

**DRAFT INITIAL STUDY AND
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. 17-13
PITMAN FAMILY FARMS
POULTRY FARM EXPANSION
(DUTRA SITE)**



MAY 2020



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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT No. 17-13
POULTRY FARM EXPANSION
DUTRA SITE**

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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. 17-13 for the proposed Pitman Family Farms –Poultry Farm Expansion (Dutra Site)

Project Location

The proposed poultry farm expansion is located at the Pitman “Dutra” Ranch location within unincorporated Kings County at 19258 14th Avenue, Hanford, CA 93230. The project is within Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 028-240-026 and 025, which total 70 acres in size.

The project site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of 14th Avenue and Laurel Avenue. The location is approximately 5 miles south of the City of Hanford.

Project Description

The Pitman Family Farms has requests approval of a conditional use permit to allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm of 280,000 chickens to include an additional 480,000 chickens, for a new total of approximately 760,000 chickens (project). The project includes the construction of 440,000 square feet of new poultry barns, totaling 16 structures, which would be 54’-0” wide and 500’-0” in length. This new expansion would increase the number of poultry barns from 6 to 22 barns in total. The new poultry barns would be built in one phase along with two additional single-family residences for caretaker purposes.

Mailing Address and Phone Number of the Applicant

David Pitman
1075 North Avenue
Sanger, CA 93657
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;
- 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.

MM BIO-1: Prior to commencement of ground disturbance activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey on the project site and a 500-foot buffer around the project site where feasible. All observations for wildlife species including burrows, nests, scat, or other sign will be recorded and mapped. A qualified biologist will implement the established buffers and monitor those wildlife signs to ensure that the project-related activities are not causing a disturbance to normal behaviors for the species. The survey shall occur within 14 days prior to the start of construction activities. If construction starts during the bird and raptor breeding season (January 1 to September 15), the survey shall include all areas that are suitable for the establishment of nests, such as trees, power poles, shrubs, and on the ground. A report of the results of the preconstruction clearance survey shall be submitted to the lead agency. If no sign or observation of special status species is noted during the preconstruction clearance survey, no further action prior to construction is required.

MM BIO-2: If active bird nests are identified during the survey, they shall be avoided by 500 feet for raptor species and by 250 feet for non-raptor species. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified and approved on-site biologist determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affect the breeding behaviors of the resident birds in consultation and written approval of CDFW.

No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer during the general bird breeding season (January 1 through September 15) or until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (that is, left the nest), can forage for themselves and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid project construction areas (i.e. independent of the nest and parents for survival). Once birds have completed nesting and young have fledged, and are independent, disturbance buffers shall no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can be terminated.

MM BIO-3: Prior to construction and throughout construction activities, the following measures shall be implemented:

1. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no fewer than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, or any project activity likely to impact the San Joaquin kit fox or American badger. Exclusion zones shall be placed in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recommendations using the following:

Potential Den	50-foot radius
Known Den	100-foot radius
Natal/Pupping Den (Occupied and Unoccupied)	Contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for guidance
Atypical Den	50-foot radius

If any den must be removed, it must be appropriately monitored and excavated by a trained wildlife biologist. Destruction of natal dens and other “known” kit fox dens must not occur until authorized by USFWS. Replacement dens shall be required if such dens are removed. Potential dens that are removed do not need to be replaced if they are determined to be inactive by using standard monitoring techniques (e.g., applying tracking medium around the den opening and monitoring for San Joaquin kit fox tracks for five consecutive nights).

2. Project-related vehicles shall observe a daytime speed limit of 20-mph throughout the site in all project areas, except on County roads and State and federal highways; this is particularly important at night when kit foxes and badgers are most active. Night-time construction shall be minimized to the extent possible. However, if construction at night does occur, then the speed limit shall be reduced to 10-mph. Off-road traffic outside of designated project areas shall be prohibited.
3. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit foxes or other animals during the construction phase of a project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2-feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen-fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped or injured kit fox is discovered, the USFWS and the CDFW shall be contacted at the addresses provided below.
4. 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 4-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 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.
5. 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 a construction or project sites.
6. 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.

7. 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. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of a proven lower risk to kit fox.
8. 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.
9. An employee education program shall be conducted. The program shall consist of a brief presentation by persons knowledgeable in special status species and specifically San Joaquin kit fox biology and legislative protection to explain endangered species concerns to contractors, their employees, and military and/or agency personnel involved in the project. The program shall include: a description of the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat needs; a report of the occurrence of kit fox in the project area; an explanation of the status of the species and its protection under the Endangered Species Act; and a list of measures being taken to reduce impacts to the species during project construction and implementation. A fact sheet conveying this information shall be prepared for distribution to the previously referenced people and anyone else who may enter the project sites.

In addition, all other special status species that may occur on the project site will be included in the employee education program. The program will include the wildlife's legal protections, and avoidance and minimization measures contained in the final CEQA document for the project.

10. In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures should be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape, or the USFWS shall be contacted for guidance.
11. Any contractor, employee, or military or agency personnel who are responsible for inadvertently killing or injuring a San Joaquin kit fox shall immediately report the incident to their representative. This representative shall contact the CDFW immediately in the case of a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The CDFW contact for immediate assistance is State Dispatch at (916)445-0045. They will contact the local warden or CDFW representative, the wildlife biologist, at (530)934-9309. The USFWS shall be contacted at the numbers below.

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 1701 Nimbus Road, Suite A, Rancho Cordova, California 95670, (530) 934-9309.

MM BIO-4: All fencing constructed on the project site shall be wildlife friendly. In order to allow wildlife safe passage, fencing must either have 5 inch by 7 inch portals located every 50 feet along the fence line, or a 5 to 7-inch continuous gap along the bottom of the fence.

MM BIO-5: Prior to the issuance of grading or building permits the following shall be implemented:

1. Protocol nesting surveys for Swainson's hawk shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 0.5 miles of the project sites. The survey methodology shall be consistent with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee, 2000). At a minimum, two sets of surveys shall be conducted between March 20 and April 20. A copy of the survey results shall be submitted to the Kings County Planning and Community Development Department.
2. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawk in the Central Valley (1994) requires mitigation for lost foraging habitat located within 10 miles of active Swainson's hawk nests. The project operator shall consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine whether habitat mitigation will be required for the project based on the project-specific nesting surveys and proximity to other known documented nesting sites in the area. If required, mitigation shall be in accordance with the Staff Report or as otherwise determined in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game. Copies of all correspondence with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be provided to the Kings County Planning and Community Development Department.

MM CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring. Prior to any ground disturbance, a surface inspection of the Dutra 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 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. 17-13 to allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm of 280,000 chickens to include an additional 480,000 chickens, for a new total of approximately 760,000 chickens (project). The project includes the construction of 16 new poultry barns, totaling 22 structures, which would be 54'-0" wide and 500'-0" in length. The new poultry barns would be built in one phase along with two additional single-family 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 a 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 proposed 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 18 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
- Kings County Development Code
- Kings County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

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 "Dutra" Ranch located within unincorporated area of Kings County at 19258 14th Avenue, Hanford, CA, 93230, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 028-240-025 and 028-240-026, which totals 70 acres in size (Figure 2-1).

The project site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of 14th Avenue and Laurel Avenue. The location is approximately 5 miles south of the City of Hanford (Figure 2-2).

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 agricultural residences. The Santa Rosa Indian Community is located approximately 2 miles north-west of the project site.

Further north and east there are existing agricultural facilities consisting of dairies and other poultry farms with on-site agricultural residences that are likely used to house support staff to these facilities, with the nearest home being approximately 1.3 miles from the project site.

The surrounding uses can be seen in greater detail in Figure 2-3.

2.4 - Proposed Project

Conditional Use Permit No. 17-13 submitted by Pitman Family Farms requests approval of a conditional use permit to allow for the expansion of an existing poultry farm of 280,000 chickens to include an additional 480,000 chickens, for a new total of approximately 760,000 chickens (project). The project includes the construction of 440,000 square feet of new poultry barns, totaling 16 structures, which would be 54'-0" wide and 500'-0" in length. The

new poultry barns would be built in one phase along with two additional single-family residences for caretaker purposes.

The new barns are proposed to be constructed in a single phase with accompanying all weather driveways and gravel access driveways. 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, construction of employee restroom facilities, and a secondary access driveway to Laurel Avenue along the southern property line. The proposed final construction of the new barns is shown in Figure 2-4.

Currently, the poultry farm employs two (2) employees. The proposed expansion would require an additional four (4) employees to accommodate the growth of the ranch. One (1) caretaker lives on-site in order to tend to the ranch in the event emergencies arise during odd hours. An additional two (2) residential homes would be proposed to accommodate employees of the ranch, bringing the total on-site caretakers to three (3).

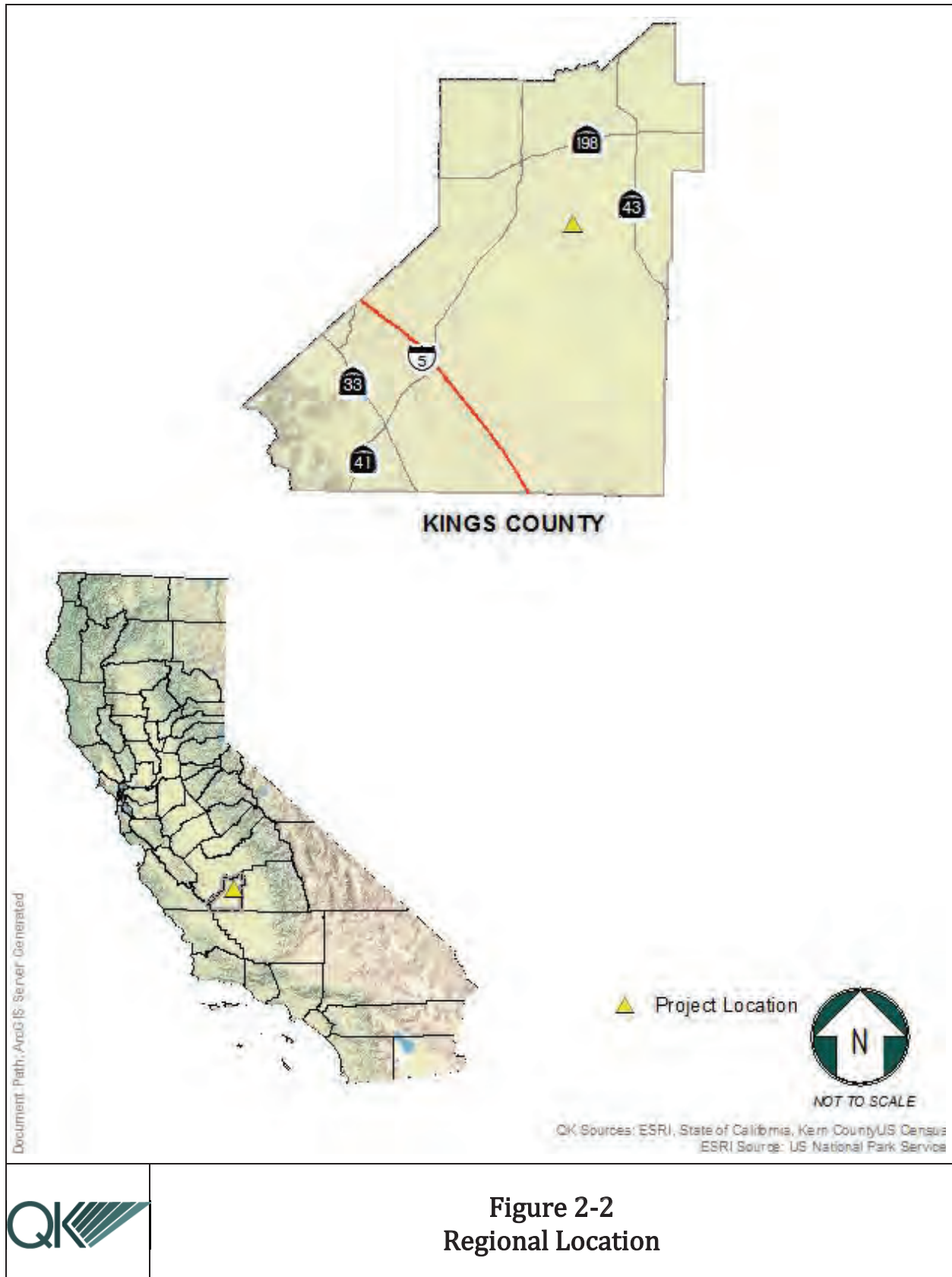
The poultry farm currently operates year-round and would continue to operate 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week. However, no customers or visitors are permitted at the ranch due to biological risks and security restrictions. Therefore, no customer traffic trips will be generated.

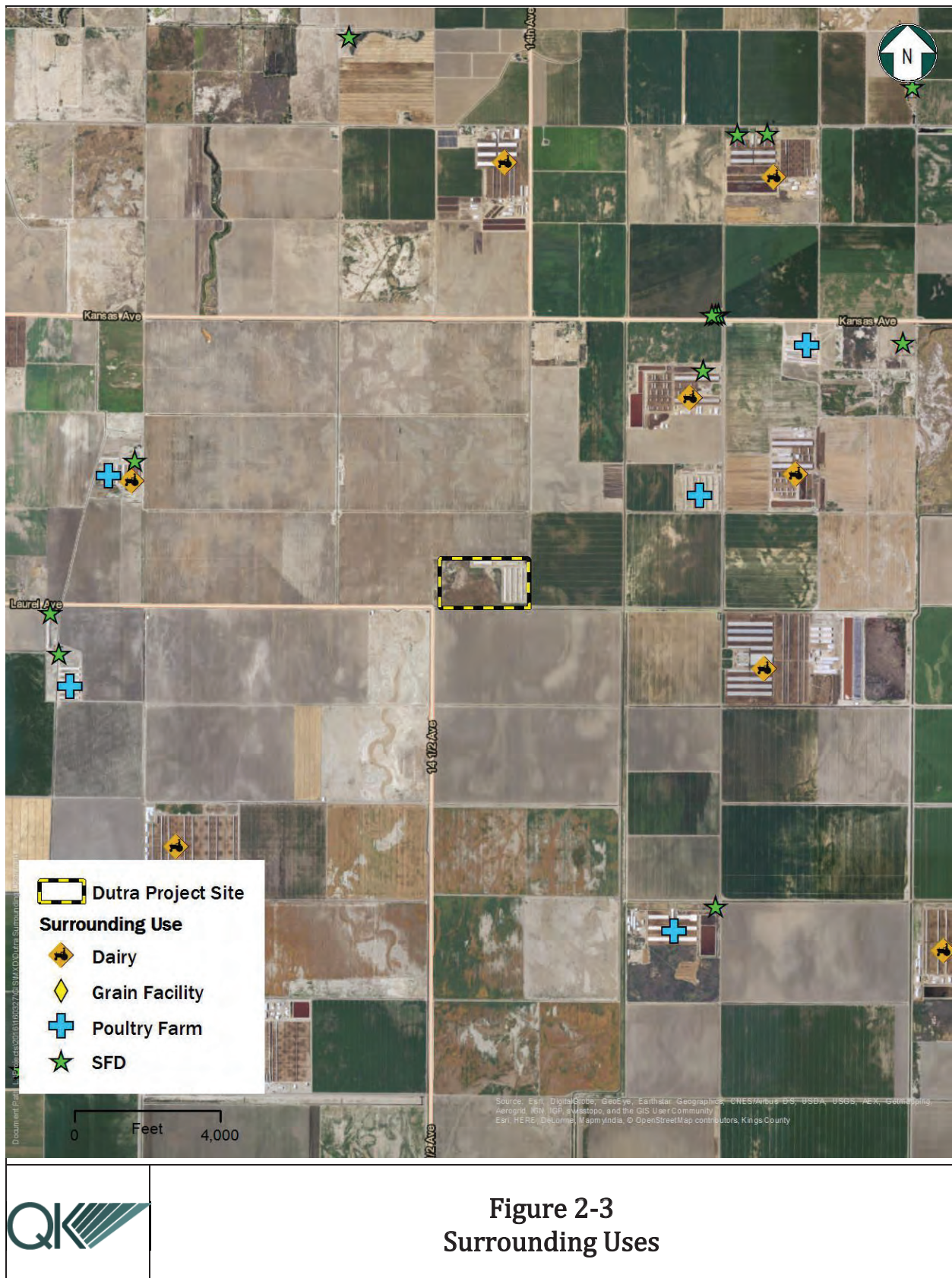
Operational changes include the small increase in staffing as well as an increase in truck trips associated with the transfer of chickens to the processing facility. Primary access to the site will be gained along the eastern property line from two existing driveways along 14th Avenue. Additional truck trips would include deliveries for poultry feed, bedding and litter. The traffic trip generation for the project is described in more detail within the *Section Error! Reference source not found.* 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 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 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*.







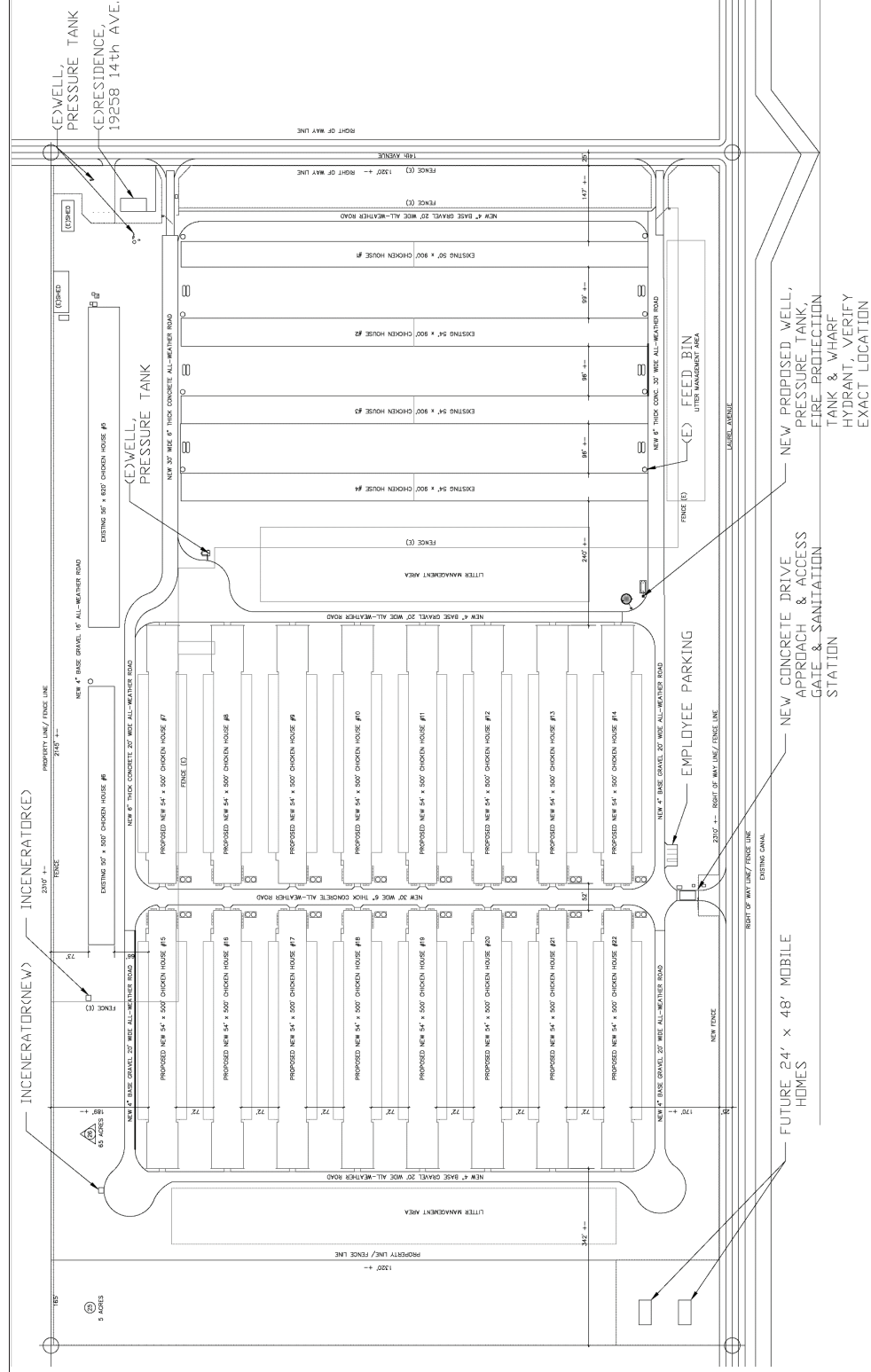


Figure 2-4
Site Plan

SECTION 3 - INITIAL STUDY

3.1 - Environmental Checklist

1. Project Title:

Conditional Use Permit No. 17-13 - Pitman Family Farms – Dutra Site 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, 559-852-2679

4. Project Location:

19258 14th Avenue, Hanford, 93230

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

Pitman Family Farms, 1075 North Avenue, Sanger, CA, 93657

6. General Plan Designation:

General Agriculture (AG40)

7. Zoning:

General Agricultural-40 District (AG40),

8. Description of Project:

See Section 2.4 – Proposed Project.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

Dairy facilities, agriculture residences

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:

- California State Clearinghouse, within the Office of Permit Assistance;
- 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
- State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

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 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.

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.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.



Signature

Chuck Kinney

Printed Name

5-14-2020

Date

Kings County Community
Development Agency

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
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3.4.1 - AESTHETIC

Would the project:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. | Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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 (Figure 2-3). 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 (California Department of Transportation, 2017). 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 proposed project would not damage any scenic resources near a State scenic highway.

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?

The proposed 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 proposed project would generally occur during daytime hours. Per the Applicant's Operational Statement, the proposed 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
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act Contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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. As shown in Figure 3-1, the Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP)

designates the project site as grazing land¹ and confined animal agricultural². The site is not designated as Prime Farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance. The proposed project will have no impact on conversion of agricultural resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

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 Conditional Use Permit 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 is subject to a Williamson Act contract (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and 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*.

¹ Defined as “Land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock,” 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.

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 proposed 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?

The proposed project site is currently 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed project will have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

There would be *no impact*.

- ☐ 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.



Signature

Chuck Kinney

Printed Name

5-14-2020

Date

Kings County Community
Development Agency

For

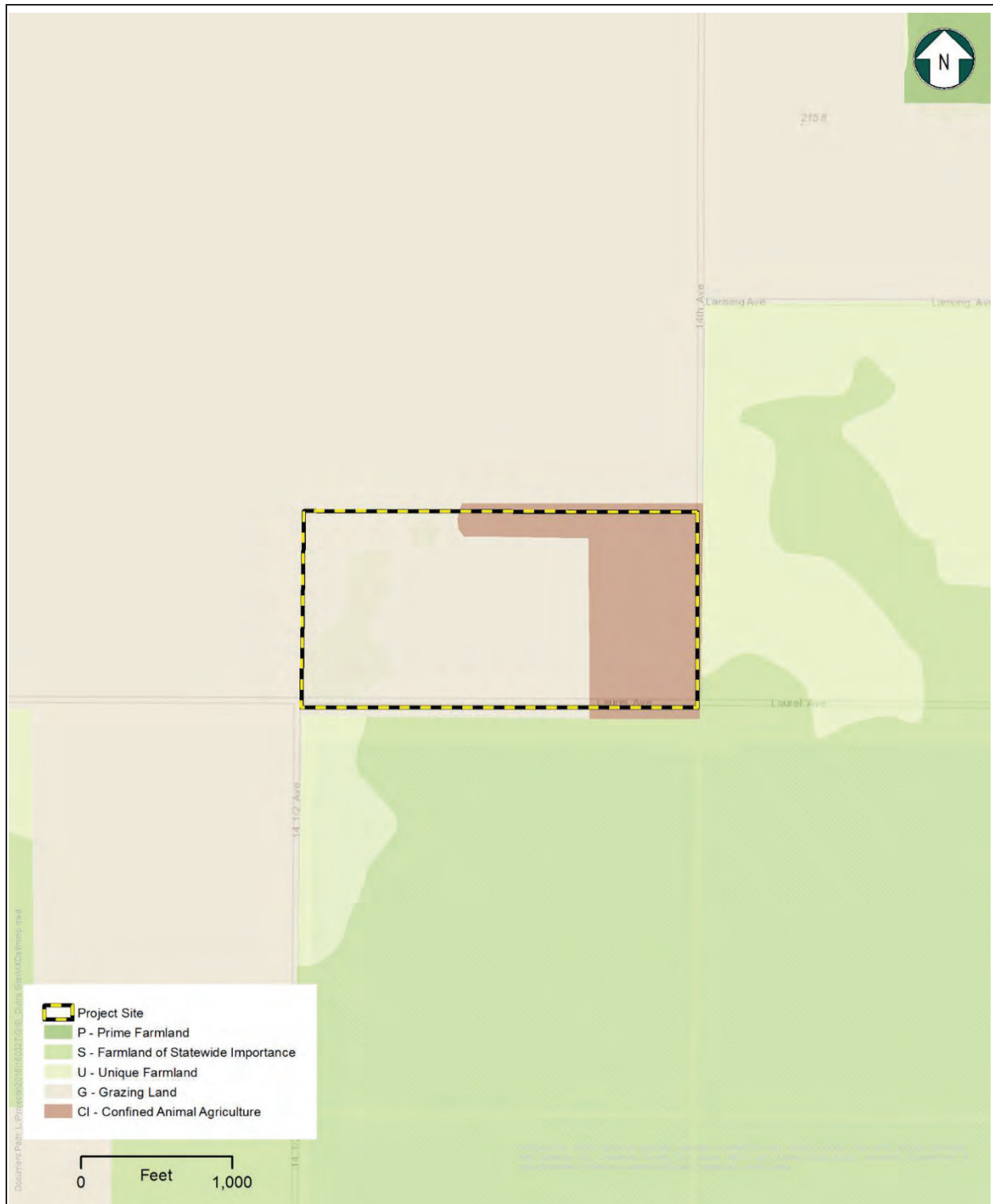


Figure 3-1
Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP)



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The proposed project is located within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The proposed project consists of the addition of sixteen (16) 54' x 500' square feet barn structures, totaling 440,000 square feet of additional barn space. This addition will accommodate an additional 480,000 chickens. It's estimated that this expansion would result in approximately 3.86 new average daily trips. Additionally, the project would also construct two (2) caretaker 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 four (4) 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. 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 construction and operation of the proposed project would be subject to San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (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 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 proposed project and do not include stationary sources covered under permit with the SJVAPCD. For this evaluation, the proposed 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 3-1
SJVAPCD Pollutant Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	SJVAPCD Threshold of Significance	Construction Emissions	Operational Emissions
PM _{2.5}	15 tons/year	0.15	0.29
PM ₁₀	15 tons/year	0.28	0.91
ROG	10 tons/year	3.19	2.41
NOX	10 tons/year	1.07	3.73

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 PM_{2.5}. 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 PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation; and,
- 2016 PM_{2.5} Plan.

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 proposed project would result in the expansion of the site's existing poultry farm. This expansion would result in approximately 7.86 new vehicle trips per day. According to the Kings County Sustainable Communities Plan (page B-23), in 2015, there will be an estimated 1,126 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 proposed project is consistent with the current General Plan designation for the site of Agriculture. Therefore, if the proposed project's population growth and VMT are consistent with the General Plan, then the proposed project is consistent with the growth assumptions used in the applicable AQAPs. In conclusion, the proposed project is consistent with the General Plan and would not require a general plan amendment. Therefore, the proposed 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;
- 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.

Level of Significance:

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.

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 3-1 above.

CONSTRUCTION

The proposed project consists of the addition of sixteen (16) 54' x 500' barn structures, totaling 440,000 square feet of additional barn space. Additionally, the project would also construct approximately two caretaker 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 2016.3.2. Construction would begin within three weeks of issuance of the CUP and be completed within six months to a year. 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 3-2 shows generated emissions from these activities.

**Table 3-2
Unmitigated Construction Emissions**

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/year)	Significance Threshold (tons/year)	Significant
PM2.5	0.16	15	NO
PM10	0.28	15	NO
ROG	0.19	10	NO
NOX	1.07	10	NO

Source: CalEEMod 2016.3.2

As seen in Table 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 sixteen (16) barn structures and two caretaker residences. Operational emissions were calculated using CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.2. The main source of operation emissions would be from vehicle trips and day-to-day maintenance work. Table 3-2 shows generated emissions from these activities.

**Table 3-3
Unmitigated Operation Emissions**

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/year)	Significance Threshold (tons/year)	Significant
PM2.5	0.29	15	NO
PM10	0.91	15	NO
ROG	2.14	10	NO
NOX	3.73	10	NO

Source: CalEEMod 2016.3.2

As seen in Table 3-3, emissions from the project are well below the SJVAPCD's thresholds. Therefore, the proposed 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 receptor to the site is a single-family caretaker unit located approximately 2.5 miles away. This caretaker unit is an ancillary use to an existing poultry farm. The proposed project would not impact this caretaker unit due to distance and low emissions generation. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose any nearby sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

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 and east, there are existing agricultural facilities consisting of dairies and other poultry farms with on-site agricultural residences that are likely used to house support staff to these facilities. As previously mentioned, the nearest single-family unit is located approximately 2.5 miles away from the project site. Therefore, there are no nearby sensitive receptors that would be impacted by odors from this project.

The future odors associated with the proposed 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 will be implemented as part of the expansion, which outlines measures taken to control odors (Appendix E) 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..

Level of Significance:

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.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

This section focuses on an evaluation of the potential impacts of the project on sensitive biological resources, including sensitive plant or wildlife species or their habitat, riparian

habitat, and aquatic resources and waters of the U.S. This section also discusses interference with wildlife movement corridors on and near the project site, and consistency of the project with adopted plans, policies and regulations addressing wildlife, habitat conservation planning, local wildlife preservation plans and policies. Literature reviews, database searches, and a reconnaissance-level survey were conducted to evaluate impacts to sensitive biological resources.

Methodology

Literature reviews and database searches were conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources historically occurred on and within 10 miles of the project site. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2017), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) database (California Native Plant Society, 2017), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Threatened and Endangered Species List (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2017a), and USFWS Critical Habitat database (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2017b) were reviewed to identify State and federal special-status species. The search area included the Guernsey 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, which encompasses the project site, and the eight surrounding quadrangles: Lemoore, Hanford, Remnoy, Stratford, Waukena, Stratford Se, El Rico Ranch, and Corcoran. The CNDDB provides spatial information on individual documented occurrences of special-status species and sensitive natural vegetation communities. The CNPS database provides similar information specific to plant species, but at a much lower spatial resolution. The USFWS query generates a list of federally-protected species known to potentially occur within individual USGS quadrangles. Wildlife species designated as “Fully Protected” by California Fish and Game Code Sections 5050 (Fully Protected reptiles and amphibians), 3511 (Fully Protected birds), 5515 (Full Protected Fish), and 4700 (Fully Protected mammals) are added to the list.

Additional databases that were accessed included the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 2017), the USGS topographical maps, National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (United States Geological Survey, 2017), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year floodplain database (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2017), the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998), and Essential Connectivity Habitat Areas for wildlife corridors (Spencer et al., 2010).

A reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on the 77.6-acre project site and within a 100-foot survey buffer surrounding all sides of the site, where feasible (Figure 2-1). QK biologist Belen Perez conducted the survey on May 4, 2017. The survey primarily consisted of completing pedestrian transects throughout the project site to map habitats, complete a species inventory, and evaluate the potential for special-status species to occur. The pedestrian transects were walked at approximately 50-foot intervals, which provided a 100% visual coverage of the project site and buffer. The expansion of the poultry farm will be located on highly disturbed land, which currently consists of non-native grasses and ruderal vegetation.

General tasks completed during field surveys included:

- Characterizing vegetation associations and habitat conditions present within the project site;
- Inventorying plant and wildlife species on/or near the project site;
- Assessing the potential for special-status species to occur or near the project site; and
- Identifying and delineating waters of the U.S. and/or other waters within the project site.

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 database searches listed historical occurrences of five special-status plant species, two sensitive natural communities, and two critical habitats within the nine USGS quadrangles queried (Figures 3-3 through 3-6 and Appendix C). All five of these special-status plant species are not federally or State-listed but are ranked as 1B.2 or 2B.2 by the CNPS. The two-sensitive natural community identified include Valley Sink Scrub and Valley Sacaton Grassland. None of these records were on the project site.

There were five special-status plant species with historical CNDDDB records that occurred within 10 miles of the project site (Figure 3-3). Records for four plant species occurred within 10 miles of the project site, and included: Earlimart orache (*Atriplex erecticaulis*), mud nama (*Nama stenocarpa*), recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*), and subtle orache (*Atriplex subtilis*). The observation dates for all five records are historical: recurved larkspur was observed in 1914, mud nama was observed in 1999, Earlimart orache was observed in 1994, and subtle orache was observed in 1994 and 2011(CNDDDB 2017).

The database searches listed historical occurrences of 13 special-status wildlife species within the nine USGS quadrangles queried. Eight of these wildlife species are federally and State-listed species, five are federally-listed, five are State-listed, and four are California species of special concern. The remaining two species have no special status but are tracked by the CNDDDB.

Several CNDDDB records of special-status wildlife species occurred within 10 miles of the project site, including records for Tipton kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoideis nitratoideis*) and San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*). Tipton kangaroo rat and the San Joaquin kit fox were once historically located on the project site. There were three records for Tipton kangaroo rat and 13 records for San Joaquin kit fox within 10 miles of the project site.

Survey Results

PLANT COMMUNITIES

The project site is extremely disturbed and developed with existing farm-related structures and activities. Habitat on the project site predominantly consists of non-native grassland (Holland Code 42200) and ruderal vegetation (Holland, 1986). Vegetation in the non-native grassland community included bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus globulus*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) (see Table 3-4).

Table 3-4
Observed Plant Species at the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Fiddleneck
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalyptus tree
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
Various non-native grasses	

WILDLIFE COMMUNITIES

Wildlife activity on the project site was extremely limited. Six avian species were identified during surveys and included the black necked stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). No mammals were observed during the survey. No amphibians were identified during surveys. No potential raptor nests or nesting birds were identified on the project site during surveys. Marginal nesting substrate occurs near the project site in ornamental trees and buildings that are located on the project site.

Table 3-5
Observed Wildlife Species at the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	black-necked stilt
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American avocet
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling

Potential Impacts to Species

PLANT SPECIES

No special-status plant species were observed on the project site during surveys and no special-status plant species would likely occur on or near the project site. The project site is significantly and heavily disturbed and comprised almost entirely of dense ruderal plants. The site is currently an active chicken farm, with existing buildings on site. The surrounding areas include agriculture land that is currently being farmed or will be planted for crops in the near future. The field survey was not conducted during the flowering period of all special-status species that occurred within 10 miles of the project site, but site conditions preclude any of these species from being present.

WILDLIFE SPECIES

The habitat that is present on and near the project site could potentially support two special-status wildlife species; the San Joaquin kit fox and the Tipton kangaroo rat. The San Joaquin kit fox was not observed on or near the project site and no diagnostic signs (e.g., scat, tracks, dens, prey remains) of this species was observed. However, the San Joaquin kit fox could potentially forage on the project site as a transient. The Tipton kangaroo rat was not observed on or near the project site and no diagnostic signs (e.g. burrows, scat, etc.) of this species was observed. There is low quality habitat for the species to occur near the site as the project site is highly disturbed and the ground is maintained by the existing poultry farm.

Raptors and migratory birds could potentially occur near the project site. Migratory birds, including raptors, could nest in trees off-site and then forage over or on the site. Swainson's Hawk has been listed as potentially occurring within ten miles of the project. More specifically, Swainson's Hawks were identified as part of a prior solar project within the County. Therefore, mitigation measures have been included in the event they are present within the project site or vicinity. Bats could potentially roost in nearby structures near the site, but given the absence of nearby foraging habitat, such as riparian habitat, it is unlikely they would occur.

CRITICAL HABITAT

Two USFWS-designated Critical Habitat units occur approximately 9 to 13 miles away from the project site (Figure 3-7). These Critical Habitat units are for Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew and vernal pool fairy shrimp. However, no water features occurred on the project site and the project would not impact nearby water features. The nearest water features are Lone Oak Canal, which occurs 0.2 miles east of the project site, across 14th Avenue., and Last Chance Ditch, which occurs 0.3miles southwest of the project site, across Laurel Avenue. No drainages occurred on the project site.

While the project site is significantly disturbed and comprised almost entirely of dense ruderal plants, there is still limited potential for San Joaquin kit fox to forage on the site as a

transient. There is a low-quality habitat for the Tipton kangaroo rat on the project site, as the area is highly disturbed.

Additionally, raptors migratory birds could potentially occur on the project site, and these species as well as bats could occur near the site. Specifically, the potential for Swainson's Hawk foraging habitat has been identified.

Impacts to special-status species because of project implementation would be potentially significant. MM BIO-1 through BIO-5 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM BIO-1: Prior to commencement of ground disturbance activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey on the project site and a 500-foot buffer around the project site where feasible. The pre-construction survey will be walked by no greater than 30-foot transects for 100 percent coverage of the project site and the 500-foot buffer. All observations for wildlife species including burrows, nests, scat, or other sign will be recorded and mapped. A qualified biologist will implement the established buffers and monitor those wildlife signs to ensure that the project-related activities are not causing a disturbance to normal behaviors for the species. The survey shall occur within 14 days prior to the start of construction activities. If construction starts during the bird and raptor breeding season (January 1 to September 15), the survey shall include all areas that are suitable for the establishment of nests, such as trees, power poles, shrubs, and on the ground. A report of the results of the preconstruction clearance survey shall be submitted to the lead agency. If no sign or observation of special status species is noted during the preconstruction clearance survey, no further action prior to construction is required.

MM BIO-2: If active bird nests are identified during the survey, they shall be avoided by 500 feet for raptor species and by 250 feet for non-raptor species. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified and approved on-site biologist determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affect the breeding behaviors of the resident birds in consultation and written approval of CDFW.

No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer during the general bird breeding season (January 1 through September 15) or until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (that is, left the nest), can forage for themselves and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid project construction areas (i.e. independent of the nest and parents for survival). Once birds have completed nesting and young have fledged, and are independent, disturbance buffers shall no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can be terminated.

MM BIO-3: Prior to construction and throughout construction activities, the following measures shall be implemented:

1. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no fewer than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, or any

project activity likely to impact the San Joaquin kit fox or American badger. Exclusion zones shall be placed in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recommendations using the following:

Potential Den	50-foot radius
Known Den	100-foot radius
Natal/Pupping Den (Occupied and Unoccupied)	Contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for guidance
Atypical Den	50-foot radius

If any den must be removed, it must be appropriately monitored and excavated by a trained wildlife biologist. Destruction of natal dens and other “known” kit fox dens must not occur until authorized by USFWS. Replacement dens shall be required if such dens are removed. Potential dens that are removed do not need to be replaced if they are determined to be inactive by using standard monitoring techniques (e.g., applying tracking medium around the den opening and monitoring for San Joaquin kit fox tracks for five consecutive nights).

2. Project-related vehicles shall observe a daytime speed limit of 20-mph throughout the site in all project areas, except on County roads and State and federal highways; this is particularly important at night when kit foxes and badgers are most active. Night-time construction shall be minimized to the extent possible. However, if construction at night does occur, then the speed limit shall be reduced to 10-mph. Off-road traffic outside of designated project areas shall be prohibited.
3. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit foxes or other animals during the construction phase of a project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2-feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen-fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped or injured kit fox is discovered, the USFWS and the CDFW shall be contacted at the addresses provided below.
4. 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 4-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 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.
5. 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 a construction or project sites.

6. 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.
7. 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. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes.
8. 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.
9. An employee education program shall be conducted. The program shall consist of a brief presentation by persons knowledgeable in special status species and specifically San Joaquin kit fox biology and legislative protection to explain endangered species concerns to contractors, their employees, and military and/or agency personnel involved in the project. The program shall include: a description of the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat needs; a report of the occurrence of kit fox in the project area; an explanation of the status of the species and its protection under the Endangered Species Act; and a list of measures being taken to reduce impacts to the species during project construction and implementation. A fact sheet conveying this information shall be prepared for distribution to the previously referenced people and anyone else who may enter the project sites.

In addition, all other special status species that may occur on the project site will be included in the employee education program. The program will include the wildlife's legal protections, and avoidance and minimization measures contained in the final CEQA document for the project.

10. In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures should be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape, or the USFWS shall be contacted for guidance.
11. Any contractor, employee, or military or agency personnel who are responsible for inadvertently killing or injuring a San Joaquin kit fox shall immediately report the incident to their representative. This representative shall contact the CDFW immediately in the case of a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The CDFW contact for immediate assistance is State Dispatch at (916)445-0045. They will contact the local warden or CDFW representative, the wildlife biologist, at (530)934-9309. The USFWS shall be contacted at the numbers below.
12. 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 1701 Nimbus Road, Suite A, Rancho Cordova, California 95670, (530) 934-9309.

13. All sightings of the San Joaquin kit fox shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). 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.

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 BIO-4: All fencing constructed on the project site shall be wildlife friendly. In order to allow wildlife safe passage, fencing must either have 5 inch by 7 inch portals located every 50 feet along the fence line, or a 5 to 7-inch continuous gap along the bottom of the fence.

MM BIO-5: Prior to the issuance of grading or building permits the following shall be implemented:

1. Protocol nesting surveys for Swainson's hawk shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 0.5 miles of the project sites. The survey methodology shall be consistent with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee, 2000). At a minimum, two sets of surveys shall be conducted between March 20 and April 20. A copy of the survey results shall be submitted to the Kings County Planning and Community Development Department.
2. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawk in the Central Valley (1994) requires mitigation for lost foraging habitat located within 10 miles of active Swainson's hawk nests. The project operator shall consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine whether habitat mitigation will be required for the project based on the project-specific nesting surveys and proximity to other known documented nesting sites in the area. If required, mitigation shall be in accordance with the Staff Report or as otherwise determined in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game. Copies of all correspondence with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be provided to the Kings County Planning and Community Development Department.

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?

Riparian habitats are defined as vegetative communities that are influenced by a river or stream, specifically the land area that encompasses the water channel and its current or potential floodplain. No riparian habitat occurs on or near the project site. No sensitive natural communities occurred on or near the project site. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

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?

No NWI water features or blue-line drainages (as found on USGS topographic maps and in the NHD) occurred on the project site. The nearest NWI features are two canals, Lone Creek Canal located to the east and Last Chance Ditch located to the southwest of the proposed project site (Figure 3-8). No drainages or outlets occur on the project site, and runoff would likely be captured by the roadway storm water system (i.e. runoff water from the site would flow through the gutter to storm water drains) and would not reach the NWI features. No waters of the U.S., including wetlands, or waters of the State were observed on the project site. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

No mitigation is required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

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 movement corridors are routes that provide shelter and sufficient food supplies to support regular movements of wildlife species. A movement corridor is a continuous geographic extent of habitat that either spatially or functionally links ecosystems across fragmented, or otherwise inhospitable, landscapes. Faunal movement may include seasonal or migration movement, life cycle links, species dispersal, re-colonization of an area, and movement in response to external pressures. Movement corridors typically include riparian habitats, ridgelines, and ravines, as well as other contiguous expanses of natural habitats. Movement corridors may be functional on regional, sub-regional, or local scales.

However, the nearby eucalyptus trees could serve as potential nesting for avian species or migrating or roosting bats. The construction of the project would be of short duration, with some ground disturbance or the use of large equipment, and completed during daylight hours. Therefore, it is not anticipated to substantially affect bats or other wildlife. Furthermore, appropriate fencing is included within MM BIO-4. Therefore, the project would not 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.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-4.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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-5.

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?

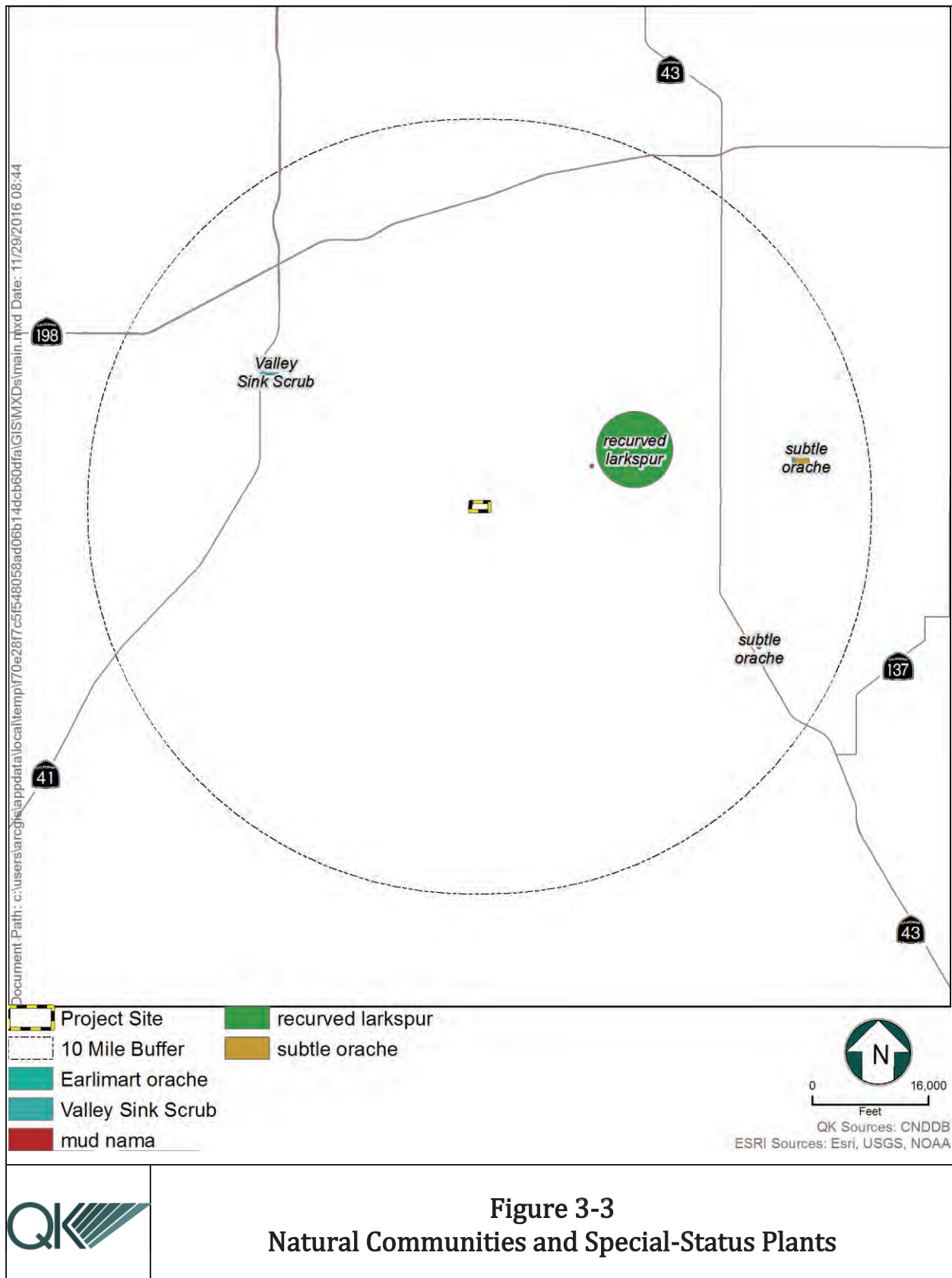
There are no adapted habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that would apply to this project site. The project site is not located within the boundaries of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan or any other local, regional, or State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

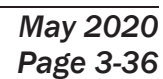
MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

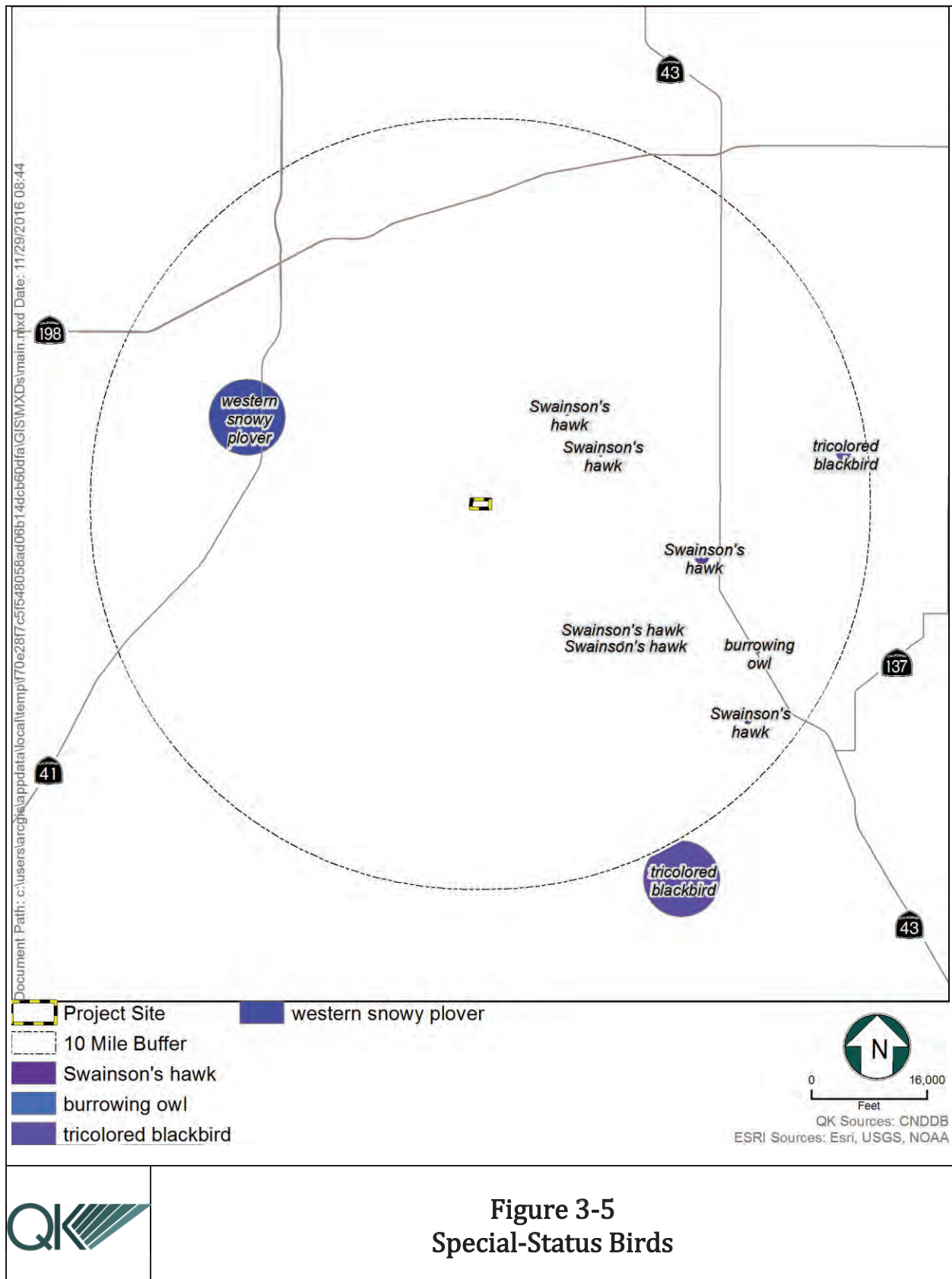
No mitigation is required.

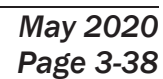
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

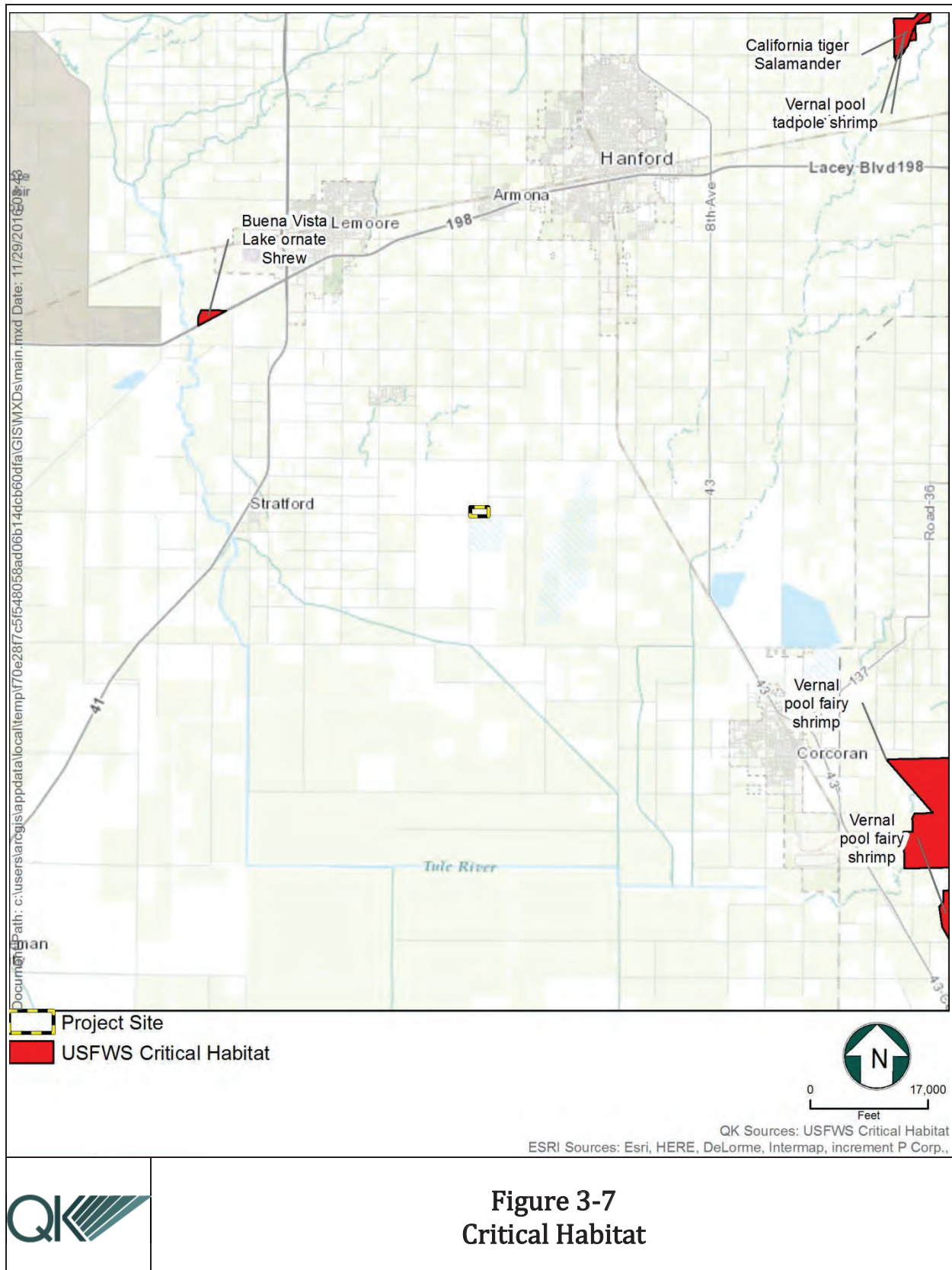
There would be *no impact*.

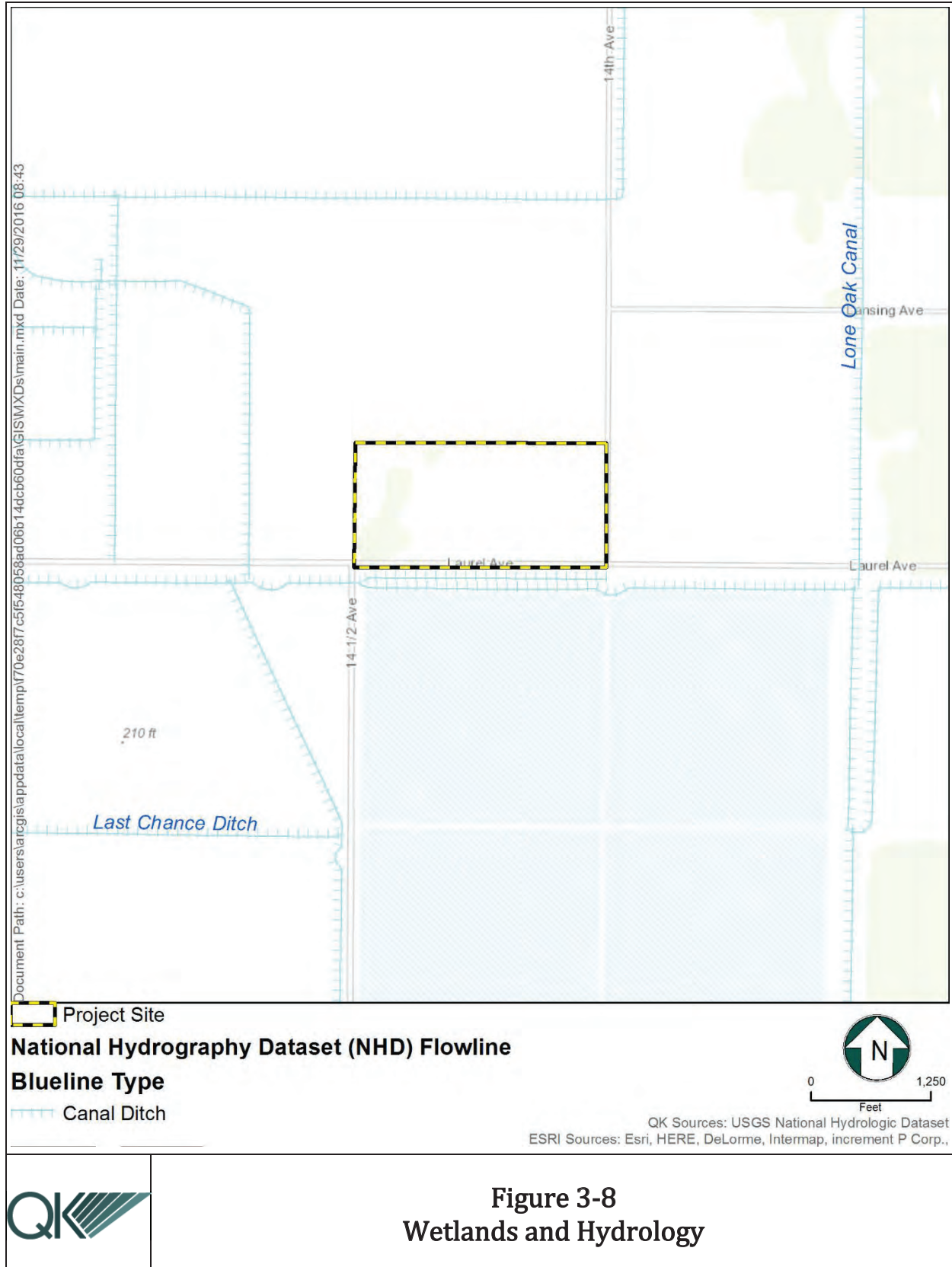












	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
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3.4.5 - CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 proposed 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 proposed 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.

The records search conducted at the SSJVIC 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 26, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC responded that there are no known

sacred lands within the APE or a one-mile radius of the project. 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 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. 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 proposed 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.

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 proposed 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-4

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
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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? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
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3.4.7 - GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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 V₁ 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 area 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 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 two types of soils found within the project site (Figure 3-9). The two soils include, Armona loam and Kimberlina saline alkali-Garces complex (Kimberlina-Garces). 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.

**Table 3-6
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	0.43	5	7	38
	14-41	0.43			
	41-60	0.20			
132: Kimberlina	0-8	0.37	5	5	56
	8-60	0.37			
132: Garces	0-9	0.49	5	6	48
	9-17	0.43			
	17-22	0.43			
	22-60	0.43			

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 3-6, 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 and 0 to 9 inches within the Garces Series. 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 three 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, and 56 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 two 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.

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.

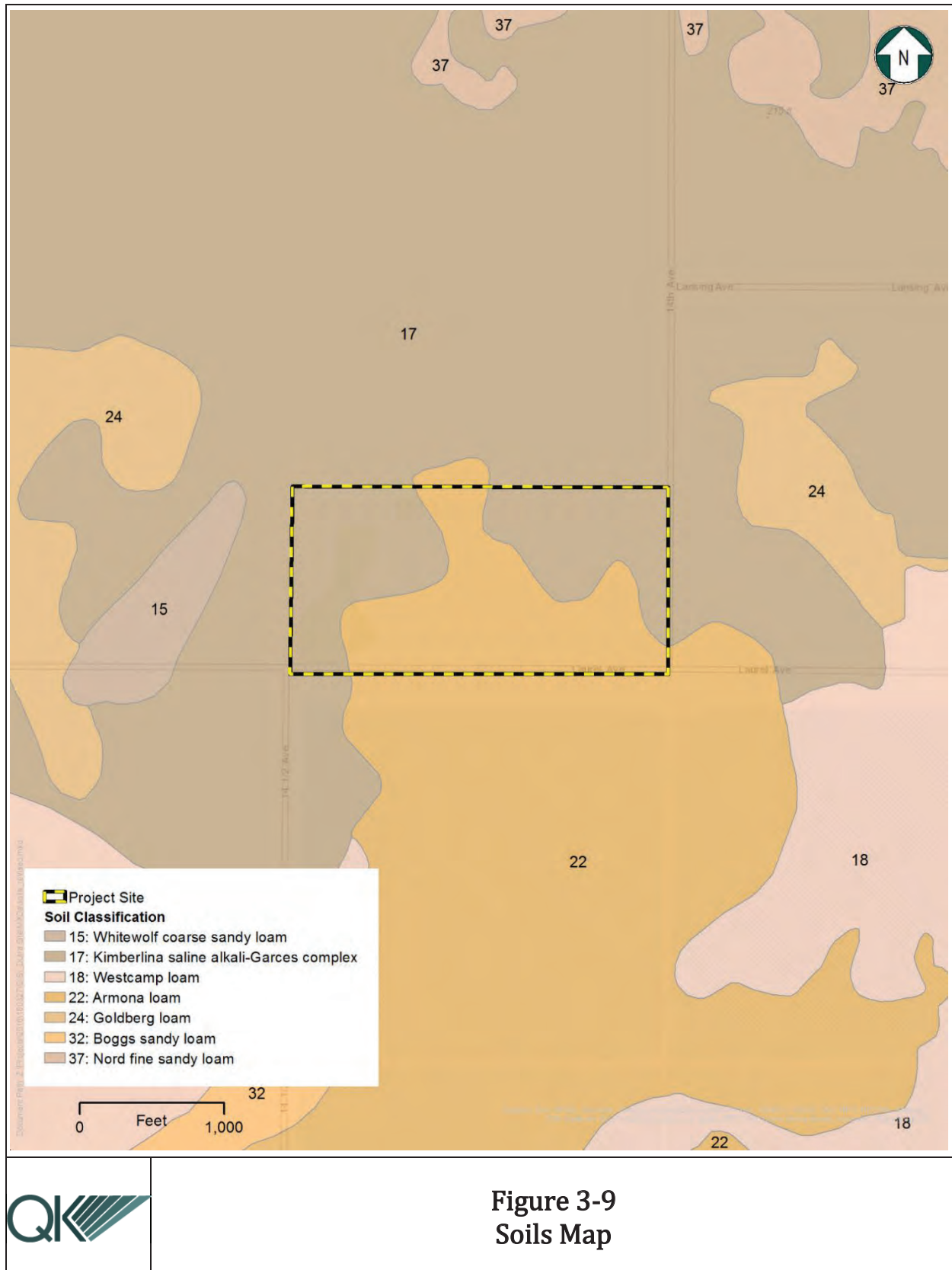
MITIGATION MEASURE(S):

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*.



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
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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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 warming 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 2016.3.2 and are listed below.

**Table 3-7
Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

	CO ₂ e Emissions (tons/year)	Significance Threshold (tons/year)
Construction Phase	109.63	109.63
Operational Phase	3,492.26	3,492.26
Total	3,601.89	10,000 metric tons of CO ₂ e per year
Does it exceed the threshold?	NO	

Source: CalEEMod 2016.3.2

The proposed project would emit greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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 proposed project would support the notion of maintaining agricultural zoning of the existing site, it can be concluded that the proposed 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 must are not feasible or applicable for this type of project, as they are geared towards state agencies. Because of these conditions, the proposed 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*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.9 - HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 proposed 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 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)
- Permethrin II (used to control adult flies)
- Larvadox 2SL (used to control fly larvae)
- Neporex (used to control fly larvae)

Pitman Farms has an established Management Plan (Appendix E) in place for the Dutra site's 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 proposed project includes the installation of two 350 kilowatt (KW) generators and related diesel storage tanks. The proposed diesel storage tanks would store more than 55 gallons of diesel fuel 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 6.0 miles west of the project. As previously discussed, all hazardous materials would be properly handled in accordance with applicable regulations. The proposed 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?

An on-line search was conducted on November 29, 2016, of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA) website (Cal EPA, n.d.) for Cortese Act locations on or near the project site. The Department of Toxic Substances Control website, *Envirostor*, indicated 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 13 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 proposed 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 1.4 miles to the north of the project site. The proposed project will include a secondary access driveway to Laurel Avenue along the southern property line, but 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 proposed 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 proposed 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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. 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. 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 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 proposed 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 incorporated*.

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?

Per the Applicant Operational Statement (Appendix F), water for construction and operation would come from the site's existing private well system. Water for project construction would require approximately 1.5 acre-feet of water and operation would require an additional 50.43 acre-feet per year to the farm's current operational water usage of 13.44 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). Project construction would require 0.000000088% of the total available groundwater within the Subbasin and operational needs per year would require an additional 0.00000297%. 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 overdrafted basin and subject to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements and the newly formed Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA). The 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). When a Groundwater Sustainability Plan is adopted by the GSA, any policies and requirements would govern further groundwater extraction. However, at this time, no additional requirements or implementation measures are applicable since a GSP has not been adopted within the subbasin.

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 proposed project would be compared. As stated above, the proposed project would demand approximately 50.43 acre-feet of water annually, In

comparison, a 500-dwelling unit project demands approximately 151 acre-feet of water annually³.

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 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 blue-line water features, including streams or rivers. The project would develop two agricultural residences to accommodate future ranch employees; however, since the project is not located within a 100-year floodplain, as shown in Figure 3-10, 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 September 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 driveways. However, these gravel driveways 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 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.

³ The California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) estimates that average residential water use in 2016 was 85 gallons daily per person (Legislative Analyst's Office, 2017). Kings County's average persons per household for 2016 was 3.18 persons according to the Census Bureau (United States Census Bureau, 2017). 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(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.

There is a canal ditch located south of the project site across Laurel Avenue (Figure 2-1). The proposed development would be located over 100 feet north of the canal ditch across a paved two-lane road. 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 seiche⁴. However, due to the project's distance from the canal ditch it is likely any water from the canal would pond and percolate before reaching the site. Additionally, 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

⁴ A seiche is a standing wave in an enclosed or partially enclosed body of water that is often generated due to a significant seismic event.

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*.

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

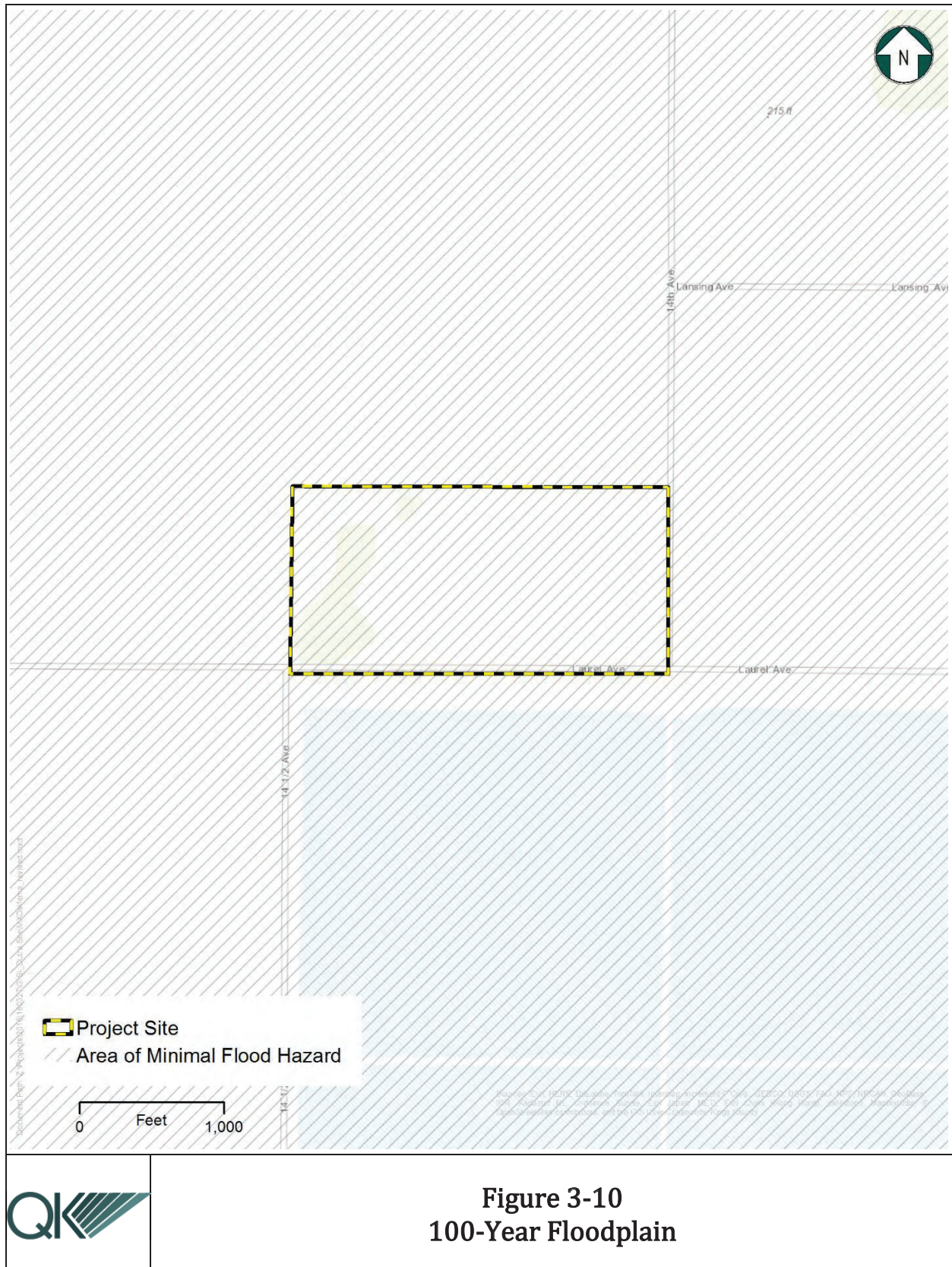
Please see response #3.4.10(b) above. At this time, a GSP has not been prepared for the Tulare Lake Subbasin so no additional requirements or implementation measures are applicable. There would be no impact.

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
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3.4.11 - LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Physically divide an established community? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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.I. 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.I. 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 the 2035 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
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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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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 two (2) additional agricultural 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
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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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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 agricultural 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.

The proposed project includes the expansion of an existing poultry farm to include an additional 480,000 chickens, for a new total of approximately 760,000 and two new mobile home residences for two full-time, on-site employees. 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. As shown in Figure 2-3, the project site is near established dairies, grain facilities, other poultry farms. The cooling equipment and fans would be fully enclosed within the poultry shelters. Noise generated by the proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 3-8
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.

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). More than ten (10) residences are located more than two miles away from the proposed project site.

Potential sources of vibration during construction of the proposed project would be minimal and would include transportation of equipment to the site, and operation of equipment during construction of the poultry farm enclosures and mobile home residences.

Construction activity 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 proposed project would not have any components that would generate high vibration levels. Therefore, 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 13 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 proposed 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 7.5 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
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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)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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 six (6) 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 two (2) agricultural residences are proposed to be constructed to accommodate three (3) employees on-site at the ranch. While the proposed 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 proposed project includes the construction of two (2) additional 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 proposed 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
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 proposed 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 2016/2017 Final Budget, during the previous fiscal year (2015/2016), there were 4,784 calls for service, with 403 of those calls being fire-related (8.4 percent of all calls). This was an increase from the 4,663 calls for service received during the 2014/2015 fiscal year (County of Kings, 2016).

The proposed project is located within the unincorporated county and would likely receive service from either Station 4, located just east of the city limits of Hanford, or Station 5

located within the community of Armona. The proposed construction of 16 new poultry barns would be located at the existing site which is already serviced by the Kings County Fire Department.

The proposed use 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 Proposed 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 proposed 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 2016/2017 Final Budget, during the previous fiscal year (2015/2016), the Communications Division of the Sheriff Department, which handles dispatch responsibilities for numerous agencies throughout the County, received a total of 59,028 calls for service, of which 31,448 (53.2 percent) were directed to the Sheriff's Department deputies and officers. This was a slight increase from the 31,205 calls for service received during the 2014/2015 fiscal year (County of Kings, 2016).

The proposed project is located within the unincorporated county and would likely receive service from officers operating within the appropriate beat. The proposed construction of 16 new poultry barns would be located at the existing site, which is already serviced by the Kings County Sheriff Department.

The proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed project would not significantly increase the number of residents in the County, since the project only includes two additional agricultural residences. Construction of the two proposed agricultural residences would not be expected to increase the demand for educational services leading to the construction of new or physically altered facilities. There are 15 school districts and 64 individual schools located throughout Kings County. These districts and schools vary in size and the number of students served (Kings County, 2010). Countywide enrollment for the 2016 school year totaled 28,368 (California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Units, 2016). The proposed 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 anticipated number of children which could potentially live at the site is likely between two and six.

The proposed construction of both the poultry barns and the two additional 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 proposed project would not significantly increase the number of residents in the County, since the project only includes two additional agricultural residences. Construction of the two proposed agricultural 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 ³/₄ Avenue and 13 ¹/₄ 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 proposed project would not significantly increase demand for that service. As such, the proposed 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 proposed project would not significantly increase the number of residents in the County, since the project only includes two additional agricultural residences. Construction of the

two proposed 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 proposed project would not significantly increase demand for that services. As such, the proposed 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
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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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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 proposed 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 two additional 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 proposed project does not include or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. As such, the proposed project would result in no impact to these services and no mitigation would be required.

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
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

Potential transportation and circulation impacts that may result from the proposed 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 an existing gravel driveway on 14th Avenue and a second concrete driveway with associated access gate is being proposed on Laurel Avenue (Figure 2-4). 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, 14th Avenue, and 14 ½ Avenue.

PROJECTED TRIP GENERATION

Construction

Construction of the proposed 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 six (6) poultry barns, which houses approximately 280,000 chickens. Currently, operation includes a number of pick-up and deliveries, which includes semi-trucks containing baby chicks, mature chickens, feed, and bedding. Every six (6) to seven (7) weeks a small portion of litter is removed 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 3-9, the current Average Daily Trips (ADT) from existing project operations are estimated to be 3.84. The ADT for each pick-up and delivery type was provided in the project's Operational Statement included as Appendix F.

Table 3-9
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	208 deliveries per year	0.56
Bedding Delivery	Semi	8 deliveries every 10 weeks	40 deliveries per year	0.11
Chicken export	Semi	3 trucks per night for two weeks every 10 weeks	210 deliveries per year	0.58
Litter export	Semi	20 trucks	Six times per year	0.32
	Semi	86	Annually	0.23

Process	Truck Type	Amount	Frequency	ADT ¹
Employee Trips	Standard Pick-up	1 employee	Every day	2.00
Total	-	-	-	3.84

Note: Created per information provided in Operation Statement

¹ADT – Average Daily Trips

Source: Appendix F

FUTURE CONDITIONS

The proposed expansion project includes the construction of 16 additional poultry barns resulting in 22 total poultry barns with 480,000 additional chickens to be raised on-site, for a new total of approximately 760,000 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 four (4) employees, totaling six (6) 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 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 3-10, the proposed expansion of poultry farm facilities is anticipating 11.7 ADT.

Table 3-10
Future Trip Generation

Process	Truck Type	Amount	Frequency	ADT ¹
Chick Delivery	Semi	7 trucks every 10 weeks	35 deliveries per year	0.09
Feed Delivery	Semi	12 trucks per week	624 times per year	1.70
Bedding Delivery	Semi	25 deliveries every 10 weeks	125 deliveries per year	0.34
Chicken export	Semi	6 trucks per night for four weeks, every 10 weeks	640 trucks annually	1.75
Litter export	Semi	70 trucks	Six times per year	1.15
	Semi	246 trucks	Annually	0.67
Employee Trips	Standard Pick-up	3 employees ²	Every day	6.00
Total	-	-	-	11.7

Notes: Created per information provided in Operation Statement

¹ADT – Average Daily Trips

²The proposed project anticipates six 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 F

With the implementation of the proposed project, the ADT are anticipated to increase by 7.86 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 proposed 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 proposed project would result in an ADT increase of 7.86. 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 14th Avenue and is proposed to include an additional access driveway on Laurel Avenue. Table C-4 of the Circulation Element, designates Laurel Avenue from Avenal Cutoff Road to 18th Avenue and 14th Avenue from Excelsior Avenue to Kansas Avenue with a LOS of “B”.

The segments of Laurel Avenue and 14th Avenue that will be utilized by the proposed project are considered 2-Lane Facilities and allow a maximum of 4,200 ADT. The 7.86 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. These segments were identified as having traffic volumes considerably below the crossing threshold to become an LOS C. Within the General Plan, Laurel Avenue segments were measured as 740 and 910 ADT and 14th Avenue was measured as having 2,930 ADT. The addition of less than seven (7) 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 13,800 ADT.

The proposed 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 proposed project is consistent with the Kings County General Plan Circulation Element and Kings County Regional Transportation Plan; therefore, the proposed 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. The proposed project would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. 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 a new private concrete drive approach and an access gate on Laurel Avenue in order to provide improved access to and from the project site and proposed employee housing. The drive approach 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?

Construction and operation of the proposed project 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 new concrete drive approach along Laurel Avenue, which would allow for improved access to the proposed employees residences. No facilities are proposed as part of the proposed project that would change emergency access to the site or that would affect access to nearby uses. 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
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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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 Measures 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 Measures 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
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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. However, the proposed increase in water and wastewater usage at the project site is not anticipated to require the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 50.43 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 engineered on-site septic systems that would be 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 F), the proposed project would generate approximately 6,000 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 1.2 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 proposed 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 proposed 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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
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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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Does the project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 proposed 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 proposed 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 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed 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-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 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 proposed project would not either directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings because all potentially adverse direct impacts of the proposed 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-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 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

4.1.2 - QK

- Jerome Keene, Senior Planner
- Annalisa Perea, Senior Associate Planner
- Jessica Bispels, Associate Planner
- Karissa Denney, Assistant Environmental Scientist
- Jaymie Brauer, Senior Planner

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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	During construction	Lead Agency		
<p>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:</p> <p><i>On-Site Transporting of Bulk Materials:</i></p> <p>Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20 percent opacity; or</p> <p>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</p> <p>Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or</p> <p>Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.</p> <p><i>Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Traffic Areas:</i></p> <p>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</p>					

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watering; • Uniform layer of washed gravel; • Chemical/organic dust suppressants; • Vegetative materials; • Paving; • Roadmix; <p>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.</p>				
<p>MM AIR-2: Odor Management Plan</p> <p>The owner/operator shall implement/maintain an Odor Management Plan which outlines measures taken to control odors.</p>	On going	Lead Agency		
<p>MM BIO-1: Prior to commencement of ground disturbance activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey on the project site and a 500-foot buffer around the project site where feasible. The pre-construction survey will be walked by no greater than 30-foot transects for</p>	Prior to construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
100 percent coverage of the project site and the 500-foot buffer. All observations for wildlife species including burrows, nests, scat, or other sign will be recorded and mapped. A qualified biologist will implement the established buffers and monitor those wildlife signs to ensure that the project-related activities are not causing a disturbance to normal behaviors for the species. The survey shall occur within 14 days prior to the start of construction activities. If construction starts during the bird and raptor breeding season (January 1 to September 15), the survey shall include all areas that are suitable for the establishment of nests, such as trees, power poles, shrubs, and on the ground. A report of the results of the preconstruction clearance survey shall be submitted to the lead agency. If no sign or observation of special status species is noted during the preconstruction clearance survey, no further action prior to construction is required.				
<p>MM BIO-2: If active bird nests are identified during the survey, they shall be avoided by 500 feet for raptor species and by 250 feet for non-raptor species. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified and approved on-site biologist determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affect the breeding behaviors of the resident birds in consultation and written approval of CDFW.</p> <p>No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer during the general bird breeding season (January 1 through September 15) or until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (that is, left the nest), can forage for themselves and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid project construction areas (i.e. independent of the nest and parents for survival). Once birds have completed nesting and young have fledged, and are independent, disturbance buffers shall no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can be terminated.</p>	During construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial								
MM BIO-3: Prior to construction and throughout construction activities, the following measures shall be implemented: 1. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no fewer than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, or any project activity likely to impact the San Joaquin kit fox or American badger. Exclusion zones shall be placed in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recommendations using the following: <table><tr><td>Potential Den</td><td>50-foot radius</td></tr><tr><td>Known Den</td><td>100-foot radius</td></tr><tr><td>Natal/Pupping Den (Occupied and Unoccupied)</td><td>Contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for guidance</td></tr><tr><td>Atypical Den</td><td>50-foot radius</td></tr></table> If any den must be removed, it must be appropriately monitored and excavated by a trained wildlife biologist. Destruction of natal dens and other “known” kit fox dens must not occur until authorized by USFWS. Replacement dens shall be required if such dens are removed. Potential dens that are removed do not need to be replaced if they are determined to be inactive by using standard monitoring techniques (e.g., applying tracking medium around the den opening and monitoring for San Joaquin kit fox tracks for five consecutive nights). 2. Project-related vehicles shall observe a daytime speed limit of 20-mph throughout the site in all project areas, except on County roads and State and federal highways; this is particularly important at night when kit foxes and badgers are most active. Night-time construction shall be minimized to the extent possible. However, if construction at night does occur, then the speed limit shall be reduced to 10-mph. Off-road traffic outside of designated project areas shall be prohibited.	Potential Den	50-foot radius	Known Den	100-foot radius	Natal/Pupping Den (Occupied and Unoccupied)	Contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for guidance	Atypical Den	50-foot radius	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		
Potential Den	50-foot radius											
Known Den	100-foot radius											
Natal/Pupping Den (Occupied and Unoccupied)	Contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for guidance											
Atypical Den	50-foot radius											

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>3. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit foxes or other animals during the construction phase of a project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2-feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen-fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped or injured kit fox is discovered, the USFWS and the CDFW shall be contacted at the addresses provided below.</p>				
<p>4. 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 4-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 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.</p>				
<p>5. 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 a construction or project sites.</p>				
<p>6. 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.</p>				
<p>7. 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,</p>				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of a proven lower risk to kit fox.</p>				
<p>8. 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.</p>				
<p>9. An employee education program shall be conducted. The program shall consist of a brief presentation by persons knowledgeable in special status species and specifically San Joaquin kit fox biology and legislative protection to explain endangered species concerns to contractors, their employees, and military and/or agency personnel involved in the project. The program shall include: a description of the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat needs; a report of the occurrence of kit fox in the project area; an explanation of the status of the species and its protection under the Endangered Species Act; and a list of measures being taken to reduce impacts to the species during project construction and implementation. A fact sheet conveying this information shall be prepared for distribution to the previously referenced people and anyone else who may enter the project sites.</p>				
<p>In addition, all other special status species that may occur on the project site will be included in the employee education program. The program will include the wildlife's legal protections, and avoidance and minimization measures contained in the final CEQA document for the project.</p>				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>10. In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures should be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape, or the USFWS shall be contacted for guidance.</p>				
<p>11. Any contractor, employee, or military or agency personnel who are responsible for inadvertently killing or injuring a San Joaquin kit fox shall immediately report the incident to their representative. This representative shall contact the CDFW immediately in the case of a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The CDFW contact for immediate assistance is State Dispatch at (916)445-0045. They will contact the local warden or CDFW representative, the wildlife biologist, at (530)934-9309. The USFWS shall be contacted at the numbers below.</p>				
<p>12. 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 1701 Nimbus Road, Suite A, Rancho Cordova, California 95670, (530) 934-9309.</p>				
<p>13. 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.</p>				
<p>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</p>				

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600.				
MM BIO-4: All fencing constructed on the project site shall be wildlife friendly. In order to allow wildlife safe passage, fencing must either have 5 inch by 7 inch portals located every 50 feet along the fence line, or a 5 to 7-inch continuous gap along the bottom of the fence.	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		
MM BIO-5: Prior to the issuance of grading or building permits the following shall be implemented: 1. Protocol nesting surveys for Swainson's hawk shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 0.5 miles of the project sites. The survey methodology shall be consistent with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee, 2000). At a minimum, two sets of surveys shall be conducted between March 20 and April 20. A copy of the survey results shall be submitted to the Kings County Planning and Community Development Department. 2. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawk in the Central Valley (1994) requires mitigation for lost foraging habitat located within 10 miles of active Swainson's hawk nests. The project operator shall consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine whether habitat mitigation will be required for the project based on the project-specific nesting surveys and proximity to other known documented nesting sites in the area. If required, mitigation shall be in accordance with the Staff Report or as otherwise determined in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game. Copies of all correspondence with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be provided to the Kings County Planning and Community Development Department.	Prior and during construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>MM 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 professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, can evaluate the significance of 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 professional 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.</p> <p>If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the qualified professional archaeologist, the Lead Agency, and the project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the Lead Agency as verification that the provisions for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.</p>	During construction	Lead Agency		
<p>MM CUL-2: 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</p>	During construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or other appropriate facility regarding any discoveries of paleontological resources.</p> <p>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.</p>				
<p>MM CUL-3: 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.</p>	During construction	Lead Agency		
<p>MM-CUL 4: <u>Disposition of Cultural Resources.</u> 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.</p>	During construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
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.	During construction	Lead Agency		
	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 of	Prior to operation	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p>				
<p>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</p>	Prior to construction	Lead Agency		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>A copy of the approved SWPPP shall be submitted to the Kings County Community Development Agency.</p>				
MM HYD-2: The applicant shall comply with the requirements of the Poultry General Order WDR for the proposed expansion.	Ongoing	Lead Agency		
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		

Mitigation Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Monitoring Agency	Date	Initial
MM PUB-1: The project proponent shall pay a fair share of the developer impact fee associated with the proposed 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

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

Dutra Site
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	440.00	1000sqft	10.10	440,000.00	0
Single Family Housing	2.00	Dwelling Unit	0.65	3,600.00	6

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.7	Precipitation Freq (Days)	45
Climate Zone	3			Operational Year	2020

Utility Company Pacific Gas & Electric Company

CO2 Intensity (lb/MW/hr)	641.35	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW/hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW/hr)	0.006
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1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - per site plan

Construction Phase - estimates

Off-road Equipment - assumptions

Off-road Equipment - minimal activity to occur for site preparation

Trips and VMT - arch coating estimate is based on just the 2 proposed houses

Grading - area to be disturbed

Architectural Coating - arch coatings only needed for 2 residential units

Vehicle Trips - caretaker work is on-site

Woodstoves - no fireplaces proposed

Area Coating - arch coatings for 2 residential units only

Water And Wastewater - per operational statement: 1,000 gallons of water per day for ag use.

indoor water use for 2 single-family units unknown at this time

Solid Waste - per operational statement: 6,000 tons of chicken litter

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Area Mitigation -

Operational Off-Road Equipment - Estimated per operational statement: Tractor is used rarely and only for short periods of time. Once a year litter is removed from barns by using a tractor and a dirt scraper. Tractors are not used for any other purpose on farm.

Stationary Sources - Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	1.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	1.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	NumberOfEquipment	0.00	2.00

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

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					
2019	3.1919	1.0665	0.6543	1.2100e-003	0.2265	0.0490	0.2755	0.1052	0.0452	0.1504	0.0000	108.8201	108.8201	0.0322	0.0000	109.6260
Maximum	3.1919	1.0665	0.6543	1.2100e-003	0.2265	0.0490	0.2755	0.1052	0.0452	0.1504	0.0000	108.8201	108.8201	0.0322	0.0000	109.6260

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					
2019	3.1919	1.0665	0.6543	1.2100e-003	0.1053	0.0490	0.1543	0.0482	0.0452	0.0934	0.0000	108.8200	108.8200	0.0322	0.0000	109.6259
Maximum	3.1919	1.0665	0.6543	1.2100e-003	0.1053	0.0490	0.1543	0.0482	0.0452	0.0934	0.0000	108.8200	108.8200	0.0322	0.0000	109.6259

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	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
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.53	0.00	44.00	54.15	0.02	37.88	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	8-7-2019	9-30-2019	1.1204								1.1204					
		Highest	1.1204								1.1204					

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

Category	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
tons/yr																
MT/yr																
Area	2.0559	2.9200e-003	0.1396	4.0000e-004		0.0198	0.0198		0.0198	0.0198	2.6278	0.8985	3.5263	0.0124	2.0000e-005	3.8397
Energy	0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003		0.0298	0.0298		0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	1,634.3372	1,634.3372	0.0628	0.0191	1,641,6060
Mobile	0.3138	3.3266	3.2806	0.0144	0.8441	0.0162	0.8603	0.2271	0.0153	0.2424	0.0000	1,334.8619	1,334.8619	0.0899	0.0000	1,337,1098
Offroad	6.0000e-004	6.9300e-003	4.8700e-003	1.0000e-005		3.0000e-004	3.0000e-004		2.7000e-004	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8019	0.8019	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.8083
Stationary	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
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	84.4158	0.0000	84.4158	4.9888	0.0000	209.1366
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	32.3219	160.4557	192.7776	3.3270	0.0799	299.7599
Total	2.4135	3.7289	3.7537	0.0172	0.8441	0.0661	0.9102	0.2271	0.0652	0.2923	119.3655	3,131.3551	3,250.7206	8.4812	0.0990	3,492,2603

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2.2 Overall Operational**Mitigated Operational**

Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	2.0426	2.1000e-004	0.0190	0.0000		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0321	0.0321	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0332
Energy	0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003		0.0298	0.0298		0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	1.634.337 ₂	1.634.337 ₂	0.0628	0.0191	1.641.606 ₀
Mobile	0.3138	3.3266	3.2806	0.0144	0.8441	0.0162	0.8603	0.2271	0.0153	0.2424	0.0000	1.334.861 ₉	1.334.861 ₉	0.0899	0.0000	1.337.109 ₈
Offroad	6.0000e-004	6.9300e-003	4.8700e-003	1.0000e-005		3.0000e-004	3.0000e-004		2.7000e-004	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8019	0.8019	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.8083
Stationary	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
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	84.4158	0.0000	84.4158	4.9888	0.0000	209.1366
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	32.3219	160.4557	192.7776	3.3270	0.0799	299.7599
Total	2.4002	3.7261	3.6331	0.0168	0.8441	0.0464	0.8905	0.2271	0.0455	0.2726	116.7377	3,130.488₇	3,247.226₅	8.4689	0.0990	3,488.453₉

	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
Percent Reduction	0.55	0.07	3.21	2.33	0.00	29.78	2.16	0.00	30.19	6.73	2.20	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.02	0.11

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

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Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	8/7/2019	8/20/2019	5	10	
2	Grading	Grading	8/21/2019	10/1/2019	5	30	
3	Arch Coating	Architectural Coating	10/2/2019	10/29/2019	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0**Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 75****Acres of Paving: 0**

Residential Indoor: 7,290; Residential Outdoor: 2,430; Non-Residential Indoor: 660,000; Non-Residential Outdoor: 220,000; 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
Arch Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

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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
Arch Coating	1	37.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Soil Stabilizer

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019**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															
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0217	0.2279	0.1103	1.9000e-004		0.0120	0.0120	0.0110	0.0110	0.0110	0.0000	17.0843	17.0843	5.4100e-003	0.0000	17.2195
Total	0.0217	0.2279	0.1103	1.9000e-004	0.0903	0.0120	0.1023	0.0497	0.0110	0.0607	0.0000	17.0843	17.0843	5.4100e-003	0.0000	17.2195

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3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

Category	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
	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	4.2000e-004	2.9000e-004	2.9500e-003	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	0.6668	0.6668	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6673
Total	4.2000e-004	2.9000e-004	2.9500e-003	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	0.6668	0.6668	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6673

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0407	0.0000	0.0407	0.0223	0.0000	0.0223	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0217	0.2279	0.1103	1.9000e-004		0.0120	0.0120		0.0110	0.0110	0.0000	17.0843	17.0843	5.4100e-003	0.0000	17.2195
Total	0.0217	0.2279	0.1103	1.9000e-004	0.0407	0.0120	0.0526	0.0223	0.0110	0.0333	0.0000	17.0843	17.0843	5.4100e-003	0.0000	17.2195

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3.2 Site Preparation - 2019**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

Category	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
	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	4.2000e-004	2.9000e-004	2.9500e-003	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	0.6668	0.6668	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6673
Total	4.2000e-004	2.9000e-004	2.9500e-003	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	0.6668	0.6668	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6673

3.3 Grading - 2019**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1301	0.0000	0.1301	0.0540	0.0000	0.0540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0711	0.8178	0.5007	9.3000e-004		0.0357	0.0357		0.0329	0.0329	0.0000	83.5520	83.5520	0.0264	0.0000	84.2129
Total	0.0711	0.8178	0.5007	9.3000e-004	0.1301	0.0357	0.1658	0.0540	0.0329	0.0868	0.0000	83.5520	83.5520	0.0264	0.0000	84.2129

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3.3 Grading - 2019**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

Category	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
	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	1.3900e-003	9.8000e-004	9.8500e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4200e-003	6.4000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2226	2.2226	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2244
Total	1.3900e-003	9.8000e-004	9.8500e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4200e-003	6.4000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2226	2.2226	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2244

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0586	0.0000	0.0586	0.0243	0.0000	0.0243	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0711	0.8178	0.5007	9.3000e-004		0.0357	0.0357		0.0329	0.0329	0.0000	83.5519	83.5519	0.0264	0.0000	84.2128
Total	0.0711	0.8178	0.5007	9.3000e-004	0.0586	0.0357	0.0943	0.0243	0.0329	0.0572	0.0000	83.5519	83.5519	0.0264	0.0000	84.2128

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3.3 Grading - 2019**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

Category	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
	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	1.3900e-003	9.8000e-004	9.8500e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4200e-003	6.4000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2226	2.2226	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2244
Total	1.3900e-003	9.8000e-004	9.8500e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.4200e-003	6.4000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2226	2.2226	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2244

3.4 Arch Coating - 2019**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	3.0929					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.6600e-003	0.0184	0.0184	3.0000e-005		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	2.2000e-004	0.0000	2.5587
Total	3.0956	0.0184	0.0184	3.0000e-005		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	2.2000e-004	0.0000	2.5587

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3.4 Arch Coating - 2019**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

Category	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
	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	1.7200e-003	1.2100e-003	0.0121	3.0000e-005	2.9600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.9800e-003	7.9000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.1000e-004	0.0000	2.7412	2.7412	9.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7434
Total	1.7200e-003	1.2100e-003	0.0121	3.0000e-005	2.9600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.9800e-003	7.9000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.1000e-004	0.0000	2.7412	2.7412	9.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7434

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	3.0929					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.6600e-003	0.0184	0.0184	3.0000e-005		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	2.2000e-004	0.0000	2.5586
Total	3.0956	0.0184	0.0184	3.0000e-005		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	2.2000e-004	0.0000	2.5586

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3.4 Arch Coating - 2019**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	1.7200e-003	1.2100e-003	0.0121	3.0000e-005	2.9600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.9800e-003	7.9000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.1000e-004	0.0000	2.7412	2.7412	9.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7434
Total	1.7200e-003	1.2100e-003	0.0121	3.0000e-005	2.9600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.9800e-003	7.9000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.1000e-004	0.0000	2.7412	2.7412	9.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7434

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

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Category	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.3138	3.3266	3.2806	0.0144	0.8441	0.0162	0.8603	0.2271	0.0153	0.2424	0.0000	1,334,861 9	1,334,861 9	0.0899	0.0000	1,337.109 8
Unmitigated	0.3138	3.3266	3.2806	0.0144	0.8441	0.0162	0.8603	0.2271	0.0153	0.2424	0.0000	1,334,861 9	1,334,861 9	0.0899	0.0000	1,337.109 8

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated		Mitigated	
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT		Annual VMT	
Single Family Housing	19.04	19.82	17.24	54,752		54,752	
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	739.20	739.20	739.20	2,158,103		2,158,103	
Total	758.24	759.02	756.44	2,212,855		2,212,855	

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles				Trip %				Trip Purpose %			
	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			
Single Family Housing	10.80	7.30	7.50	45.60	19.00	35.40	86	11	3			
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	9.50	7.30	7.30	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3			

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Single Family Housing	0.499524	0.033454	0.168279	0.130431	0.021581	0.005690	0.021752	0.108566	0.001799	0.001690	0.005397	0.000987	0.000848
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.499524	0.033454	0.168279	0.130431	0.021581	0.005690	0.021752	0.108566	0.001799	0.001690	0.005397	0.000987	0.000848

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

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	0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1,207.0270	1,207.0270	0.0546	0.0113	1,211.7565
Electricity Unmitigated											0.0000	1,207.0270	1,207.0270	0.0546	0.0113	1,211.7565
Natural Gas Mitigated	0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	427.3102	427.3102	8.1900e-003	7.8300e-003	429.8495
Natural Gas Unmitigated	0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	427.3102	427.3102	8.1900e-003	7.8300e-003	429.8495

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	52290.5	2.8000e-004	2.4100e-003	1.0300e-003	2.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.7904	2.7904	5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	2.8070	
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	7.9552e+006	0.0429	0.3900	0.3276	2.3400e-003	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0000	424.5198	424.5198	8.1400e-003	7.7800e-003	427.0425	
Total		0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	427.3102	427.3102	8.1900e-003	7.8300e-003	429.8495	

	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	52290.5	2.8000e-004	2.4100e-003	1.0300e-003	2.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.7904	2.7904	5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	2.8070	
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	7.9552e+006	0.0429	0.3900	0.3276	2.3400e-003	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0296	0.0000	424.5198	424.5198	8.1400e-003	7.7800e-003	427.0425	
Total		0.0432	0.3924	0.3286	2.3600e-003	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0298	0.0000	427.3102	427.3102	8.1900e-003	7.8300e-003	429.8495	

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity**Unmitigated**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	17521.5	5.0972	2.3000e-004	5.0000e-005	5.1172
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.1316e+006	1,201.9298	0.0544	0.0112	1,206.6393
Total		1,207.0270	0.0546	0.0113	1,211.7565

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	17521.5	5.0972	2.3000e-004	5.0000e-005	5.1172
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.1316e+006	1,201.9298	0.0544	0.0112	1,206.6393
Total		1,207.0270	0.0546	0.0113	1,211.7565

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

No Hearths Installed

	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	2.0426	2.1000e-004	0.0190	0.0000		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0321	0.0321	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0332
Unmitigated	2.0559	2.9200e-003	0.1396	4.0000e-004		0.0198	0.0198		0.0198	0.0198	2.6278	0.8985	3.5263	0.0124	2.0000e-005	3.8397

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	0.3093					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7325					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.0133	2.7100e-003	0.1206	4.0000e-004		0.0197	0.0197		0.0197	0.0197	2.6278	0.8664	3.4942	0.0123	2.0000e-005	3.8064
Landscaping	8.4000e-004	2.1000e-004	0.0190	0.0000		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0321	0.0321	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0332
Total	2.0559	2.9200e-003	0.1396	4.0000e-004		0.0198	0.0198		0.0198	0.0198	2.6278	0.8985	3.5263	0.0123	2.0000e-005	3.8397

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

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	0.3093					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7325					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	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
Landscaping	8.4000e-004	2.1000e-004	0.0190	0.0000		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0321	0.0321	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0332
Total	2.0426	2.1000e-004	0.0190	0.0000		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0321	0.0321	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0332

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	192.7776	3.3270	0.0799	299.7599
Unmitigated	192.7776	3.3270	0.0799	299.7599

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	0.130308 / 0.0821507	0.3301	4.2600e-003	1.0000e-004	0.4673
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	101.75 / 0	192.4475	3.3228	0.0798	299.2927
Total		192.7776	3.3270	0.0799	299.7599

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	0.130308 / 0.0821507	0.3301	4.2600e-003	1.0000e-004	0.4673
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	101.75 / 0	192.4475	3.3228	0.0798	299.2927
Total		192.7776	3.3270	0.0799	299.7599

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	84.4158	4.9888	0.0000	209.1366
Unmitigated	84.4158	4.9888	0.0000	209.1366

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	2.26	0.4588	0.0271	0.0000	1.1366
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	413.6	83.9571	4.9617	0.0000	208.0001
Total		84.4158	4.9888	0.0000	209.1366

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	2.26	0.4588	0.0271	0.0000	1.1366
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	413.6	83.9571	4.9617	0.0000	208.0001
Total		84.4158	4.9888	0.0000	209.1366

9.0 Operational Offroad

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Scrapers	1	8.00	1	367	0.48	Diesel
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	1	97	0.37	Diesel

UnMitigated/Mitigated

Equipment Type	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
tons/yr																
MT/yr																
Scrapers	5.0000e-004	5.8800e-003	3.7300e-003	1.0000e-005	2.3000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.1000e-004	2.1000e-004	2.1000e-004	0.0000	0.6654	0.6654	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.6708
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1.0000e-004	1.0500e-003	1.1400e-003	0.0000	7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1364	0.1364	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1375
Total	6.0000e-004	6.9300e-003	4.8700e-003	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-004	2.7000e-004	2.7000e-004	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8019	0.8019	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.8083

10.0 Stationary EquipmentFire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Emergency Generator	2	0	0	0	0.73	CNG

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

Dutra Site - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

10.1 Stationary Sources**Unmitigated/Mitigated**

Equipment Type	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
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Emergency Generator - CNG (0 - 500 HP)	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
Total	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

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX C

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Field Survey Form

Project Name: Pottman Farms Project No. 1160327

Date: 5/4/2017 Observers: Belen Perez

Site Identification: Dutra GPS Coordinates: _____

Project Size and Description: Existing chicken farm; confined by fencing around

General Site Conditions: Start time: 08:10 AM End Time: 08:30 AM

Start Temp 79°F End Temp 80°F Wind 0-2 mph

Weather clear, warm, sunny Cloud cover 0 Visibility _____

Vegetation Associations and Habitat Conditions:

Vegetation on location consist of ruderal vegetation; most vegetation cleared off location for fire prevention. Surrounding area consist of active ag fields.

Plants Identified in BSA: Russian thistle, bindweed, non-native grasses, amaranth, london rocket, eucalyptus trees

Wildlife Identified in BSA: black-necked stilt, killdeer, American avocet, house sparrow, house finch, european blackbird

Special Status Species Observed or Potentially Present Based on Conditions (describe):

No special status species observed on site or w/in buffer areas; active ag fields surrounding location. heavily disturbed area.

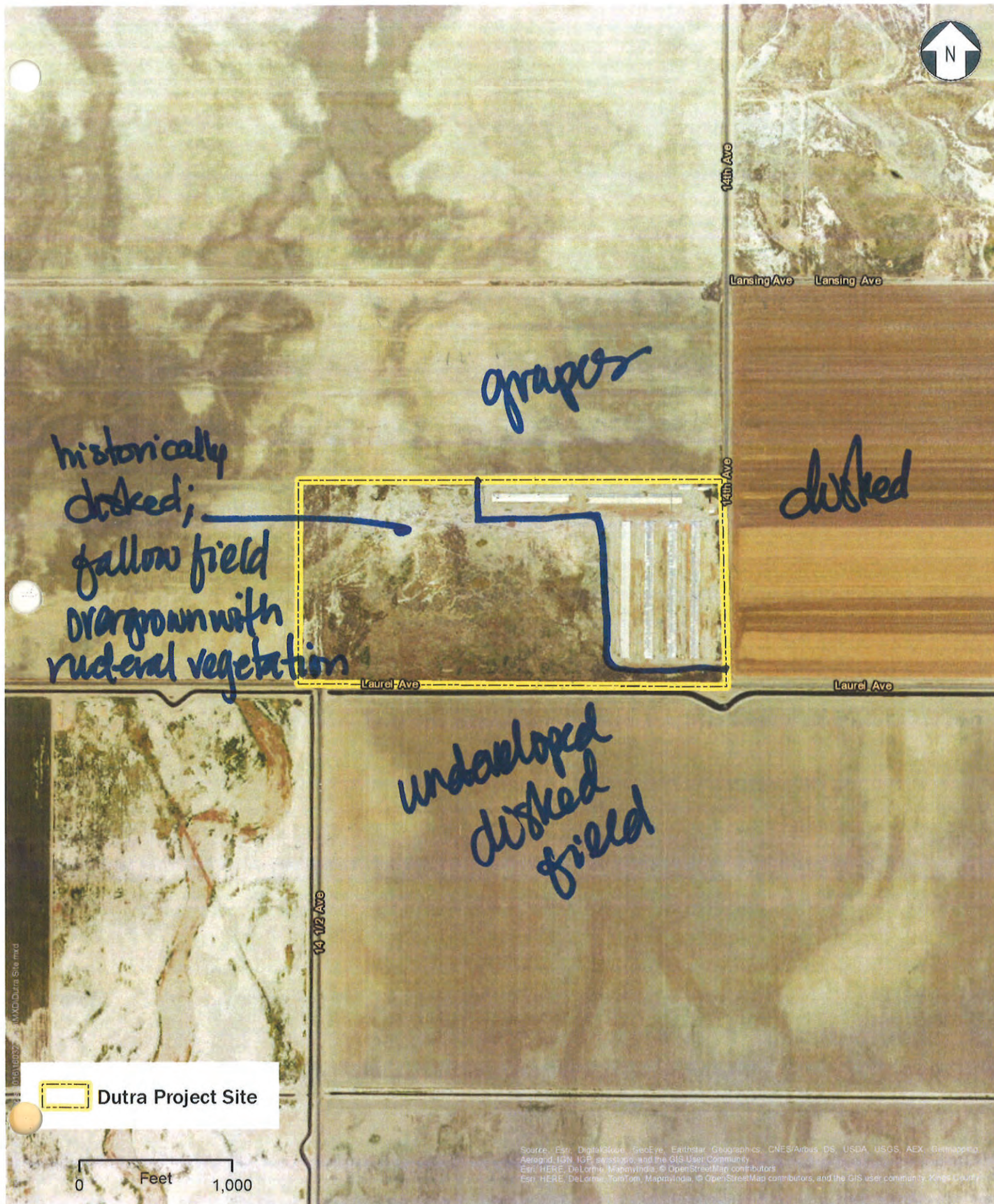
List photos and sketch map of site on back of this page, include important findings (location of veg, species sightings, important site features, etc.):

Photos

- 7288: facing NW from SW corner of expansion area.
- 7289: facing South from the NW corner of expansion area.
- 7290: facing east from the NW corner of expansion area.
- 7291: facing SW from NW corner of expansion area.

- 7292: facing SW from NE corner of expansion area
- 7293: chicken house to be demolished and replaced.
facing South.
- 7295: facing E from west end of expansion area
- 7296: Overview of chicken farm: area previously disturbed;
heavily disturbed; facing South from NE corner.
- 7297: overview photo; facing W from E end of farm.

Dutra



back

groups



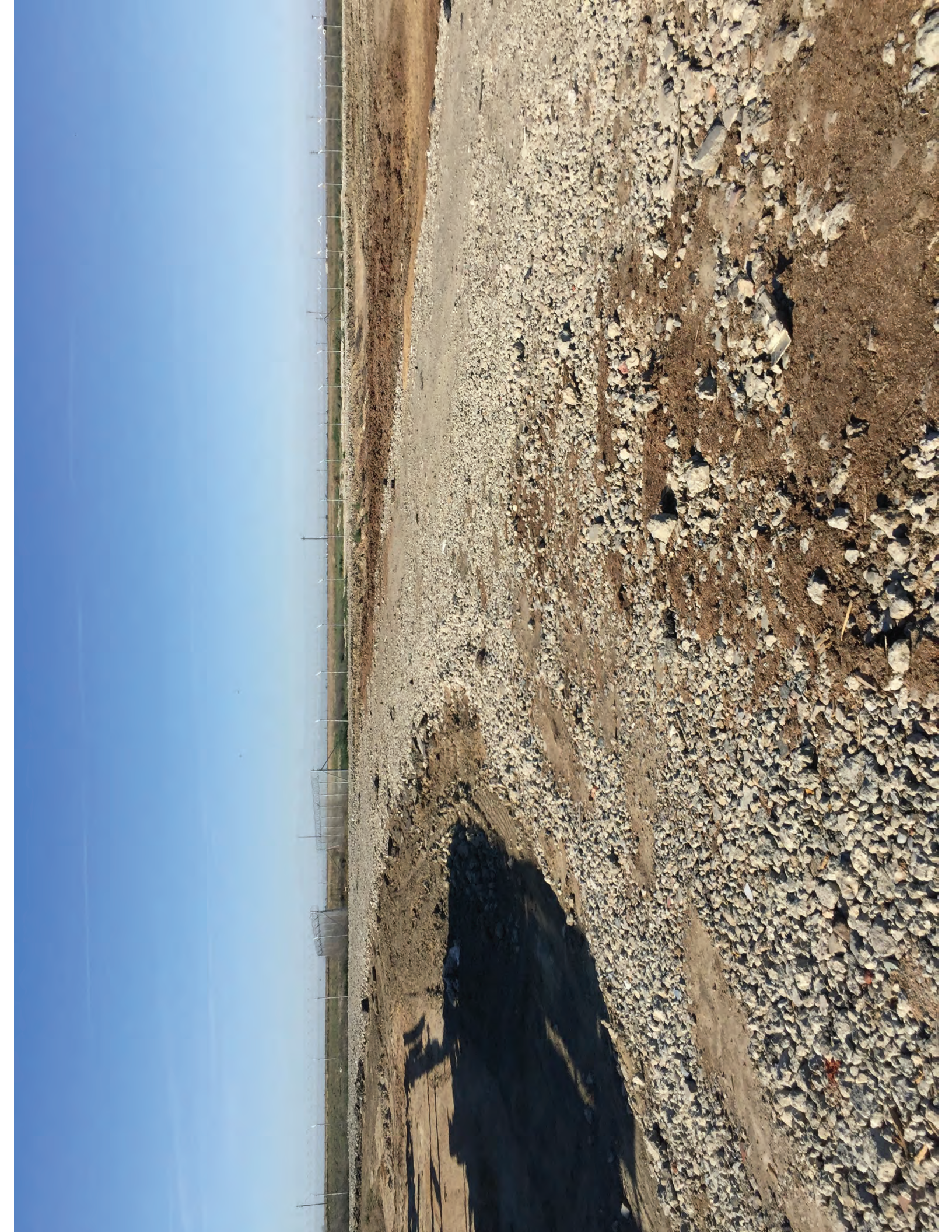
back
up
groups

back
groups
groups
groups



















APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



January 26, 2017

Kimber Gutierrez
QK, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: Kimber.gutierrez@qkinc.com

RE: Proposed Pitman Family Farms – Poultry Farm Expansion (Dutra Site) Project, near the Community of Stratford; Guernsey USGS Quadrangle, Kings County, California

Dear Ms. Gutierrez:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
 - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" section or in a separate subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review. Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," <http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf>.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Contact List
Kings County
1/26/2017**

***Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon
Indians***

Delia Dominguez, Chairperson
115 Radio Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93305
Phone: (626)339-6785
deedominguez@juno.com

Kitanemuk
Southern Valley
Yokut

***Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi
Yokut Tribe***

Rueben Barrios, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, CA, 93245
Phone: (559)924-1278
Fax: (559)924-3583

Southern Valley
Yokut

Table Mountain Rancheria

Leanne Walker-Grant,
Chairperson
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA, 93626
Phone: (559)822-2587
Fax: (559)822-2693

Yokut

Table Mountain Rancheria

Bob Pennell, Cultural Resource
Director
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA, 93626
Phone: (559) 325 - 0351
Fax: (559) 325-0394
rpennell@tmr.org

Yokut

Tule River Indian Tribe

Kerri Vera, Environmental
Department
P. O. Box 589
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Yokut

Tule River Indian Tribe

Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist
P. O. Box 589
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-
nsn.gov

Yokut

Tule River Indian Tribe

Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 781 - 4271
Fax: (559) 781-4610
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Yokut

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Pitman Family Farms - Poultry Farm Expansion (Duira Site) Project, Kings County.

APPENDIX E
PITMAN FARMS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pitman Family Farms

1075 North Ave, Sanger, CA 93657

Phone (559) 875-9300 Fax (559) 875-4822

5/23/16

Management Plan **19258 14th Ave, Hanford, CA 93230**

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

I. Fly Control

The new housing for the birds consists of 30 new chicken barns of the following dimensions: 50' x 500'. In an order to control fly activity we use 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. There are 4 existing chicken barns, that measure 40' x 900'.

Dry manure has several advantages in a management program. It is easier to handle, has less volume, and has less odor than liquid manure. There are three recommended methods of handling manure in a solid or dry form. 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 and, 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.

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. If the moisture level can be reduced to approximately 30% flies will no longer find it an ideal site for laying eggs.

One method 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—Tempo and Permethrin II. We apply either Tempo or Permethrin II alternating the products according to the label specifications of acceptable duration of use. Will use chemical under directions of manufacture directions. 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, and Neporex. Will use under directions of manufacture directions. The other option we will use is the PLT, as mentioned above.

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 first 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 twice a month (1st and 15th) all year-round. If the speck count is high (greater than 75 specks) then increased management efforts will be implemented, more spraying for the adults and more PLT will be added to the manure.

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.

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

1 = 0-25 specks

Place 6 Fly Terminator jars per barn. Spraying Permethrin II as needed to reduce the adult fly population.

2 = 26-75 specks

Place 10 Fly Terminator Jars per barn. Increase spraying. Also spray every 7-10 day Tempo.

3 = > 75 specks

Place 15 Fly Terminator Jars per barn. Increase spraying Permethrin II 3 times or more per week. Also spray every 7-10 day 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, removing wet areas from underneath the slat areas and spray the adults to the maximum allowable limit according to the manufactures

specifications. The manure will also be monitored weekly and if any signs of live larvae are seen then PLT will be applied to the manure.

c) Fannia Fly Control

Visual Inspection

- i. Visually inspect a shaded area where presence of fannia are mostly observed. If you see an increase in fly population, spray all of the walls of each barn, and anywhere else that you see congregations of flies.

III. Feather Control

Minimum feathers fall off the chicken during the 4-6 weeks of life span. All barns have side walls that are solid not allowing any escape. 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 within 72 hours.

In the new building we will be placing chickens 1 bird per .9 -1 square foot. The barn of 25,000 square feet, we will place 25,000 chickens. Chickens will stay in the same building their whole life of production.

Partial of the litter is removed between groups of birds and complete clean out once 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 7 to 21 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 at least twice per day to remove mortality and disposed. Feed spills from equipment if fixed immediately and cleaned up. Water equipment is repaired immediately and water is cleaned up immediately. No standing water is allowed in outside of facility.

After birds are loaded to go to market every 5-6 weeks, the feed lines are raised and pan feeders are cleaned. The large feed tanks will be cleaned as well. Water lines are emptied and raised. Litter is cleaned as soon as possible by an equipment we call the Housekeeper, it picks up any large cake matter. Once a

year we do a complete clean out and litter is removed from facility 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 F
PITMAN FARMS OPERATIONAL STATEMENT

Pitman Farms

1075 North Ave, Sanger, CA 93657

Phone (559) 875-5610

Fax (559) 875-5660

Operational Statement

Location: 19258 14th Ave, Hanford, CA 93230

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 25 acres of the 70 acre parcels dedicated to the commercial agricultural use. Barns are equipped with mechanical feed lines, fans and water lines. Currently we raise about 280,000 chickens on 25 acres of land. We want to build 16 barns and it will allow us to increase our production from about 280,000 chickens to about 760,000 chickens at a time.

There are 6 existing barns on site. (3) 50' wide x 900' long, (1) 50' wide x 900' long, (1) 50' wide x 620' long, (1) 50' wide x 500' long. There is one existing 2,214 square foot residence on site that works on farm as the ranch manager. We propose (2) 4' x 28' mobile homes.

We want to build 16 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: 6 Hours they work: 8 to 10 hours per day 3 Caretakers 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. 8 trucks of chicken bedding about every 10 weeks, 40 deliveries per year. 4 feed trucks per week, 208 deliveries per year. 3 trucks per night for two weeks every 10 weeks loading live chickens to be delivered to processing plant, 210 deliveries per year. About 86 trucks once a year to remove litter. 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 loader, loading takes about 30 minutes, litter is never stored on site for more than 72 hours.
Frequency Future estimate vehicle trips: 7 trucks of baby chickens every 10 weeks, 35 deliveries per year. 25 trucks of chicken bedding every 10 weeks, 125 deliveries per year. 12 feed trucks per week, 624 deliveries per year. 6 trucks per night for four weeks every 10 weeks loading live chickens to be delivered to processing plant, 640 deliveries per year. 246 trucks once a year to remove litter.
6. Access to site: 1 driveways on 14th Ave. 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 of waste: 1500 tons of chicken litter. Once a year litter is removed from by using a tractor and a dirt scraper, bedding placed in front of barn. Bedding is removed from farm within 72 hours after removed from barn by loading into semi trailers. No litter is stored on-site. Litter is hauled away in semi trailers and is converted to fertilizer off-site. Future estimate volume of waste is 4000 tons of chicken litter.
13. Estimated volume of water to be used (gallons per day).
7000 gallons per day and is from private well. Future estimate 20,000 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?
16 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?
Existing fence is along all sides of property lines. No proposed building of fence. 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