sp.	pigweed
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed
Croton setigerus	doveweed
Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus tree
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed mallow
Rosa sp.	rose bush
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle
Schsimus arabicus	Mediterranean grass
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican palm tree
Wildlife	
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Canis lupus familiaris	domestic dog
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Charadrius vociferus	killdeer
Falco sparverius	kestrel
Thomomys sp.	pocket gopher*
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
Zonotrichia leucophrys	white-crowned sparrow

*Indicates that only sign (scat, tracks, prey remains, dens) were observed.

Impact Analysis

This section describes the results of the database searches and, using conditions present on the Project site as determined by the on-site examination, provides an analysis of Project impacts on each of six biological evaluation criteria. Each of the evaluation criteria are discussed below and mitigation measures are provided as warranted. When implemented, those mitigation measures would reduce impacts to below significant levels.

Impact #3.4.4a – Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

The literature search indicated that there is a potential for two sensitive natural communities and 26 special-status plant and wildlife species to be present on the Project site. An evaluation of each potentially occurring sensitive natural communities and special-

status species was conducted, which included assessing existing CNDDB records, assessing each species habitat requirements, and evaluating existing habitat conditions within the Project area. It was determined that no sensitive natural community or special-status plant species occur on or near the Project site, and there were three wildlife species that have a reasonable potential to occur.

Sensitive Natural Communities and Special-Status Species

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

Based on the database query, there were two sensitive natural communities and seven special-status plant species with potential to occur within the subject quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles. According to CNNDB recorded occurrences, there is one sensitive natural community and seven plant species found within 10 miles of the Project site. However, the Project site and vicinity has been highly disturbed for years by ongoing agriculture production and nearby scattered residential development, and the Project site does not provide habitat for any of these sensitive natural communities or special-status plant species. No special-status plant species was identified during the biological survey. Although protocol-level botanical surveys were not conducted and the biological survey did not coincide with optimum blooming periods for all plant species with potential to occur, conditions to support special-status plant species is not present on the Project site and it was determined that no special-status plant species are present.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

Based on the database query, there were 19 special-status wildlife species that were identified as having a potential to occur within subject quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles. There were CNDDB records of 13 special-status wildlife species found within a 10-mile buffer of the Project site. Of the 19 species, 16 were eliminated from potentially occurring on the Project site because of a lack of habitat that could support the species. The remaining three species have a low, moderate, or high potential to occur within the Project site and vicinity. The Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) has a high potential to occur on or near the Project site, no species with a moderate potential to occur on or near the Project site, and the San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*) and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) have a low potential to occur on or near the Project site. These species are discussed below.

Swainson's Hawk

The Swainson's hawk has a high potential to occur near the Project site. The most recent CNDDB recorded occurrence (EONDX 115328) of this species was approximately 2.9-miles north of the Project site. Swainson's hawks are known to forage in old fields and open agricultural fields, such as hay or alfalfa. The surrounding area has been historically used for agricultural production. While no substantial numbers of small mammal burrows or sign of substantial prey was present on the site, there is potential for Swainson's hawks to forage in nearby fields. A few mature eucalyptus trees were present on the northwest corner of the

Project site and in the nearby vicinity that could be used as nesting habitat, but no nests were observed. Swainson's hawks are known to occur in the vicinity of the Project and could be present as transient foragers or use the nearby trees for nesting.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

The San Joaquin kit fox has a low potential to occur within the Project site and immediate surrounding area. The nearest CNDDB occurrence (EONDX 67280) for the San Joaquin kit fox is approximately 1-mile northeast of the Project site and the most recent occurrence (EONDX 66435) is approximately 8.9 miles northeast of the Project site. This occurrence was recorded in 2000 near Sand Slough. The limited records in the vicinity and the historically agricultural land use that is present in the area suggests that there is a low potential for the San Joaquin kit fox to reside or forage on the Project site and in open fields in the vicinity of the Project site. No potential san Joaquin kit fox dens or signs of the kit fox (e.g., tracks, scat, prey remains) was present on the site. The San Joaquin kit fox is known to occur in the vicinity of the Project site and could potentially inhabit the site at any time or individuals could be present from time to time as transient foragers.

Western Burrowing owl

The western burrowing owl has a low potential to occur on the Project site and in the immediate surrounding area. The most recent CNDDB recorded occurrence (EONDX 104402) is approximately 7.5 miles west of the site. No burrowing owl or sign of the burrowing owl were present, but there were burrows present that could be used by the owl. The burrowing owl could occupy or forage on the site at any time.

CONCLUSION

The Project site and surrounding area has been disturbed for years by ongoing agriculture crop cultivation. The Project site and vicinity does not provide suitable habitat for any sensitive natural community or special-status plant species and no mitigation measures to protect, avoid, or minimize impacts to sensitive natural communities or special-status plant species are warranted.

There is potential for three special-status wildlife species to be impacted by Project activities. Compliance with Mitigation Measures MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-6 would protect, avoid, and minimize impacts to special-status wildlife species. When implemented, these measures would reduce impacts to these species to below significant levels.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM BIO-1: Prior to ground disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a biological clearance survey between 14 and 30 calendar days prior to the onset of construction. The clearance survey shall include walking transects to identify presence of San Joaquin kit fox. The transects shall be spaced at no greater than 30 feet apart, which will provide 100 percent visual coverage of the Project site. Transects will also be walked within

a the 50-foot buffer around the Project site. A report outlining the results of the survey shall be submitted to the Lead Agency.

Potential kit fox dens found during the survey may be excavated provided that the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the den has been monitored using tracking medium for at least five consecutive days and is deemed unoccupied by a qualified biologist; (2) the excavation is conducted by or under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist. Den monitoring and excavation shall be conducted in accordance with the *Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the Endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance* (USFWS 2011).

MM BIO-2: Prior to ground disturbance activities (or prior to being being deployed at the Project site) all construction workers at the Project site shall attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program, which shall be developed and presented by a qualified biologist.

The Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information about the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the federal and State Endangered Species Acts, measures the Project operator is required to implement to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the federal and State Endangered Species Acts. The Worker Environmental Training Program will contain natural history information, including characteristics of behavior and morphological characteristics used to identify each potentially occurring species. An attendance form shall be signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed. A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, and copies of the signed attendance forms shall be maintained on site for the duration of construction activities.

MM BIO-3: The following measures shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts to Swainson's hawk: Nesting surveys for the Swainson's hawks shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). If potential Swainson's hawk nests or nesting substrates are located within 0.5 mile of the Project site, then those nests or substrates must be monitored for activity on a routine and repeating basis throughout the breeding season, or until Swainson's hawks or other raptor species are verified to be using them. To meet the minimum level of protection for the species, surveys shall be completed for at least the two survey periods immediately prior to Project-related ground disturbance activities. If Swainson's hawks are not found to nest within 0.5 mile of the site, then no further action is warranted.

If Swainson's hawks are found to be nesting within 0.5 mile of the site, construction must be delayed until the young have fledged (left the nest). The 2,500- foot-radius no-construction zone may be reduced in size but in no case shall be reduced to less than 500 feet except where

a qualified biologist concludes that a smaller buffer area is sufficiently protective. If the buffer zone is reduced, a qualified biologist must conduct construction monitoring on a daily basis, inspect the nest on a daily basis, and ensure that construction activities do not disrupt breeding behaviors. If it is determined that activities could potentially cause disruption of nesting activities that could cause nest abandonment or decrease nesting success, then the biologist would be required to stop construction.

MM BIO-4: A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey on the Project site and within 500 feet of its perimeter to identify the presence of the western burrowing owl. The survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of construction activities. If any burrowing owl burrows are present, avoidance measures shall be consistent with those included in the CDFW staff report on burrowing owl mitigation (CDFG 2012). If occupied burrowing owl burrows are present outside of the breeding season (September 1 through January 31) and within 250 feet of proposed construction activities, a passive relocation effort may be instituted in accordance with the guidelines established by the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (1993) and CDFW (CDFW 2012). Exclusion of burrowing owls from burrows may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited, and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods (surveillance). Replacement or occupied burrows shall consist of artificial burrows at a ratio of 1 burrow collapsed to 1 artificial burrow constructed (1:1). Ongoing surveillance of the Project site during construction activities shall occur at a rate sufficient to detect Burrowing owl, if they return.

During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a 500-foot (minimum) buffer zone should be maintained unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Required avoidance areas for occupied burrows are presented in the table below.

Table 3.4.4a-1
Required Avoidance Areas for Occupied Burrows

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting sites	April 1-Aug 15	200 m*	500 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

MM BIO-5: If construction is planned outside the nesting period of raptors (other than the western burrowing owl) and migratory birds (February 15 to August 31), no mitigation shall be required. If construction is planned during the nesting season of migratory birds and raptors, a preconstruction survey to identify active bird nests shall be conducted by a

qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 250-foot buffer for migratory birds and a 500-foot buffer for raptors. If nesting birds are identified during the survey, active raptor nests shall be avoided by 500 feet and all other migratory bird nests shall be avoided by 250 feet. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified on-site monitor determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affecting the breeding behaviors of the resident birds. Because nesting birds can establish new nests or produce a second or even third clutch at any time during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be repeated every 30 days as construction activities are occurring throughout the nesting season.

No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid Project construction areas. Once the migratory birds or raptors have completed nesting and young have fledged, disturbance buffers will no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can cease.

MM BIO-6: During all construction-related activities, the following mitigation shall apply:

a. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project site.
b. Construction-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads and predetermined ingress and egress corridors, staging, and parking areas. Vehicle speeds should not exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) within the Project site.
c. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit fox or other animals during construction, the contractor shall cover all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep at the close of each workday with plywood or similar materials. If holes or trenches cannot be covered, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed in the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the contractor shall thoroughly inspect them for entrapped animals. All construction-related pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored on the Project site shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in anyway. If at any time an entrapped or injured kit fox is discovered, work in the immediate area shall be temporarily halted and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted.
d. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the USFWS and CDFW has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.
e. No pets, such as dogs or cats, shall be permitted on the Project sites to prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes, or destruction of dens.

f. Use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and herbicides in Project areas shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional Project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes.
g. A representative shall be appointed by the Project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a kit fox or who finds a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The representative shall be identified during the employee education program and their name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS.
h. The Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office of USFWS and CDFW shall be notified in writing within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a San Joaquin kit fox during Project-related activities. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information. The USFWS contact is the Chief of the Division of Endangered Species, at the addresses and telephone numbers below. The CDFW contact can be reached at (559) 243-4014 and R4CESA@wildlifeca.gov.
i. All sightings of the San Joaquin kit fox shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A copy of the reporting form and a topographic map clearly marked with the location of where the kit fox was observed shall also be provided to the Service at the address below.
j. Any Project-related information required by the USFWS or questions concerning the above conditions, or their implementation may be directed in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at: Endangered Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated.***

Impact #3.4.4b – Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

The Project site covers an area of approximately 160 acres and consists of recently disked agricultural operations. The Project site is surrounded by cultivated land, existing orchards, existing chicken farm coops, and agricultural residences. According to CNDDB there are two sensitive natural communities with the potential to occur within the nine-quad search but only one sensitive natural community is within 10 miles of the Project site (CDFW, 2020). The one sensitive natural community, Valley Sink Scrub, is approximately 5.2-miles northwest of the Project site. The Project site is highly disturbed and does not provide habitat to maintain these communities. No sensitive natural communities occur within the

Project site or buffer area. The Project would not result in impacts to sensitive natural communities.

Riparian habitat is defined as lands that are influenced by a river, specifically the land area that encompasses the river channel and its current or potential floodplain. There is no riparian habitat present on the Project site and the Project would not impact riparian habitat.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.4c – Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has regulatory authority over the Clean Water Act (CWA), as provided for by the EPA. The USACE has established specific criteria for the determination of wetlands based upon the presence of wetland hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophilic vegetation. There are no federally protected wetlands or vernal pools that occur within the Project site.

Wetlands, streams, reservoirs, sloughs, and ponds typically meet the criteria for federal jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA and State regulatory authority under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Streams and ponds typically meet the criteria for State regulatory authority under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

A canal known as Jacob's Ditch bisects the Project site on the western boundary of the BSA. At the time of the survey most of the ditch was dry except for an area southwest of the existing chicken coops where a dirt dam had been installed. Ponding water was present south of this dam. A second, unnamed, irrigation canal is located on the eastern side of the BSA. This irrigation canal was dry and highly overgrown with Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and pigweed (*Amaranth* sp.). While Jacob's Ditch and the unnamed irrigation ditch are located within the Project site boundary they will not be impacted or disturbed by the construction of the Project. There would be no impact to federally protected wetlands or waterways or State wetlands or waters.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***no impact.***

Impact #3.4.4d – Would the Project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Wildlife migratory corridors are described as linear stretches of land that connect two open pieces of habitat that would otherwise be unconnected. These routes provide shelter and sufficient food resources to support wildlife species during migratory movements. Movement corridors generally consist of riparian, woodlands, or forested habitats that span contiguous acres of undisturbed habitat and are important elements of resident species' home ranges.

The Project and surrounding area does not occur within a known essential connectivity area identified by the Essential Habitat Connectivity Project (Spencer, W.D., et al, 2010). The nearest identified Essential Habitat Connectivity area is approximately 8.2-miles east of the site near the Corcoran Reservoir. The nearest "missing linkage" or terrestrial migratory route is approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project site. This "missing linkage" is the Highway 43 – Garces Highway area utilized by San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Gambelia sila*), Tipton kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides*). However, because of the existing disturbed condition of the Project site and the urbanized character of the surrounding area, primarily consisting of agriculture production and scattered residential development, the use of connectivity habitat by sensitive wildlife is unlikely.

The Project does not occur within a terrestrial migration route, significant wildlife corridor, or wildlife linkage area as identified in the Recovery Plan for Upland Species in the San Joaquin Valley (USFWS 1998). There was no evidence of a wildlife nursery or important migratory habitat being present on the Project site. Migratory birds and raptors could use habitat on or near the Project for foraging and/or as stopover sites during migrations or movement between local areas.

The Project would not substantially affect migrating birds or other wildlife. The land surrounding the Project site is developed with scattered residences or is planned for continuation of agricultural development that would sever wildlife movement through the site and eliminate any nursery site. The Project will not restrict, eliminate, or significantly alter a wildlife movement corridor, wildlife core area, or Essential Habitat Connectivity area, either during construction or after the Project has been constructed. Project construction will not substantially interfere with wildlife movements or reduce breeding opportunities.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***less than significant impacts.***

Impact #3.4.4e – Would the Project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The project site is located within Kings County and must comply with provisions contained in the 2035 Kings County General Plan. The General Plan includes goals, objectives and policies (III. Resource Conservation Policies D and E) to address the protection of special status wildlife and their habitats (Kings County, 2010). More specifically, Policies D1.1.1 and E.1.1 essentially require that land use applications evaluate the potential for impacts to specially listed species and habitats. If impacts may be present, the project shall provide appropriate mitigation, as provided within this section.

Therefore, the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Implementation of the proposed project with mitigation would have no impact related to policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-1 and BIO-6.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Impact #3.4.4f – Would the Project conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

There are no adapted habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that would apply to this project site. The project site is not located within the boundaries of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan or any other local, regional, or State conservation plan. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would have no conflict related to an adopted habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

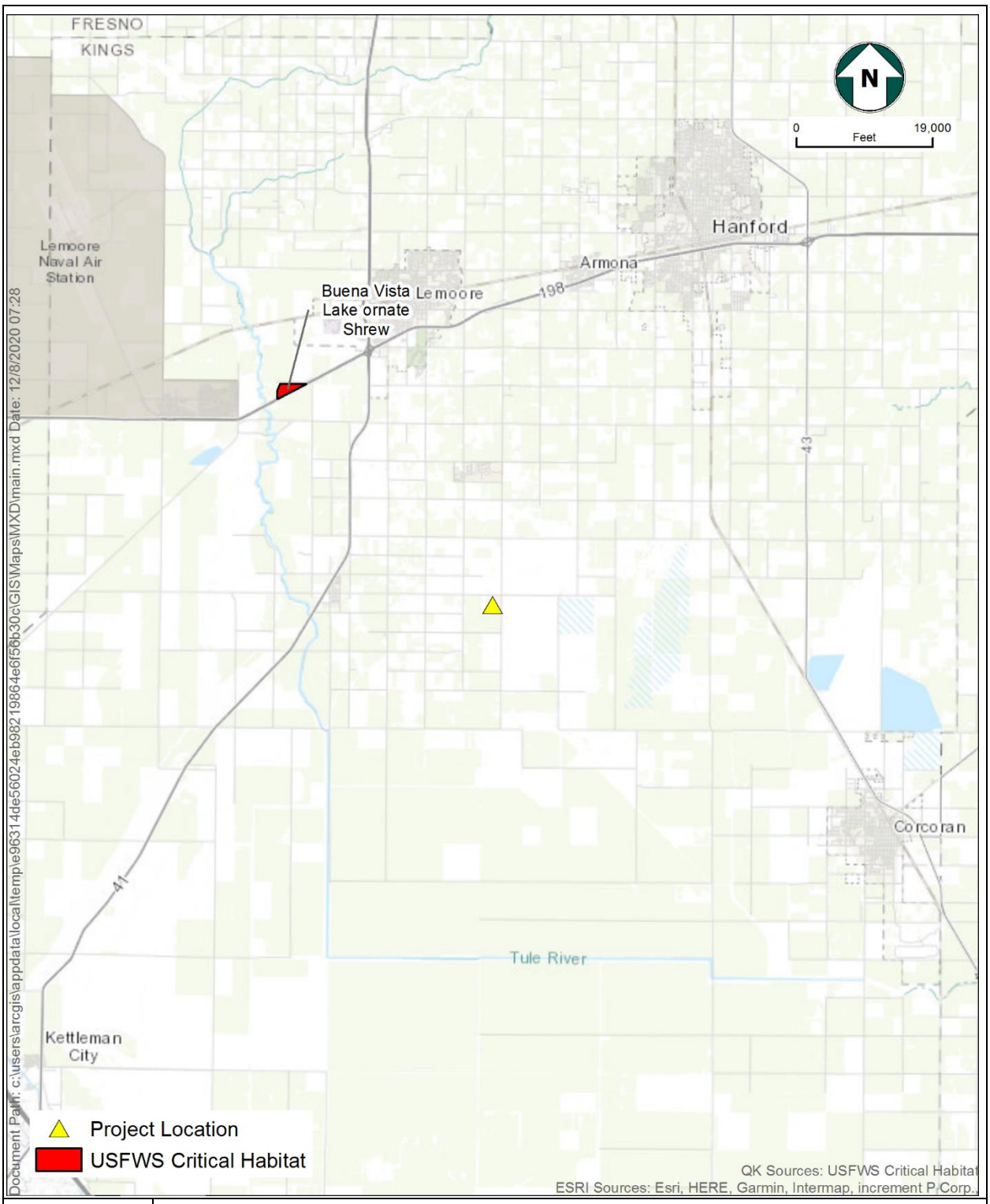

Figure 3.4.4-1
Critical Habitat

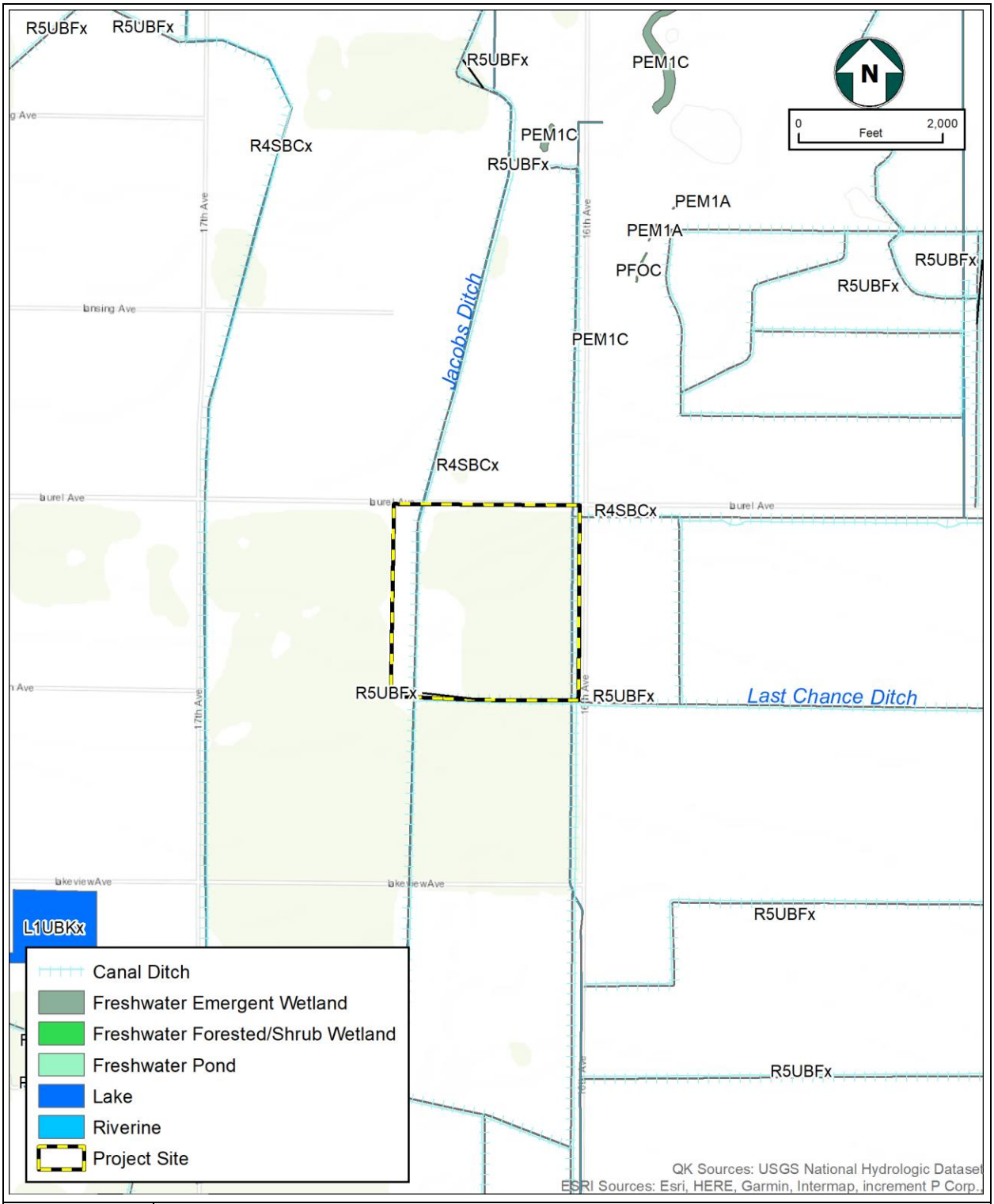

Figure 3.4.4-2
Wetlands and Hydrology

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.5 - *CULTURAL RESOURCES*					
Would the project:					
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

The analysis presented in this section is based on a records search of the Sacred Land File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission and a cultural resources records search conducted for the Project by QK archeologist Robert Parr, MA, RPA at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC), a part of the California Historical Resources Information System.

Impact #3.4.5a – Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

The "Resource Conservation Element" of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* states that the county has a number of historical sites, four of which are included on the National Register of Historic Places, three are designated as California Historical Landmarks, and the remaining are identified as being historic sites of local importance (Kings County, 2010). The Project is located within a predominantly agricultural dominant area and does not contain any listed historic resources nor is it located within an identified historic district. The Project would have no impact on registered historic resources.

A records search (RS #20-443) was conducted at the SSJVIC and it indicated that the subject property had never been surveyed for cultural resources and no cultural resources are known to be within the Project boundaries. No cultural resource surveys have been conducted and no resources have been recorded within a half mile of the property.

A SLF record search response was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 11, 2020 (Appendix C). The NAHC responded that there are no known sacred lands within the Project site. The County identified the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe; Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe; Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe; and the Wuksache Indiant Tribe/Eshom Valley Band as being the only Tribes that would be involved in projects within Kings County. The County initiates consultation with tribes through a Project Review – Consultation Notice once the Conditional Use Permit application is submitted. The Tribe has been notified of their right to request consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.

The Project site is an undeveloped portion of an existing poultry farm that does not contain any structures that could be potentially historic and there are no tribal lands within the vicinity of the Project. Although no historic resources have been discovered on the Project site, there would be a potentially significant impact if historical resources were uncovered during project construction. Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5 would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. However, implementation of MM CUL-1 would ensure that all applicable regulations and procedures are followed should a cultural material be found during construction activities. Therefore, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact with incorporated mitigation measures.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, a surface inspection of the Index Project site shall be conducted by a qualified archeologist. The qualified archeologist shall monitor the site during grading activities. The archeologist shall provide pre-construction briefings to supervisory personnel, any excavation contractor, and any person who will perform unsupervised, ground disturbing work on the project in connection with construction or decommissioning. The briefings will include information on potential cultural material finds and, on the procedures, to be enacted if resources are found. If prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials are encountered during construction activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and make recommendations. Cultural resource materials may include prehistoric resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, and fire-affected rock as well as historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants. If the qualified archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from Project implementation. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and evaluation or data recovery excavation.

MM CUL-2: Native American Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall offer interested Tribes 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.

MM CUL-3: Stop Work in the Event of Unanticipated Discoveries. In the event that cultural resources, paleontological resources or unique geologic features are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within 100 feet of the find, and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall determine the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Mitigation measures may include avoidance, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archaeological testing, and data recovery, among other options. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the Project area shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and evaluated for significance. No further ground disturbance shall occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until approved by the qualified archaeologist. Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall enter into an agreement with the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe ("Tribe") regarding cultural resources and burial treatment and protection ("Plan"), which shall be in a form acceptable to the Tribe County. Upon discovery of cultural resources, in addition to other procedures described in this mitigation measure, the Kings County Community Development Agency, along with other relevant agency or Tribal officials, shall be contacted to begin coordination on the disposition of the find(s), and treatment of any significant cultural resource shall be undertaken pursuant to the Plan. In the event of any conflict between this mitigation measure and the Plan, the stipulations of the Plan shall control.

MM-CUL 4: Disposition of Cultural Resources. Upon coordination with the Kings County Community Development Agency, any archaeological artifacts recovered shall be donated to an appropriate Tribal custodian or a qualified scientific institution where they would be afforded long-term preservation. Documentation for the work shall be provided in accordance with applicable cultural resource laws and guidelines.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.5b – Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

See discussion for Impact 3.4.5.a above.

Although considered unlikely since there is no indication of any historic resources on the Project site, subsurface construction activities associated with the Project could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered archaeological resources. This is considered a *potentially significant impact*. Mitigation is proposed requiring implementation of standard inadvertent discovery procedures to reduce potential impacts to previously undiscovered subsurface historic and archaeological resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.5c – Would the Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

As previously noted, a search of the California NAHC Sacred Lands File search revealed no records of known sensitive cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project area. Human remains are not known to exist within the Project area. However, construction would involve earth-disturbing activities, and it is still possible that human remains may be discovered, possibly in association with archaeological sites. MM CUL-5 has been included in the unlikely event that human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM CUL-5: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of discovery of human remains, at the direction of the county coroner.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.6 - *ENERGY*				
Would the project:				
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.6a – Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation?

The Project and its subsequent construction are subject to the California Building Code, more specifically, the Green Building Code, which requires installation of appropriate equipment as well as energy documents which specify that equipment installed is compliant from an efficiency standpoint. Furthermore, construction operations must comply with the Air district requirements that oversee idling of equipment which not only prevent additional air quality impacts but prevent wasteful use of energy resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a less than significant impact.

Impact #3.4.6b – Would the Project Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

As stated in Impact #3.4.6a, the Project is subject to the California Building Code which reflects and implements many of the state energy goals. Additionally, the Project would be required to comply with the Air District requirements during construction that regulate idling of equipment in order to preserve fuel and non-renewable energy resources while preserving air quality as well.

Additionally, the Project does not conflict with the energy policies of the Resource Conservation Element of the 2035 Kings County General Plan.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a less than significant impact.

3.4.7 - *GEOLOGY AND SOILS*

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:					
a.	Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
	i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
	ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐
	iv. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating direct or indirect substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e.	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☒	☐	☐

f.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.7a(i) – Would the Project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?

The Project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Per the Department of Conservation, California Geologic Survey Regulatory Maps (Department of Conservation, 2015), the nearest fault is the Nunez fault, which lies in the Alcalde Hills 7.5-minute quadrangle, northwest of Coalinga in Fresno County approximately 40 miles west of the Project site. According to the *2035 Kings County General Plan*, there are no known major fault systems within Kings County. The greatest potential for geologic disaster in Kings County is posed by the San Andres Fault, which is located approximately four miles west of the Kings County boundary line with Monterey County (Kings County, 2010). The distance from the nearest active faults precludes the possibility of fault rupture on the Project site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.7a(ii) – Would the Project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

According to the Seismic Safety Map contained within the Health and Safety Element of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* (Figure HS-2, page HS-10), the Project site is located within an area designated as Zone V_1 or Valley Zone 1, which is identified as the area of least expected seismic shaking by the Kings County Seismic Zone Description in the 2035 General Plan (Kings County, 2010). The potential for ground shaking is discussed in terms of the percent probability of exceeding peak ground acceleration (% g) in the next 50 years (Kings County, 2010). The Project site's exceedance probability in the next 50 years is between 20-30%, which is the lowest within the county. Although the Project area could potentially experience ground shaking, the magnitude of the hazard would not be severe as indicated by the Health and Safety Element of the 2035 Kings County General Plan through the implementation and compliance with the California Building Code during building permit review prior to construction. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.7a(iii) – Would the Project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

The Project site is illustrated in Figure HS-2 Seismic Safety Map of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* as an area subject to potential liquefaction. Liquefaction could result in local areas during a strong earthquake or seismic ground shaking where unconsolidated sediments and a high-water table coincide. The soils within the Project site have been identified as having an extremely high water table ranging from two to four feet below ground surface (United States Department of Agriculture, 1986).

Structures constructed as part of the Project would be required by State law to be constructed in accordance with all applicable International Building Code (IBC) and California Building Code (CBC) earthquake construction standards, including those relating to soil characteristics. Adherence to all applicable regulations would avoid any potential impacts to structures resulting from liquefaction at the Project site.

Since the Project includes the construction of structures and single-family rural residences the potential for liquefaction is considered significant. Implementation of MM GEO-1 would require the preparation of a geotechnical study that would include recommendations to engineer the site's soils to prevent potential liquefaction in the future. With implementation of this mitigation measure, the Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM GEO-1: Prior to final design, a geotechnical study shall be prepared for the Project site and recommendations of the study shall be incorporated into final design of the Project. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency for review.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.7a(iv) – Would the Project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

The Project site currently contains an existing poultry farm facility and the undeveloped portion of the site and the surrounding area is essentially flat, as it is predominately agriculture, which experiences frequent discing. The site's topography would not change substantially as a result of project development. The Project site is illustrated in Figure HS-3 California Landslide Hazards Map of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* as having "Low" (less than 1.5 percent of area involved) for landslide incidents. Since the site is essentially flat in nature from the existing agricultural activities with no surrounding slopes and it is not considered to be prone to landslides the Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects from landslides. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.7b – Would the Project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

There are three types of soils found within the Project site (Figure 3.4.7-). The three soils types and one subtype include, Armona loam, Kimberlina saline alkali-Garces complex (Kimberlina-Garces), and Vanguard Sandy loam. The Armona loam is very deep, poorly drained, saline-alkali soil occurring on basin rims and flood plains with zero to one percent slope. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from igneous and sedimentary rock (United States Department of Agriculture, 1986). Kimberlina-Garces complex consists of 50 percent Kimberlina fine sandy loam, saline-alkali and 35 percent Garces loam. The Kimberlina soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from igneous and sedimentary rock (United States Department of Agriculture, 1986). The Garces soil is also very deep and well drained, however it formed in alluvium derived dominantly from granite. The Kimberlina-Garces complex has a slope ranging from zero to two percent. Vanguard Sandy loom is more than 80 inches in depth and poorly drained and is classified as low runoff. The Vanguard Sandy loam has a slope ranging from zero to one percent (United States Department of Agriculture, 1986).

Table 3.4.7-1
Soil Erosion Factors

Map Symbol and Soil Name	Depth (in.)	Erosion Factors K	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
101: Armona loam, partially drained	0-14 14-41 41-60	0.43 0.43 0.20	5	7	38
132: Kimberlina	0-8 8-60	0.37 0.37	5	5	56
132: Garces	0-9 9-17 17-22 22-60	0.49 0.43 0.43 0.43	5	6	48
168: Vanguard sandy loam, partially drained	0-16 16-60	0.28 0.28	5	3	86

Source: (United States Department of Agriculture, 1986)
Note: A detailed description of erosion factors can be found at http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook

As shown in Table 3.4.7-, the depth of the top layer of soils within the Armona Series is 0 to 14 inches, 0 to 8 inches within the Kimberlina Series, 0 to 9 inches within the Garces Series, and 0-16 with Vanguard sandy loam. The soil-erodibility factor (K) indicates a moderate susceptibility to particle detachment and they produce runoff at moderate rates (moderate K values about 0.25 to 0.45). Additionally, the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey for Kings County identifies all four of the site soils as having slow runoff with the hazard of water erosion slight. These types of soils have been assigned five, six, and seven ratings (one being the most susceptible and eight being the least) for wind erodibility. The wind erodibility index for the site soils has been assigned ratings of 38, 48, 56 and 86 tons of soil per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion (zero being the lowest and 310 to being the highest).

The Project involves the construction of poultry barns and three single-family rural residences, which will be completely enclosed structures. The development of the proposed facilities is not expected to subject the site to any extreme erosion problems. As is noted in Response 3.4.9 (a), the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit (No. 2012-0006-DWQ) for stormwater discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities, The Project proponent must develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies best management practices (BMPs) to prevent construction pollutants, including erosion of soils (such as topsoil), from moving offsite. MM HYD-1 below requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP to comply with the Construction

General Permit requirements. Therefore, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact on soil erosion and loss of topsoil.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM HYD-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated.*

Impact #3.4.7c – Would the Project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

As previously discussed, the site soils are considered stable in that there is not a potential of on- or offsite landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence or collapse. However, as discussed in Impact 3.4.7.a.iii, the Project site soils are subject to potential liquefaction as identified in the 2035 General Plan. The Project is potentially located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in liquefaction. Furthermore, the structures would be subject to all applicable ordinances of the Kings County Building Ordinance (Chapter 5), as well as all applicable IBC and CBC earthquake construction standards, including those relating to soil characteristics (Kings County, 2015). In addition, the implementation of MM GEO-1, which requires the preparation of a geotechnical study, would reduce project impacts to a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM GEO-1 and MM HYD-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.7d – Would the Project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Expansive clay soils are subject to shrinking and swelling due to changes in moisture content over the seasons. These changes can cause damage or failure of foundations, utilities, and pavements. During periods of high moisture content, expansive soils under foundations can heave and result in structures lifting. In dry periods, the same soils can collapse and result in settlement of structures. According to Table 15 – Physical and Chemical Properties of the Soils in the USDA Kings County Soil Survey, the upper 5 feet of onsite soils are considered to have low to moderate shrink-swell or expansion potential. In addition, the site is not located in an area of expansive soils as shown in Figure HS-4 of the Health and Safety Element of the

2035 Kings County General Plan (Kings County, 2010). Compliance with the policies of the Kings County General Plan, Development Code, and the CBC, as well as implementation of MM GEO-1, would reduce potential site-specific impacts to less than significant levels.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM GEO-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.7e – Would the Project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

According to Table 11 – Sanitary Facilities of the Kings County Soil Survey, the project soils have severe limitations that would affect septic tanks and their related absorption fields. Permeability, a high-water table, depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of effluent from the septic tank system (United States Department of Agriculture, 1986). The soils present at the Project site experience extreme wetness and undergo percolation slowly. With a severe rating, the soil properties or site features limitations are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required. The Project site does contain soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks, which will be required for the proposed residential mobile homes. The Project site is located in an area with a perched water table, and § 5-82 of Ordinance No. 567.4 requires engineering for any new septic system that is installed. Lastly, the Project will need to construct restrooms for employees that comply with Title 24 – California Standards Building Code. With implementation of MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2 and MM PUB-1, the Project will be designed to a less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2 and MM PUB-1.

MM GEO-2: Prior to final design, the Project proponent shall obtain a qualified engineer to design an engineered septic system for any proposed residential units or other restroom facilities required by local regulations. The septic tank design shall incorporate appropriate measures in order to mitigate the limitations posed by the soil properties and site features.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.7f – Would the Project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

There are no unique geological features or known fossil-bearing sediments in the vicinity of the Project site. It is unlikely that any ground disturbance activities would be of a depth to uncover paleontological resources. However, there remains the possibility for previously unknown, buried paleontological resources or unique geological sites to be uncovered during subsurface construction activities. Therefore, this would be a potentially significant impact. Mitigation is proposed requiring standard inadvertent discovery procedures to be implemented to reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM GEO-3: 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 permanent scientific institution. Copies of all correspondence and reports shall be submitted to the Lead Agency.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated.*

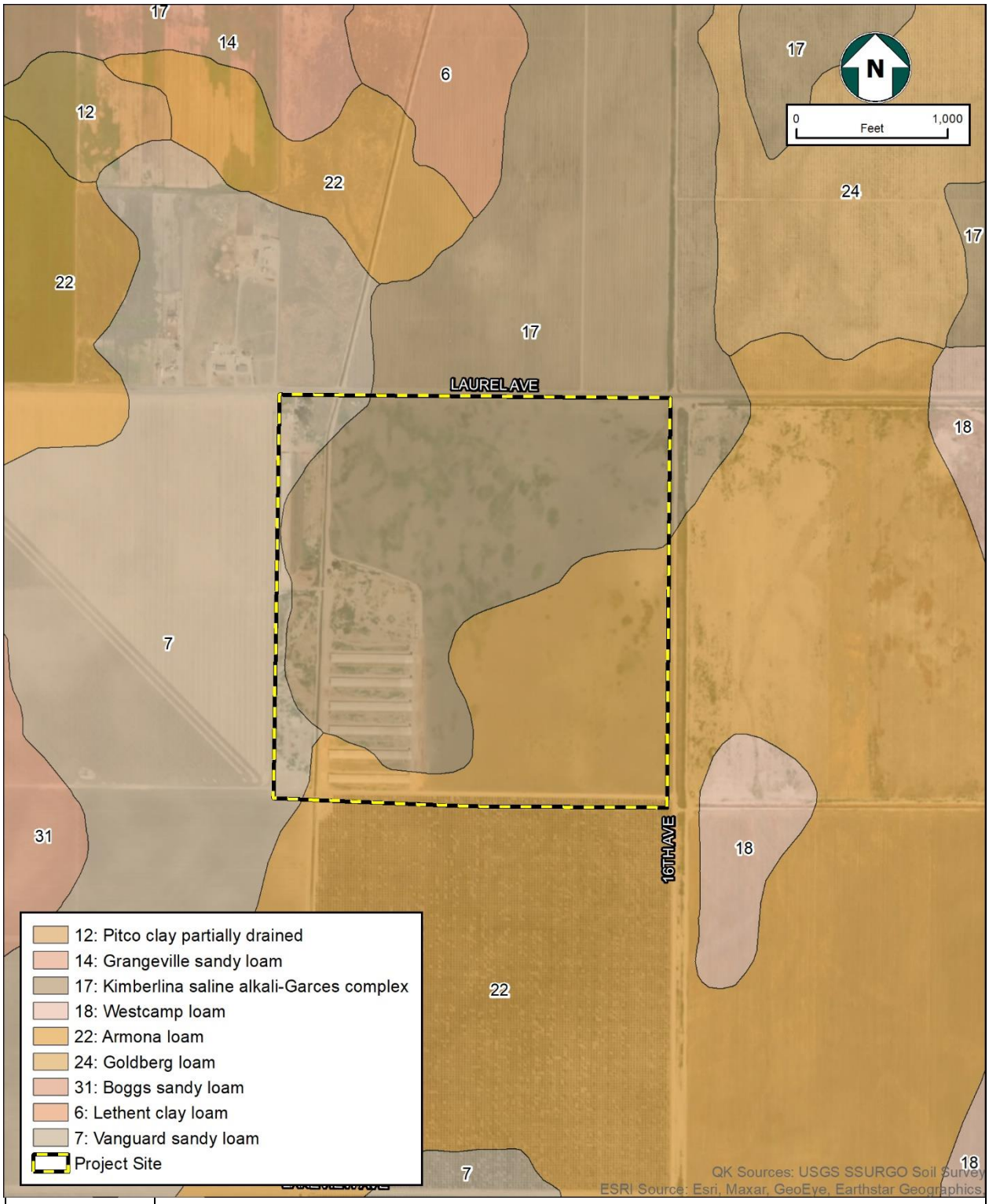

Figure 3.4.7-1
Soils Map

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.8 - *GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS*

Would the project:

a.	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

There have been significant legislative and regulatory activities that directly and indirectly affect climate change and GHGs in California. The primary climate change legislation in California is AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 focuses on reducing GHG emissions in California. GHGs, as defined under AB 32, include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and Nitrogen trifluoride. AB 32 requires that GHGs emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) is the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of GHGs that cause global warning in order to reduce emissions of GHGs. SB 32 was signed by the Governor in 2016, which would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.

Impact #3.4.8a – Would the Project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The SJVAPCD has adopted the Final Draft Staff Report, addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts Under the California Environmental Quality Act (November 5, 2009), that included a recommended methodology for determining significance for stationary source projects and traditional development projects (such as residential, commercial or industrial projects). The Project does not fall under the category of a stationary source project, nor is it a standard development type project, because it is primarily agricultural but contains industrial elements. Therefore, the guidance document may not be fully applicable to the Project. In the event that a local air district's guidance for addressing GHG impacts does not use numerical GHG emissions thresholds, at the lead agency's discretion, a neighboring air district's GHG thresholds may be used to determine impacts. Although the Project is not located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), SCAQMD currently has a GHG threshold of 10,000 metric tons of CO2e per year for construction

emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. This threshold is often used by agencies, such as the California Public Utilities Commission, to evaluate GHG impacts in areas that do not have specific thresholds (CPUC 2015). Therefore, because this threshold has been established by the SCAQMD in an effort to control GHG emissions in the largest metropolitan area in the State of California, this threshold is considered a conservative approach for evaluating the significance of GHG emissions in a more rural area, such as Kings County.

Greenhouse gas emissions for the Project were quantified utilizing CalEEMod version 2016.3.1 and are listed below.

Table 3.4.8-1
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	CO2e Emissions (tons/year)	Significance Threshold (tons/year)
Construction Phase	1,387.3717	
Operational Phase	8,608.0488	
Total	9,995.42	10,000 metric tons of CO2e per year

Source: CalEEMod 2016.3.1

The Project would emit greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (C02), methane, and nitrous oxide from the exhaust of equipment and the exhaust of vehicles for employees and hauling trips. As previously discussed however, the increase in vehicles trips is not considered to be significant. Although the Project will create an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, it would not be at a rate to be considered significant. As seen in Table 3-3, the Project would not exceed any applicable thresholds and therefore, would be considered to be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *a less than significant impact*.

Impact #3.4.8b – Would the Project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

According to the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan – Building on the Framework Pursuant to AB 32, there are many GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration opportunities that could be realized in the agriculture sector. However, because of limited research, and the wide variety of farm sizes, animals, and crops produced,

there are few one-size-fits-all emission reductions or carbon sequestration strategies for the agriculture sector.

Recent research has shown that GHG emissions from urban areas are much greater than those from agricultural lands on a per-acre basis. As California's population increases, pressures to convert agricultural croplands and rangelands to urban and suburban development also increase. Conservation of these lands will be important in meeting our long-term climate goals. Farmland and open space conservation can be an important policy to support the objectives of the Sustainable Communities Strategies, including reducing vehicle miles traveled. This could be accomplished by using incentives for conservation easements, supporting urban growth boundaries, and maintaining agricultural zoning (California Air Resource Board, 2014). Since the Project would support the notion of maintaining agricultural zoning of the existing site, it can be concluded that the Project would be consistent with the State Scoping Plan.

Additionally, the scoping plan contains recommended actions for reducing GHG emissions for the Agriculture Section, however most are not feasible or applicable for this type of project, as they are geared towards state agencies. Because of these conditions, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *a less than significant impact*.

3.4.9 - *HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS*

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:					
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f.	Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g.	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.9a – Would the Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

The Project would transport, store, and use hazardous materials during construction and operation. Construction would include materials such as fuels, oils, mechanical fluids, and other chemicals used in construction equipment. The use of such materials during construction would be considered minimal and would not require these materials to be stored in bulk form. The on-site operations include the maintenance of the poultry barns to reduce the presence of flies, rodents and other bacteria that may impact the health of the poultry through the use of rodenticide, insecticide, sanitizers, and disinfectants. The following chemicals are stored and applied at the Project site:

- Diesel #2
- Propane
- Tempo (used to control adult flies)
- Permectirin II (used to control adult flies)
- Larvadex 2SL (used to control fly larvae)
- Neporex (used to control fly larvae)

Pitman Farms has an established Management Plan (Appendix D) in place for the Project sites existing poultry farm facility and will continue to utilize this plan for the proposed expansion. This plan describes anticipated problems and accepted management practices for fly control, fly monitoring, feather control, dust control, rodent control, and odor control.

Additionally, the Project includes installing two new generators and two liquified petroleum gas (LPG) tanks. Once installed, the existing generator and LPG tank currently on the project site will be removed. The new generators will be in accordance with the air pollution district standards. The new LPG tanks would store more than 55 gallons of LPG thereby exceeding Kings County's hazardous threshold quantity of 55 gallons of liquid. As such, mitigation is proposed that would require the Project applicant to file a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) as a part of the Project to address the storage of diesel fuels onsite. With the implementation of MM HAZ-1, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM HAZ-1: Prior to operation, the Project proponent shall submit to Kings County Department of Environmental Health Services, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) pursuant to Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, sections 25500 to 25520. The HMBP shall outline the types and quantities of hazardous materials used onsite and indicate onsite safety measures to ensure such materials are properly handled and stored. A copy of the approved HMBP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.9b – Would the Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

As previously discussed, the Project would involve the transport and use of hazardous materials including rodenticide, insecticide, sanitizers, and disinfectants to be used during the operation of the Project site. Hazardous materials including fuel and other motor lubricants would be used during construction and operation. The types and quantities of hazardous materials to be used and stored onsite would not be of a significant amount to create a reasonably foreseeable upset or accident. Additionally, with the continued implementation of the Pitman Farms Management Plan and with the creation of a HMBP, as outlined in MM HAZ-1, the handling and transport of all hazardous materials onsite would be performed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. With the implementation of MM HAZ-1, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment and would therefore result in a less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM HAZ-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.9c – Would the Project emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

The Project site is not located within a one-quarter mile of an existing school. The nearest school to the Project site is Stratford Elementary School, located approximately 4.2 miles west of the Project. As previously discussed, all hazardous materials would be properly handled in accordance with applicable regulations. The Project would not emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.9d – Would the Project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Government Code Section 65962.5(a)(1) requires that the Department of Toxic Substances Control compile and update (at least annually) and shall submit to the Secretary for Environmental Protection the following:

1. (1) All hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code.
2. (2) All land designated as hazardous waste property or border zone property pursuant to former Article 11 (commencing with Section 25220) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.
3. (3) All information received by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25242 of the Health and Safety Code on hazardous waste disposals on public land.
4. (4) All sites listed pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health and Safety Code.

The Department of Toxic Substances Control website, *Envirostor*, is a data management system for tracking our cleanup, permitting, enforcement and investigation efforts at hazardous waste facilities and sites with known contamination or sites where there may be reasons to investigate further. Envirostor indicates that there are no known hazardous or toxic sites on or in the vicinity (within one mile) of the Project site (Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2015). The State Water Resources Control Board website, GeoTracker, indicated that there are no Permitted Underground Storage Tanks, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks, or any other cleanup sites on or in the vicinity (within one mile) of the Project site (California Water Resources Board, n.d.). The Project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.9e – Would the Project for a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?

The Project site is not located within the Kings County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (County of Kings, 1994), is not within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. According to the Federal Aviation Administration website (Federal Aviation Administration, 2017), the nearest public airport is the Hanford Municipal Airport located approximately 15.5 miles northeast of the site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.9f – Would the Project impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

According to the Evacuation Routes identified within the Health and Safety Element of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* (Figure HS-20, page HS-33), the Project is not located along a State Highway or designated arterial, which is used as an emergency evacuation route. The nearest designated evacuation route is Kansas Avenue, located approximately 2.2 miles to the north of the Project site. The Project does not include any modifications to existing area roadways, and would not add significant amounts of traffic that would interfere with emergency response or evacuation. The Project would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.9g – Would the Project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

The Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. The Project site is not located within the vicinity

of wildlands and is in an area classified as having a fire hazard severity zone of non-wildland/non-urban and moderate (Cal Fire, 2012). Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.10 - *HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY*					
Would the project:					
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☒	☐	☐
	iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d.	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

Discussion

Impact #3.4.10a – Would the Project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Project construction would cause ground disturbance that could result in soil erosion or siltation and subsequent water quality degradation offsite, which is a potentially significant impact, if not mitigated. Construction-related activities would also involve the use of materials such as vehicle fuels, lubricating fluids, solvents, and other materials that could result in polluted runoff, which is also a potentially significant impact, if not mitigated. However, the potential consequences of any spill or release of these types of materials are generally small due to the localized, short-term nature of such releases because of construction. The volume of any spills would likely be relatively small because the volume in any single vehicle or container would generally be anticipated to be less than 50 gallons.

As first noted in Response 3.4.6.b, the SWQCB requires an NPDES General Permit (No. 2012-0006-DWQ) for stormwater discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities, the Project proponent must develop and implement a SWPPP that specifies best management practices (BMPs) to prevent construction pollutants from contacting stormwater, with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite. The Project proponent is required to comply with the Construction General Permit because project-related construction activities result in soil disturbances of least one acre of total land area. MM HYD-1 below requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP to comply with the Construction General Permit requirements.

The Project is the expansion of an existing poultry facility that would be regulated under the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWCQB) Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) General Order for Poultry Operations. The Poultry General Order is designed to ensure that poultry waste is protected from rainfall that can mobilize waste constituents. Project operations include the periodic removal of soiled bedding and litter from the barns. To minimize potential impacts associated with infiltration of litter waste into the water system, the Project proponents would continue with the methods they currently use to comply with the Poultry General Order. All poultry litter generated by the Project will be removed from the site. Approximately every 6 weeks, after birds are loaded to go to market, a small portion of litter will be removed from the barns, and once a year a complete clean out will occur. The removed litter will be placed in front of the barns, and during winter months, litter will be removed from the farm within 72 hours or covered with plastic. After a full clean out of the barns, litter will promptly be removed from the site. No litter is stored or

composted on-site. Litter is hauled away in semi-trailers and is converted to fertilizer off-site. Chickens are not allowed outside of the barns.

With implementation of MM HYD-1 and MM HYD-2, the Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (WDRs) during the construction or operational periods, and impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM HYD-1: Prior to ground-disturbing activities, the Project proponent shall prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies best management practices, with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite. The SWPPP shall include contain a site map that shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed man-made facilities, stormwater collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the Project site. Additionally, the SWPPP shall contain a visual monitoring program and a chemical monitoring program for non-visible pollutants to be implemented (if there is a failure of best management practices). The requirements of the SWPPP shall be incorporated into design specifications and construction contracts. Recommended best management practices for the construction phase may include the following:

- Stockpiling and disposing of demolition debris, concrete, and soil properly.
- Protecting any existing storm drain inlets and stabilizing disturbed areas.
- Implementing erosion controls.
- Properly managing construction materials.
- Managing waste, aggressively controlling litter, and implementing sediment controls.

A copy of the approved SWPPP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.

MM HYD-2: The applicant shall comply with the requirements of the Poultry General Order WDR for the proposed expansion.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

Impact #3.4.10b – Would the Project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Water for construction and operation will come from the site's existing private well system. Water for project construction would require approximately 3 acre-feet of water and

operation would require an additional 97.5 acre-feet per year to the farm's current operational water usage of 16.8 acre-feet per year. Therefore, water needed for construction and operations would come from groundwater.

The Tulare Lake Subbasin underlies the Project site and it is estimated that 17 million acre-feet of groundwater is found within this Subbasin to a depth of 300 feet below ground surface (Department of Water Resources, 2003).

The Project construction would require 0.000000176% of the total available groundwater within the Subbasin and operational needs per year would require an additional 0.000573%. Given that these percentages of the overall available groundwater in the Subbasin needed for the Project's construction and operations are nominal, the Project's construction and operations would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Impacts would be less than significant.

It should be noted that this subbasin is a critically over drafted basin and subject to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements and the newly formed Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA). SGMA provides a framework for a long-term sustainable groundwater management across California. Local stakeholders have until 2020 to develop, prepare, and begin to implement the plan. GSAs will then have the responsibility to achieve groundwater sustainability. The GSA responsible for the Tulare Lake Subbasin is the South Fork Kings GSA (Department of Water Resources, 2018). A Groundwater Sustainability Plan has been adopted by the GSA, any policies and requirements would govern further groundwater extraction. The Tulare Lake Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan was developed pursuant to the SGMA Act of 2014. The Tulare Lake Subbasin is classified by the Department of Water Resources as a high-priority subbasin. Five local GSAs, the Mid0Kings River, South Fork Kings, Southwest Kings, El Rico, and the Tri-County Water Authority GSAs, cooperatively developed this GSP. As mentioned in Section 2.3.4 of the GSP, local jurisdictions with the authority to adopt a local well ordinance that meets or exceeds DWR Well Standards have regulatory authority over well construction, alteration, and destruction activities. After the submittal of the GSP, California Water Code §10725 - §10726.9 describes the authoritative power by the GSAs, including but not limited to imposing spacing requirements on new groundwater well construction, imposing operating regulations on existing groundwater wells, and controlling groundwater extractions. The GSA may use the powers described in the above code to provide the maximum degree of local control and flexibility consistent with sustainability goals described in the GSP. Kings County adheres to DWR Well Standards guidelines for the construction of groundwater wells that are intended to protect the groundwater quality and reduce the adverse effects caused by improper well construction. Kings County has the sole authority for establishing and enforcing the standards for construction and deconstruction of water wells.

In accordance with the California Water Code §13801, Kings County Ordinance No. 587 has provisions that require permits for well construction, reconstruction and deepening, with oversight provided by the County's Health or Building Officials, and stipulates that no person

shall dig, bore, drill, deepen, modify, repair, or destroy a well, cathodic protection well, observation well, monitoring well or any other excavation that may intersect groundwater without first applying for and receiving a permit unless exempted by law. The permittee is required to complete the work authorized by the permit within 180 days of the date of issuance of the permit.

In addition, proper well construction is necessary to ensure reliability, longevity, and protection of groundwater resources from contamination. All of the GSA must follow state standards when construction municipal and agriculture wells. Kings County has adopted a well construction permitting program consistent with state well standards to help assure proper construction of private wells. State well standards address seals, surface features, well development, water quality testing, and various other topics.

Furthermore, under Senate Bill (SB) 610, a Water Supply Assessment is required for the following projects:

- A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.
- A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.
- A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.
- A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
- A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
- A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project.

Agricultural projects are not specifically listed within the definition of a project, however, the catch-all phrase of projects that would demand the equivalent of a 500-dwelling unit project would be where this Project would be compared. As stated above, the Project would demand approximately 114.3 acre-feet of water annually, In comparison, a 500-dwelling unit project demands approximately 151 acre-feet of water annually[5].

[5] The California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) estimates that average residential water use in 2017 was 85 gallons daily per person (Legislative Analyst's Office, 2017) Kings County's average persons per household for 2019 was 3.13 persons according to the Census Bureau (United State Census Bureau, 2019). Based on those estimates, water usage for a 500 dwelling unit project would be a minimum of 49,329,750 gallons, or 151.39 acre-feet annually.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.10c(i) – Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site?

The Jacobs Ditch is located on the west side of the property and runs north and south. There is currently an already existing gravel access road that runs north and south along the east side of the Jacobs Ditch. The Project will include a new twenty-foot wide concrete access road that will run north and south along the east side that will be fifty feet east of the Jacobs Ditch, 43 poultry barns and a total of six single-family rural residencies to support the newly expanded agricultural activities. The Project site is relatively flat and project grading would be minimal and consist of mostly grubbing the site to remove vegetation. The topography of the site would not appreciably change because of grading activities. The site does not contain any streams or rivers, since the Project is not located within a 100-year floodplain, as shown in Figure 3.4.10-1, no impact would occur. The Project Site is within Other Areas Zone X as shown on the National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Map Number 06031C0350C, dated June 16, 2009. There are no development restrictions associated with Other Areas Zone X since these are areas determined to be outside the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain.

The Project would include the construction of additional all-weather concrete and gravel access roads. However, these gravel and concrete access roads would not significantly reduce the rate of percolation at the site or concentrate and accelerate surface runoff in comparison to the baseline condition as the surfaces are still permeable. Site drainage is controlled through the use of on-site small swales between poultry barns and a larger swale in the middle of the farm that act as infiltration basins. Like the baseline, stormwater at the site would generally percolate to ground prior to moving offsite. Therefore, the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite. Impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.10c(ii) – Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

See response #3.4.10c(i), above. Therefore, the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite. Impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.10c(iii) – Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

See response #3.4.10c(i), above. Therefore, the Project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. With implementation of MM HYD-1 and MM HYD-2, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implement MM HYD-1 & MM HYD-2.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.10c(iv) – Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?

See response #3.4.10c(i), above. The Project would not otherwise substantially degrade water quality. With implementation of MM HYD-1 & MM HYD-2, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM HYD-1 & MM HYD-2.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.10d – Would the Project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?

According to the Flood Hazards Area map (Figure HS-7, page HS-16) included in the Health and Safety Element of the *2035 Kings County General Plan*, the Project site is located within the Pine Flat Dam inundation zone (Kings County, 2010). If Pine Flat Dam failed while at full capacity, its floodwaters would arrive in Kings County within approximately five hours (Kings County, 2010). This would give the on-site employee residences ample time to reach an area away from the inundation zone. Damaged structures because of an inundation event could be easily replaced at the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding because of the failure of a levee or dam.

The Project site is not located near the ocean or a steep topographic feature (i.e., mountain, hill, bluff, etc.). Therefore, there is no potential for the site to be inundated by tsunami or mudflow.

The Jacobs canal ditch is located on west side of the parcel (Figure 2.4-1). In the unlikely event the canal ditch is at full capacity and a significant seismic event occurs there is a slight potential for inundation of the Project site by seiche[6]. The development of the Project would not contribute to a seiche event beyond what is possible as part of the baseline condition. If a seiche were to inundate the Project site as the result of a seismic event, this event would be temporary and the Project would not intensify the event in comparison to the baseline. Additionally, such an event would not place people in harm because of the development of the Project. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

[6] A sieche is a standing wave in an enclosed or partially enclosed body of water that is often generated due to a significant seismic event.

Impact #3.4.10e – Would the Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

As previously stated, the Projects operational need per year would require an additional 0.000573%. of the overall available groundwater in the Subbasin needed for the Project's operations. Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant.

Confined Animal Activities are identified within the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, revised May 2018. Confined Animal Activities are allowable within the plan and subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 27 as it relates to minimum standards to protect both surface and ground water resources from discharge of animal waste. The plan includes additional mitigation measures to further mitigate impacts of Confined Animal Activities. Compliance with these mitigation measures would make impacts less than significant.

The California Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was enacted by the state of California in 2014 and provides a guideline for regulating groundwater production. SGMA also gives local agencies the ability to manage groundwater and create Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA). The GSA is responsible for developing and implementing a Groundwater Sustainability (Plan GSP). The purpose of the GSP is to provide measurable goals to prevent unreasonable physical harm to the basin or the water resource.

The Project is located in the South Fork Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency's jurisdiction. The Tulare Lake Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan is responsible for providing guidance to the South Fork Kings GSA, Mid-Kings River GSA, Southwest Kings GSA, El Rico GSA, and the Tri-County Water Authority GSA. The Tulare Lake Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan defines the minimum thresholds as follows (Mid-Kings River; South Fork Kings; EL Rigco; Southwest Kings and Tri-County GSA, 2020):

- The lowering of groundwater levels is considered significant and unreasonable if pumping of groundwater elevations decline below the proposed minimum threshold at 45% of the representative monitoring site (RSM) over a consecutive three-year period.

- Undesirable results may occur to groundwater storage when the volume of groundwater extracted causes groundwater levels to exceed the minimum threshold in more than 45 % of all monitored wells within a consecutive three-year period.

- Undesirable results may occur due to land subsidence the minimum threshold is exceeded at either of the two RMS's

The Implementation Chapter of the GSP identifies measures to be potentially be implemented throughout the County. As of the adoption of the GSP, no measures to implement metering for private wells as imminent. However, the GSP does state that future amendments to Ordinance No. 587 will regulate wells for monitoring and metering. At that time, this project would be subject to those requirements for future compliance with the GSP.

However, the project is currently consistent with the GSP and impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM HYD-3: The project shall implement the following measures, as required by the Tulare Lake Basin Water Quality Control Plan, for Confined Animal Activities:

h. Lands that receive dry manure shall be managed to minimize erosion and runoff, and applied manure shall be incorporated into surface soils soon after manure application.

i. Animal confinement areas, manure storage areas, lagoons, disposal fields, and crop lands that receive manure shall not create a nuisance through implementation of the Management Plan.

j. Salt in animal rations should be limited to the amount required to maintain animal health and optimum production.

k. Animal confinement facilities, including retention ponds, shall be protected from overflow from stream channels during 20-year peak stream flows for facilities that existed as of 25 July 1975 and protected from 100-year peak stream flows for facilities constructed after 25 July 1975. Facilities constructed after 8 December 1984 must comply with the specifications in Chapter 15.

l. Facilities shall be designed and constructed to retain all facility wastewater generated, together with all precipitation on, and drainage through, manured areas during a 25-year, 24-hour storm. Facilities with operation capacities equal to or greater than the capacities described in 40 CFR 412 (Feedlots Point Source Category) must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit prior to discharge for events greater than a 25 year, 24 hour storm.

m. New manure retention ponds shall be sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that the invert of the pond will be at least 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying ground water.

n. Annual reporting shall be conducted and summarize the following

    1) Acreage used for wastewater disposal (irrigation application).

    2) Estimates of the quantity of dry manure (tons) spread on site and exported off site, including the location of the fields where the manure is applied, and the names of buyers, and/or locations of application (disposal) areas, if applicable.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

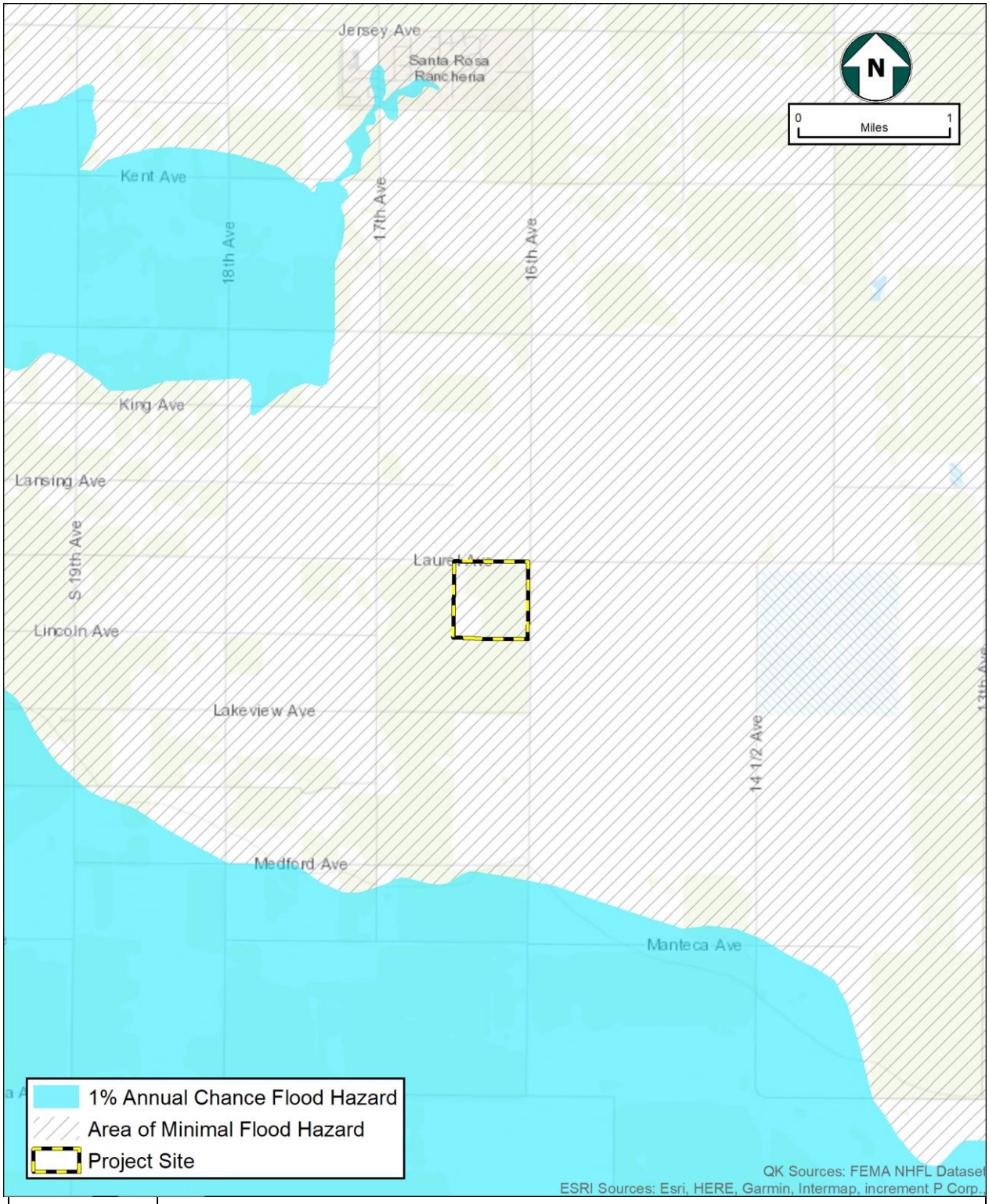

Figure 3.4.10-1
100-Year Floodplain

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.11 - *LAND USE AND PLANNING*

Would the project:

a.	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.11a – Would the Project physically divide an established community?

The Project is in a rural area with predominately agricultural uses. The Project expands the existing poultry facility on an undeveloped portion of land. The Project does not include the construction of roads or any other physical barrier that would divide a community. The Project would not result in any surrounding land use change; therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.11b – Would the Project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of General Agriculture (AG40) and is zoned General Agriculture-40 District (AG40). The Project involves the expansion of an existing poultry farm.

The following sections are pertinent to the approval of the Project consistent with the local land use regulations:

1. Figure LU-11 "Kings County Land Use Map" of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* designates this site as General Agriculture 40 - Acre Minimum (AG-40).

2. Page LU-13, Section III.A.1. of the "Land Use Element" of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* states that agricultural land use designations account for a vast majority of the County's land use. Included within this land use type are four agricultural type land use designations, Limited Agriculture, General Agriculture 20-Acre Minimum, General Agriculture 40-Acre Minimum, and Exclusive Agriculture. The major differences between the four Agriculture designations related to minimum parcel size, animal keeping, and agricultural service business. These designations preserve land best suited for agriculture, protect land from premature conversion, prevent encroachment of incompatible uses, and establish intensity of agricultural uses in manner that remains compatible with other uses within the County. The development of agricultural services and produce processing facilities within the Agricultural areas of the County shall develop to County Standards.

3. Page LU-13, Section III.A.1. of the "Land Use Element" of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* states that the AG-40 designation is applied to rural areas of the county south of Kansas Avenue, excluding the Urban Fringe areas of Corcoran, the Communities of Kettleman City and Stratford, and high slope areas of the Coast Ranges. Included within this designation are large corporate farming areas of the Tulare Lake Basin, and areas of the valley floor generally characterized by extensive and intensive agricultural uses. Extensive irrigation channels and levees divert surface water to support field crops along the valley floor and orchards along the Kettleman Hills. This designation allows intensive agricultural uses that by their nature may be incompatible with urban uses. Much of the land within this designation is also subject to flood hazard risk and should remain devoted to agriculture use to reduce the potential for future conflicts.

4. Page LU-27, Section IV.B of the "Land Use Element" of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* states that Agricultural Open Space is the most extensive environmental category that displays the rural agricultural nature of the county. The agricultural land use designations (Limited Agriculture, General Agriculture 20 Acres, General Agriculture 40 Acres, and Exclusive Agriculture) are used to define distinct areas of agricultural intensity and protect agricultural land from the encroachment of incompatible uses. Limited and General Agriculture designated areas provide appropriate locations for agricultural support businesses, while Exclusive Agriculture provides a safety and noise buffer around the Navel Air Station. The physical development of agricultural properties is regulated and implemented by the Zoning Ordinance, in which the zone districts have the same designations: Limited Agriculture (AL-10), General Agriculture (AG-20 and AG-40), and Exclusive Agriculture (AX) are used. (Note: *Zoning Ordinance No. 269.69* was repealed and replaced when *Development Code No. 668* was adopted on March 3, 2015, and became effective on April 2, 2015.)

5. Page LU-30, LU Goal B2 of the "Land Use Element" of the 2035 Kings County General Plan states that agricultural production continues to be supported and enhanced in areas for agriculture, while conflicts between agriculture and non-agricultural uses are minimized.

6. Page LU-30, LU Objective B2.1 of the "Land Use Element" of the 2035 Kings County General Plan recognizes agriculture as the highest and best use of agricultural designated land, and preserves the right of farmers and agricultural operations to continue customary and usual agricultural practices, and operate in the most efficient manner possible.

7. Page LU-30, LU Policy B2.1.1 of the "Land Use Element" of the 2035 Kings County General Plan states that the primary use of land designated Limited Agriculture, General Agriculture, and Exclusive Agriculture shall remain devoted to agricultural uses and related support services.

Additionally, besides comply with the2035 General Plan regulations, the Project must also comply with the Kings County Development Code. The following sections are pertinent to the approval of the Project consistent with the Kings County Development Code:

1. Article 4, Section 407 of the Kings County Development Code states that Table 4-1 prescribes the land use regulations for "Agricultural" districts. The regulations for each district are established by letter designation shown in the key of Table 4-1.

    a. Table 4-1 lists poultry raising or keeping, exceeding 500 chickens and 50 turkeys, as a conditional use subject to Kings County Planning Commission approval in the General Agricultural (AG-40) zone district.

Therefore, approval of a conditional use permit would be required in order for the proposed use to comply with Section 407 and Table 4-1, which are also consistent with the aforementioned sections of 2035 General Plan. Any impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

CONCLUSION:

The impacts would be *less than significant*.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less–than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.12 - *MINERAL RESOURCES*					
Would the project:					
a.	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.12a – Would the Project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Neither the Project site nor the surrounding area is designated as a Mineral Resources Zone by the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB), nor is it currently being utilized for mineral extraction. As discussed, the Project includes the expansion of the existing poultry farm as well as the construction of three (3) additional single-family rural residences. The Project site is utilized for agricultural purposes and the Project design does not include mineral extraction. The Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state and would therefore have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.12b – Would the Project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The 2035 Kings County General Plan states that few commercial mining and mineral extraction activities occur in the county and currently, only limited excavation of soil, sand and some gravel is used for commercial purposes (Kings County, 2010). Additionally, the

General Plan does not designate the site for mineral and petroleum resources activities. The Project site and surrounding lands are zoned for agriculture uses. No mining occurs in the Project area or in the nearby vicinity and there are no anticipated mineral extraction activities to be conducted in the future as a result of the Project. The Project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan and would therefore have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.13 - *NOISE*					
Would the project result in:					
a.	Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.13a – Would the Project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The Project is not near or within the immediate vicinity of sensitive land uses. Land uses deemed sensitive by the State of California include schools, hospitals, rest homes, and long-term care and mental care facilities, which are considered to be more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others. The nearest sensitive land use is single-family rural residences located at existing agricultural facilities for full-time, on-site employees. These identified residences are more than two miles to the northwest, northeast, and southeast of the Project site.

The *2035 Kings County General Plan* identifies that there are numerous active agricultural uses within the County protected by the County's Right-to-Farm Ordinance, which recognizes that "…agricultural activities and operations, including, but not limited to, equipment and animal noise…are conducted on a 24-hour a day, seven days a week basis…" in agricultural areas of the County (Kings County, 2010). The General Plan concludes that

normal and usual agricultural operation creating elevated sound levels are not normally considered a nuisance. However, the Noise Element of the General Plan focuses on two goals to control fixed-source noise issues. These goals are to prevent the introduction of new noise-producing uses in noise-sensitive areas, and to prevent encroachment of noise-sensitive uses upon existing noise-producing facilities. Table N-8 of the Noise Element provides non-transportation noise standards; however, there is not an agricultural designated receiving land use. Additionally, N Policy C1.2.2.A states that agricultural activities, operations and facilities conducted or used for commercial agricultural purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards shall be exempt from the provisions of the Noise Element, however, N Policy B1.1.3 states that noise associated with construction activities shall be considered temporary, but will still be required to adhere to applicable County Noise Element standards.

Currently, the poultry farm operates year-round and would continue to operate 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week. As stated in the Project Description, operational changes include the small increase in staffing as well as an increase in truck trips associated with transfer of chickens to one of multiple processing facilities in the region. No processing will occur at this existing facility and no customers or visitors are permitted at the ranch due to biological risks and security restrictions. Operation of the facility would not generate noise levels above the existing levels in the Project area as minimal equipment would be utilized and the Project is within an area of similar and compatible agricultural uses. The cooling equipment and fans would be fully enclosed within the poultry shelters. Noise generated by the Project would consist of employee traffic, delivery and service vehicles, and general facility operations. This generated noise is consistent with the County's General Plan Noise Element, Noise Ordinance, and Right-to-Farm Ordinance.

There are no specific construction noise measures established by Kings County. However, the construction of the Project would be temporary and would generally occur between 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., five (5) days a week for approximately four to five months. Additional hours may be necessary to make up schedule deficiencies, or to complete critical construction activities. Construction of the proposed expansion will mostly consist of site preparation, site excavation, grading, and poultry enclosure and mobile home fabrication. No demolition or pile-driving will occur during the construction phase of the Project.

Given the existing agricultural nature of surrounding facility operations, noise levels are not anticipated to increase beyond a perceptible level by sensitive receptors. Furthermore, any additional noise would not cause facility operations to exceed the County's maximum permissible sound level of 75db Lmax for outdoor activity areas or 55 dB Lmax for interior spaces. Therefore, these increases in ambient noise are considered less than significant and consistent with applicable standards.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM NO-1 – The construction of the Project must only operate during the times listed within the operational statement (7:00 am to 6:00 pm).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.13b – Would the Project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The Project is expected to create temporary ground-borne vibration as a result of the construction activities (during site preparation and grading). According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, vibration is sound radiated through the ground (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2005). The rumbling sound caused by the vibration is called ground-borne noise. The ground motion caused by vibration is measured as particle velocity in inches per second and is referenced as vibration decibels (VdB). The background vibration velocity level in residential areas is usually around 50 VdB.

The vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB. A vibration velocity level of 75 VdB is the approximately dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people.

Typical outdoor sources of perceptible ground-borne vibration are construction equipment and traffic on rough roads. For example, if a roadway is smooth, the ground-borne vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible.

Table 3.4.13-1
Different Levels of Ground-borne Vibration

Vibration Velocity Level	Equipment Type
104 VdB	Pile Driver (impact), typical
93 VdB	Pile Driver (sonic), typical
94 VdB	Vibratory roller
87 VdB	Large bulldozer
87 VdB	Caisson drilling
86 VdB	Loaded trucks
79 VdB	Jackhammer
58 VdB	Small bulldozer

Source: (Federal Transit Administration, 2006)
Note: 25 feet from the corresponding equipment.

Projects that produce noise levels from 75 to 95 dba 50 feet from the source could potentially affect adjacent sensitive receptors (Kings County, 2009). Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by construction activity attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration. Therefore, vibration issues are generally confined to distances of less than 500 feet (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2005). There are two (2) residences approximate 335 feet away from the Project site.

Sources of vibration during construction are considered to be temporary in nature and would be minimal. Construction activities include transportation of equipment to the site,

and operation of equipment during construction of the poultry farm enclosures and mobile home residences.

Construction activities would be temporary in nature and would include various site preparation, grading, poultry farm enclosure and mobile home fabrication, and site cleanup work. Construction would not involve the use of equipment that would cause high ground-borne vibration levels including pile-driving or blasting. Once constructed, the Project would not have any components that would generate high vibration levels. The closest receptors are 335 feet away from the project and any ground-borne vibrations would dissipate due to the distance from the Project site. The construction of the Project would be subject to mitigation in order to minimize exposure of adjacent properties to vibration while the operation of the poultry would not be subject to mitigation.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM NO-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.13c – Would the Project result in for a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?

The Project site is not located within the Kings County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan designated area, nor within two miles of a public airport or public use airport (County of Kings, 1994). According to the Federal Aviation Administration website (Federal Aviation Administration, 2017), the nearest public airport is the Hanford Municipal Airport located approximately 15 miles northeast of the site. Therefore, the Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels, and there would be no impact.

The Project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip and would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels. According to the Federal Aviation Administration website (Federal Aviation Administration, 2017), the nearest private airport is the Stratford Grain and Seed Airport located approximately 5.7 miles southwest of the Project site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less- than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.14 - *POPULATION AND HOUSING*				
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.14a – Would the Project induce substantial population unplanned growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The proposed poultry farm expansion requires an increase in staff from two (2) employees to ten (10) employees in order to accommodate the anticipated growth of the poultry farm. Currently, one (1) farm employee lives on site in order to tend to the ranch in the event emergencies arise during odd hours, however, an additional three (3) single-family agricultural residences are proposed to be constructed to accommodate three (3) employees on-site at the ranch. While the Project does increase the number of on-site residents, it would not induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly and would therefore result in a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.14b – Would the Project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

As discussed, the Project includes the construction of two (3) additional single-family agricultural residences in order to accommodate three (3) on-site employees. This increase in employees is required to tend to the poultry farm expansion. The Project will not require demolition of housing or encourage population growth. The Project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing and would therefore result in no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact.*

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.15 - *PUBLIC SERVICES*					
Would the project:					
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
	i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.15a(i) – Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services - Fire Protection?

Construction and operation of the Project would not be expected to result in an increase in demand of fire protection services leading to the construction of new or physically altered facilities. The Kings County Fire Department handles emergency and fire calls within the unincorporated county. According to the Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Proposed Budget, during the previous fiscal year (2018/2019). There were 5,500 calls for service this was an increase from the 5,252 calls for service received during the 2017/2018 fiscal year (County of Kings).

The Project is located within the unincorporated county and would likely receive service from either Station 7, located just south of the city limits of Lemoore, or Station 10 located within the community of Stratford. The proposed construction of 43 new poultry barns

would be located at the existing site which is already serviced by the Kings County Fire Department.

The Project would construct new buildings in an area that would not directly impact the Kings County Fire Department's ability to continue to provide a similar level of protection throughout its service area. In Kings County, all jurisdictions collect planning and building fees for new development, as well as impact fees to assist in the construction of new schools as necessary. New construction will be required to pay impact fees, which aid in the construction of new capital facilities and purchase of equipment for public safety departments. The Project would result in less than significant impact related to an increase in fire protection services that would necessitate the alteration or construction of fire stations or other infrastructure to combat fire.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.15a(ii) – Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Police Protection?

Construction and operation of the Project would not be expected to increase the demand for sheriff protection services leading to the construction of new or physically altered facilities. The Kings County Sheriff Department provides police protection in the unincorporated areas of Kings County and collaborates with other law enforcement agencies and the District Attorney's office on crime prevention. The Sheriff headquarters is at 1400 West Lacey, in Hanford.

According to the Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Proposed Budget, during the previous fiscal year (2018/2019), the Communications Division of the Sheriff Department, which handles dispatch responsibilities for numerous agencies throughout the County, received a total of 66,300 calls for service, of which 38,000 (57.3 percent) were directed to the Sheriff's Department deputies and officers. This was a increase from the 36,183 calls for service received during the 2017/2018 fiscal year (County of Kings).

The Project is located within the unincorporated county and would likely receive service from officers operating within the appropriate beat. The proposed construction of 43 new poultry barns would be located at the existing site, which is already serviced by the Kings County Sheriff Department.

The Project would not result in a change to the provision of law enforcement protection that would require the County to add personnel or facilities, or alter existing facilities. The Project would result in a less than significant impact related to an increase in demand for law enforcement services that would necessitate the alteration or construction of new or expanded facilities to maintain adequate service levels.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.15a(iii) – Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Schools?

The Project would not significantly increase the number of residents in the County, since the Project only includes three additional single-family rural residences. Construction of the three proposed single-family rural residences would not be expected to increase the demand for educational services leading to the construction of new or physically altered facilities. There are 13 school districts and 61 individual schools located throughout Kings County. These districts and schools vary in size and the number of students. Kings County serves approximately 28,000 students (Kings County Office of Education , 2020). The Project lies within the Armona Union Elementary School District and the Hanford Joint Union High School District.

The Project could have the potential to have students of qualifying ages to attend either elementary or high school. Students would likely attend either Armona Elementary School, Parkview Middle School or Sierra Pacific High School, depending on age and grade level. In any event, the students would need to travel to the greater Hanford/Armona area, approximately seven miles to the north, to attend classes.

The proposed construction of both the poultry barns and the three additional single-family agricultural residences would potentially generate some impact to the school districts, depending on the family size and children within the household of school attendance age. However, the number of students generated by the Project is minimal and should not significantly impact school services.

In Kings County, school fees are collected at the time of building permit issuance for any construction in order to ensure that a fair share contribution related to size and scale of the development pays towards education in the county.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.15a(iv) – Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Parks?

The Project would not significantly increase the number of residents in the County, since the Project only includes three additional single-family rural residences. Construction of the three proposed single-family rural residences would not be expected to increase the demand for park services leading to the construction of new or physically altered facilities. According to the 2035 Kings County General Plan, Kings County presently owns and maintains three parks (Burris, Hickey, and Kingston) which are located in the north portions of the County and surrounded by agricultural areas. Burris Park is located south of Clinton Avenue between 6th and 7th Avenues. Hickey Park is located north of Flint Avenue at 17th Avenue. Kingston Park is located north of Douglas Avenue between 12 ¾ Avenue and 13 ¼ Avenue. Both Hickey Park and Kingston Park are primarily open space with grass and trees. Burris Park has more recreational amenities and a museum. Hickey and Kingston Parks are within about a 5-minute drive from Cities and Communities located in the north half of the County and Burris Park is about a 15-minute drive from Hanford. Since the demand for parks is driven by population, the Project would not significantly increase demand for that service. As such, the Project would result in a less than significant impact to these services.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.15a(v) – Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Other Public Facilities?

The Project would not significantly increase the number of residents in the County, since the Project only includes three additional single-family agricultural residences. Construction of

the three proposed single-family agricultural residences would not be expected to increase the demand for other public facilities leading to the construction of new or physically altered facilities. Kings County provides a wide range of public services to the public besides those services previously mentioned, above. The County also provides animal control services, and library facilities. These services are generally funded through the general fund, usage fees, fines and penalties or impact fee collection. Since the demand for other public facilities is driven by population, the Project would not significantly increase demand for that services. As such, the Project would result in a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less–than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.16 - *RECREATION*				
Would the project:				
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.16a – Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

According to the *2035 Kings County General Plan*, Kings County presently owns and maintains three parks (Burris, Hickey, and Kingston), which are located in the north portions of the County and surrounded by agricultural areas. Burris Park is located south of Clinton Avenue between 6th and 7th Avenues. Hickey Park is located north of Flint Avenue at 17th Avenue. Kingston Park is located north of Douglas Avenue between 12 ¾ Avenue and 13 ¼ Avenue. Both Hickey Park and Kingston Park are primarily open space with grass and trees. Burris Park has more recreational amenities and a museum. Two community parks also exist within the County, but they are supported and maintained by the Community Services Districts of Kettleman City and Armona for each respective individual park. The General Plan also identifies natural resources, such as the Kings River, as recreational centers within Kings County (Kings County, 2010).

The Project expansion and associated improvements would not impact park or recreational facilities within Kings County. The Project will result in a minimal increase in residential population for three additional single-family agricultural residences being locating within the County to help operate the facility. Therefore, this Project will not generate an increase in population that would significantly impact existing or future parks and recreational facilities. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.16b – Would the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The Project is expanding its poultry operations by adding 43 additional poultry barns and three single-family agricultural residences to support the Projects expanding agricultural activities. Although there will be an additional three single-family agricultural residences, it would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities due to the inconsequential amount of people the Project might attract. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact on these services, and no mitigation would be required.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.17 - *TRANSPORTATION*					
Would the project:					
a.	Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?		☐	☒	☐
c.	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Potential transportation and circulation impacts that may result from the Project primarily involves determining whether a net change would occur in traffic generated by personnel commuting to or from the Project site and by truck trips related to the expansion of facility operations.

Site access is currently provided by two existing driveways on Laurel Avenue. Semi-trucks are used for large deliveries and exports to and from the poultry farm and employees use standard pick-up trucks to travel to and from the site. The County's network of interstate and State highways and local roads is relied upon to accommodate existing traffic demands. The roadways surrounding the Project site include Laurel Avenue, 16th Avenue, and 17th Avenue.

PROJECTED TRIP GENERATION

Construction

Construction of the Project is temporary and would take approximately a year to complete and would typically be scheduled between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday. The workforce required for construction is expected to be drawn from local or regional labor pools. It is assumed that the average construction workforce would be between

approximately 12 to 14 persons. Assuming that there would be no ride sharing, the Project would generate a maximum of 14 round trips per day for worker vehicles during construction. In addition to worker vehicles, there would be increased truck traffic for delivery of construction material and facility equipment. There is assumed to be one truck round trip per day during the peak construction period, which is not considered a significant contribution to local traffic operations.

Operation

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing poultry farm operates seven (7) poultry barns, which houses approximately 250,000 chickens. Currently, operation includes a number of pick-up and deliveries, which includes semi-trucks containing baby chicks, mature chickens, feed, and bedding. Every ten (10) weeks a small portion of litter is removed from the poultry barns to prevent odors and other nuisances on-site from impacting adjacent properties. During winter months, litter is removed from the poultry farm within 72 hours or covered with plastic after being removed from barn or covered with plastic. About once a year, there is a full clean out of each chicken barn to relay bedding. When there is a full clean out of barns, litter is removed off farm promptly after removed from barn.

As shown in Table 3.4.17-1, the current Average Daily Trips (ADT) from existing project operations are estimated to be 5.39. The ADT for each pick-up and delivery type was provided in the Project's Operational Statement included as Appendix E.

Table 3.4.17-1
Current Trip Generation

Process	Truck Type	Amount	Frequency	ADT[1]
Chick Delivery	Semi	3 deliveries every 10 weeks	15 deliveries per year	0.04
Feed Delivery	Semi	4 deliveries per week	201 deliveries per year	0.55
Bedding Delivery	Semi	5 deliveries every 10 weeks	38 deliveries per year	0.10
Chicken export	Semi	3 trucks per night for two weeks every 10 weeks	200 deliveries per year	0.55
Litter export	Semi	5 trucks	Six times per year	0.08
	Semi	25	Annually	0.07
Employee Trips	Standard Pick-up	2 employees	Every day	4.00

Process	Truck Type	Amount	Frequency	ADT[1]
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.39**

Note: Created per information provided in Operation Statement
[1]ADT – Average Daily Trips
Source: Appendix E

FUTURE CONDITIONS

The proposed expansion project includes the construction of 43 additional poultry barns resulting in 50 total poultry barns with approximately 1,451,250 additional chickens to be raised on-site, for a new total of approximately 1,700,000 chickens. This expansion will increase the amount of pick-up and deliveries made to the Project site. From the Project's Operational Statement, the applicant is anticipating an additional eight (8) employees, totaling ten (10) full-time employees, three (3) of which will be living on-site. Besides employee travel and the pick-up and delivery of baby chicks, mature chickens, feed, bedding, and litter, no operational traffic is anticipated to affect the adjacent county roadway system. Tractors will be used on-site to install and remove bedding from poultry barns and electric golf carts will be used for on-site transportation. There is a designated area in the center of the property for employee parking. No customers are permitted on-site and delivery vehicles do not park for more than ten (10) minute intervals to load and unload materials.

As shown in Table 3.4.17-2, the proposed expansion of poultry farm facilities is anticipating 15.31 ADT.

Table 3.4.17-2
Future Trip Generation

Process	Truck Type	Amount	Frequency	ADT[1]
Chick Delivery	Semi	14 trucks every 10 weeks	70 deliveries annually	0.19
Feed Delivery	Semi	25 trucks per week	1,300 times annually	3.56
Bedding Delivery	Semi	34 deliveries every 10 weeks	177 deliveries annually	0.48
Chicken export	Semi	12 trucks per night for three weeks, every 10 weeks	1,310 trucks annually	3.29
Litter export	Semi	34 trucks every 10 weeks	177 trips annually	0.48
Full Litter Clean-up	Semi	76 trucks annually	76 trips annually	0.21
Employee Trips	Standard Pick-up	7 employees[2]	Every day	7.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15.31**

Notes: Created per information provided in Operation Statement
[1]ADT – Average Daily Trips

[2]The Project anticipates 10 full time employees. Three of these employees will be living on-site and would not be travelling to and from the poultry farm on a daily basis.
Source: Appendix E

With the implementation of the Project, the ADT are anticipated to increase by 15.31 trips.

Impact #3.4.17a – Would the Project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The Project does not include the construction of transportation facilities such as intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, or mass transit. As stated above, the Project would result in an ADT increase of 15.31 The Circulation Element of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* designates a peak-hour Level of Service (LOS) of "D" as the threshold for acceptable traffic operations for the Kings County road network (Kings County, 2010). The Project site is currently accessed via Laurel Avenue with two separate drive approaches. Table C-4 of the Circulation Element, designates Laurel Avenue from 18th Avenue to State Route 41 with a LOS of "B". This extent of Laurel Avenue, is the same environment and surrounding uses are the same as Laurel Avenue that is adjacent to the Project site. The Project site is approximately 1.5 miles west of the specific extent of Laurel Avenue.

The segment of Laurel Avenue that will be utilized by the Project is considered 2-Lane Facilities and allow a maximum of 740 ADT at a LOS level of B. The 15.31 ADT increase anticipated by the proposed expansion would not result in an increased LOS condition on the Project adjacent road segments nor those designated in the General Plan. In addition, 16th Avenue (unpaved), is adjacent to the eastern edge of the project site. It will not be used during the construction or operational phase of the project and all ingress and egress will be from Laurel Avenue. 16th Avenue is currently unpaved is not proposed to be built out since it is not going to serve the proposed project nor feed into a developed area. These segments were identified as having traffic volumes considerably below the crossing threshold to become an LOS C. Within the General Plan, Laurel Avenue is divided into two segments (Avenal Cutoff to State Route 41 and State Route 41 to 18th Avenue) were measured as 740 and 910 ADT, respectively.

The addition of less than 16 trips would not change the designation to a LOS C, let alone move the traffic volumes anywhere near an LOS D, which has a threshold of 1,650 ADT.

The Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system. The Project is consistent with the Kings County General Plan Circulation Element and Kings County Regional Transportation Plan; therefore, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact.

No new facilities are proposed that would increase hazards or create barriers for transit systems, pedestrians or bicyclists. The Project site is located in a predominantly agricultural

area in Kings County, which does not contain active transportation facilities nor is it located adjacent to more urbanized areas that would promote active transportation. The Project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or Programs regarding existing or planned public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, including the Circulation Element of the *2035 Kings County General Plan* (Kings County, 2010), the *2011 Kings County Regional Bicycle Plan* (KCAG, 2011), or the *2015 Kings County Transit Development Plan* (LSC, 2015), or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. As such, the Kings County General Plan does not include any planned or future public transit or non-motorized transportation facilities along the streets adjacent to the Project area. Therefore, there would be no impact as it relates to these facilities.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.17b – Would the Project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, Subdivision (b)?

As discussed in Impact #3.4.17a, the Project would not result in degrading the current LOS condition. There would be a slight increase in ADT during short-term construction and a minimal increase in ADT for operations activities. This increase is considered nominal as it would not result in a lower LOS for the surrounding roadway system.

As of July 1st, 2020, SB 743 requires that Lead Agencies analyze the transportation impacts of new projects regarding the new metric of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) VMT measures how much actual auto travel (additional miles driven) a Project would create on California roads. If a project adds excessive car travel roads, the project may cause a significant transportation impact.

During the operation of the Project, the vast majority of trips generated by the Project are considered as the act of moving goods. The movement of goods may include the transport of raw or finished products from one location to another, for example, the transfer of milk to an ice cream producing plant and then the transfer of ice cream to a distributor or directly to a retailer is considered the movement of goods (Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 2020). As mentioned in Table 3-10, the trips depicted are consistent with the processing of poultry, therefore constituting the movement of goods. It is imperative to note that VMT analysis, as described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(a), applies to passenger travel and not the movement of goods. Section 15064.3(a) states, "For the purpose of this section, vehicle miles traveled refers to the amount of distance of automobile travel attributable to a project" (Association of Environmental Planners, 2020). Therefore, trips related to the movement of goods for agricultural or industrial purposes would not be subject to a VMT analysis and would be considered to have a less than significant impact on

the transportation system. For projects that include both auto and truck (i.e. goods movement) trips only the auto trips would be analyzed.

In addition, the Project includes the addition of three single- family agricultural residences in order to have three caretakers/employees live on site and provide services for the expanded agricultural operations. The Project will increase the total number of employees required to operate the Poultry Farm to ten employees. Since three employees will be living permanently on site, this will effectively reduce transportation related impacts by 30 percent. Furthermore, the projected number of trips by employees are estimated to be seven average daily trips, which is well below the threshold of 110 trips per day, which is in accordance to the OPR's SB 743 Technical Advisory document (Office of Planning and Research, 2018). Therefore, since the Project has effectively reduced its transportation related impacts by 30 percent, generates an estimated seven average daily trips, and aspects of the Project are considered the movement of goods, it can be presumed that the VMTs produced by the Project will not exceed the threshold established by the State.

The Project would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, Subdivision (b) Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a less-than-significant impact.

Impact #3.4.17c – Would the Project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The Project would utilize existing roadways and no new roads are being proposed as part of the Project design. The Project design does include new private gravel and concrete access roads in order to provide improved access on the project site. The new access roads would be designed according to all applicable County safety regulations and standards. Therefore, the Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses and would have a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.17d – Would the Project result in inadequate emergency access?

The Project's construction and operation would not interfere with emergency access for emergency vehicles or nearby uses as all activities would be done on the site and would not interfere with the adjacent street traffic. The Project design includes a 100-foot all-weather gravel fire department turn-around located on the westside near the property line and two concrete 100-foot fire department turn-around located on the southside near the property line, ensuring adequate emergency response onto the property. The Project would not result in inadequate emergency access and would, therefore, result in no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less–than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.18 - *TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES*

Would the project:

a.	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
	i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
	ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.18a(i) – Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?

Please see Impacts 3.4.5(a) above. With implementation of Mitigation Measure MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5 the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impact would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.18a(ii) – Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

Please see Impacts 3.4.5(a) above. With implementation of Mitigation Measure MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is a resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impact would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.19 - *UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS*				
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which would cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.19a – Would the Project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which would cause significant environmental effects?

Please see Section 3.4.9 (Hydrology and Water Quality) for a discussion of poultry wastewater disposal and compliance with RWQCB requirements. The Project would not necessitate the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to expand their facilities because of the Project. The Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB requirements.

Stormwater from the Project site is directed to small swales located between the barns, and a larger swale located at the center of the farm. The swales act as infiltration basins. Additional swales will be constructed between the proposed barn structures to accommodate drainage needs of the expanded operations. The Project as designed does not include storm water retention basins for run off and there is no storm water sewer system present in the vicinity of the Project site. All storm water retention would be handled on-site through best management practices in order to remove impact to adjacent properties. Therefore, no adverse effects to storm drainage are expected, and no need for, or modifications to, storm drainage facilities in the Project vicinity are necessary.

Existing on-site septic and well systems are currently used for wastewater and water from the on-site dwellings and barn facilities. These systems will be used for the proposed expansion of the site. The generation of wastewater and water would be consistent with the County requirements for use of such private facilities. The Project will include the addition of a well and septic system to serve the expanded operations. Because the Project site is located in an area with a perched water table, the Project proponent will be required to obtain a qualified engineer to design an engineered septic system in accordance with § 5-82 of Ordinance No. 567.4. Additionally, employee restrooms will need to be constructed which connect to these facilities in order to comply with Building Code requirements, as employees are not able to access restrooms within the proposed residences.

As previously stated the Project will include construction of an on-site septic system and a well that will require an additional 0.000573% increase in water from the Tulare Lake Subbasin. All infrastructure will be located onsite. The Project will not result in the construction of additional septic systems and wells not already analyzed as a part of the Project. The Project will not result in the construction of new public facilities. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigations.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

MM PUB-1 – The applicant must construct employee only restrooms compliant with the most current version of Title 24 – California Building Standards Code. These facilities must connect to an engineered septic system, as required by § 5-82 of Kings County Ordinance No. 567.4

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.19b – Would the Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

As outlined in *Section 3.4.10 - Hydrology and Water Quality*, the Project would utilize an additional 44.9 acre-feet per year from the proposed expansion through an on-site well system, which was determined to be less than significant. No surface water entitlements are

needed to service the Project as the existing groundwater resources are available and adequate to service the site. Any wells that would be repaired, replaced or added would be required to be permitted through the Building Division of the Community Development Agency and the Kings County Health Department prior to installation in order to ensure compliance with local and state regulations.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant.*

Impact #3.4.19c – Would the Project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

The Project site is outside the service areas of any local wastewater treatment provider. Therefore, the Project could be considered to have no impact. However, the site would be serviced by an on-site septic systems that would built in compliance with Title 24 of the California Building Standards Code. Because the Project site is located in an area with a perched water table, the Project proponent will be required to obtain a qualified engineer to design an engineered septic system so that no significant environmental effects occur. In the event any new septic systems are needed, they would be installed per local and State requirements, § 5-82 of Ordinance No. 567.4 and subject to inspection by the Kings County Health Department.

Implementation of MM PUB-1 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM PUB-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.19d – Would the Project Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

The Kings Waste and Recycling Authority (KWRA) manages the materials recovery facility located east of State Route 43, just south of Hanford Armona Road. The KWRA facility continues to implement efforts to recycle and re-use material to divert waste from entering the landfills.

Per the Applicant's Operational Statement (Appendix E), the Project would generate approximately 9,646 tons of soiled chicken litter and bedding material annually. The litter is proposed to be removed from the poultry barns by the use of a tractor and/or dirt scraper. Once the litter and bedding is removed and replaced within barns, it is covered and hauled away in semi-trailers within 72 hours. This material is trucked to an off-site facility to be converted into fertilizer for reuse at other agricultural operations. All litter is sold to either local farmers or True Organics, a compost company located in Helm, California.

Other solid waste generated would be typical items associated with agricultural activities and rural residential use. The KWRA provides services through multiple individual providers to the Project site and the available solid waste facilities within Kings County.

According to the General Plan Program EIR, the B-17 landfill can accommodate up to 2,000 tons/day of solid waste. The increase in solid waste generation represents 1.3 percent of the daily permitted capacity of B-17 landfill. Currently, the B-17 landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 18,400,000 cubic yards with a remaining capacity of 17,468,595 cubic yards (CalRecycle, 2017). As such, adequate landfill capacity is available to serve the additional development that could occur throughout majority of the life of the 2035 General Plan, up to the year 2030.

The soiled litter generated by the Project would be recycled for fertilizer and delivered to other agricultural properties and not sent to a landfill facility thereby eliminated a significant waste source through recycling. The amount of solid waste generated by the Project, combined with the typical household solid waste, would represent an amount envisioned in the current landfill capacities and would be accommodated. Therefore, the Project would not generate a substantial amount of solid waste during construction, and would not exceed the permitted capacity of local landfills. Impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant.*

Impact #3.4.19e – Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The Project is subject to the solid disposal ordinance of Kings County as well as the rules of the contracted waste franchise, which is the Kings Waste and Recycling Authority. The Project is also subject to Chapter 13 of the Kings County Municipal Code that regulates all solid waste activities from disposal, sorting and recycling of materials. According to CalRecycle, the implementation of the local requirements has led to Kings County meeting their required diversion and disposal targets. Therefore, the implementation and compliance

with the local regulations would lead to a less than significant impact for the Project (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 2017).

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant.*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.20 - *WILDFIRE*				
Would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.20a – Would the Project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The Office of Emergency Management of Kings County oversees the implementation and adoption of various emergency and hazard mitigation plans. The most recent Basic Emergency Operations Plan was adopted in November 2015.

The Project as proposed would not disrupt the operations or implementation of Emergency Operations Plan as it is located in the rural portion of unincorporated Kings County on private property, does not propose any unique obstructions or generate excessive amounts of traffic which could disrupt response times of emergency personnel.

Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a less than significant impact.

Impact #3.4.20b – Would the Project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose Project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

In most of Kings County, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) ranks fuel loading as low. Fuels are mainly crops and grasses. In the southwest corner, there are some brush, pine, and grass fuels, which are ranked as moderate fuel hazards, primarily in the area west of Interstate 5 and north of Highway 41.

Most of Kings County is flat, sloping slightly towards a topographic low point in the Tulare Lake Basin, which reduces the fire hazard through much of the county. However, elevations in the southwestern portion of the county are more varied, ranging from 500 feet at the Kettleman Plains to an elevation of 3,499 feet at Table Mountain. Fire hazard is high in the more steeply sloped areas of this southwestern section (Office of Emergency Management, 2012).

According to the Wildfire Hazards map within the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Project site is located within the Non-Wildland/Non-Urban Fire Hazard Severity Zone., as it is located in the flat, non-sloping region of Kings County where wildfire is unlikely.

Therefore, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a less than significant impact.

Impact #3.4.20c – Would the Project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

The Project is subject to building permit submittal. At which time, the local fire service provider will review the plans and calculate needed fire flow. If required, a water tank will be installed to meet California Fire and Building Code standards. As a result, the Project will

be statutorily required to comply with any additional requirements for fire flow. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a less-than-significant impact.

Impact #3.4.20d – Would the Project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

The Project is not located on any downslope or along a stream that would result in any runoff or slope instability to adjacent properties. Therefore, there is no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.21 - *MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE*					
a.	Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Does the project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.21a – Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

As evaluated in this IS/MND, the Project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Mitigation measures have been included to lessen the significance of

potential impacts. Similar mitigation measures would be expected of other projects in the surrounding area, most of which share similar cultural paleontological and biological resources. Consequently, the incremental effects of the Project, after mitigation, would not contribute to an adverse cumulative impact on these resources. Therefore, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM AIR-1 and AIR-2, MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-5, MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5, MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2, MM GEO-3, MM HAZ-1, MM HYD-1, MM HYD-2, MM HYD-3, MM NO-1 and MM PUB-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.21b - Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a Project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of other current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects.)?

As described in the impact analyses in Sections 3.4.1 through 3.4.18 of this IS/MND, any potentially significant impacts of the Project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level following incorporation of the mitigation measures listed in *Appendix A – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*. All planned projects in the vicinity of the Project would be subject to review in separate environmental documents and required to conform to the *2035 Kings County General Plan*, the Kings County Development Code, mitigate for project-specific impacts, and provide appropriate engineering to ensure the Project meets all applicable federal, State and local regulations and codes. As currently designed, and with compliance of the recommended mitigation measures, the Project would not contribute to a cumulative impact. Thus, the cumulative impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would be less than cumulatively considerable.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM AIR-1 and AIR-2, MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-6, MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5, MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2, MM GEO-3, MM HAZ-1, MM HYD-1, MM HYD-2, MM HYD-3, MM NO-1 and MM PUB-1.

Level of Significance:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

Impact #3.4.21c - Does the Project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The ways in which people can be subject to substantial adverse effects from projects include: potential exposure to significant levels of local air pollutants; potential exposure to seismic and flooding hazards; potential exposure to contamination from hazardous materials; potential exposure to traffic hazards; and potential exposure to excessive noise levels. The risks from these potential hazards would be avoided or reduced to *less than significant* levels through compliance with existing laws, regulations, or requirements. All of the Project's impacts, both direct and indirect, that are attributable to the Project were identified and mitigated to a less than significant level. As shown in *Appendix A- Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, the Project proponent has agreed to implement mitigation substantially reducing or eliminating impacts of the Project.

Therefore, the Project would not either directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings because all potentially adverse direct impacts of the Project are identified as having no impact, less than significant impact, or less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

Implementation of MM AIR 1 and AIR-2, MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-6, MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5, MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2, MM GEO-3, MM HAZ-1, MM HYD-1, MM HYD-2, MM HYD-3, MM NO-1 and MM PUB-1.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

SECTION 4 - LIST OF PREPARERS

4.1.1 - *LEAD AGENCY*

- Alex Hernandez, Planner III

4.1.2 - *QK*

- Annalisa Perea, Senior Planner
- Trevor Stearns, Associate Planner
- Karissa Denney, Assistant Environmental Scientist

SECTION 5 - BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
MM AIR-1 Fugitive Dust Control The owner/operator shall sufficiently implement at least one of the control measures listed below to limit visible dust emissions (VDE) to 20% opacity or to comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Rule 8011. The opacity limit may be achieved through implementation of any combination of the following control measures to the extent needed: *On-Site Transporting of Bulk Materials:* Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20 percent opacity; or Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported across any paved public access road; or Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover. *Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Traffic Areas:* The control measures listed below shall be implemented on unpaved surface areas dedicated to any vehicle and equipment parking and traffic activity in order to limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road as specified in Rule	During construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
8011. If vehicle activity remains exclusively within an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, section 5.3 may be implemented to limit VDE to 20% opacity. Where 50 or more annual average daily trips (AADT) will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by the application and/or reapplication/maintenance of at least one of the following control measures: • Watering; • Uniform layer of washed gravel; • Chemical/organic dust suppressants; • Vegetative materials; • Paving; • Roadmix; Any other method(s) that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity and meets the conditions of a stabilized unpaved road.				
MM AIR-2: Odor Management Plan The owner/operator shall implement/maintain an Odor Management Plan which outlines measures taken to control odors.	On going	Lead Agency		
MM BIO-1: Prior to ground disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a biological clearance survey between 14 and 30 calendar days prior to the onset of construction. The clearance survey shall include walking transects to identify presence of San	Prior to construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
Joaquin kit fox. The transects shall be spaced at no greater than 30 feet apart, which will provide 100 percent visual coverage of the Project site. Transects will also be walked within a the 50-foot buffer around the Project site. A report outlining the results of the survey shall be submitted to the Lead Agency. Potential kit fox dens found during the survey may be excavated provided that the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the den has been monitored using tracking medium for at least five consecutive days and is deemed unoccupied by a qualified biologist; (2) the excavation is conducted by or under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist. Den monitoring and excavation shall be conducted in accordance with the Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the Endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance (USFWS 2011).				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
MM BIO-2: Prior to ground disturbance activities (or prior to being deployed at the Project site) all construction workers at the Project site shall attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program, which shall be developed and presented by a qualified biologist. The Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information about the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the federal and State Endangered Species Acts, measures the Project operator is required to implement to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the federal and State Endangered Species Acts. The Worker Environmental Training Program will contain natural history information, including characteristics of behavior and morphological characteristics used to identify each potentially occurring species. An attendance form shall be signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed. A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, and copies of the signed attendance forms shall be maintained on site for the duration of construction activities.	During construction	Lead Agency		
MM BIO-3: The following measures shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts to Swainson's hawk: Nesting surveys for the Swainson's hawks shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). If potential Swainson's hawk	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
nests or nesting substrates are located within 0.5 mile of the Project site, then those nests or substrates must be monitored for activity on a routine and repeating basis throughout the breeding season, or until Swainson's hawks or other raptor species are verified to be using them. To meet the minimum level of protection for the species, surveys shall be completed for at least the two survey periods immediately prior to Project-related ground disturbance activities. If Swainson's hawks are not found to nest within 0.5 mile of the site, then no further action is warranted. If Swainson's hawks are found to be nesting within 0.5 mile of the site, construction must be delayed until the young have fledged (left the nest). The 2,500- foot-radius no-construction zone may be reduced in size but in no case shall be reduced to less than 500 feet except where a qualified biologist concludes that a smaller buffer area is sufficiently protective. If the buffer zone is reduced, a qualified biologist must conduct construction monitoring on a daily basis, inspect the nest on a daily basis, and ensure that construction activities do not disrupt breeding behaviors. If it is determined that activities could potentially cause disruption of nesting activities that could cause nest abandonment or decrease nesting success, then the biologist would be required to stop construction.				
MM BIO-4: A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey on the Project site and within 500 feet of its perimeter to identify the presence of the western burrowing owl. The survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of construction activities. If any burrowing owl burrows are present, avoidance	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
measures shall be consistent with those included in the CDFW staff report on burrowing owl mitigation (CDFG 2012). If occupied burrowing owl burrows are present outside of the breeding season (September 1 through January 31) and within 250 feet of proposed construction activities, a passive relocation effort may be instituted in accordance with the guidelines established by the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (1993) and CDFW (CDFW 2012). Exclusion of burrowing owls from burrows may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited, and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods (surveillance). Replacement or occupied burrows shall consist of artificial burrows at a ratio of 1 burrow collapsed to 1 artificial burrow constructed (1:1). Ongoing surveillance of the Project site during construction activities shall occur at a rate sufficient to detect Burrowing owl, if they return. During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a 500-foot (minimum) buffer zone should be maintained unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Required avoidance areas for occupied burrows are presented in the table below.				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting sites	April 1-Aug 15	200 m*	500 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

MM BIO-5: If construction is planned outside the nesting period of raptors (other than the western burrowing owl) and migratory birds (February 15 to August 31), no mitigation shall be required. If construction is planned during the nesting season of migratory birds and raptors, a preconstruction survey to identify active bird nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 250-foot buffer for migratory birds and a 500-foot buffer for raptors. If nesting birds are identified during the survey, active raptor nests shall be avoided by 500 feet and all other migratory bird nests shall be avoided by 250 feet. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified on-site monitor determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affecting the breeding behaviors of the resident birds. Because nesting birds can establish new nests or produce a second or even third clutch at any time during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be repeated	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
every 30 days as construction activities are occurring throughout the nesting season. No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid Project construction areas. Once the migratory birds or raptors have completed nesting and young have fledged, disturbance buffers will no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can cease.				
MM BIO-6: During all construction-related activities, the following mitigation shall apply: a. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers. And removed at least once a week from the construction or project site b. Construction-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads and predetermined ingress and egress corridors, staging, and parking areas. Vehicle speeds should not exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) within the Project site. c. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit fox or other animals during construction, the contractor shall cover all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep at the close of each workday with plywood or similar materials. If holes or trenches cannot be covered, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed in the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the contractor shall thoroughly inspect them for entrapped animals. All construction-related pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored on the Project site shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in anyway. If at any time an entrapped or injured kit fox is discovered, work in the immediate area shall be temporarily halted and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted. d. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the USFWS and CDFW has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped. e. No pets, such as dogs or cats, shall be permitted on the Project sites to prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes, or destruction of dens. f. Use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and herbicides in Project areas shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional Project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes. g. A representative shall be appointed by the Project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a kit fox or who finds a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The representative shall be identified during the employee education program and their name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS. h. The Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office of USFWS and CDFW shall be notified in writing within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a San Joaquin kit fox during Project-related activities. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information. The USFWS contact is the Chief of the Division of Endangered Species, at the addresses and telephone numbers below. The CDFW contact can be reached at (559) 243-4014 and R4CESA@wildlifeca.gov. i. All sightings of the San Joaquin kit fox shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A copy of the reporting form and a topographic map clearly marked with the location of where the kit fox was observed shall also be provided to the Service at the address below. j. Any Project-related information required by the USFWS or questions concerning the above conditions, or their implementation may be directed in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at: Endangered Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600.				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
MM CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, a surface inspection of the Huffmon Ranch Project site shall be conducted by a qualified archeologist. The qualified archeologist shall monitor the site during grading activities. The archeologist shall provide pre-construction briefings to supervisory personnel, any excavation contractor, and any person who will perform unsupervised, ground disturbing work on the project in connection with construction or decommissioning. The briefings will include information on potential cultural material finds and, on the procedures, to be enacted if resources are found.	During construction	Lead Agency		
MM CUL-2: Native American Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall offer interested Tribes 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.	Prior to construction	Lead Agency		
MM CUL-3: Stop Work in the Event of Unanticipated Discoveries. In the event that cultural resources, paleontological resources or unique geologic features are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within 100 feet of the find, and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall determine the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not	During construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Mitigation measures may include avoidance, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archaeological testing, and data recovery, among other options. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the Project area shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and evaluated for significance. No further ground disturbance shall occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until approved by the qualified archaeologist. Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall enter into an agreement with the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe ("Tribe") regarding cultural resources and burial treatment and protection ("Plan"), which shall be in a form acceptable to the Tribe County. Upon discovery of cultural resources, in addition to other procedures described in this mitigation measure, the Kings County Community Development Agency, along with other relevant agency or Tribal officials, shall be contacted to begin coordination on the disposition of the find(s), and treatment of any significant cultural resource shall be undertaken pursuant to the Plan. In the event of any conflict between this mitigation measure and the Plan, the stipulations of the Plan shall control.				
MM-CUL 4: Disposition of Cultural Resources. Upon coordination with the Kings County Community Development Agency, any archaeological artifacts recovered shall be donated to an appropriate Tribal custodian or a qualified scientific institution where they would be afforded long-term preservation. Documentation for the work shall be provided in accordance with applicable cultural resource laws and guidelines.	During construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
MM CUL-5: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of discovery of human remains, at the direction of the county coroner.	During construction	Lead Agency		
MM GEO-1: Prior to final design and issuance of grading permits, a geotechnical study shall be prepared for the Project site and recommendations of the study shall be incorporated into final design of the Project. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency for review.	Prior to final design	Lead Agency		
MM GEO-2: Prior to final design, the Project proponent shall obtain a qualified engineer to design an engineered septic system for the proposed mobile residential units. The septic tank design shall incorporate appropriate measures in order to mitigate the limitations posed by the soil properties and site features.	Prior to final design	Lead Agency		
MM GEO-3: 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	Prior to operation	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
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 permanent scientific institution. Copies of all correspondence and reports shall be submitted to the Lead Agency.				
MM HAZ-1: Prior to operation, the Project proponent shall submit to Kings County Department of Environmental Health Services, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) pursuant to Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, sections 25500 to 25520. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan shall outline the types and quantities of hazardous materials used onsite and indicate onsite safety measures	Prior to operation	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
to ensure such materials are properly handled and stored. A copy of the approved HMBP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.				
MM HYD-1: Prior to ground-disturbing activities, the Project proponent shall prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies best management practices, with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite. The SWPPP shall include contain a site map that shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed man-made facilities, stormwater collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the Project site. Additionally, the SWPPP shall contain a visual monitoring program and a chemical monitoring program for non-visible pollutants to be implemented (if there is a failure of best management practices). The requirements of the SWPPP shall be incorporated into design specifications and construction contracts. Recommended best management practices for the construction phase may include the following: • Stockpiling and disposing of demolition debris, concrete, and soil properly. • Protecting any existing storm drain inlets and stabilizing disturbed areas. • Implementing erosion controls. • Properly managing construction materials.	Prior to construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
• Managing waste, aggressively controlling litter, and implementing sediment controls. A copy of the approved SWPPP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.				
MM HYD-2: The applicant shall comply with the requirements of the Poultry General Order WDR for the proposed expansion.	Ongoing	Lead Agency		
MM HYD-3: The project shall implement the following measures, as required by the Tulare Lake Basin Water Quality Control Plan, for Confined Animal Activities: • Lands that receive dry manure shall be managed to minimize erosion and runoff, and applied manure shall be incorporated into surface soils soon after manure application. • Animal confinement areas, manure storage areas, lagoons, disposal fields, and crop lands that receive manure shall not create a nuisance through implementation of the Management Plan. • Salt in animal rations should be limited to the amount required to maintain animal health and optimum production. • Animal confinement facilities, including retention ponds, shall be protected from overflow from stream channels during 20-year peak stream flows for facilities that existed as of 25 July 1975 and protected from 100-year peak stream flows for facilities constructed after 25 July 1975. Facilities constructed after 8 December 1984 must comply with the specifications in Chapter 15. • Facilities shall be designed and constructed to retain all facility wastewater generated, together with all precipitation on, and	Ongoing	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial

drainage through, manured areas during a 25-year, 24-hour storm. Facilities with operation capacities equal to or greater than the capacities described in 40 CFR 412 (Feedlots Point Source Category) must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit prior to discharge for events greater than a 25 year, 24 hour storm.
• New manure retention ponds shall be sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that the invert of the pond will be at least 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying ground water.
• Annual reporting shall be conducted and summarize the following
  o Acreage used for wastewater disposal (irrigation application).
  o Estimates of the quantity of dry manure (tons) spread on site and exported off site, including the location of the fields where the manure is applied, and the names of buyers, and/or locations of application (disposal areas, if applicable.				

MM NO-1: The construction of the Project must only operate during the times listed within the operational statement (7:00 am to 6:00 pm).	Ongoing during construction	Lead Agency		
MM PUB-1: The Project proponent shall pay a fair share of the developer impact fee associated with the Project and provide proof of payment to the Kings County Community Development Agency prior to building permit issuance.	Prior to building permit issuance	Lead Agency		

APPENDIX B
CALEEMOD RESULTS

Pitman Huffmon

San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,161.00	1000sqft	26.65	1,161,000.00	0
Single Family Housing	3.00	Dwelling Unit	0.97	4,500.00	10

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.7	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	45
Climate Zone	3			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Pacific Gas & Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	641.35	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - estimated

Construction Phase -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblLandUse	BuildingSpaceSquareFeet	5,400.00	4,500.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	4,500.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	OperationalYear	2018	2023
tblWoodstoves	NumberCatalytic	0.97	0.00
tblWoodstoves	NumberNoncatalytic	0.97	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.2837	2.7818	2.0402	5.7800e-003	0.5542	0.1002	0.6544	0.2286	0.0929	0.3215	0.0000	522.7001	522.7001	0.0854	0.0000	524.8345
2022	0.5255	4.7684	4.1200	0.0151	0.6728	0.1152	0.7881	0.1826	0.1085	0.2911	0.0000	1,384.0854	1,384.0854	0.1315	0.0000	1,387.3717
2023	8.3460	1.9448	2.0201	7.0200e-003	0.3082	0.0521	0.3603	0.0836	0.0489	0.1325	0.0000	639.9879	639.9879	0.0617	0.0000	641.5294
Maximum	**8.3460**	**4.7684**	**4.1200**	**0.0151**	**0.6728**	**0.1152**	**0.7881**	**0.2286**	**0.1085**	**0.3215**	**0.0000**	**1,384.0854**	**1,384.0854**	**0.1315**	**0.0000**	**1,387.3717**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.2837	2.7818	2.0402	5.7800e-003	0.5542	0.1002	0.6544	0.2286	0.0929	0.3215	0.0000	522.6998	522.6998	0.0854	0.0000	524.8342
2022	0.5255	4.7684	4.1200	0.0151	0.6728	0.1152	0.7881	0.1826	0.1085	0.2911	0.0000	1,384.0850	1,384.0850	0.1315	0.0000	1,387.3713
2023	8.3460	1.9448	2.0201	7.0200e-003	0.3082	0.0521	0.3603	0.0836	0.0489	0.1325	0.0000	639.9877	639.9877	0.0617	0.0000	641.5292
Maximum	**8.3460**	**4.7684**	**4.1200**	**0.0151**	**0.6728**	**0.1152**	**0.7881**	**0.2286**	**0.1085**	**0.3215**	**0.0000**	**1,384.0850**	**1,384.0850**	**0.1315**	**0.0000**	**1,387.3713**

Pitman Huffmon - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	**7-1-2021**	**9-30-2021**	1.6022	1.6021
2	**10-1-2021**	**12-31-2021**	1.4577	1.4577
3	**1-1-2022**	**3-31-2022**	1.3146	1.3146
4	**4-1-2022**	**6-30-2022**	1.3207	1.3207
5	**7-1-2022**	**9-30-2022**	1.3352	1.3352
6	**10-1-2022**	**12-31-2022**	1.3438	1.3438
7	**1-1-2023**	**3-31-2023**	1.1109	1.1109
8	**4-1-2023**	**6-30-2023**	0.9284	0.9284
9	**7-1-2023**	**9-30-2023**	8.2550	8.2550
		Highest	8.2550	8.2550

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	5.3651	1.4800e-003	0.0334	1.0000e-005		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	1.3568	1.3568	1.1000e-004	2.0000e-005	1.3667
Energy	0.1142	1.0380	0.8700	6.2300e-003		0.0789	0.0789		0.0789	0.0789	0.0000	4,019.4605	4,019.4605	0.1523	0.0478	4,037.4978
Mobile	0.5973	5.8309	6.4584	0.0347	2.2021	0.0203	2.2224	0.5921	0.0191	0.6112	0.0000	3,223.9578	3,223.9578	0.1630	0.0000	3,228.0315
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	222.2954	0.0000	222.2954	13.1373	0.0000	550.7275
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	85.2387	423.0554	508.2941	8.7740	0.2107	790.4254
Total	**6.0766**	**6.8704**	**7.3619**	**0.0409**	**2.2021**	**0.0995**	**2.3016**	**0.5921**	**0.0982**	**0.6903**	**307.5341**	**7,667.8304**	**7,975.3645**	**22.2266**	**0.2585**	**8,608.0488**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	5.3651	1.4800e-003	0.0334	1.0000e-005		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	1.3568	1.3568	1.1000e-004	2.0000e-005	1.3667
Energy	0.1142	1.0380	0.8700	6.2300e-003		0.0789	0.0789		0.0789	0.0789	0.0000	4,019.4605	4,019.4605	0.1523	0.0478	4,037.4978
Mobile	0.5973	5.8309	6.4584	0.0347	2.2021	0.0203	2.2224	0.5921	0.0191	0.6112	0.0000	3,223.9578	3,223.9578	0.1630	0.0000	3,228.0315
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	222.2954	0.0000	222.2954	13.1373	0.0000	550.7275
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	85.2387	423.0554	508.2941	8.7740	0.2107	790.4254
Total	**6.0766**	**6.8704**	**7.3619**	**0.0409**	**2.2021**	**0.0995**	**2.3016**	**0.5921**	**0.0982**	**0.6903**	**307.5341**	**7,667.8304**	**7,975.3645**	**22.2266**	**0.2585**	**8,608.0488**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/1/2021	7/28/2021	5	20	
2	Grading	Grading	7/29/2021	9/29/2021	5	45	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	9/30/2021	6/7/2023	5	440	
4	Paving	Paving	6/8/2023	7/26/2023	5	35	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/27/2023	9/13/2023	5	35	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 112.5

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 9,113; Residential Outdoor: 3,038; Non-Residential Indoor: 1,741,500; Non-Residential Outdoor: 580,500; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	489.00	191.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	98.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1807	0.0000	0.1807	0.0993	0.0000	0.0993	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0389	0.4050	0.2115	3.8000e-004		0.0204	0.0204		0.0188	0.0188	0.0000	33.4357	33.4357	0.0108	0.0000	33.7061
Total	**0.0389**	**0.4050**	**0.2115**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.1807**	**0.0204**	**0.2011**	**0.0993**	**0.0188**	**0.1181**	**0.0000**	**33.4357**	**33.4357**	**0.0108**	**0.0000**	**33.7061**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.0000e-004	4.6000e-004	4.7600e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4500e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.2474	1.2474	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2482
Total	**7.0000e-004**	**4.6000e-004**	**4.7600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4400e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4500e-003**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2474**	**1.2474**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2482**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1807	0.0000	0.1807	0.0993	0.0000	0.0993	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0389	0.4050	0.2115	3.8000e-004		0.0204	0.0204		0.0188	0.0188	0.0000	33.4357	33.4357	0.0108	0.0000	33.7060
Total	**0.0389**	**0.4050**	**0.2115**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.1807**	**0.0204**	**0.2011**	**0.0993**	**0.0188**	**0.1181**	**0.0000**	**33.4357**	**33.4357**	**0.0108**	**0.0000**	**33.7060**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.0000e-004	4.6000e-004	4.7600e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4500e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.2474	1.2474	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2482
Total	**7.0000e-004**	**4.6000e-004**	**4.7600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4400e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4500e-003**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2474**	**1.2474**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2482**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1952	0.0000	0.1952	0.0809	0.0000	0.0809	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0943	1.0440	0.6948	1.4000e-003		0.0447	0.0447		0.0411	0.0411	0.0000	122.6137	122.6137	0.0397	0.0000	123.6051
Total	**0.0943**	**1.0440**	**0.6948**	**1.4000e-003**	**0.1952**	**0.0447**	**0.2398**	**0.0809**	**0.0411**	**0.1220**	**0.0000**	**122.6137**	**122.6137**	**0.0397**	**0.0000**	**123.6051**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.7500e-003	1.1500e-003	0.0119	3.0000e-005	3.6000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.6200e-003	9.6000e-004	2.0000e-005	9.8000e-004	0.0000	3.1184	3.1184	8.0000e-005	0.0000	3.1204
Total	**1.7500e-003**	**1.1500e-003**	**0.0119**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.6000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**3.6200e-003**	**9.6000e-004**	**2.0000e-005**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.1184**	**3.1184**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**3.1204**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1952	0.0000	0.1952	0.0809	0.0000	0.0809	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0943	1.0440	0.6948	1.4000e-003		0.0447	0.0447		0.0411	0.0411	0.0000	122.6136	122.6136	0.0397	0.0000	123.6050
Total	**0.0943**	**1.0440**	**0.6948**	**1.4000e-003**	**0.1952**	**0.0447**	**0.2398**	**0.0809**	**0.0411**	**0.1220**	**0.0000**	**122.6136**	**122.6136**	**0.0397**	**0.0000**	**123.6050**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.7500e-003	1.1500e-003	0.0119	3.0000e-005	3.6000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.6200e-003	9.6000e-004	2.0000e-005	9.8000e-004	0.0000	3.1184	3.1184	8.0000e-005	0.0000	3.1204
Total	**1.7500e-003**	**1.1500e-003**	**0.0119**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.6000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**3.6200e-003**	**9.6000e-004**	**2.0000e-005**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.1184**	**3.1184**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**3.1204**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0637	0.5840	0.5553	9.0000e-004		0.0321	0.0321		0.0302	0.0302	0.0000	77.5985	77.5985	0.0187	0.0000	78.0665
Total	**0.0637**	**0.5840**	**0.5553**	**9.0000e-004**		**0.0321**	**0.0321**		**0.0302**	**0.0302**	**0.0000**	**77.5985**	**77.5985**	**0.0187**	**0.0000**	**78.0665**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0206	0.7055	0.1287	1.8000e-003	0.0424	1.9800e-003	0.0444	0.0123	1.9000e-003	0.0142	0.0000	171.1670	171.1670	0.0131	0.0000	171.4937
Worker	0.0638	0.0418	0.4333	1.2600e-003	0.1310	9.0000e-004	0.1319	0.0348	8.3000e-004	0.0356	0.0000	113.5195	113.5195	3.0000e-003	0.0000	113.5945
Total	**0.0844**	**0.7473**	**0.5620**	**3.0600e-003**	**0.1734**	**2.8800e-003**	**0.1763**	**0.0471**	**2.7300e-003**	**0.0498**	**0.0000**	**284.6865**	**284.6865**	**0.0161**	**0.0000**	**285.0882**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0637	0.5840	0.5553	9.0000e-004		0.0321	0.0321		0.0302	0.0302	0.0000	77.5984	77.5984	0.0187	0.0000	78.0664
Total	**0.0637**	**0.5840**	**0.5553**	**9.0000e-004**		**0.0321**	**0.0321**		**0.0302**	**0.0302**	**0.0000**	**77.5984**	**77.5984**	**0.0187**	**0.0000**	**78.0664**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0206	0.7055	0.1287	1.8000e-003	0.0424	1.9800e-003	0.0444	0.0123	1.9000e-003	0.0142	0.0000	171.1670	171.1670	0.0131	0.0000	171.4937
Worker	0.0638	0.0418	0.4333	1.2600e-003	0.1310	9.0000e-004	0.1319	0.0348	8.3000e-004	0.0356	0.0000	113.5195	113.5195	3.0000e-003	0.0000	113.5945
Total	**0.0844**	**0.7473**	**0.5620**	**3.0600e-003**	**0.1734**	**2.8800e-003**	**0.1763**	**0.0471**	**2.7300e-003**	**0.0498**	**0.0000**	**284.6865**	**284.6865**	**0.0161**	**0.0000**	**285.0882**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2218	2.0300	2.1272	3.5000e-003		0.1052	0.1052		0.0990	0.0990	0.0000	301.2428	301.2428	0.0722	0.0000	303.0471
Total	**0.2218**	**2.0300**	**2.1272**	**3.5000e-003**		**0.1052**	**0.1052**		**0.0990**	**0.0990**	**0.0000**	**301.2428**	**301.2428**	**0.0722**	**0.0000**	**303.0471**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0744	2.5936	0.4607	6.9300e-003	0.1646	6.6700e-003	0.1713	0.0476	6.3800e-003	0.0539	0.0000	658.0618	658.0618	0.0489	0.0000	659.2842
Worker	0.2293	0.1448	1.5321	4.7000e-003	0.5082	3.3900e-003	0.5116	0.1351	3.1200e-003	0.1382	0.0000	424.7807	424.7807	0.0104	0.0000	425.0404
Total	**0.3037**	**2.7384**	**1.9928**	**0.0116**	**0.6728**	**0.0101**	**0.6829**	**0.1826**	**9.5000e-003**	**0.1921**	**0.0000**	**1,082.8425**	**1,082.8425**	**0.0593**	**0.0000**	**1,084.3246**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2218	2.0300	2.1272	3.5000e-003		0.1052	0.1052		0.0990	0.0990	0.0000	301.2425	301.2425	0.0722	0.0000	303.0467
Total	**0.2218**	**2.0300**	**2.1272**	**3.5000e-003**		**0.1052**	**0.1052**		**0.0990**	**0.0990**	**0.0000**	**301.2425**	**301.2425**	**0.0722**	**0.0000**	**303.0467**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0744	2.5936	0.4607	6.9300e-003	0.1646	6.6700e-003	0.1713	0.0476	6.3800e-003	0.0539	0.0000	658.0618	658.0618	0.0489	0.0000	659.2842
Worker	0.2293	0.1448	1.5321	4.7000e-003	0.5082	3.3900e-003	0.5116	0.1351	3.1200e-003	0.1382	0.0000	424.7807	424.7807	0.0104	0.0000	425.0404
Total	**0.3037**	**2.7384**	**1.9928**	**0.0116**	**0.6728**	**0.0101**	**0.6829**	**0.1826**	**9.5000e-003**	**0.1921**	**0.0000**	**1,082.8425**	**1,082.8425**	**0.0593**	**0.0000**	**1,084.3246**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0889	0.8128	0.9178	1.5200e-003		0.0395	0.0395		0.0372	0.0372	0.0000	130.9697	130.9697	0.0312	0.0000	131.7486
Total	**0.0889**	**0.8128**	**0.9178**	**1.5200e-003**		**0.0395**	**0.0395**		**0.0372**	**0.0372**	**0.0000**	**130.9697**	**130.9697**	**0.0312**	**0.0000**	**131.7486**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0225	0.8706	0.1653	2.9400e-003	0.0715	8.6000e-004	0.0724	0.0207	8.3000e-004	0.0215	0.0000	279.0506	279.0506	0.0146	0.0000	279.4154
Worker	0.0926	0.0563	0.6067	1.9700e-003	0.2209	1.4300e-003	0.2223	0.0587	1.3200e-003	0.0600	0.0000	177.7313	177.7313	4.0200e-003	0.0000	177.8319
Total	**0.1150**	**0.9268**	**0.7720**	**4.9100e-003**	**0.2924**	**2.2900e-003**	**0.2947**	**0.0794**	**2.1500e-003**	**0.0815**	**0.0000**	**456.7820**	**456.7820**	**0.0186**	**0.0000**	**457.2473**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0889	0.8128	0.9178	1.5200e-003		0.0395	0.0395		0.0372	0.0372	0.0000	130.9695	130.9695	0.0312	0.0000	131.7484
Total	**0.0889**	**0.8128**	**0.9178**	**1.5200e-003**		**0.0395**	**0.0395**		**0.0372**	**0.0372**	**0.0000**	**130.9695**	**130.9695**	**0.0312**	**0.0000**	**131.7484**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0225	0.8706	0.1653	2.9400e-003	0.0715	8.6000e-004	0.0724	0.0207	8.3000e-004	0.0215	0.0000	279.0506	279.0506	0.0146	0.0000	279.4154
Worker	0.0926	0.0563	0.6067	1.9700e-003	0.2209	1.4300e-003	0.2223	0.0587	1.3200e-003	0.0600	0.0000	177.7313	177.7313	4.0200e-003	0.0000	177.8319
Total	**0.1150**	**0.9268**	**0.7720**	**4.9100e-003**	**0.2924**	**2.2900e-003**	**0.2947**	**0.0794**	**2.1500e-003**	**0.0815**	**0.0000**	**456.7820**	**456.7820**	**0.0186**	**0.0000**	**457.2473**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0181	0.1784	0.2552	4.0000e-004		8.9300e-003	8.9300e-003		8.2100e-003	8.2100e-003	0.0000	35.0470	35.0470	0.0113	0.0000	35.3304
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0181**	**0.1784**	**0.2552**	**4.0000e-004**		**8.9300e-003**	**8.9300e-003**		**8.2100e-003**	**8.2100e-003**	**0.0000**	**35.0470**	**35.0470**	**0.0113**	**0.0000**	**35.3304**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.8000e-004	5.3000e-004	5.7600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.1000e-003	1.0000e-005	2.1100e-003	5.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	5.7000e-004	0.0000	1.6886	1.6886	4.0000e-005	0.0000	1.6896
Total	**8.8000e-004**	**5.3000e-004**	**5.7600e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.1000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.1100e-003**	**5.6000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6886**	**1.6886**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.6896**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0181	0.1784	0.2552	4.0000e-004		8.9300e-003	8.9300e-003		8.2100e-003	8.2100e-003	0.0000	35.0470	35.0470	0.0113	0.0000	35.3304
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0181**	**0.1784**	**0.2552**	**4.0000e-004**		**8.9300e-003**	**8.9300e-003**		**8.2100e-003**	**8.2100e-003**	**0.0000**	**35.0470**	**35.0470**	**0.0113**	**0.0000**	**35.3304**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.8000e-004	5.3000e-004	5.7600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.1000e-003	1.0000e-005	2.1100e-003	5.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	5.7000e-004	0.0000	1.6886	1.6886	4.0000e-005	0.0000	1.6896
Total	**8.8000e-004**	**5.3000e-004**	**5.7600e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.1000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.1100e-003**	**5.6000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6886**	**1.6886**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.6896**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	8.1141					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.3500e-003	0.0228	0.0317	5.0000e-005		1.2400e-003	1.2400e-003		1.2400e-003	1.2400e-003	0.0000	4.4682	4.4682	2.7000e-004	0.0000	4.4749
Total	**8.1174**	**0.0228**	**0.0317**	**5.0000e-005**		**1.2400e-003**	**1.2400e-003**		**1.2400e-003**	**1.2400e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.4682**	**4.4682**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.4749**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.7500e-003	3.4900e-003	0.0377	1.2000e-004	0.0137	9.0000e-005	0.0138	3.6400e-003	8.0000e-005	3.7300e-003	0.0000	11.0324	11.0324	2.5000e-004	0.0000	11.0387
Total	**5.7500e-003**	**3.4900e-003**	**0.0377**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0137**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0138**	**3.6400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**3.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**11.0324**	**11.0324**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**11.0387**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	8.1141					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.3500e-003	0.0228	0.0317	5.0000e-005		1.2400e-003	1.2400e-003		1.2400e-003	1.2400e-003	0.0000	4.4682	4.4682	2.7000e-004	0.0000	4.4749
Total	**8.1174**	**0.0228**	**0.0317**	**5.0000e-005**		**1.2400e-003**	**1.2400e-003**		**1.2400e-003**	**1.2400e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.4682**	**4.4682**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.4749**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.7500e-003	3.4900e-003	0.0377	1.2000e-004	0.0137	9.0000e-005	0.0138	3.6400e-003	8.0000e-005	3.7300e-003	0.0000	11.0324	11.0324	2.5000e-004	0.0000	11.0387
Total	**5.7500e-003**	**3.4900e-003**	**0.0377**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0137**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0138**	**3.6400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**3.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**11.0324**	**11.0324**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**11.0387**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.5973	5.8309	6.4584	0.0347	2.2021	0.0203	2.2224	0.5921	0.0191	0.6112	0.0000	3,223.9578	3,223.9578	0.1630	0.0000	3,228.0315
Unmitigated	0.5973	5.8309	6.4584	0.0347	2.2021	0.0203	2.2224	0.5921	0.0191	0.6112	0.0000	3,223.9578	3,223.9578	0.1630	0.0000	3,228.0315

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,950.48	1,950.48	1950.48	5,694,448	5,694,448
Single Family Housing	28.56	29.73	25.86	82,128	82,128
Total	1,979.04	1,980.21	1,976.34	5,776,576	5,776,576

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	9.50	7.30	7.30	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3
Single Family Housing	10.80	7.30	7.50	45.60	19.00	35.40	86	11	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.517262	0.031316	0.171418	0.114437	0.017015	0.004840	0.021467	0.112166	0.001792	0.001507	0.005146	0.000939	0.000694
Single Family Housing	0.517262	0.031316	0.171418	0.114437	0.017015	0.004840	0.021467	0.112166	0.001792	0.001507	0.005146	0.000939	0.000694

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2,889.2109	2,889.2109	0.1306	0.0270	2,900.5317
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2,889.2109	2,889.2109	0.1306	0.0270	2,900.5317
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.1142	1.0380	0.8700	6.2300e-003		0.0789	0.0789		0.0789	0.0789	0.0000	1,130.2496	1,130.2496	0.0217	0.0207	1,136.9661
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.1142	1.0380	0.8700	6.2300e-003		0.0789	0.0789		0.0789	0.0789	0.0000	1,130.2496	1,130.2496	0.0217	0.0207	1,136.9661

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Single Family Housing	96316.7	5.2000e-004	4.4400e-003	1.8900e-003	3.0000e-005		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004	0.0000	5.1398	5.1398	1.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	5.1704
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	2.10838e+007	0.1137	1.0335	0.8682	6.2000e-003		0.0786	0.0786		0.0786	0.0786	0.0000	1,125.1097	1,125.1097	0.0216	0.0206	1,131.7957
Total		**0.1142**	**1.0380**	**0.8700**	**6.2300e-003**		**0.0789**	**0.0789**		**0.0789**	**0.0789**	**0.0000**	**1,130.2496**	**1,130.2496**	**0.0217**	**0.0207**	**1,136.9661**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Single Family Housing	96316.7	5.2000e-004	4.4400e-003	1.8900e-003	3.0000e-005		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004	0.0000	5.1398	5.1398	1.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	5.1704
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	2.10838e+007	0.1137	1.0335	0.8682	6.2000e-003		0.0786	0.0786		0.0786	0.0786	0.0000	1,125.1097	1,125.1097	0.0216	0.0206	1,131.7957
Total		**0.1142**	**1.0380**	**0.8700**	**6.2300e-003**		**0.0789**	**0.0789**		**0.0789**	**0.0789**	**0.0000**	**1,130.2496**	**1,130.2496**	**0.0217**	**0.0207**	**1,136.9661**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	28251.4	8.2187	3.7000e-004	8.0000e-005	8.2509
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	9.90333e+006	2,880.9923	0.1303	0.0270	2,892.2808
Total		**2,889.2109**	**0.1306**	**0.0270**	**2,900.5317**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	28251.4	8.2187	3.7000e-004	8.0000e-005	8.2509
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	9.90333e+006	2,880.9923	0.1303	0.0270	2,892.2808
Total		**2,889.2109**	**0.1306**	**0.0270**	**2,900.5317**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	5.3651	1.4800e-003	0.0334	1.0000e-005		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	1.3568	1.3568	1.1000e-004	2.0000e-005	1.3667
Unmitigated	5.3651	1.4800e-003	0.0334	1.0000e-005		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004		2.5000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	1.3568	1.3568	1.1000e-004	2.0000e-005	1.3667

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.8114					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	4.5519					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	1.3000e-004	1.1200e-003	4.8000e-004	1.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2996	1.2996	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.3074
Landscaping	1.6600e-003	3.5000e-004	0.0330	0.0000		1.6000e-004	1.6000e-004		1.6000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0571	0.0571	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0594
Total	**5.3651**	**1.4700e-003**	**0.0334**	**1.0000e-005**		**2.5000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**		**2.5000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3568**	**1.3568**	**1.1000e-004**	**2.0000e-005**	**1.3667**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.8114					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	4.5519					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	1.3000e-004	1.1200e-003	4.8000e-004	1.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2996	1.2996	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.3074
Landscaping	1.6600e-003	3.5000e-004	0.0330	0.0000		1.6000e-004	1.6000e-004		1.6000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0571	0.0571	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0594
Total	**5.3651**	**1.4700e-003**	**0.0334**	**1.0000e-005**		**2.5000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**		**2.5000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3568**	**1.3568**	**1.1000e-004**	**2.0000e-005**	**1.3667**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	508.2941	8.7740	0.2107	790.4254
Unmitigated	508.2941	8.7740	0.2107	790.4254

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	0.195462 / 0.123226	0.4952	6.3900e-003	1.5000e-004	0.7009
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	268.481 / 0	507.7989	8.7676	0.2105	789.7245
Total		**508.2941**	**8.7740**	**0.2107**	**790.4254**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	0.195462 / 0.123226	0.4952	6.3900e-003	1.5000e-004	0.7009
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	268.481 / 0	507.7989	8.7676	0.2105	789.7245
Total		**508.2941**	**8.7740**	**0.2107**	**790.4254**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	222.2954	13.1373	0.0000	550.7275
Unmitigated	222.2954	13.1373	0.0000	550.7275

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	3.76	0.7633	0.0451	0.0000	1.8909
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1091.34	221.5322	13.0922	0.0000	548.8365
Total		**222.2954**	**13.1373**	**0.0000**	**550.7275**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	3.76	0.7633	0.0451	0.0000	1.8909
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1091.34	221.5322	13.0922	0.0000	548.8365
Total		**222.2954**	**13.1373**	**0.0000**	**550.7275**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX C
CULTRUAL RESOURCES

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Date: December 18, 2020

Project: Cultural resources records search- Pitman Family Farms New Poultry Houses Project, Stratford, Kings County, CA (200403)

To: Jaymie Brauer, Principal Planner

From: Robert Parr, MS, RPA, Senior Archaeologist

Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search Results (RS#20- 443)

Background

This cultural resources records search (RS #20-443) was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Stratford, Kings County to determine whether any known cultural resources were located on or near the proposed project that might be impacted by project development and activities.

Location

The Project located on Laurel Avenue and 16th Avenue and is within Section 13, T20S R20E, MDB&M and in the Stratford USGS quadrangle (Figures 1-4).

Project Description

The applicant, Pitman Family Farms (PFF) is proposing to build 43 new chicken barns and three additional single-family residences for caretaker purposes to the existing poultry farm. The additional barns will increase production from about 250,000 to 1,700,000 chickens at a time.

Results

The records search covered an area within one-half mile of the Project and included a review of the *National Register of Historic Places, California Points of Historical Interest, California Registry of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California State Historic Resources Inventory*, and a review of cultural resource reports on file.

The records search indicated that the subject property had never been surveyed for cultural resources and it is not known if any exist there.

No cultural resource studies have been conducted and no cultural resources have been identified within a half mile of the proposed project. A Sacred Lands File request was also submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission. A response dated December 2, 2020 indicates negative results (see Attachment B).

Conclusions

Based on the results of cultural records search findings and the lack of archaeological resources previously identified within a half mile radius of the proposed Project, the potential to encounter subsurface cultural resources is minimal. Additionally, the Project construction would be conducted within the developed and previously disturbed roadways and road easements. The potential to uncover subsurface historical or archaeological deposits is would be considered unlikely.

However, there is still a possibility that historical or archaeological materials may be exposed during construction. Grading and trenching, as well as other ground-disturbing actions have the potential to damage or destroy these previously unidentified and potentially significant cultural resources within the project area, including historical or archaeological resources. Disturbance of any deposits that have the potential to provide significant cultural data would be considered a significant impact. To reduce the potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources, the following measures are recommended. With implementation of CUL-1 and CUL-2, the Project would have a less than significant impact related to cultural resources.

CUL-1: If prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials are encountered during construction activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and make recommendations. Cultural resource materials may include prehistoric resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, and fire-affected rock as well as historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants. If the qualified archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from Project implementation. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and evaluation or data recovery excavation. Implementation of the mitigation measure below would ensure that the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

CUL-2: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of discovery of human remains, at the direction of the county coroner.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

(s) Robert E. Parr, MS, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment A- Figures
Attachment B- Sacred Lands File Response by the Native American Heritage Commission

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

ATTACHMENT A
FIGURES

Figure 1
Regional Location
Kings County, California

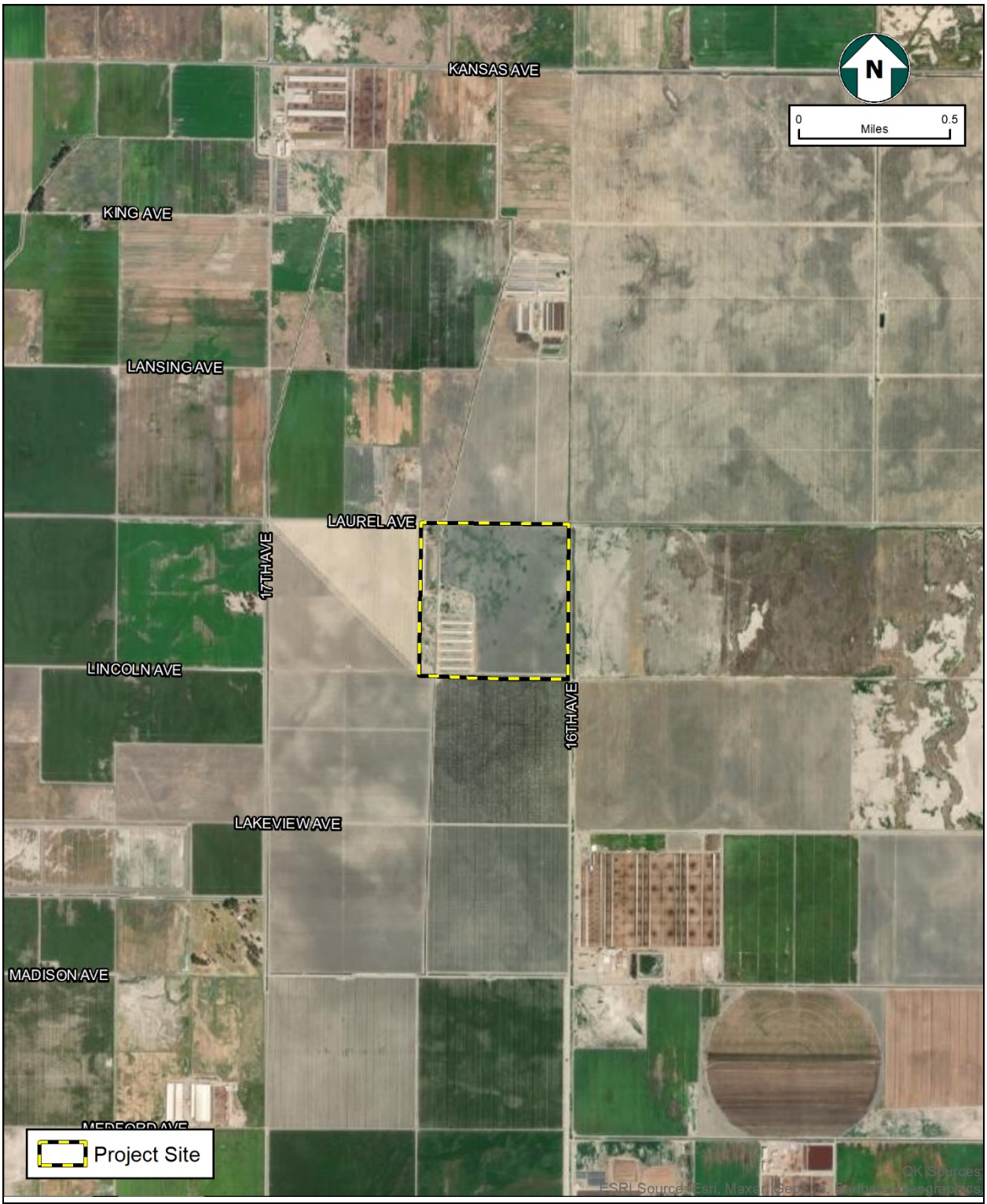

Figure 2
Project APE

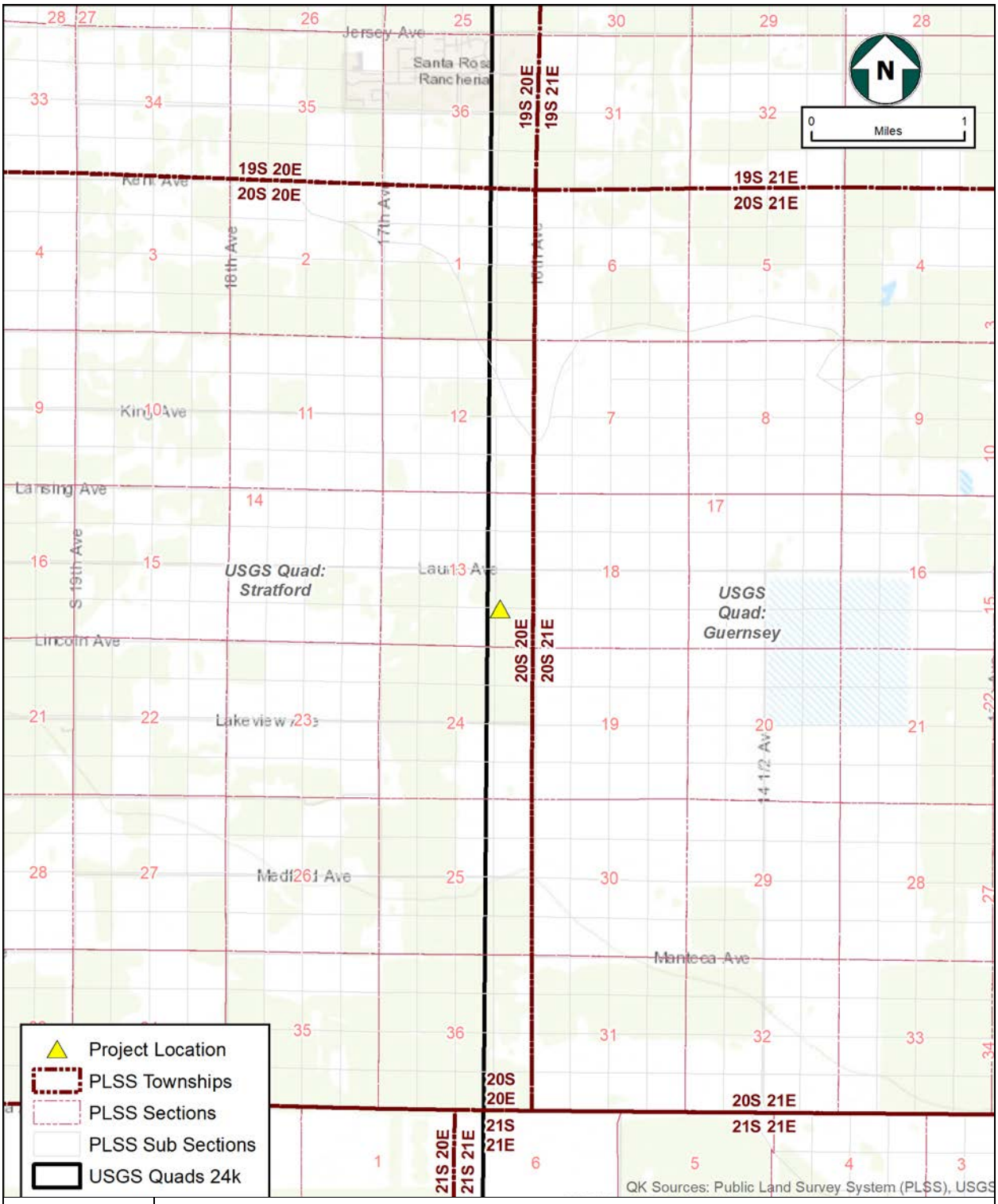

Figure 3
PLSS

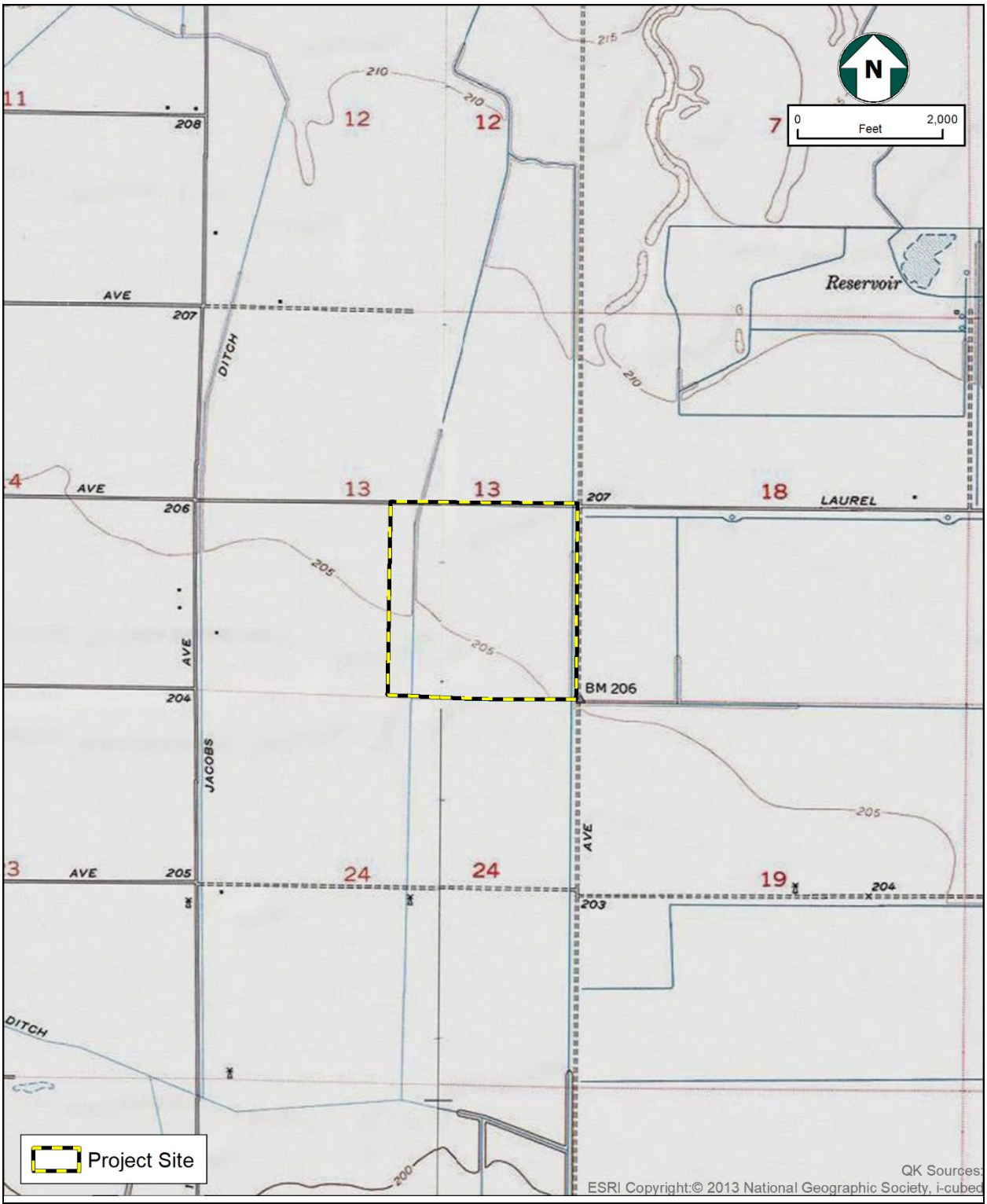

Figure 4
Topo

Attachment B-
Sacred Lands File Response by the
Native American Heritage Commission

APPENDIX D
PITMAN FARMS MANAGEMENT PLAN

PITMAN FAMILY FARMS
PFF
1078 North Ave, Sanger, CA 93657 • Phone 559-875-9300 • Fax 559-875-5660

Management Plan

Location: 16445 Laurel Avenue, Stratford, CA 93266 APN:026-200-010

The following describes anticipated problems and accepted management practices for dealing with them.

I. Fly Control

There are 7 existing barns on site. (1) 60' wide x 790’ long, (6) 50' wide x 550’ long. There is one existing approximately 1,500 square foot residence and two mobile home on site. We are proposing build on the property 43 new chicken barns. We want to build 43 barns 54’x500’. In an order to control fly activity the new barns are solid side walls and doors. Exterior fans have flaps that automatic close when fan is not running. This limits any access for fly’s to escape or enter in barns.

Dry manure has several advantages in a management program. It is easier to handle, has less volume, and has less odor than liquid manure. We manage our manure by doing all three methods of handling manure in a solid or dry form. Managing poultry manure in such a way that it becomes unattractive as a breeding site is an effective way to keep the fly population under control. Fresh poultry manure is approximately 60 to 80% moisture.

The first involves a floor system with litter material used as a floor covering. For this system to work properly the litter must be kept dry, therefore, flies are not usually a problem. This will be achieved by using negative pressure ventilation to move air through the barn to remove any moisture accumulation in the litter.

Second method we do for keeping manure & litter dry is good management of proper ventilation. The proper exchange of air in the barn with fresh air from outside will help move moisture laden air out of the barn, which improves bird comfort, and will also help keep manure dry.

Another method to reduce moisture in the scratch area is to keep it fresh and not allowing it to cake over. To keep it fresh the manure will be roto tilled on a regular basis or/and as needed. Roto tilling will occur when litter starts caking. The garden roto till will turn litter over keeping it fresh and allow it to stay dry. By roto tilling it, this will not allow the litter to cake up.

There are two chemicals to combat adult flies that we use–Tempo and Permectrin II. We apply either Tempo or Permectrin II alternating the products according to the label specifications of acceptable duration of use. Tempo: To control of flying insects outdoors use a 0.05% dilution and make applications to outside surfaces of buildings, porches, patios, garages and other areas where these pests have been seen or found. Permectrin II: Spray application mix 1 qt in 25 gal. Spray all surfaces to run off with diluted emulsion using 1 gallon per 750 sq. ft. Additionally, in order to reduce any unnecessary moisture in the barn we will be monitoring for leaky waters and foggers to eliminate harborage conditions for flies and fixing any such issues. We will also use biological controls, parasitic wasps will be applied to the most outside edge of the slats (so they will not be affected by the PLT) on a weekly basis to combat fly larva. We will also use PLT (poultry litter treatment) on the center and inner side of the slats manure area to combat larva, which will be spread by hand, poured on top of the slats and then swept with a broom to brush any remaining PLT off the slats down into the manure. We will evaluate weekly and reapply the PLT when any signs of living larvae are present. PLT (poultry litter treatment) reduces the pH of manure from an average of 8.5 down to an average of 1.5, which larva cannot survive in. PLT is similar to salt, it’s a sodium based product. It is made by Jones-Hamilton Co. and is sold under the label of Poultry Litter Treatment.

The chemicals to control fly larvae are Larvadex 2SL. Larvadex 2SL: Mixing application with water to make 0.1% spray. Apply 1 gallon of finished spray per 100 sq. ft. of area over surface of manure, manure storage areas, spilled feed and other sites where maggots are active. Do not apply Larvadex 2SL more frequently than once every 21 days.

Property owners directly bordering our ranch will have contact information so that they can report any fly concerns to us that they may have. Pitman Farms is committed to being responsible neighbors and believe that our fly control plan will prevent any serious issues.

II. Fly Monitoring

a) The monitoring system is to utilize 3x5 index cards mounted for a 24 hour period of time, on the walls of the facility where flies are evident. A minimum of 2 index cards per poultry barn should be utilized once per month all year-round. If the speck count is high (greater than 75 specks) then increased management efforts will be implemented.

   Estimating the number of male *Fannia* at known swarm sites on the facility by using a visual inspection. The number of individual male *Fannia* in these swarms should be quickly counted for swarms up to 10 flies or estimated to the nearest 5 flies when swarms exceed this size. Counts should be made 2x per week at 7am, while the temperatures are cool and there is little wind. The counts will be taken at known locations of fannia flies throughout the property.

   Fly monitoring for non-fannia fly on index cards will be as follows:

   1 = 0-25 specks

   Place 1 or more Fly Terminator jars per active area around barn. Spray Permectrin II to reduce the adult fly population in active areas.

   2 = 26-75 specks

   Add more Fly Terminator Jars per active area. Spray Tempo in active areas.

   3 = > 75 specks

   Add more Fly Terminator Jars per active area. Increase spraying Permectrin II. Also spray every Tempo. And spread Neporex underneath the barn slats to control the larvae population. We will put PLT (poultry litter treatment) under the slats as needed to control the fly larvae and maggots. It will be monitored weekly for any signs of live larva and if any is observed PLT will be applied again.

   If fly numbers caught exceed 75 flies, management will intensify fly control methods which include all of the following; adding more Fly Terminator Jars, adding Neporex or PLT to the slat areas, enhancing the scratch areas with additional shavings.

III. Feather Control

Minimum feathers fall off the chicken during the 4-6 weeks of life span. All new barns have solid walls not allowing feathers to escape. Barns with curtains have a screen blocking from feathers escaping. After the birds are transported to the processing facility the litter containing any loose feathers is removed from the barn and off of the premises.

In the new building we will be placing chickens 0.9 bird per 1 square foot. The barn of 27,000 square feet, we will place 30,000 chickens. In existing barns we place chickens for 0.9 bird square foot from age 1day to 6 weeks of age.

Litter is removed between groups of birds and complete clean out every year.

IV. Dust Control

Management practices that can greatly reduce the amount of dust in poultry buildings are described below.

• Clean interior building surfaces regularly. Modern poultry production facilities are designed around an “all-in, all-out” style of management. That is, all of the birds are moved to different facilities or are marketed at the same time. The time between animal groups is used to clean and disinfect the interior of the building. Strict adherence to this

practice helps to reduce dust levels. Between groups we will wait an average of 6 days before placing next group of birds.

V. Rodent Control

The best way to control rats and mice is using preventive measures. Keep grounds clean, free of debris, remove weeds, bait stations and traps. Keep barns sealed as much as possible, doors closed at all times, bait stations checked regularly and bait is replaced as needed.

Employees walk barns twice per day to remove mortality and disposed. Feed spills from equipment if fixed immediately and cleaned up. Water lines are repaired immediately and water is cleaned up.

After all birds are loaded and delivered to the processing plant the barns will be cleaned. The feed equipment is emptied and all remaining feed is removed from farm and delivered to another farm where needed. Water lines are flushed with a disinfectant. Chicken litter is cleaned by an equipment that separates cake manure from dray litter. The cake is removed from barn. Fresh rice hauls or wood shavings will top dress the dry litter remaining in barn. Once a year we do a complete clean out of litter and litter is removed from location within 72 hours after removed from barn.

VI. Odor Control

The odor that is detected from a poultry operation is a complex mixture of gases. Most often the odor is a result of the uncontrolled anaerobic decomposition of manure.

The solution for most of these sources of odor is good, “common sense” management.

- Provide adequate bedding for barn of birds.
- Repair water lines or pipes leaking immediately.
- Feed lines and feeders are clean and maintained.
- Spoiled feed is removed immediately.
- Mortality is daily removed from barn and disposed.
- Ventilation fans work properly and are cleaned annually or as needed to allow airflow rates are adequate for bird growth stage and weather conditions.

APPENDIX E
PITMAN FARMS MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL STATEMENT

PITMAN FAMILY FARMS
PFF
1078 North Ave, Sanger, CA 93657 • Phone 559-875-9300 • Fax 559-875-5660

Operational Statement

Location: 16445 Laurel Avenue, Stratford, CA 93266 APN:026-200-010

1. The existing commercial agricultural use on the property is raising of chicken to be processed. This chicken farm raises birds from day 1 to about 60 days of age. Birds will be transferred to processing plant to be slaughtered.

   There is approximately 140 acres of the 160 acre parcels dedicated to the commercial agricultural use. Barns are equipped with mechanical feed lines, fans and water lines. Currently we raise about 250,000 chickens on approximately 20 acres of land. We want to build 43 barns and it will allow us to increase our production from about 250,000 chickens to about 1,700,000 chickens at a time.

   There are 7 existing barns on site. (1) 60' wide x 790’ long, (6) 50' wide x 550’ long. There is one existing approximately 1,500 square foot residence and two mobile home on site that works on farm as the ranch manager. No new residence is being proposed.

   We are proposing build on the property 43 new chicken barns. We want to build 43 barns 54’x500’. They will all be 15’ high. Build three additional single family residences for caretaker purposes.

2. Operational Time limits
   Months: Year round Days per Week: 7 days
   Hours: 24hr Total hours per day 24 hrs indoors and out doors
3. Number of Customers and Visitors: No visitors or customers are allowed on premise because of Bio Security reasons.
   Visitor’s average per day: No visitors are permitted. Customers Average per day: No customers are permitted Maximum visitors per day: 0 Hours: Not permitted
4. Number of Employees:
   Current: 2 Future: 10 Hours they work: 8 to 10 hours per day 3 Caretaker live onsite
5. Service and Delivery Vehicles:
   Type: Simi trucks will deliver baby chicks, feed offsite feed mill, poultry bedding (bedding consist of rice hauls or wood shavings), poultry export, litter export.
   Frequency: Current average: 3 trucks of baby chickens about every 10 weeks, 15 deliveries per year. About 5 trucks of bedding delivered about every 10 weeks, and once year a full clean out of 25 trucks at a rate 3 to 7 trucks per day, 38 trucks per year. 4 feed trucks per week, 201 deliveries per year. 3 trucks per night for two weeks every 10 weeks loading live chickens to be delivered to processing plant, 200 deliveries per year. About 5 trucks of litter removed about every 10 weeks, and once year a full clean out of 25 trucks at a rate 3 to 7 trucks per day, 38 trucks per year. Service and Delivery vehicles do not park while delivery. Feed trucks travel from one barn tank to another, it takes about 10 minutes to fill barn feed tank. Bedding trucks go directly and unload bedding next to barn then exit the ranch. We use rice hauls or wood shavings as bedding; it creates little dust when delivered. Live chicken trucks will pull to the side of barn on private road and will be loaded with live chickens that takes about 1 hour to fill the truck. Litter trucks pull up next to litter pile and loaded by skip louder, loading takes about 30 minutes.
   Frequency Future estimate vehicle trips:
   - 14 trucks of baby chickens every 10 weeks, 70 deliveries per year.
   - 34 trucks of bedding delivered about every 10 weeks at a rate 3 to 7 trucks per day, and once year a full clean out of 76 trucks at a rate 3 to 7 trucks per day, 212 trucks per year.
   - 25 feed trucks per week, 1,300 deliveries per year.

- 12 trucks per night for three weeks every 10 weeks loading live chickens to be delivered to processing plant, 1,200 deliveries per year.
- About 34 trucks of litter removed about every 10 weeks at a rate 3 to 7 trucks per day, and once year a full clean out of 76 trucks at a rate 3 to 7 trucks per day, 212 trucks per year.

6. Access to site: 2 driveways on Laurel Ave. Cement or gravel roads are the roadways between barns.
7. Number of parking spaces for employees, customers, and service/delivery vehicles.
   Parking for Employees: Designated area next to barn in center of property. No customers are permitted to park. Delivery vehicles do not park.
8. Are there any goods to be sold on-site?
   No sales on-site, all chickens are removed from ranch and taken to processing plant in Sanger, CA
9. What equipment is used?
   Tractors are used to install bedding and remove bedding from barn, and electric golf carts are used for transportation on-site.
10. What supplies or materials are used and how are they stored?
    Feed is stored on-site in large metal storage tanks next to barns.
11. Does the use cause an unsightly appearance?
    Noise: Tractor is used rarely and only for short periods of time. Tractors are used only to install chicken bedding and to remove chicken bedding in barns. Tractors are not used for any other purpose on farm. Barns have 50 9 watt light bulbs throughout the inside. No lights outside of barns. Glare: none. Electric golf carts are used to travel around the farm. Odor: No odors are generated given that the housing of the chickens prevents impacts to neighbors.
12. List any solid or liquid wastes to be produced.
    Estimate volume future waste of 1,855 tons of chicken litter. About 1.5 truckloads per barn is hauled off every 10 weeks. Litter is removed from barns by using a tractor and a dirt scraper, litter is hauled away in semi trailers and is converted to fertilizer off-site.
13. Estimated volume of water to be used (gallons per day).
    4,000 gallons per day and is from private well. Future estimate 40,000 gallons of water.
14. Describe any proposed advertising including size, appearance, and placement.
    No advertisement is posted.
15. Will existing buildings be used or will new buildings be constructed?
    43 new barns to be constructed.
16. Explain which buildings or what portion of buildings will be used in the operation.
    All buildings will always be operating year round.
17. Will any outdoor lighting or an outdoor sound amplification system be used?
    No lighting or outdoor sound amplification system will be used.
18. Landscaping or fencing proposed?
    Propose building a fence around whole operation. No landscaping will be done.
19. Any other information that will provide clear understanding of the project or operation?
    No
20. Identify all owners, officers and board members for each application submitted.
    Owner of operation is: Bel's Poultry