EXHIBIT F-2

Dairy Application Technical Report Requirements for New of Expanding Dairy Projects in Kings County

The *Technical Report* is a series of reports, plans, and programs prepared by qualified professionals that are submitted with an application for a new dairy or expansion of an existing dairy. The *Technical Report* shall include various studies, plans, and programs necessary to describe how the proposed application, when implemented, will satisfy the standards set in the Dairy Element. In addition, a monitoring and record keeping program shall be included for each component that both documents how the component achieves the standard, and provides documentation by the dairy operator of the results of implementing the plans and programs identified in the *Technical Report*. The components of the *Technical Report* are:

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL REPORT COMPONENTS:

1a. Geotechnical Report
1b. Groundwater Evaluation
1c. Soils Evaluation
1d. Hydrologic Sensitivity Assessment
1e. Gas and Oil Well Evaluation
2a. Manure Nutrient Management Plan (MNMP
2b. Comprehensive Dairy Process Water Disposal Plan (CDWDP)
2c. Odor Management Plan (OMP)
2d. Irrigation Management Program (IMP)
3. Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)
4. Pest and Vector Management Plan (PVMP)
5. Dead Animal Management Plan (DAMP)
6. Wildlife Survey
7. Cultural Resources Evaluation by the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS)
8. Traffic Impact Study
9. Fugitive Dust Emissions Control Plan (FDECP)
10. Light, Glare and Noise Assessment

TECHNICAL REPORT COMPONENTS:

1a. Geotechnical Report (Policy DE 2.1f, DE 3.2b and DE 4.1a.B.2.c):
The *Geotechnical Report* is a part of the *Technical Report* documentation prepared by a qualified professional, either a Professional Engineer or Licensed Geotechnical Engineer, and shall be submitted to the Kings County Planning Agency with the SPR or CUP application. The report shall, at a minimum, present the results of sufficient subsurface sampling and testing to classify and characterize the soils and groundwater conditions in areas of proposed dairy facility structures, corrals, feed and manure storage areas, lagoon, and cropland where process water and manure are spread. The report shall include recommendations for foundation design, cut and fill

slope design, berm or embankment design, and site grading. The recommendations shall specifically address, but not limited to, the following:

A. Soil consolidation and compression;
B. Shrink-swell potential;
C. Soil corrosivity;
D. Cut and fill slope stability under static and pseudo-static (earthquake) conditions;
E. Erosion potential

Prior to construction of a proposed above-grade embankments for the manure separation pits and process water lagoons at a dairy facility, the owner/operator shall submit a revised geotechnical report, prepared by a qualified professional that presents any changes to the specifications for the construction of embankments, foundations, cut and fills using on-site surface soils. The geotechnical report shall be submitted to the Kings County Building Department and shall include at least the following requirements:

A. Specific compaction testing requirements that ensure suitable compressive strength for the embankments. The compaction requirements shall specifically address the potential for leaching of salts and possible effects associated with hydrocompressibility of the emplaced soils.
B. Slope stability analysis for proposed embankment design. The slope stability analysis shall demonstrate that, under proposed design and requirements for fill compaction, the fill slopes will have a factor of safety of 1.25 or greater under static conditions and 1.0 or greater under pseudo-static (expected seismic shaking) conditions.

Following Construction:

A. Following construction of lagoons and separation pits, a registered Civil Engineer or licensed Geotechnical Engineer shall submit to the Kings County Planning Agency documentation and certification that the embankments have been constructed in compliance with design requirements. The documentation and certification shall also be maintained on the dairy site and be made available to Code Compliance personnel upon request.
B. Following construction of lagoons and separation pits, a registered Civil Engineer or licensed Geotechnical Engineer shall submit to the Kings County Planning Agency documentation and certification that the bottoms and sides of the lagoons and separation pits has a permeability equal to, or less than, 10^{-6} cm/sec. The documentation and certification shall be maintained on the dairy site and be made available to Code Compliance personnel upon request.
C. Annual inspection and reporting of findings by a Registered Civil Engineer or licensed Geotechnical Engineer of the inspection of the lagoons and separation pits, and any remedial action taken.

1b. Groundwater Evaluation (Policy DE 3.2a):

This evaluation may be done in conjunction with the Geotechnical Report described above. The *Technical Report* shall address the following:

A. *Depth to first groundwater:* Minimum separation from bottom of (lined and unlined) lagoons, manure and feed storage areas, and corrals shall be at least five (5) feet to the highest recorded groundwater level.

B. *Depth to first useable groundwater for human consumption:* The source of potable water for the dairy facility and nearby properties, and the safeguards to protect that water source must be identified.
C. *Proximity to watercourses:* Adjacent watercourses and improvements to protect watercourses from discharges from a dairy into watercourses or water bodies must be identified.

Documentation of the above information shall be submitted to the Kings County Planning Agency with the SPR or CUP application, and maintained on the dairy site and be made available to Code Compliance personnel upon request.

In the event there is a variance between these standards and the RWQCB requirements, the RWQCB standard will then prevail.

1c. Soils Report (Policy DE 2.1f and 3.2b):

The applicant for new dairies, or the expansion of existing dairies, shall file as part of the *Technical Report* a preliminary soils report on the Dairy Facility prepared by a Registered Civil Engineer. The preliminary soils report shall be based upon sufficient subsurface sampling and testing to classify and characterize the soils using test borings or excavations necessary to evaluate the soil beneath the proposed Dairy Facility. If the preliminary soils report indicates the presence of critically expansive soils or other soil problems, which if not corrected, could lead to structural defects or leakage of contaminates into the groundwater, a soil investigation shall be prepared by a Civil Engineer registered in the State of California and shall recommend design requirements that are likely to prevent possible structural damage to structures or lagoons proposed to be constructed within the Dairy Facility. The report shall include recommendations for foundation design, cut and fill slope design, and site grading.

1d. Hydrogeologic Sensitivity Assessment (HSA) (Policy DE 3.2h):

Whenever groundwater is being pumped from a hydrogeologic setting within one-half (½) mile of a proposed or an expanding dairy facility underlain by karst, fractured bedrock, or gravel, the applicants shall retain a qualified Certified Hydrogeologist or Professional Engineer to conduct a HSA. The HSA shall include the following:

A. The HSA shall evaluate whether the hydrogeologic setting would offer adequate barriers to pollutant migration to drinking water supplies. The evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the principles contained in the EPA's Ground Water Rule.
B. *Dairies Proposed in the Kettleman Plain or Sunflower Valley*: In addition to paragraph A above, dairies proposed in these areas must complete a HSA to demonstrate that an adequate sustainable water supply would be available for each proposed project. The HSA must provide a detailed description of the proposed project water demand and how that demand would be met without overdrafting groundwater supplies. If the project proposes use of groundwater supplies, the HSA must quantify the safe yield of the underlying aquifer. Allowable groundwater use must be limited to the quantified safe yield.

1e. Gas and Oil Well Evaluation (Policy DE 3.5a):

The *Technical Report* shall include a report that the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) has reviewed their records for the

potential presence of active and abandoned oil or gas wells at or adjacent to (within 100 feet) a proposed dairy site. If DOGGR identifies wells, the *Technical Report* shall include a scaled map showing the location of the wells on the Site Plan of the proposed dairy facility. Any abandoned oil or gas wells identified by DOGGR within the proposed dairy site located beneath or within 300 feet of a proposed dairy structure shall be properly closed in accordance with specifications provided by DOGGR.

Documentation of any well closure or destruction pursuant to DOGGR standards, or other protection deemed adequate by DOGGR, shall be submitted to the Kings County Planning Agency.

2a. Manure Nutrient Management Plan (MNMP) (Objective 4.1, Policy 4.1a, 4.1b, 4.1c, 4.1e, and 4.1f):

The Manure *Nutrient Management Plan* (MNMP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. The MNMP specifies practices that will be used to implement each component of the MNMP. The MNMP includes the following components as found in the USDA/USEPA *Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations*:

A. Feed Management - Evaluate the possibility of modifying diets and feed of the animals to reduce the amounts of nutrients in manure.

B. Manure Handling and Storage – Manure must be handled and stored properly to prevent water pollution from dairies. Manure and dairy process water handling and storage practices shall consider odor and other environmental and public health problems. Handling and storage considerations shall include:

1. *Diversion of clean water* – Dairy siting and management practices may include diverting clean water from contact with corrals, pens, freestalls, feeding lanes and areas, feed storage areas, interiors of barns and milking parlors, manure storage and handling areas, dead animal storage areas, and other areas exposed to manure, feed, or dead animals. Clean water includes rainfall falling on roofs of facilities and runoff from adjacent lands, or other sources. If clean water is not diverted from manured areas, the capacity of process water storage facilities (i.e., lagoons) shall be sufficient to collect the additional runoff.

2. *Prevent leakage* – Construction and maintenance of buildings, collection systems, conveyance systems, and storage facilities shall prevent releases of organic matter, nutrients, and pathogens to ground or surface water by implementing the following measures:
   a. All manure separation pits and process water lagoons shall be constructed so that the bottoms of the pits and lagoons are at least five feet above the highest expected groundwater levels.
   b. The pits and lagoons shall be maintained so that the integrity of the seal is ensured.
   c. The specific permeability soils lining the bottom and sides of the manure separation pits and lagoons shall not be greater than 1×10^{-6} centimeters per second in

compliance with the Geotechnical, Design, and Construction Guidelines published by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (1997).

d. A qualified professional (i.e., Professional Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist) shall certify that the liner system of a lagoon or pit is installed according to the NRCS-design standards.
e. The soil sampling and permeability testing program shall be designed to be representative of all soils lining all proposed pond areas.
f. Construction of the lagoons shall be inspected by a qualified professional to ensure that geologic heterogeneities (e.g., channel deposits and sandy lenses) are identified and properly mitigated to ensure integrity of the liner in compliance with the NRCS standards. The liner must be protected against damage during operation and maintenance activities.
g. At the corrals, naturally occurring or imported clayey (not less than 20% clay and silt) soils shall underlie the corrals and dry manure storage areas. Site drainage shall be included in the project design and construction of any manured area, including but not limited to, dairy surroundings, corrals, and ramps, pursuant to *Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 1, Article 22, §646.1 of the California Code of Regulations* to ensure that ponding does not occur.
h. Regular maintenance of corrals and dry manure storage areas shall include filling of depressions. Care shall be taken not to disturb the seal layer in the corrals. Dairy personnel shall be taught to correctly use manure collection equipment.
i. The potential for discharge of water-borne pathogens to existing and proposed domestic water supply wells shall be minimized by ensuring that the domestic wells are constructed in accordance with the California Well Standards and that appropriate minimum setbacks (150 feet, or other distance set in the Waste Discharge Requirements issued for the dairy by the RWQCB) between domestic wells and potential sources of pollution are maintained.

3. *Provide adequate storage for manure:*
   a. Dry manure shall be stored in a manner to ensure all runoff from the manure storage areas is captured and diverted to the dairy process water collection system.
   b. Dairy process water storage systems shall be designed and constructed to store, handle, and transport all of the quantity and contents of dairy process water produced on the Dairy Facility, runoff from the Dairy Facility, and rainfall that falls on the Dairy Facility. Location of manure storage areas shall be consistent with Policy DE 3.2c.
4. Manure treatments - Manure shall be treated to reduce the loss of nutrients to the atmosphere during storage, to make the material a more stable fertilizer when land-applied or to reduce pathogens, vector attraction and odors, as appropriate.

C. <u>Management of dead animals</u> – A Dead Animal Management Plan *(DAMP)* (see Component 5 of Appendix J) shall be prepared and implemented for the disposal of all dead animals in a way that does not adversely affect groundwater or surface water, create public health concerns, or cause nuisances due to odor or vectors.

D. <u>Land Application of Manure</u> – Land application is the most common, and usually most desirable method of utilizing process water and dry manure because of the value of the

nutrients and organic matter to plant growth. Land application shall be planned to ensure that the proper amounts of all nutrients are applied in a way that does not cause harm to the environment or to public health. Land application of manure in accordance with the MNMP shall minimize water quality degradation and public health risk. Considerations for appropriate land application shall include:

1. *Nutrient balance* – The primary purpose of nutrient management is to achieve the application of nutrients at the agronomic rates required to grow the planned crop by balancing the nutrients that are already in the soil and from other sources with those that will be applied in manure and commercial fertilizer. At a minimum, nutrient management shall prevent the application of nutrients at rates that will exceed the capacity of the soil and planned crops to assimilate nutrients, and will reduce the potential for degradation of water resources

   Soils shall be tested at least annually to determine nutrient content. The results of the testing shall be evaluated by a qualified soil scientist or agronomist to determine whether adjustments to the *Manure Nutrient Management Plan* are required to prevent crop damage or salt buildup. In the evaluation of salinity, which requires data on concentration variation over time, a statistical methodology for determining trends shall be selected by a certified agronomist. The first trend analysis shall be conducted for each dairy after five years of data collection, and then each year thereafter. Buildup of salt in the soil is detrimental to growing crops. Consequently farmers will have a natural incentive to take remedial action upon receiving a report that a salt buildup has occurred.

2. Timing and methods of application - Care must be taken when land-applying manure and process water to the land to prevent it from entering groundwater, streams, other water bodies, or environmentally sensitive areas. The timing and methods of application shall prevent the loss of excess nutrients to groundwater or surface water. Additionally, process water shall be applied to minimize unnecessary contact with air in order to minimize the release of ammonia into the atmosphere. Manure application equipment shall be calibrated to ensure that the quantity of material being applied is at agronomic rates. Manure application shall be avoided during periods of winds in excess of 20miles per hour.

E. Land Management –Tillage, crop residue management, grazing management, and other conservation practices shall be utilized to minimize movement to surface water and groundwater of soil, organic materials, nutrients, and pathogens from lands where manure is applied.

F. Record Keeping - Dairy operators shall document the annual estimated quantity of solid manure produced at the dairy and transported off-site. Documentation of this estimate shall be maintained by the dairy and shall be made available to the County Code Compliance personnel upon their request

2b. Comprehensive Dairy Process Water Application Plan (CDWAP) (Objective DE 4.2, Policy DE4.2a, 4.2b, 4.2c, and 4.2d):

The *Comprehensive Dairy Process Water Application Plan* (CDWAP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with an application for a new dairy or the expansion of an existing dairy.

1. The following components shall be addressed in the CDPWAP:
   A. When an applicant for a new dairy or the expansion of an existing dairy will use his or her own land for the application of process water:
      1. The CDPWAP shall include a legal description of all lands that will be used for process water application.
      2. The CDPWAP shall include the estimated amount of water that will be generated by the dairy (including an estimate of the Nitrogen and salt content of the dairy process water).
      3. Prior to selling any land on which process water is applied, the dairy owner/operator shall notify the Zoning Administrator and:
         a. Provide substitute land or enter into an agreement with another land owner to replace the land upon which the process water is applied, or
         b. Immediately reduce the dairy herd to a level that can be accommodated by the remaining land identified in the SPR or CUP.
      4. Changes made in the operation pursuant to section 3. above must be reflected in an amendment to the dairy's SPR or CUP.

   B. When the application for a new dairy or the expansion of an existing dairy will use land other than his or her own land for application of dairy process water:
      1. The CDPWAP shall include a legal description of all lands that will be used for process water application.
      2. The CDPWAP shall include the estimated amount of water that will be generated by the dairy (including an estimate of the Nitrogen and salt content of the dairy process water).
      3. The agreement shall be recorded by the dairy owner/operator and the owner of the land identified in the CDPWAP where the dairy's process water will be used. The agreement shall contain the following provisions:
         a) The agreement shall include a legal description of all lands burdened by the obligation of the agreement.
         b) The agreement shall identify the Dairy Facility generating the process water by name and location.
         c) The agreement shall state that the identified land shall not be converted to any use which cannot accommodate the dairy's process water.
         d) The agreement shall be binding on all successors in interest as long as the agreement is in force.
         e) The agreement must restrict the use of the land to cropping patterns which use all of the nutrients from the process water generated from the new or expanded Dairy Facility (less any nutrients used on the dairy owners' own land). The nutrient utilization rate used in the calculations for nutrient utilization of the cropping pattern shall be established by a Certified Agronomist.

f) The agreement shall coordinate timing of the delivery of the dairy process water in conformity with the Dairy Facility's IMP (Policy DE 4.1b.C) and MNMP (Policy DE 4.1a) to assure adequate storage capacity is available at the Dairy Facility.

g) To ensure that the process water is applied to crops in accordance with the requirements of the *Dairy Element*, the agreement shall either:

i. Allow the dairy owner/operator to enter the land identified in the agreement to carry out the application of the dairy process water in accordance with the requirements of the *Dairy Element*, or

ii. Obligate the owner of the land identified in the agreement to carry out the application of the dairy process water in accordance with the requirements of the *Dairy Element*.

4. The agreement shall be recorded after the SPR or CUP is approved, but before any cows are brought to the site.
5. Prior to terminating the agreement, the dairy owner/operator shall notify the Zoning Administrator and either:
   a. Provide a substitute agreement with another land owner to replace the land within the terminated agreement, or
   b. Immediately reduce the dairy herd to a level that can be accommodated by the remaining land under the SPR or CUP, or agreement.
6. Changes made in operation of the dairy pursuant to section 5 above shall be reflected in an amendment to the dairy's SPR or CUP.
7. The land identified in the agreement for the use of dairy process water shall not already be subject to any other dairy process water use agreement.
8. The Zoning Administrator or the Planning Commission, for an amendment to a SPR or a CUP respectively, must approve any change in the terms of the agreement.
9. If application of process water on land identified in the agreement is not carried out in conformity with the requirements of the *Dairy Element*, it shall be the responsibility of the dairy owner/operator to correct such problems. Any such violations of the Dairy Element Standards shall subject the owner/operator of the Dairy Facility to enforcement action by the County or other responsible agency, as provided in the *Dairy Element*, the *Zoning Ordinance*, or State law.

C. When the applicant for a new dairy or the expansion of an existing dairy uses a combination of his or her land and land other than his or her own land for application of dairy process water, both A and B above shall apply.

D. Lagoons may be used for treating and storing dairy process water and manure. All areas occupied by cows shall be graded in such a manner that ensures runoff water will flow into and be contained within a lagoon until used for fertilizer or irrigation purposes. Water that does not come into contact with manured areas or feed storage areas may be diverted away from such areas and not allowed into the lagoon. All contents of a lagoon shall be managed so that it is applied to cropland at agronomic rates and used only for approved purposes and in an approved manner.

2c. Odor Management Plan (OMP) (Policy DE 5.1b and 6.2d):

The *Odor Management Plan* (OMP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with the application for a new dairy or the expansion of an existing dairy. The purpose of the OMP is to

reduce the potential for odor impacts to nearby receptors. The owner/operator, or his or her agent, shall prepare an OMP that specifies standard operating practices for livestock handling, and manure collection, treatment, storage, and land application. The OMP shall specifically address standard operating practices for livestock handling, and manure collection, treatment, storage, and land application. It shall also provide standard operating procedures/control measures to be implemented to protect receptors from potential odors that could be generated from dairy operations. At a minimum, the plan shall include the following components:

A. Manure Collection Areas:
   1. Clean out manure generated at the freestall barns and corrals at a frequency that will minimize odors;
   2. Keep cattle as dry and clean as possible at all times;
   3. Scrape manure from the corrals and bedding from the freestall barns and corrals at a frequency that will minimize odors.

B. Manure Treatment and Application
   1. Minimize moisture content of stockpiled manure/retained solids to a level that will reduce the potential for release of odorous compounds during storage.
   2. Minimally agitate stockpiled manure during loading for off-site transport;
   3. Mix process water with irrigation water prior to irrigation (dilution rate shall be adequate to minimize odor levels and maintain appropriate nutrient content in effluent);
   4. Apply process water containing ammonia so that it minimizes exposure to air;
   5. Clean up manure spills upon occurrence;
   6. Maintain and operate separation pits and process water lagoons to minimize odor levels.
   7. Avoid spreading in windy conditions, especially when it blows toward populated areas, or immediately before weekends or holidays when nearby neighbors are likely to be engaged in outdoor and recreational activities.
   8. If there is no storage facility, spread manure as frequently as possible during warm weather. Unload storages on schedule. To minimize the time that odor is released to the air, have machinery in good repair and labor ready before starting to unload.
   9. Incorporate manure during or immediately after land application by injecting it into the soil or plowing or disking the soil. Where immediate incorporation is not possible, apply manure uniformly in a thin layer so that it will dry quickly.

C. General
   1. Implement dust suppression measures to prevent the release of odorous compound-carrying fugitive dust;
   2. During project operations, the dairy operator/owner shall respond to neighbors who are adversely affected by odors generated at the project site and take prompt corrective action.

D. Record Keeping:

   The OMP shall include a complaint register kept at the dairy site. The register shall include each complaint received by the dairy, who received the complaint, and the date of the complaint. In addition, the documentation shall indicate what action was taken to determine the cause of the odor, action taken to resolve the odor problem, the results of the action, and whether additional action was required to eliminate the problem from re-occurring. The complaint register shall be available to the Code Compliance personnel upon their request.

F. Amendments of the OMP shall be submitted for to the Zoning Administrator for approval.

2d. Irrigation Management Program (IMP) (Policy DE 4.1b.C):

The *Irrigation Management Plan* (IMP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. The owner/operator shall prepare an IMP and it shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

A. Ensure that irrigation water and runoff from fields at each dairy unit do not migrate away from the project site,
B. Do not allow excessive nutrients to accumulate in one part of a field and create "hot spots". Ensure that the nutrients are spread evenly over the entire field, and
C. Coordinate the timing of irrigation to meet the crop needs and the capacity limits of the ponds.

3. Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) (Policy DE 4.3a):

The *Hazardous Materials Business Plan* (HMBP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. A draft HMBP prepared pursuant to the Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, sections 25500 to 25520 shall be submitted with the application, and the final HMBP shall be filed with the Kings County Department of Environmental Health Services pursuant to their requirements after the zoning permit is issued.

The operator of the dairy shall review the HMBP at least annually and amend the plan if changes have been made. The amended plan shall be submitted to the Kings County Department of Environmental Health and a copy retained on site with the dairy's other reporting documentation. The HMBP shall be made available to the Code Compliance personnel upon their request.

4. Pest and Vector Management Plan (PVMP) (Policy DE 4.3b):

The **Pest and Vector Management Plan** (PVMP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. The PVMP (sometimes referred to as a fly and mosquito control plan) shall include methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and rodents under various conditions.

The PVMP shall be designed to use good housekeeping practices as the primary tool to combat vector infestation. The PVMP shall include, but not be limited to, measures that ensure good drainage of manured areas, frequent lane flushing, clean-up and maintenance along fence lines, and prompt repair of all leaking pipes and fixtures. When housekeeping controls prove ineffective (or have provided limited effectiveness), chemicals (i.e., pesticides) may supplement the program. When chemicals are used, special care shall be taken to select and apply chemicals that are compatible with existing biological controls that may be in use (i.e., those that do not kill the parasitic wasps). Other measures that may be considered in the PVMP are biological controls, including, but not limited to, the use of parasitic beetles and mites (to control egg and larvae populations) and parasitic wasps (to control fly pupae populations).

The Kings County Zoning Administrator shall distribute the PVMP to the Kings Mosquito Abatement District, Kings County Agricultural Commissioner, and the Kings County Division of Environmental Health Services for review and comment before final acceptance of the PVMP.

Record keeping for the PVMP shall consist of documentation kept at the dairy site that includes pest control methods used and the dates of the pest control activities. The PVMP shall also include a complaint register. The complaint register documentation shall indicate who received the complaint; date a complaint was received, what and when action was taken to determine the cause of pest problem, action taken to resolve the problem, and the results action and whether additional action was required to resolve the problem. The complaint register shall be made available to Code Compliance personnel upon their request.

5. Dead Animal Management Plan (DAMP) (Policy DE 4.1d):

The *Dead Animal Management Plan* (DAMP) is a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. The DAMP shall include a program of removing dead animals from the site within 72 hours, or by the end of the first working day after a holiday weekend. Burial or otherwise disposing of the carcasses on site shall not be allowed unless by order of the Health Officer, Agricultural Commissioner, or other authority authorized to make such an order.

Record keeping for the DAMP shall be documented and the records shall be kept at the dairy site. The documentation shall include the number of dead animals by date; the date and method of their removal, and location where the dead animals were taken when removed from the dairy site. The documentation shall be made available to Code Compliance personnel upon their request.

6. Biological Resources Survey (Policy DE 3.3a):

The results of a *Biological Resources Survey* shall be made a part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. The survey of habitat for sensitive species and wetlands shall be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist prior to initiation of grading for each dairy facility to confirm the presence or absence of any nesting activity at each location. If habitat for sensitive species or wetlands is found, appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid destruction of active dens or nests. An appropriate buffer zone shall be established around any active den or nest based on consultation with representatives of the California Department of Fish and Game. Construction activities shall be restricted in this zone until the qualified biologist has determined that the young animals are no longer using the dens or nests. Passive relocation methods shall be used by the qualified biologist in the event that removal of any wildlife from the impact area is deemed necessary by a regulatory agency with appropriate jurisdiction.

7. Cultural Resources Evaluation by the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) (Policy DE 3.1d and 3.1e):

The *Technical Report* shall include documentation that a review of records of known cultural resources has been completed by the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and that no significant cultural (historic or archaeological) resources would be disturbed by the proposed dairy development. If CHRIS indicates that known resources are present or suspected within the construction area of the proposed dairy development, the *Technical Report* shall include an evaluation of the resource by an archaeologist qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeologists which includes an appropriate mitigation plan that will be implemented by the dairy developer.

This evaluation shall include an evaluation of paleontological and unique geologic feature resources.

8. TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY (Policy DE 3.1g):

Upon the request of an applicant, or the applicant's agent, for a SPR or CUP, the Kings County Regional Transportation Planning Agency will evaluate the effect a new or expanding dairy project will have on surrounding roadways and highways using its traffic model. If the traffic model run demonstrates that the dairy project will not result in degradation of the Level of Service (LOS) of adjacent County roadways below LOS D, or below LOS C on State highways, no additional evaluation will be required.

If the traffic model indicates that the LOS will be degraded on adjacent County roadways below LOS D, or below LOS C on State highways, a Traffic Impact Study prepared by a qualified traffic engineer in conformance with guidelines provided by the California Department of Transportation, will be required. The Traffic Impact Study shall propose improvements that will be necessary to mitigate the reduced LOS to acceptable levels. Additionally, the Traffic Impact Study shall demonstrate that the proposed improvement of the dairy project will not result in significant safety hazards.

9. Fugitive Dust Emissions Control Plan (FDECP) (Policy DE 5.1g and 5.1h):

The Fugitive Dust Emissions Control Plan (FDECP) is part of the *Technical Report* submitted with each application to either establish a new dairy or expand an existing dairy. The owner/operator shall prepare a FDECP which shall include, but not be limited to the following components:

A. Identification of all significant off-field source of fugitive dust emissions (e.g., unpaved roads, unpaved corrals and other open or vacant areas, and bulk material stockpiles);
B. Description of the control measures used for controlling of fugitive emissions from all sources identified at the dairy facility and an estimate of control efficiency;
C. Discussion of compliance of identified control measures with the requirements of the most recent Regulation VIII rules adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD);
D. Discussion of quality control/quality assurance procedures to ensure that control measures are implemented and inspected;
E. Discussion of record keeping for quality control/quality assurance procedures;
F. Identification of person responsible for implementation of the FDECP implementation.

10. Light, Glare and Noise Assessment: (Policies DE 3.1h and 3.1i):

A. Provide an exterior lighting plan of the Dairy Facility showing all exterior lights and methods used to ensure that the lighting is so arranged to reflect light away from adjoining properties.
B. Provide a Noise Assessment of the Dairy Facility and any mitigation requirements necessary to comply with the noise level standards in the *Noise Element* of the *Kings County General Plan*.