

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT

**DASILVA DIGESTER PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION**

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT No. PA-2300155

PREPARED FOR:

San Joaquin County

PREPARED BY:

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Introduction

The proposed project consists of a Conditional Use Permit to install a manure only anaerobic digester and natural gas clean-up and compression system to capture greenhouse gases on a 10-acre portion of a 218.19-acre parcel with an existing dairy. The digester facility is proposed to be separate from the existing dairy and ranch operations.

The project includes the installation of the components for solids separation, wastewater recycling, an anaerobic digester, and biogas collection system, including construction of a new lined and covered pond, an 800 square foot office building and a 1,404 square foot utility building to house the equipment.

Project Location

The proposed project site is located at 23335 E Dodds RD Escalon Ca 95320. It is a portion of APN 207-160-040-000.

Source of Material to Be Digested

Onsite Dairy

The onsite dairy uses a flush system to clean manure from their barns. The flush effluent goes to a sand recovery system. The flushed manure will then be pumped to the sloped screens in order to generate bedding for use on the dairy. Supernatant from the sloped screens will be pumped to a process pit at the AD site. A portion of the supernatant will be used for dilution purposes. The remainder will be processed through an additional process step where solids will be concentrated prior to being pumped to the hydrolyzer.

Offsite Dairies (Donor Dairies)

In order to meet the target biogas production, solid manure will be trucked in from donor farms. The facility will accept materials for the manure digester from 10 area dairies within a 4-mile radius with an estimated 17 daily truck supply trips from the offsite dairies.

Table 1. Donor Dairies

Donor Dairy	Donor Dairy Address
Da Silva #1	27398 Dodds Road, Escalon
Da Silva #2	24666 E. Mariposa Rd, Escalon
Da Silva #3	24275 E. Mariposa Rd, Escalon
Da Silva #4	24567 Lone Tree, Escalon
Rocha #1	23125 Lone Tree Rd, Escalon
Rocha #2	24065 Arthur Rd, Escalon
Koolhaas #1	26805 Dodds Rd, Escalon
Koolhaas #2	24729 Lone Tree Rd, Escalon
G&H Dairy #1	16996 Sexton Rd, Escalon
G&H Dairy #2	16475 Brennan Road, Escalon
Creekside Dairy	23234 Lone Tree Rd, Escalon
Fragoso	14691 Brennan Road, Escalon

Product to Be Transported Offsite

The renewable natural gas (RNG) will be trucked away an estimated 3 times per day. The biogas will be stored mainly in the headspace of the hydrolyzer. The anaerobic digester lagoon may also be used to store the gas as necessary.

All manure from participating dairies will be processed in the digester daily. None will be stored on site. All manure that is processed at the digester will be returned to the respective dairies as liquid digestate in the quantities that it was provided. There will be no separate solids other than what is separated at each dairy prior to digestion. Digestate will be returned to the host dairies to maintain a nutrient balance.

There will be approximately 15 truck trips of manure daily and 3 trips for the RNG will be trucked away approximately 3 times per day. Donor dairies and their addresses are given in Table 1 below. The site plan (Figure 1) shows proposed trucking routes for manure deliveries. Truck filling stations are planned for loading the trucks for transport.

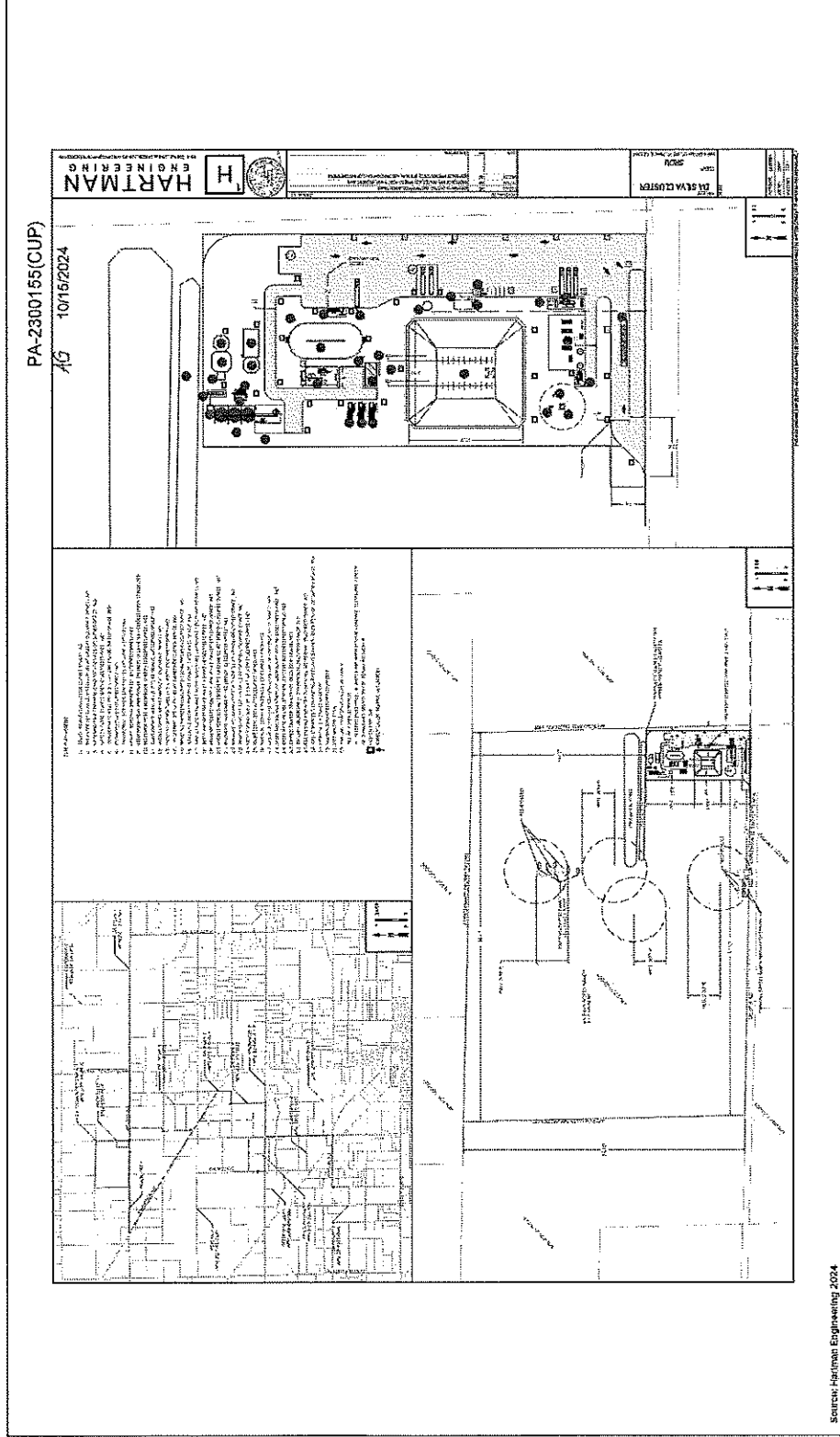


Figure 1. DaSilva Digester Project Site Plan

Use of Product

Once the digestate is returned to the dairies, it will be stored and land applied as each dairy would normally for flush water/manure held in each dairy's onsite lagoons.

Digester Operation

The solid content is anticipated to be 35% upon delivery. Solid manure will be received at the live bottom receiving hoppers (50 cu.yds. each). From the live bottom hoppers, the manure will be conveyed to the injection screw mounted on the hydrolyzer.

The digester will have 2 stages: the first in a concrete, oval-shaped hydrolyzer; the second in an in-ground, Tier 1 double-lined, covered lagoon. There is a 10-foot "hazardous zone" around the digester within which open ignition sources cannot be permanently situated. As a result, system components using exhaust stacks are at least 15 feet from the exterior of the anaerobic digester. These structures are shown on the attached site map. Following digestion, digestate is pumped to a storage lagoon on the farm to be land-applied agronomically.

Biogas is continuously produced in the AD lagoon and is collected around the perimeter of the lagoon where it is continuously drawn off to the biogas upgrading system. The biogas is pretreated to ensure hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) levels in the biogas are suitable for use in the biogas upgrader where carbon dioxide and methane are separated. The methane stream (now RNG) is then sent to an on-site compression system and subsequently trucked from the dairy.

The PSA biogas upgrader processes biogas to produce pipeline-quality RNG. Off-specification RNG is redirected to the digester headspace and re-processed through the biogas upgrader. A gas-burning flare as well as a pressure and vacuum relief valve are installed on the AD lagoon to manage excess gas production; these are safety elements intended to protect workers and equipment.

A hydronic boiler and heat exchanger heat incoming manure in the hydrolyzer and maintain the temperature at 104°F. The heated manure slurry is pumped and circulated through the AD lagoon using a recirculating jet mixing system. A second, smaller, heat exchanger is used to maintain a constant temperature within the AD lagoon. The heated digestate is pumped into and recirculated through the jet mixing system to distribute the heat throughout the AD lagoon.

Three CHPs will power the site. Natural Gas for the CHPs/heating system will be delivered via pipeline in the southwest corner of the site. The exact location is to be determined. There will be gas shutoff valves at each of the engines and where the natural gas enters the site. The utility building will house the hydronic heating system, MCC and PLC/control room. The system described will operate independently but in coordination with the biogas upgrader.

Table 2 provides detail on equipment to be used in the process.

Table 2. Equipment to Be Used

Equipment	Use
Mixers and Pumps	There are jet mixers within the digester used to mix the wastewater in the reactor. The mixers recirculate water in the pond through pipes and expels it with jets back into the circulation. These mixers are located at the bottom of the pond and also work as agitators to keep solids in suspension, to prevent buildup in the pond.
CHP Engines	Three Combined Heat and Power Engines will be installed to power onsite equipment. These engines will be permitted with the Air District.
RTO	The Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer will be permitted with the Air District. This equipment will destroy VOCs in the exhaust of the Quadrogen Upgrader.
4. Quadrogen Upgrader	The site will have a Quadrogen Upgrader. It will have tail gas emissions of 450 CFM. This equipment will be permitted with the Air District.
5. Boilers	The site will have three natural-gas powered boilers, which aggregate less than 5 MMBTU/hr. This equipment will be permitted with the Air District.
6. Flare	As a safety measure, the proposed site plan includes an emergency flare. The flare is capable of burning up to 1,000 CFM of biogas. The flare will be permitted with the Air District.
7. Relief Valves	Pressure and Vacuum relief valves will be installed on the digester and hydrolyzer for use in emergencies, although the primary emergency venting will be at the flare. The valves are capable of venting up to 1,000 CFM of biogas.

Onsite Employees, Office Space, and Hours of Operation

The site will have two full-time-equivalent employees who will have access to office space in the office trailer. The enclosed spaces on site rated for occupancy include only the office trailer. The digester system will operate 24/7. Automated equipment eliminates the need for constant operation, although there will be personnel available in case of an emergency. At least one employee will be on-site during business hours between 8-5, Monday through Friday.

Site Lighting

Security lighting will be placed throughout the site. Lights will be downward facing to prevent light pollution and protect the aesthetic of the facility.

Site Access and Parking

Project roads, turnaround areas, and parking areas will be all-weather surfaces. Two-way roads will be at least 40' wide. One-way roads will be at least 25' wide.

There will be 4 parking spaces plus 1 van-accessible handicap space on the site near the office.

Chapter 2 Environmental Checklist

1. **Project Title:** DaSilva Digester Project Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. Conditional Use Permit No. PA-2300155.
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** San Joaquin County Community Development Department 1810 E. Hazelton Avenue Stockton, CA 95205.
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Jack N. DeLiddo (209) 602-7391.
4. **Project Location:** North side of East Dodds Road, 1 mile east of Mariposa, north of the City of Escalon
APN 207-160-04
5. **Project Sponsor's Name:** DS Digester LLC
6. **General Plan Designation:** A/G
7. **Zoning:** AG-40

8. **Description of Project:**

A Conditional Use Permit to install a manure only anaerobic digester and natural gas clean-up and compression system on a 10-acre portion of a 218.19-acre parcel with an existing dairy. The project includes the installation of the components for solids separation, wastewater recycling, an anaerobic digester, and biogas collection system, including construction of a new lined and covered pond, an 800-square-foot office building, and a 1,404-square-foot utility building to house the equipment. The facility will accept materials for the manure digester from 10 area dairies within a 4-mile radius with an estimated 17 daily truck supply trips from the offsite dairies. The renewable natural gas (RNG) will be trucked away an estimated three times a day. The resulting separated solids from the project will be returned to the dairies and the remainder sold as fertilizer. The facility proposes to operate year-round, 7 days per week, with an employee operator on site during working hours (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.).

Potential Population, Number of Dwelling Units, or Square Footage of Use(s):

A 10-acre site containing structures totaling 2,200 square feet and digester components and equipment for use in a manure-only digester system and RNG facility at an existing 218-acre dairy that is composed of approximately 200,000 square feet in barn and shade structures, one residence, and 10 farm employee houses.

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

NORTH: Agricultural with scattered residences

SOUTH: Agricultural with scattered residences; Lone Tree Creek; City of Escalon

EAST: Agricultural with scattered residences

WEST: Agricultural with scattered residences

10. **Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:**

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board; San Joaquin Air Pollution Control District

- 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, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?**

No California Native American tribes have requested consultation.

REFERENCES AND SOURCES FOR DETERMINING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Original source materials and maps on file in the Community Development Department including all county and city general plans and community plans; assessor parcel books; various local and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zone maps; service district maps; maps of geologic instability; maps and reports on endangered species such as the California Natural Diversity Database; noise contour maps; specific roadway plans; maps and/or records of archaeological/historic resources; soil reports and maps; etc.

Many of these original source materials have been collected from other public agencies or from previously prepared environmental impact reports (EIRs) and other technical studies. Additional standard sources that should be specifically cited below include onsite visits by staff (note date); staff knowledge or experience; and independent environmental studies submitted to the County as part of the project application. Copies of these reports can be found by contacting the Community Development Department.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

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 to 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 an impact on the environment that is "potentially significant" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL 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 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

For

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 if 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 offsite as well as onsite, 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, 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 when the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from a “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 if, pursuant to 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 earlier analyses 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 Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures that 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, when 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 a less-than-significant level.

I. Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

San Joaquin County is set within the greater San Joaquin Valley, with the delta and large expanses of generally flat, agricultural lands and urban development framed by the foothills of the Diablo Range to the west and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the east. According to the County's General Plan, scenic resources within the County include agricultural expanses, waterways, hilltops, and oak groves (County of San Joaquin 2035).

The project site is located on E. Dodds Road, approximately 7.5 miles from the nearest river, the Stanislaus River, on a 218-acre parcel, in a flat area, surrounded by agricultural uses and scattered residences. It is currently the site of the DaSilva North Ranch, an established dairy, and the proposed digester and biogas facility is intended to reduce the greenhouse gases produced by the dairy. The project would expand the developed area of the parcel with 10-acres of structures and equipment areas to be located on land currently used for agriculture that is immediately adjacent to the roadway. Adding to the existing dairy would not further obstruct other views of scenic resources within the vicinity of the project site. For the development, screening will be required so the project is not visible from the roadway. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact associated with scenic vistas.

b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?

There are two officially designated state scenic highways in San Joaquin County: 1-580 and 1-5 (County of San Joaquin 2035). 1-580 is located approximately 15 miles west of the project site. 1-5 is located approximately 5 miles northwest of the project site. Due to distance, the project site is not visible from 1-580 or 1-5.

In addition, the County has designated 26 roadways within the County as local scenic routes (County of San Joaquin 2035). The nearest locally designated scenic route is River Road, located approximately 7.55 miles south of the project site, which, due to distance, does not have a view of the project site. Therefore, the project would have a less-than significant impact associated with scenic resources within a state- or locally-designated scenic highway.

c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The project parcel is 218 acres in size and is located in a generally flat area surrounded by agricultural uses and scattered residences. The existing dairy is developed on the street side portion of the parcel. The proposed project will be located adjacent to the dairy development. For the development, screening will be required so the project is not visible from the roadway. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact associated with the existing visual quality or character of the site or its surroundings.

d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?

The existing lighting and glare conditions in the project area are typical of a rural agricultural area. The project will have security lighting throughout the site that are designed downward facing to confine direct rays to the premises. Therefore, the project is expected to have a less than significant impact from new sources of light or glare on day or nighttime views in the area.

II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>In determining whether impacts on 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 on 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 the Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</p>				
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 non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 that, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

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 non-agricultural use?

The project parcel is designated as Unique Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance on maps provided by the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. While the 10-acre project will remove the land from agricultural production, the planned use of a anaerobic manure digester is accessory to the existing dairy use, which is an agricultural use. Therefore, the project is not expected to have a significant impact on the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of State Importance to nonagricultural use.

b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?

The project site is zoned AG-40 (General Agriculture, 40 acre minimum). San Joaquin County classifies a digester and biogas facility as Renewable Energy, a use type that may be conditionally permitted in the AG-40 zone with an approved Conditional Use Permit, therefore, the project will not conflict with existing zoning. The parcel is currently under Williamson Act contract No. WA-73-C1-0161 and is subject to the provisions of the contract which restricts development to uses that are compatible with the Williamson Act. Pursuant to Development Title Section 9-702.060(b), Allowable Land Uses, the Renewable Energy use type is a compatible use on land under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, the project will not conflict with existing zoning or a Williamson Act contract.

c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

(c-d) There are no forest resources or zoning for forestlands or timberland, as defined by Public Resources Code and Government Code, located on or near the project site, therefore, the project will have no impact on corresponding zoning or conversion of such land.

e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, 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?

See answer (a) above.

III. Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district 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 a nonattainment area for 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

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

(a-c) The proposed project is a digester and biomass facility intended to reduce the greenhouse gases produced by the existing dairy. The project site is located within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin which lies within the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (APCD). APCD is the local agency established by the State to regulate air quality sources and minimize air pollution.

District Rules and Regulations are intended to reduce a project's impacts on air quality through compliance with regulatory requirements. The project was referred to APCD for review on February 21, 2024. Required permits include an Authority to Construct and a Permit to Operate. With implementation of the District Rules' requirements, the project's impact on air quality is expected to be less than significant.

d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

The proposed project site is the location of an existing dairy with lagoons for dairy waste, the odor from which will be reduced with this project. The lagoon odor is mostly created by biological activity

in the lagoon which will now take place in a contained digester. Additionally, manure particles will be removed from the water post digestion which will also remove a source of odors from the dairy lagoons. Therefore, the project is not expected to have a significant negative effect on odor emission.

IV. Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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, or 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 state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

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

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

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

(a-f) Referrals have been sent to the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG), the agency responsible for verifying the correct implementation of the *San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan* (SJMSCP), which provides compensation for the conversion of Open Space to non-Open Space uses which affect the plant, fish and wildlife species covered by the Plan. Pursuant to the Final EIR/EIS for SJMSCP, dated November 15, 2000, and certified by SJCOG on December 7, 2000, implementation of the SJMSCP is expected to reduce impacts to biological resources resulting from the proposed project to a level of less-than-significant. SJCOG responded to this project referral in a letter dated February 22, 2024, that the project is subject to the SJMSCP. The applicant has confirmed that he will participate in SJMSCP. With the applicant's participation, the proposed project is consistent with the SJMSCP and any impacts to biological resources resulting from the proposed project will be reduced to a level of less-than-significant.

V. Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

(a-c) The proposed project is a digester and biogas facility at an existing dairy. All development is proposed adjacent to the existing disturbed areas on site which have been utilized for agriculture as well as a dairy. As a result, no impact on cultural resources is anticipated. In the event human remains are encountered during any portion of the project, California state law requires that there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county has determined manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation (California Health and Safety Code - Section 7050.5). At the time of development, if Human burials are found to be of Native American origin, the developer shall follow the procedures pursuant to Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5(e), of the California State Code of Regulations.

VI. Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

(a-b) The California Energy Code (also titled The Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings) was created by the California Building Standards Commission in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The code's purpose is to advance the state's energy policy, develop renewable energy sources and prepare for energy emergencies. These standards are updated periodically by the California Energy Commission. The code includes energy conservation standards applicable to most buildings throughout California. These requirements will be applicable to the proposed project and will be triggered at the time of building permit application, ensuring that any impact to the environment due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy will be less than significant and preventing any conflict with state or local plans for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

The proposed project is a manure only digester and biogas facility at an existing dairy. The facility will be digesting existing manure product, taking the gas emissions, and producing energy. The end product of this process is Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) which is then trucked off site to be entered into a natural gas pipeline at a nearby injection point. This is an energy-producing project.

VII. Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a.1. 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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

a.2. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: Strong seismic ground shaking?

a.3. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

a.4. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: Landslides?

According to the California Department of Conservation's California Geological Survey, the project site is not located within an earthquake fault zone. However, similar to other areas located in seismically active Northern California, the project area is susceptible to strong ground shaking during an earthquake, although the site would not be affected by ground shaking more than any other area in the region.

The Project would be required to comply with the most recent version of the California Building Code (CBC), which contains universal standards related to seismic load requirements and is codified within the San Joaquin County Ordinance Code under Section 8-1000. In addition, a soils report is required pursuant to CBC§ 1803 for foundations and CBC appendix§ J 104 for grading. All recommendations of the Soils Report will be incorporated into the construction drawings. As a result, impacts associated with seismic ground shaking or possible ground liquefaction are expected to be less than significant.

The project site is located in an area that is relatively flat and does not contain any slopes that could result in landslides. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides are expected to be less than significant.

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The project applicant is required to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and comply with the State "General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity", including the provisions of the California Water Boards Storm Water Program's Construction General Permit (CGP). The CGP requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which will require implementation of temporary and post-construction best management practices and measures to prevent erosion and reduce sediment and pollutants in discharges from the construction site. Therefore, impacts associated with soil erosion are expected to be less than significant.

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 an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

As part of the project design process, a soils report will be required for grading and foundations and all recommendations from a soils report must be incorporated into the construction plans. As a result of these grading recommendations, which are required by the California Building Code (CBC), the project would not be susceptible to the effects of any potential lateral spreading, subsidence, or liquefaction. Compliance with the CBC and the engineering recommendations in the site-specific soils report would ensure structural integrity in the event that seismic-related issues are experienced at the project site. Therefore, impacts associated with unstable geologic units are expected to be less than significant.

d. 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?

The Soil Survey of San Joaquin County classifies the project site soil as moderately expansive. Expansive soils are characterized by their potential shrink/swell behavior. As a result, engineering specifications to reduce the potential for damage to the planned structures, required by the California Building Code (CBC) specifically for expansive soil, will ensure that the effects of expansive soil on the project buildings are less than significant.

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?

The project is a manure only anaerobic digester at an existing dairy and does not include an on-site septic tank and associated leach field to treat wastewater. Therefore, impacts associated with the soils' ability to support septic systems are expected to be less than significant.

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

If the project is approved and any paleontological resources not previously uncovered during any prior disturbance are found during any earth disturbing activities associated with the project, construction of the project is required to cease, and a qualified archaeologist will be retained to investigate the site. In this way, any adverse change to a paleontological resource is expected to be less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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

a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

(a-b) The project is a manure only anaerobic digester at an existing dairy. The digester is intended to trap greenhouse gases that are released with the bacterial breakdown of the organic waste that is a bi-product of dairies. These gases would otherwise escape into the atmosphere. Implementation of the proposed project would therefore reduce greenhouse gases escaping into the atmosphere.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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. Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

c. Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

(a-c) The proposed project is an anaerobic digester at an existing dairy. Pursuant to the Hazardous Materials Disclosure Survey submitted with the application, the facility will handle or store hazardous materials on site. To store or handle hazardous materials onsite, the owner/operator must report the use or storage of these hazardous materials to the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) and must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the storage of hazardous materials. In this way, impacts related to the use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials are expected to be less than significant.

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?

The project site is not listed as a hazardous materials site on the California Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database map, compiled pursuant to Government Code 65962.5 and, therefore, the project is not expected to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

e. Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The project site is not located in an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, therefore no such safety hazard would exist.

f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The project site is located in a rural area northwest of the City of Escalon in San Joaquin County. The project, an aerobic digester at an existing dairy, does not include any component or operating practice that would interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans. The project would not affect routes, and moreover, the project would not affect the County's ability to implement its Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency. Therefore, impacts associated with emergency response or evacuation plans are expected to be less than significant.

g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

The project location is not identified as a Community at Risk from Wildfire by Cal Fire's "Fire Risk Assessment Program". Communities at Risk from Wildfire are those places within 1.5 miles of areas of High or Very High wildfire threat as determined from CDF-FRAP fuels and hazard data. Therefore, the impact of wildfires on the project are expected to be less than significant.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater 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 that would:				
1. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 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; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Affected Environment

The project is within the Lone Tree Creek Watershed. No natural water features are on the proposed project site. The Avena Drain is approximately less than 1 mile southwest of the project site. Temple Creek and Lone Tree Creek are approximately 1 mile north and south of the project site, respectively. None of these water features have Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) listed impairments. Water features in the project area ultimately drain to the San Joaquin River. The project site is within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin - Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin. The project site is outside of the 100-year floodplain, within FEMA Zone X. FEMA Zone X is an area of minimal flood

hazard usually depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as above the 500-year flood level (FEMA 2009).

Regulatory Setting

Federal

The CWA makes the addition of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The CWA also directs dischargers of stormwater from municipal, industrial, and construction point sources to comply with the NPDES permit scheme. In California, SWRCB and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) are responsible for ensuring implementation and compliance with the provisions of the CWA. The following are important CWA sections.

- Sections 303 and 304 require states to issue water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines for all surface water of the United States.
- Section 401 requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain certification from the state that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the CWA. This certification is most frequently required in tandem with a Section 404 permit request (see below).
- Section 402 establishes the NPDES, a permitting system for the discharges (except for dredge or fill material) of any pollutant into waters of the United States. Regional Water Boards administer this permitting program in California. Section 402(p) requires permits for discharges of stormwater from industrial and construction sources and municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).
- Section 404 establishes a permit program for the discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States. This permit program is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

State

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act) provides the legal basis for water quality regulation within California. This act requires a Report of Waste Discharge for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or gaseous) to land or surface waters that may impair beneficial uses for state surface or groundwater resources. Waters of the state include groundwater and surface waters not considered waters of the United States. Discharges under the Porter-Cologne Act are permitted by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), which may be required even when the discharge is already permitted or exempt under the CWA. SWRCB and the Regional Water Boards are responsible for establishing the water quality standards (objectives and beneficial uses) required by the CWA and are included in the applicable Regional Water Board Basin Plan. In California, Regional Water Boards designate beneficial uses for all water body segments in their jurisdictions and then set criteria necessary to protect these uses.

Water quality in surface and groundwater bodies is regulated by SWRCB and the Regional Water Boards. The project site is under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Regional Water Board. The Central Valley Regional Water Board implements the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento

and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan), a master policy document for managing water quality in the region. The Basin Plan specifies the beneficial uses that apply to the project area. Once beneficial uses are designated, appropriate water quality objectives can be established, and programs that maintain or enhance water quality can be implemented to ensure the protection of beneficial uses (CVRWQB 2019).

NPDES Construction General Permit

The CGP (Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ) issued by SWRCB regulates stormwater discharges from construction sites that have a disturbed soil area of 1 acre or greater. Construction activity that results in soil disturbances of less than 1 acre is subject to this CGP if there is potential for significant water quality impairment resulting from the activity, as determined by the Regional Water Board. Operators of regulated construction sites are required to develop stormwater pollution prevention plans; to implement sediment, erosion, and pollution prevention control measures; and to obtain coverage under the CGP.

NPDES General Municipal Stormwater Permit

CWA Section 402 mandates permits for municipal stormwater discharges, which are regulated under the NPDES General Permit for MS4s. Phase I MS4 regulations cover municipalities with more than 100,000 residents, certain industrial processes, and construction activities that disturb an area of 5 acres or more. Phase II “small” MS4 regulations require stormwater management plans to be developed by municipalities with fewer than 100,000 residents and for construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of land. SWRCB adopted a Statewide Phase II Small MS4 General Permit in 2013 to efficiently regulate discharges from numerous qualifying small MS4s under a single permit. Small MS4s are categorized as either “traditional” or “non-traditional.” Traditional MS4s operate throughout a community. Non-traditional MS4s are similar to traditional MS4s but operate as a distinct facility. Most non-traditional MS4s in California are not designated as having to comply with the Statewide Phase II Small MS4 General Permit, although SWRCB reserves the right to allow the Regional Water Boards to regulate through due process any single non-traditional MS4 if it deemed necessary. The current MS4 permit is Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ (as last amended by Order WQ 2019-0009-EXEC). The Central Valley Regional Water Board adopted a Region-wide MS4 Permit (Region-wide Permit) on June 23, 2016. Phase I MS4 permittees shall enroll under the Region-wide Permit as their current Individual permits expire and Phase II MS4 Permittees may choose to enroll.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA) is a comprehensive three-bill package that Governor Jerry Brown signed into California state law in September 2014. The SGMA provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for state intervention only if necessary, to protect the resource. The plan is intended to ensure a reliable groundwater water supply for California for years to come. The SGMA requires the formation of local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA), which are required to adopt groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) to manage the sustainability of groundwater basins. GSAs for all high- and medium-priority basins, as identified by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), must adopt a GSP, or submit an alternative to a GSP. The SGMA also requires governments and water agencies of high- and medium-priority basins to halt overdraft and bring groundwater basins into balanced levels of pumping and recharge. GSPs for high- and medium-priority basins are due to DWR by January 31, 2022; however, GSPs for critically over-drafted high- and medium-

priority basins were due to DWR by January 31, 2020. The project overlies the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin - Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, which is designated as a high-priority basin and subject to the SGMA. The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (ESJGWA) was formed in 2017 in response to the SGMA. A Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement establishes ESJGWA, which is composed of 16 GSAs. The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan applies to the project area.

Regional and Local

Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins

The Basin Plan outlines the beneficial uses of specific water bodies and the levels of quality that must be met and maintained to protect those uses. The current edition was revised in February 2019 (CVRWQB 2019). On May 31, 2018, the Central Valley Regional Water Board adopted the original Salt and Nitrate Control Program Basin Plan Amendments for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan and Tulare Lake Basin Plan in Central Valley Regional Water Board Resolution No. R5-2018-0034. Basin Plan Amendments are designed to address both legacy and ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation issues, and establish a prioritized Nitrate Control Program for discharges to groundwater and a phased Salt Control Program for discharges to surface water and groundwater throughout the Central Valley.

On October 16, 2019, SWRCB conditionally approved the original Salt and Nitrate Control Program Basin Plan Amendments with State Water Board Resolution No. 2019-0057. The Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) was initiated in 2006. SWRCB's Recycled Water Policy requires the development of salt and nutrient management plans protective of groundwater and submittal of these plans to the Regional Water Board by May 2016. CV-SALTS is the stakeholder effort working to develop comprehensive salt and nitrate management plans that will satisfy the Recycled Water Policy's salt and nutrient management plans. Targeted revisions to the Salt and Nitrate Control Program Basin Plan Amendments (R5-2020-0057) clarified and added goals to further limit exceedances of applicable water quality objectives in receiving waters and outlined alternative compliance pathways.

Digester General Order of Dairies

The Central Valley Regional Water Board adopted WDRs for Dairies with Anaerobic Digester or Co-Digester Facilities (General Order No. R5-2010-0130; Digester General Order of Dairies). The General Order and the accompanying Program EIR for Dairy Manure Digester and Co-Digester Facilities streamline the Central Valley Regional Water Board's permitting process for dairy digester facilities and provide for the protection of the beneficial uses of surface and groundwater. The General Order applies to dairies with anaerobic digester or co-digester facilities that use only manure generated on site, as well as to dairies with digesters that import either manure or organic feedstock to supplement manure feedstocks. The General Order requires an NOI and a Facility Information Report to be submitted.

San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

The State Legislature formed the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District in 1956 to construct, operate, and plan flood control, water supply, drainage, and groundwater recharge projects. The district is statutorily authorized to form zones within the county to fund

construction of projects and investigations related to flood control and water resources including sustainable groundwater and stormwater management.

San Joaquin County Stormwater Standards

The Phase II MS4 Permit requires certain small projects in San Joaquin County to implement one or more Site Design Measures that treat stormwater runoff using methods to evapo-transpire, infiltrate, harvest and reuse, or biotreat. The Storm Water Management Program would be implemented to limit, to the Maximum Extent Practicable, the discharge of pollutants from the San Joaquin County storm sewer system in the Phase II permit areas.

Discussion

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Construction

Construction of the project would involve ground-disturbing activities such as excavation. Construction activities have the potential to generate runoff that contains sediments and other pollutants, which could degrade water quality if not properly controlled. Sources of pollution associated with construction also include chemical substances from construction materials as well as hazardous or toxic materials, such as fuels or chemical spills. However, because more than 1 acre of soil would be affected by the project, the project would be subject to the CGP. Erosion and stormwater control requirements are specified in the CGP. These requirements include preparation and implementation of a SWPPP that contains best management practices (BMPs). The SWPPP would identify potential sources of sediment and other pollutants and prescribe BMPs to ensure that potential adverse erosion, siltation, and contamination impacts do not occur during construction activities. Implementation of a SWPPP and BMPs would control erosion and protect water quality from potential contaminants in stormwater runoff from the construction site. BMPs may include covers, drains, and storage precautions for outdoor material storage areas; temporary cover for disturbed surfaces; and earthen berms, silt fences, check dams, soil blankets or mats, covers for stockpiles, or other BMPs to trap sediments. Such BMPs would help to protect surface water and groundwater quality. Potential impacts on water quality would be **less than significant**.

Operation

The project includes the installation of components for solids separation, wastewater recycling, an anaerobic digester, and biogas collection system. Currently, the 10-acre project site is 100 percent pervious used for agricultural crop production. The project would develop the area with 10 acres of structures and equipment. For the remainder of the 218.19-acre parcel, existing pervious areas would remain pervious (i.e., soil or similar material) for agricultural use. The project includes construction of an 800-square-foot office building and a 1,404-square-foot utility building to house the equipment as well as a new lined and covered pond. The project would route stormwater runoff into the existing storage ponds with capacity verified in application for the Digester General Order.

Products of the dairy digester would be beneficially reused as RNG, the resulting separated solids would be returned to the dairies, and the remainder sold as fertilizer. The facility will accept materials for the manure digester from 10 area dairies within a 4-mile radius. All manure from participating dairies would be processed in the digester daily. Approximately 350,000 gallons per

day would be processed at approximately 9 percent total solids. All manure processed at the digester would be returned to the respective dairies as liquid digestate in the quantities that the dairy provided. There would be no separate solids other than what is separated at each dairy prior to digestion. The participating dairy farms would store and apply the digestate as they would in their typical practices for flush water/manure held in their lagoons. Land application of digestate would comply with the requirements of Digester General Order and the Central Valley Regional Water Board's Salt and Nitrate Control Programs. In addition, operations and stormwater treatment on site would comply with the state stormwater MS4 requirements, which require the use of best conventional pollutant control technology for the control of conventional pollutants and best available technology economically achievable for toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

However, dairy digester products and wastewater result in high levels of salinity (salts). Inorganic impurities in dairy wastewater are represented by sodium, potassium, calcium, and chloride ions (Slavov 2017). Dairy production may leach nitrates and salts into groundwater. Salt levels affect beneficial uses in the Central Valley and management of salinity in surface and groundwaters is a major challenge for dischargers (CVRWQCB 2019). Salinity is the only water quality constituent for which minimum thresholds are established in the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin. High salinity in the western portion of the Subbasin has been an area of historical concern (Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority 2022). Elevated total dissolved solid concentrations in the subbasin are also a concern and are generally the result of natural processes and overlying land use activities. The reuse of digester products could adversely affect surface and groundwater quality and have potentially significant groundwater quality impacts.

As identified in the Program EIR for Dairy Manure Digester and Co-Digester Facilities, dairy digesters may result in significant impacts. Development of dairy digester and co-digester facilities could contribute to cumulative impacts on water quality or contribute to regional criteria pollutants. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.2 and Mitigation Measure 5.3 would reduce project-related water quality impacts. In addition, Section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines requires the lead agency to prepare a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for those mitigation measures prior to project approval.

The Central Valley Regional Water Board has identified the following mitigation measures that reduce potentially significant effects of the program to a less-than-significant level.

Measure 5.2: Require design and operational features to manage all wastes and discharges to protect surface waters

WDRs for digester and co-digester facilities shall include design and operational requirements to manage all wastes and discharges to protect surface waters. Requirements shall include the following:

- Prohibitions against any surface water discharges (unless exempt from NPDES permitting requirements or covered by separate NPDES permit),
- Prohibitions against any discharges that would cause exceedance of surface water quality objectives,
- Setbacks from surface water bodies,
- Drainage requirements for co-digestion substrates/waste storage/receiving/handling areas to drain to on-site wastewater retention ponds,

- Lining requirements for retention ponds in new facilities and operational dairies,
- Monitoring requirements that include sampling data of soils, retention water, and waste streams to reconcile annually with Nutrient Management Plan (NMP),
- Requirements for tailwater return systems or other effective methods to minimize offsite discharges,
- Prohibitions against any unreasonable effects on beneficial uses of nearby surface waters.

Measure 5.3: Require best practicable treatment or control requirements to minimize discharges to land from dairy digester and co-digester facilities

WDRs for the discharge to land from dairy digester and co-digester facilities shall include the following best practicable treatment or control requirements or equivalent:

- Prepare and implement site-specific Salt Minimization Plan (SMP) as approved by the Central Valley Water Board. The SMP shall consider the elimination, decommissioning, or the reduction in use of regenerative water softeners on process water distribution networks or, alternatively, evaluate and install alternate technology that reduces or eliminates on-site brine disposal;
- Prepare and implement a site-specific NMP that incorporates analytical data for soils, wastewater, manure, digester solids, groundwater and/or surface water supply. The required analytical data is to be generated by a site-specific monitoring and reporting program. In the case of groundwater, data from an approved representative groundwater monitoring program may be substituted for some of all site-specific groundwater monitoring, if appropriate. The NMP will be reconciled annually based on results of the monitoring and reporting program and site-specific measurements of agronomic rates;
- Require all drainage be directed to a retention wastewater pond that has been designed to meet antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16 by an appropriately licensed professional;
- To the extent practicable, use crops that maximize salt uptake;
- Apply liquid digestate consistently with crop water uptake rates;
- Prohibit hazardous substances in co-digestion substrates processed by each facility as verified by laboratory analytical testing;
- Apply digestate at an approved rate commensurate with agronomic rate;
- Properly time application of digestate in accordance with crop requirements;
- Avoid excess irrigation;
- Maintain cover crops and vegetative buffer zones;
- Develop co-substrate acceptance criteria;
- Perform vector control and reduction;
- Monitor groundwater for pathogen indicator organisms;

- Require that solid wastes be stored on surfaces designed in accordance with a site-specific Waste Management Plan prepared for the facility by an appropriate California registered professional in accordance with WDR requirements;
- Maintain a neutral or alkaline pH for dairy digestate waste water applied to cropland unless conditions warrant otherwise as detailed in the NMP;
- Prohibit hazardous waste, mammalian tissues (with the exception of mammalian tissue as contained in compostable material from the food service industry, grocery stores, or residential food scrap collection), dead animals, and human waste from all discharges; and
- Incorporate lined digester and co-digestion substrate storage facilities that meet the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16, as relevant, into project design in order to prevent groundwater contamination with salts, nutrients, and other constituents.

Each facility shall prepare a site-specific Waste Management Plan in accordance with the WDR requirements for review and approval to the Central Valley Water Board prior to commencement of operations. Annual monitoring reports shall be reviewed by the Central Valley Water Board and any revisions deemed necessary to the handling, storage, or land application of wastes shall be incorporated into facility operations.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.2 and 5.3 would reduce adverse effects on surface and groundwater quality. Therefore, the impact from operations would be less than significant. The project's impact on water quality standards or WDRs is expected to be **less than significant with mitigation**.

b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Implementation of the project would increase the amount of impervious surface cover. The project would expand the area with 10 acres of structures and equipment compared with no impervious cover under existing conditions. An increase in impervious area would result in a decrease in groundwater recharge at the site. However, the remainder of the 218.19-acre parcel would remain pervious for agricultural use including crop production. All runoff from the impervious cover would be routed to pervious areas, which would allow infiltration. Furthermore, surrounding agricultural areas would continue to infiltrate stormwater by draining to pervious surfaces and allowing for infiltration and groundwater recharge to continue to occur, similar to existing conditions.

Existing groundwater wells on the parcel are used for agricultural irrigation, including for crop irrigation on the 10-acre project site. An onsite storage lagoon is supplied by stormwater and recycled water (recycled wash or cleaning water from dairy operations) and is also used as a current source of water supply for dairy operations. Water supply for construction activities would come from existing surface supplies stored in the lagoon or existing onsite groundwater wells, or would be trucked to the site. No new groundwater wells would be established. The volume of construction water supply would be less than the water supply currently used for crop irrigation on the project area. Similarly, operational water supply for the digester process would require less water than the current volume required for dairy operations and crop irrigation on the 10-acre project site. During operations, water is used in the digester cycles and is collected at various stages of the process to be reused for each cycle, reducing the overall water demand by the project. In the event groundwater is encountered during construction, construction dewatering may be required. However, dewatering

activities would be temporary and intermittent during the construction phase only and would not affect groundwater supplies. The project's minimal use of water would not deplete or interfere with groundwater supply or recharge. The project is expected to have a **less-than-significant** impact on groundwater supplies and recharge.

c.1. 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 that would: Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site? c.2. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site? c.3. 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? c.4. Impede or redirect flood flows?

The construction of the proposed project would result in grading and soil-disturbing activities. Stormwater drainage patterns could be temporarily altered during construction. Because more than 1 acre of soil would be affected by the project, the project would be subject to the CGP. These requirements include preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. The project would implement BMPs, as required in the SWPPP, to minimize the potential for erosion or siltation in nearby storm drains and temporary changes in drainage patterns during construction. Construction BMPs would capture and infiltrate small amounts of sheet flow into the ground such that offsite runoff from the construction site would not increase, ensuring that drainage patterns would not be significantly altered. Measures required by the NPDES CGP would also limit site runoff during construction and would not alter stormwater drainage patterns. BMPs would be implemented to control construction site runoff, ensure proper stormwater control and treatment, and reduce the discharge of pollution to the storm drain system.

A grading permit will be required that includes plans and grading calculations and a statement of the estimated quantities of excavation and fill. The grading plan must show the existing grade and finished grade in contour intervals of sufficient clarity to indicate the nature and extent of the work and show in detail that it complies with the requirements of the CBC. The plans must also show the existing grade on adjoining properties in sufficient detail to identify how grade changes will conform to the requirements of the CBC. Therefore, construction would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site.

Currently, the project site is used to raise crops and is completely pervious. Implementation of the project would increase the amount of impervious surface cover. An increase in the impervious area would result in an increase in the amount of surface runoff from the site. However, all stormwater runoff would be collected via swales and conveyed to the existing onsite storage lagoon. The existing lagoon stores water from the entire dairy operation, including runoff from barns and other structures. The lagoon would have sufficient capacity to manage the additional stormwater runoff from the 10-acre project site, which is substantial smaller in comparison to the size of the entire parcel, which the lagoon already stores water for dairy purposes. Although onsite drainage patterns would be altered to accommodate the structures and related infrastructure, most of the site would be preserved in agriculture and existing drainage patterns would predominantly be retained. Stormwater would be diverted from impervious areas to surrounding fields or ditches. Pervious cover would reduce runoff and treat stormwater through filtration, in compliance with state and County requirements. Therefore, the project would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns

or result in adverse impacts related to drainage capacity and associated impacts. The project would have **less-than-significant** impacts.

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The project site is outside of the 100-year floodplain, within FEMA Zone X. FEMA Zone X is an area of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2009). Due to the distance from the coast and lack of open water bodies in the project area, the potential for inundation due to tsunami or seiche is considered low. Therefore, there would be no risk of release of pollutants due to inundation of the project site. There would be **no impact**.

e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Commonly practiced BMPs would be implemented to control construction site runoff and to reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater and other nonpoint-source runoff. As part of compliance with permit requirements during ground-disturbing or construction activities, implementation of water quality control measures and BMPs would ensure that water quality standards would be achieved, including the water quality objectives that protect designated beneficial uses of surface and groundwater, as defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins. Construction runoff would also have to comply with the appropriate water quality objectives for the region. The NPDES CGP also requires stormwater discharges not to contain pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality objectives or water quality standards, including designated beneficial uses. Preserved agriculture area on the remainder of the parcel would also reduce stormwater runoff flows and associated pollutants.

In the event dewatering is required, it would be conducted temporarily during the construction phase. Although groundwater supplies would be used during operations, less groundwater would be used compared to existing conditions. The amount of impervious area within the project site would increase upon project completion. However, agricultural land on the remainder of the parcel would filter runoff and allow for groundwater infiltration and groundwater recharge. Existing groundwater monitoring within the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin include the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board WDR dairy data, Dairy Cares, and the Central Valley Dairy Representative Monitoring Program. These programs collect groundwater quality data that assist in meeting monitoring needs under SGMA.

Construction and operation of the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Construction- and operation-related impacts associated with the project would be ***less than significant***.

Cumulative Impacts

The project site is not within a mapped flood zone, and the proposed project would have no impact with respect to potential pollutant release due to project inundation as a result of being located in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. Therefore, the proposed project would not have the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts with regard to this topic.

The cumulative geographic context for impacts related to surface water hydrology and water quality is the Lone Tree Creek Watershed. The cumulative geographic context for impacts related to

groundwater hydrology and water quality is the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin - Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin.

Assuming concurrent implementation of the proposed project with other reasonably foreseeable cumulative development, adverse cumulative effects on hydrology and water quality could include construction impacts related to increases in stormwater runoff and pollutant loading to the Lone Tree Creek Watershed or Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin. The project, together with cumulative projects, could degrade stormwater quality during construction through land disturbance and during operation through an increase in impervious surface area and contaminated runoff.

The proposed project, together with cumulative projects, could degrade water quality through an increase in impervious surface area and an increase in contaminated runoff. Development of dairy digester and co-digester facilities could contribute to cumulative impacts on water quality or contribute to regional criteria pollutants. Runoff may also contain oil, grease, and metals that accumulate in streets and parking lots as well as pesticides, nutrients, animal waste, and trash from landscaped areas.

Such potential impacts could ultimately violate water quality standards, affect beneficial uses, and/or further impair 303(d)-listed waters within the watershed. The quality of stormwater runoff varies with surrounding land uses, topography, and the amount of impervious cover as well as the intensity (energy) and frequency of irrigation or rainfall. When the effects of the project on water quality are considered in combination with the overall project and potential effects of other cumulative projects, there would be the potential for cumulative impacts on surface and groundwater quality.

Like the proposed project, cumulative projects would be required to comply with the CGP to control runoff and regulate water quality at each development site, in addition to regional and local requirements regarding protection of water quality. Additionally, projects would be subject to an environmental review process, which would identify potential site and/or project-specific water quality impacts and mitigate for any potential significant impacts. New projects would be required to demonstrate that stormwater volumes could be managed by downstream conveyance features and would not induce flooding.

With regard to groundwater quality, before mitigation, the project could contribute to cumulative significant water quality impacts related to potential discharges of contaminant into surface and groundwater as described under answer (a) above. However, with implementation of Program EIR Mitigation Measures 5.2 and 5.3, described above under answer (a), water quality effects due to discharges of contaminants into surface and groundwater would be controlled such that the proposed project would not contribute considerably to cumulative significant water quality impacts.

Based on the analysis above, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts on hydrology and water quality would be **less than cumulatively considerable with mitigation**.

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XI. Land Use and Planning

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

a. Physically divide an established community?

This proposed project is an anaerobic digester at an existing dairy. The project does not include construction of any feature that would impair mobility within an existing community, nor does it include removal of a means of access between a community and outlying area. Currently, the project site is not used as a connection between established communities. Instead, connectivity with the area surrounding the project is facilitated via local roadways. Therefore, the project will not result in dividing an established community.

b. 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 is located within unincorporated San Joaquin County and is subject to the County's General Plan and Development Title. The County's General Plan Land Use map designates the Project site as General Agriculture (A/G). The zoning map identifies the site as AG-40 (General Agriculture with a 40-acre minimum size) which is an implementing zone for the A/G land use designation.

The A/G designation is meant to provide for large-scale agricultural production and associated processing, sales, and support uses. The AG-40 zone is intended to preserve agricultural lands for the continuation of commercial agricultural enterprises. According to Development Title Section 9-605.2, the use type assigned to this project, *Renewable Energy - Biomass Conversion*, would be permitted within the AG-40 zone with an approved Conditional Use Permit. Therefore, the project is consistent with the County General Plan and Development Title and impacts associated with applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations are expected to be less than significant.

In California, state regulations have mandated a 40% reduction in methane emissions from dairy and livestock operations by 2030, compared to 2013 levels. Anaerobic digesters, including this project, serve as a key component in helping to achieve that goal.

XII. Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

(a-b) Pursuant to the San Joaquin County General Plan Background Report, Chapter 10-Mineral Resources, the primary extractive resource in San Joaquin County is sand and gravel, with the principal areas of sand and gravel extraction located in the southwestern part of the county and along the Mokelumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus rivers in the eastern portion of the county. The project site is located in the southeastern part of the county and is not located near a waterway. Pursuant to information collected and categorized by the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB), the project site is not located in an area designated for its mineral deposits of regional or statewide significance. Therefore, the project's impact on the loss of mineral resources or mineral resource recovery sites within the region is expected to be less than significant.

XIII. Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be 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 and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?

The proposed project is an anaerobic digester at an existing dairy. The project site is located on E. Dodds Road and is currently developed with 10 farm employee houses, in addition to the dairy. The parcels surrounding the project parcel are in agricultural production, with scattered residences. The nearest residence that is not on the project site is located across E. Dodds Road from the dairy, approximately 400 feet south of the site for the proposed facility, at another dairy. The next closest residence is located one quarter of a mile southwest of the site.

The anaerobic digester will operate 24 hours, 7 days per week, with an operator on site from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Pursuant to Development Title Section 9-1025.9(b), Part II, proposed projects that would create new stationary noise sources are required to mitigate the noise levels so as not to exceed noise level standards. The noise-generating components of the project are the 3 power-generating CHP engines. Each genset will be housed in a container that will result in noise level reduction to prevent exceeding noise level standards. The stationary noise standard for daytime (7:00 a.m. - 10 p.m.) is 70dB; for nighttime (10:00 p.m. - 7:00 a.m.) it is 65 dB. Therefore, the project's likelihood of generating substantial temporary or permanent increases in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance are expected to be less than significant.

b. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The project does not include any operations that would result in excessive ground-borne vibrations. See above for noise discussion.

c. Be 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 and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The project site is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan nor within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport therefore the project's risk of exposing people residing or working in the project area to safety hazards or excessive noise from an airport is expected to be less than significant.

XIV. Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace a substantial number 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

a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

b. Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

(a-b) The project site is located in unincorporated San Joaquin County, northwest of the City of Escalon. The proposed project is an anerobic digester at an existing dairy. The project will not induce substantial population growth in the area either directly or indirectly because the project is not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in the number of jobs available. The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere because there are no residences on the project site and the zoning will remain the same if the project is approved. Therefore, the project would have no impact on population and housing.

XV. Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a 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 other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a 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 other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

Fire protection?

Police protection?

Schools?

Parks?

Other public facilities?

The project site is located in unincorporated San Joaquin County, northwest of the City of Escalon. The area is serviced by the Farmington Fire Protection District, the San Joaquin County Sheriff, and the Escalon Unified School District. The Farmington Fire Protection District operates one fire station its service boundary covers approximately 100 square miles. Police protection services are provided to the project site by the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriffs Office employs over 800 sworn and support personnel. The project site is located within the Escalon Unified School District which serves nearly 3,000 students from kindergarten through high school. There are no public recreation facilities near the project site.

The public service agencies listed above were provided with the project proposal and invited to respond with any project concerns or conditions. Comments were not received, indicating there were no concerns about significant impacts resulting from the project. Therefore, the project is not expected to have a significant impact on, or will not significantly affect, the ability of these service providers to maintain current levels of service.

XVI. Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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

a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

(a-b) The proposed project is an anerobic digester at an existing dairy. The project will not result in an increase in demand for neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated, because the project will not generate any new residential units and the project, an expansion of an existing winery, is not expected to result in an increased demand for recreational facilities. Therefore, the project will have no impact on recreation facilities.

XVII. Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards because of 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

The proposed project is an anerobic digester at an existing dairy located on E. Dodds Road in a rural, agricultural area northwest of the City of Escalon. Regional access to the site is provided by State Route 120. Local roads that provide access to the project site are Mariposa Road (County Road 7) or Escalon Bellota Road (County Road 6). The project was referred to the Department of Public Works on October 5, 2021. The Department of Public Works determined that a traffic study is not required because the proposed project is not expected to exceed 50 vehicle trips during any hour and would have less than significant traffic impacts.

b. Conflict or be inconsistent with State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The proposed project is a Conditional Use Permit for an anerobic digester at an existing dairy. It was determined that the project will generate less than 110 automobile trips per day and, therefore, is considered a small project according to the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA, as published by the California Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in December 2018. According to this OPR guidance, a small project that generates or attracts "fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact" with regards to Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

c. Substantially increase hazards because of a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The proposed project will not be making any changes to local roadways, therefore, the project's impact on transportation hazards is expected to be less than significant. Additionally, an aerobic digester is a permitted use in the general agricultural zones making the project compatible with the surrounding area.

d. Result in inadequate emergency access?

The project site is accessed from E. Dodds Road and access into the site is provided by a 25-foot-wide private driveway that must meet the San Joaquin County Fire Chiefs' Association guidelines for providing fire apparatus access as required by the California Fire Code (CFC). Therefore, site access would provide adequate space for fire trucks and emergency vehicles to enter and turn around, and the project is not expected to result in inadequate emergency access.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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. 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

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: 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)?

The project site is developed with a dairy and associated buildings, and 10 farm employee houses. The remainder of the site is planted in crops. No buildings on the site are listed on the State Office of Historic Preservation California Register or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, the project will not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

b. 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?

The project site is approximately 10 acres in size and is located on a 218.19-acre parcel in a rural, agricultural area northwest of the City of Escalon. There are no nearby waterways. A project referral was mailed October 5, 2021, to the California Native American Heritage Commission, the Buena Vista Rancheria, the California Tribal TANF Partnership, the North Valley Yokuts Tribe, and the United Auburn Indian Community. No requests for consultation were received in response to the project referral.

If human remains are encountered, all work shall halt in the vicinity and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately. At the same time, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the finds. If Human burials are found to be of Native American origin, steps shall be taken pursuant to Section 15064.5(e) of Guidelines for California Environmental Quality Act.

Based on the absence of responses to the project referral, and with the above guidelines in place, the project's impact on a significance tribal cultural resource is expected to be less than significant.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed project is an aerobic digester at an existing dairy, located in a rural, agricultural area northwest of the City of Escalon. There are no public water, sewer, or storm drain systems in the area. Therefore, the project will be served by private, onsite services and will not require relocation of existing facilities or require new facilities.

b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

The project location is the site of an existing dairy which is already served by an existing private well. Wastewater from the digester process will be treated and recycled by being returned to the property. Therefore, the project's impacts on water supplies are expected to be less than significant.

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?

The project location is the site of an existing dairy which is already served by an onsite sewage disposal system. The digester project will not require sanitary sewer, therefore the project is not expected to impact local wastewater treaters.

d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

(d-e) The proposed project is an anaerobic digester at an existing dairy. As proposed, the project is intended to improve the current method of manure degradation and will recycle components left from the process. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to generate solid waste in excess of State and local standards and will be able to comply with all regulations related to solid waste.

XX. Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks of, 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks of, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts on the environment?

d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

(a-d) The project location is in a rural, agricultural area northwest of the City of Escalon in San Joaquin County. The area is not identified as a Community at Risk from Wildfire by Cal Fire's "Fire Risk Assessment Program". Communities at Risk from Wildfire are those places within 1.5 miles of areas of High or Very High wildfire threat as determined from CDFFRAP fuels and hazard data. Therefore, the impact of wildfires on the project are expected to be less than significant.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to 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, 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 considerable 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. Does the project have the potential to 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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

(a-c) Review of this project has not indicated any features which might significantly impact the environmental quality of the site and/or surrounding area. Mitigation measures have been identified in areas where a potentially significant impact has been identified and these measures, included as conditions of approval, will reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

Impact	Mitigation Measure/Condition	Type of Review		Agency for Monitoring and Reporting Compliance	Action Indicating Compliance or Review	Verification of Compliance or Annual Review of Conditions		
		Monitoring	Reporting			By	Date	Remarks
IV. Biological Resources	Measure 4.a-f: Participation in the SJMSCP		X	San Joaquin Council of Governments	Certificate of Payment and Signed ITMM			
X. Hydrology and Water	<p>Measure 5.2: Require design and operational features to manage all wastes and discharges to protect surface waters. Requirements include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibitions against any surface water discharges (unless exempt from NPDES permitting requirements or covered by separate NPDES permit), • Prohibitions against any discharges that would cause exceedance of surface water quality objectives, • Setbacks from surface water bodies, • Drainage requirements for co-digestion substrates/waste storage/receiving/handling areas to drain to on-site wastewater retention ponds, • Lining requirements for retention ponds in new facilities and operational dairies, • Monitoring requirements that include sampling data of soils, retention water, and waste streams to reconcile annually with Nutrient Management Plan (NMP), • Requirements for tailwater return systems or other effective methods to minimize offsite discharges, • Prohibitions against any unreasonable effects on beneficial uses of nearby surface waters. 	X		CVRWQB	Each facility shall prepare a site-specific Waste Management Plan in accordance with the WDR requirements for review and approval by the Central Valley Water Board prior to commencement of operations. Annual monitoring reports shall be reviewed by the Central Valley Water Board and any revisions deemed necessary to the handling, storage, or land application of wastes shall be incorporated into facility operations.			
X. Hydrology and Water	<p>Measure 5.3: Require best practicable treatment or control requirements to minimize discharges to land from dairy digester and co-digester facilities. Requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement site-specific Salt Minimization Plan (SMP) as approved by the Central Valley Water Board. The SMP shall consider the elimination, decommissioning, 	X			Each facility shall prepare a site-specific Waste Management Plan in accordance with the WDR requirements for review and approval by the Central Valley Water Board prior to commencement of operations. Annual monitoring reports shall be reviewed by the Central Valley Water Board and any revisions deemed necessary to the handling, storage, or land application of wastes shall be incorporated into facility operations.			

<p>or the reduction in use of regenerative water softeners on process water distribution networks or, alternatively, evaluate and install alternate technology that reduces or eliminates on-site brine disposal;</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a site-specific NMP that incorporates analytical data for soils, wastewater, manure, digester solids, groundwater and/or surface water supply. The required analytical data is to be generated by a site-specific monitoring and reporting program. In the case of groundwater, data from an approved representative groundwater monitoring program may be substituted for some of all site-specific groundwater monitoring, if appropriate. The NMP will be reconciled annually based on results of the monitoring and reporting program and site-specific measurements of agronomic rates; • Require all drainage be directed to a retention wastewater pond that has been designed to meet antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16 by an appropriately licensed professional; • To the extent practicable, use crops that maximize salt uptake; • Apply liquid digestate consistently with crop water uptake rates; 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit hazardous substances in co-digestion substrates processed by each facility as verified by laboratory analytical testing; 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply digestate at an approved rate commensurate with agronomic rate; 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly time application of digestate in accordance with crop requirements; • Avoid excess irrigation; • Maintain cover crops and vegetative buffer zones; 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop co-substrate acceptance criteria; • Perform vector control and reduction; 							