

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency**

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**Proposed Construction of Poultry Operation
Elmo Dryden Road
Westover, MD 21871
Somerset County, MD**

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COVER SHEET

Proposed Action:	The Farm Service Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to provide Farm Service Agency assistance for construction of (4) 61' x 600' poultry houses, generator shed, and manure shed; grading of property; installation of a storm water management pond, swales and wide grass buffers. The project would be located at 6997 Elmo Dryden Road, Westover, MD 21871. Tax Map: Map 0050, Grid 0016, Parcel 0168.
Type of Document:	This is a site-specific Environmental Assessment
Lead Agency:	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Cooperating Agencies:	None
Further Information:	Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Programs 9194 Legion Road, Suite 2 Denton, MD 21629
Comments:	<p>This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with USDA FSA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures found in 7 CFR 799, as well as the NEPA of 1969, Public Law 91-140, 42 US Code 4321-4347, as amended.</p> <p>A copy of the Draft EA and related material is available at the Caroline County FSA Office located at 9194 Legion Road, Suite 2, Denton, MD 21629 and is posted to the FSA State website at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Maryland/resources/index</p> <p>Written comments regarding this EA can be submitted 30 days from the first date of publication.</p> <p>Proposed Construction, Poultry Operation- Elmo Dryden Rd Comments Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Programs 9194 Legion Road, Suite 2 Denton, MD 21629</p>

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAFO	Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNMP	Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
CO _{2e}	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
EA	Environmental Assessment
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FSA	Farm Service Agency
GHG	Green House Gases
HUC	Hydrological Unit Code
IPaC	Information Planning and Conservation
MDA	Maryland Department of Agriculture
MACS	Maryland Agricultural Water Quality Cost-Share
MDE	Maryland Department of Environment
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
SCD	Soil Conservation District
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollutions Prevention Plan
THPO	Tribal Historical Preservation Officer
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Coro or Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

APPENDICES

- A. Project Area Maps
- B. Site Photos
- C. Required Permits and Plans
 - Storm Water Management Plan
 - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
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 - Coastal Barrier Map
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- G. Wilderness Areas Supporting Documentation
- H. Wild and Scenic Rivers/ Nationwide Rivers Inventory Supporting Documentation
- I. National Natural Landmark Supporting Documentation
- J. Floodplains and Sole Source Aquifer Supporting Documentation
 - Flood FEMA Map
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- K. Wetlands Supporting Documentation
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- M. Right to Farm Bills
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- N. Copies of Notices of Availability of Draft EA from all newspapers

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) proposes to provide assistance for the applicants to establish a (4) 61'x 600' poultry house operation on 48.3170 acres tract of land already owned by the applicants. The facility would have capacity to house up to 240,000 birds at one time. The proposed project site would be located at 6997 Elmo Dryden Road, Westover, MD 21871, approximately 6 miles east of the city of Pocomoke City, MD. The proposed site is not located in an area of the state identified by regulatory authorities as being subject to unusual agricultural restrictions. Appendices A and B contain maps and photos of the proposed project area. A detailed description of the components of the proposed action, the project site and related surrounding area of potential effect is further described in Section 2.1 of this document.

1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed project/action is to implement USDA, Farm Service Agency programs, to make available economic opportunity to help rural America thrive, and to promote agriculture production that better nourishes Americans and help feed others throughout the world. FSA is tasked with this mission as provided for by the Food and Security Act of 1985 as amended, the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act as amended, and related implementing regulations found in 7 CFR Parts 762 and 764.

The need for the proposed action is to fulfill FSA's responsibility to provide access to credit, and to help improve the stability and strength of the agricultural economy, including to start, improve, expand, transition, market, and strengthen family farming and ranching operations, and to provide viable farming opportunities for family and beginning farmers and meet the needs of small and beginning farmers, women and minorities. Specifically, in the case of this request, FSA's need is to respond to the applicants' request for assistance to support the proposed action.

FSA Farm Loan Program Assistance is not available for commercial operations or facilities that are not family farms, or to those having the ability to qualify for commercial credit without the benefit of FSA assistance. The applicants have been determined to be a family farm as defined by 7 CFR 761.2. The proposed action would allow them the opportunity to establish their family farming operation and provide the economic stability to meet the needs of the family.

In addition, livestock integrators have a demand for new facilities such as these to provide an adequate supply for processing plants and keep them operating at an economically feasible capacity. Specialized livestock facilities such as those proposed, have a limited useful life as they become functionally obsolete as technology advances. Accordingly, a pipeline of new facilities is necessary to insure an adequate and economical supply of low cost protein food for the nation.

1.3 Decision To Be Made

FSA's decision is whether to:

- Approve the applicants' request;
- Approve the request with additional mitigations; or
- Deny the request.

1.4 Regulatory Compliance

This Environmental Assessment is prepared to satisfy the requirements of NEPA (Public Law 91-190, 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.); its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508); and FSA implementing regulations, *Environmental Quality and Related Environmental Concerns – Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act* (7 CFR 799). The intent of NEPA is to protect, restore, and enhance the human environment through well informed Federal decisions. A variety of laws, regulations, and Executive Orders (EO) apply to actions undertaken by Federal agencies and form the basis of the analysis.

All fifty states have enacted right-to-farm laws that seek to protect qualifying farmers and ranchers from nuisance lawsuits filed by individuals who opt to reside in rural areas where normal farming operations exist, and who later use nuisance actions to attempt to stop those ongoing operations. The Right to Farm law for the State of Maryland is designed to protect agricultural operations, with an affirmative defense to nuisance suits. Somerset County also has a Right-to-Farm ordinance 719. This operation would be protected since it is already an existing agricultural operation as it is currently cropland.

1.5 Public Involvement and Consultation

Scoping is an early and open process to involve agencies, organizations, and the public in determining the issues to be addressed in the environmental document. Among other tasks, scoping determines important issues and eliminates issues determined not to be important; identifies other permits, surveys and consultations required with other agencies; and creates a schedule that allows adequate time to prepare and distribute the environmental document for public review and comment before a final decision is made. Scoping is a process that seeks opinions and consultation from the interested public, affected parties, and any agency with interests or legal jurisdiction.

1.5.1 Internal Scoping

USDA staff of various specialties have been consulted regarding the purpose and need, issues and impact topics appropriate for consideration for the proposed action. A site visit and pedestrian review was completed by a FSA Farm Loan Officer and FSA Farm Loan Specialist on July 27, 2018. For site visit notes and photographs see Appendix B.

1.5.2 External Scoping

USDA FSA has completed research including the following:

- Research of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) about the proposed action's potential to affect federally listed species as required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. See Appendix D.

- Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to ensure that compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are met and that significant impacts to historic properties would not result from the proposed action. This is part of the Maryland State Clearinghouse review. See Appendix E.
- Consultation with Susan Bachor, Delaware Tribe, Historic Preservation Representative and Kimberly Penrod with the Delaware Nation, Director, Cultural Resources/106 Archives, Library and Museum (THPO), to ensure that compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA are met and that significant impacts to historic properties would not result from the proposed action. See Appendix E.
- The Maryland State Clearinghouse for Intergovernmental Assistance who consults with and requests input from their cooperating agencies including but not limited to Maryland Department of Planning and Zoning, Maryland Department of Environment, which is responsible for the General Discharge Permit (GD), Notice of Intent (NOI) as well as the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Permit (CAFO). See Appendix C.
- Input and assistance was provided by Natural Resource Conservation Service, who worked with the farm owner/operator in formulating an appropriate Comprehension Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP), and the Somerset County Soil Conservation District approved the erosion and sediment control plan; the Somerset County Department of Public Works approved the site plan, and Somerset County Planning and Zoning Commission who approved the building permit. The United States Army Corp of Engineers also provided concurrence and approval of the construction plan. See Appendix C.
- Maryland Department of Environment, Wetlands and Waterways Program, which encompasses those charged with Coastal Zone Management (CZM). See Appendix F.

1.5.3 Public Involvement

This document is available for public review and comment at the Caroline County FSA, 9194 Legion Road, Suite 2, Denton, MD 21629. It is also available for the same time period at the FSA State website at: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Maryland/resources/index>. A notice of the availability of the document will be published in The Somerset Herald September 18 and September 25 and posted to the FSA State website at: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Maryland/resources/index>. Written comments may be submitted to Proposed Construction, Poultry Operation-Elmo Dryden Road. Comments Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Programs 9194 Legion Road, Suite 2, Denton, MD 21629 through October 18, 2018. All comments received will be carefully considered and analyzed before FSA's final decision is made.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Alternative A - Proposed Action

The site of the proposed action is located on approximately +/- 48 acres in Somerset County, approximately 6 miles north of the town of Pocomoke City. The current land is being used as cropland, of which approximately 15.51 acres will be used for the poultry house construction. See Appendix A and B.

The surrounding area supports similar poultry operations as evidenced by the aerial photo. See Appendix A. There is a county road that borders the tract on the west, trees to the east, cropland to the north, residential across to the west. The nearest neighbor is located approximately .77 miles to the south; the nearest church and school is located almost 1 mile from the subject project site. See Appendix A.

The proposed action includes construction of four (4) 61' x 600" poultry houses and related infrastructure including manure shed, wells, composter, etc. in Westover, Somerset County, MD on land that is currently cropland. Leveling at the pad sites would occur, with sloping to accommodate surface water runoff. A storm water management pond would also be constructed per plans by the Somerset County Soil Conservation District. See Appendix C. Construction would take place during the day and would likely begin in the late fall. During the construction phase, the contractors will follow the general discharge permits to minimize impacts to water quality.

The proposed operation has the potential capacity to house up to 240,000 birds per flock at maximum capacity. The integrator's contract and typical practices in the area indicates a target weight of 8 lbs. for roasters, which is subject to change with the integrators ever changing needs based on supply and demand.

It is estimated that 1,500 tons of litter would be produced annually. Litter would be stored in a manure shed and would be removed from the site and exported off the farm to a private individual for their use. All litter sold for land application would require that any buyer of litter hold appropriate permits, including nutrient management plan or equivalent for any land application as required by the State of Maryland. Once the CMNP is completed, a more accurate amount will be known. CNMP will be completed before proposed loan closing.

The project site consists of disturbance of approximately 15.51 acres. It is currently in cropland. There should be no trees removed and very little, if any overgrowth removed. Minimal disturbance would occur to drill the four proposed wells. See Appendix A and C.

A manure shed will be built immediately north of the new poultry houses. The Somerset County MDA office is accepting applications for cost share on manure sheds, and the applicants will be applying for MACS once the CNMP is completed and CAFO permit issued. MDA will help the applicants apply for the program. MDA has determined the size/design necessary to provide adequate space to meet the project's litter storage and composting needs. The manure shed would be built to their specs per the CNMP. Currently funding is available; however, if cost share is not available due to lack of funding, the primary lender will be required to approve a non-guarantee loan to cover this cost. See Appendix C.

The Maryland Department of Environment is tasked with responsibility for protecting air, water and land resources in the state from the threat of pollution. They are responsible for establishing appropriate

standards necessary for planning and permitting processes, inspections and monitoring for compliance and related enforcement. Their planning and permitting processes establish requisite site-specific standards and include provisions for related best management practices designed to avoid risk and mitigate potential impacts to important resources. The proposed action would be required to have the following permits and plans and use best management practices and actions. The applicants will operate under the requirements of the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations, and a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) permit. Appendix C.

2.2 Alternative B - No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative means FSA assistance would not be provided and the project described in Section 2.1 above (proposed action) would not occur. Existing conditions on the site would continue and there would be no impacts as the proposed action would not go forward.

2.3 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated From Analysis

Other locations for the farm or other uses for the land in question are not considered here because such options do not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action. The applicants have applied for FSA assistance to fund the construction of a poultry operation. FSA's decision to be made is to approve the request for assistance as designed, to deny the request assistance, or to approve the request with additional mitigations, practices or methods that would be needed to minimize or eliminate impacts to protected resources.

Similarly, alternative design features of the project components are not considered as they would alter the intended use of the infrastructure proposed. The producer's agreement with the integrator requires adherence to the integrator's construction and equipment specifications, which are in place to ensure consistency, maximize production, and reduce loss. Design alternatives that would involve modification of features and infrastructure put in place by or for an integrator would jeopardize the availability of bird placement, and therefore the viability of the farm. Accordingly, this alternative would not warrant further consideration.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

The impacts to a number of protected resources, as defined in FSA Handbook 1-EQ (Revision 3) Environmental Quality Programs for State and County Offices, are considered in this EA. Some resources are eliminated from detailed analysis following CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1501.7), which state that:

“the lead agency shall identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not significant or that have been covered by prior environmental review, narrowing the discussion of these issues in the document to a brief presentation of why they would not have a significant effect on the human or natural environment.”

Resources that are not eliminated are carried forward for detailed analysis. The table below shows the resources that are eliminated from detailed analysis and those carried forward. Section 3.1 contains discussions of those resources eliminated from detailed analysis. Section 3.2 describes the existing conditions for resources carried forward for detailed analysis and the anticipated impacts to those resources resulting from the proposed action.

Resource	Eliminated	Carried Forward
Wildlife and Habitat		X
Cultural Resources		X
Coastal Barriers	X	
Coastal Zones		X
Wilderness Areas	X	
Wild and Scenic Rivers, NRI	X	
National Natural Landmarks	X	
Sole Source Aquifers	X	
Floodplains	X	
Wetlands	X	
Soils	X	
Water Quality		X
Air Quality		X
Noise	X	
Important Land Resources	X	
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	X	

3.1 Resources Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

Coastal Barriers

Coastal Barriers are eliminated from detailed analysis because there is no coastal barrier located near the site in Somerset County, Maryland. This determination is based on the Coastal Barrier Resource System obtained on the FEMA portal. See Appendix F.

Wilderness Areas

Wilderness areas are eliminated from detailed analysis because the proposed action is not located within one mile of a Wilderness Area and would not create a disturbance that could be observed from a Wilderness Area. There are currently no Wilderness areas in Maryland or Delaware. See Appendix G.

Wild and Scenic Rivers/Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI)

Wild and Scenic Rivers/Nationwide Rivers Inventory are eliminated from detailed analysis because the proposed action is not located within ¼ mile of a Wild and Scenic River or River listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and therefore would not involve destruction or alteration or cause a disturbance to such a river. The nearest designated Wild and Scenic River, White Clay Creek, is located in northern Delaware, approximately 131 miles north from the project site. The nearest river listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory is the Nanticoke River, located approximately 27 miles west from the proposed site. See Appendix H.

National Natural Landmarks

There are five National Natural Landmarks in the state. The site of the proposed action is not located near any of these nor does it threaten to alter or impair them. The closest landmark is Gilpin's Falls around 127 miles north of the project. Due to the distance, National Natural Landmarks are eliminated from detailed analysis. See Appendix I.

Sole Source Aquifers

Sole source aquifers are eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no sole source aquifers or recharge areas on the eastern shore of Maryland. See Appendix J.

Floodplains

Floodplains are eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no floodplains located in the project area or adjacent to the project site of the proposed action. This determination is based on a flood plain map obtained on the FEMA portal. See Appendix J.

Wetlands

Wetlands were eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no wetlands in the project area and the proposed action would not result in discharge or fill into any wetlands. In addition, applicants executed Forms AD-1026 Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (W) Certification, on June 7, 2018, to certify compliance with the highly erodible land and wetland conservation provisions. Per the NEPA request sent on June 19, 2018, NRCS has determined that the project contains no highly erodible land and/or wetlands. The United States Department of Army Corps of Engineers has also concurred with construction and no effect to wetland. See Appendix K.

Soils

Soils are eliminated from detailed analysis because the land would not be cropped and is therefore not subject to the Highly Erodible Land provisions of the Food Security Act. See Appendix L.

Noise

Effects on noise were eliminated from detailed analysis. There are no state or local noise ordinances with which the operation would not be in compliance. The increase in noise level during construction

would be temporary, resulting from operation of heavy equipment during normal working hours. Construction of a facility of this type would typically take 6 months from start to finish.

Truck traffic servicing the facility would occur infrequently during normal daylight working hours. Delivery of feed, bird placement, flock collection, and removal of waste/litter requires occasional truck and equipment operation during the evening and early morning hours. The farm's backup generator would only be in operation during a power outage or for routine testing. Ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the facility would increase during operations due primarily to ventilation fans needed for heating and cooling of the buildings. Sound levels will be controlled as warranted by use of sound barriers, plantings, or other measures to reduce noise levels to within acceptable levels in accordance with Environmental Noise Standards. Additionally, Maryland Right to Farm Law and Somerset County Maryland Right to Farm Law protects operation of farms that were established prior to the use of the area surrounding the agricultural operation for nonagricultural activities and those farms employ methods or practices commonly or reasonable associated with agricultural production. See Appendix M.

Important Land Resources

Prime and unique farmland, forestland and rangeland resources are eliminated from detailed analysis because the proposed action would not result in prime and/or important farmland being converted to a nonagricultural use. See Appendix L.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

No impact to population, housing, income, or employment in the region are anticipated to result from the proposed action, nor are disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations anticipated. Therefore, socioeconomics and environmental justice are not carried forward for detailed analysis.

3.2 Resources Considered with Detailed Analysis

This section describes the environment that would be affected by implementation of the alternatives described in Chapter 2. Aspects of the affected environment described in this section focus on the relevant major resources or issues. Under the no action alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented. The no action alternative would result in the continuation of the current land and resource uses in the project area. This alternative will not be evaluated further in this EA.

3.2.1 Wildlife and Habitat

Existing Conditions

The site of the proposed action is characterized by cropland. Wildlife typical of such areas include migratory birds, deer, turkey, etc. A site visit was conducted by FSA. See Appendix B for notes and photographs.

A list of threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat for site area was obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system. (See Appendix D). The following species are known to reside in the county: migratory birds. There is not any designated critical habitat for these species in the proposed area. Impacts would typically be of de minimus and not significant. No effect was noted.

FSA consulted with the USFWS on June 19, 2018 regarding the potential of the proposed action to affect threatened and endangered species. USFWS response states that there are no threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list in the area, nor any critical habitats or refuges or fish hatcheries within the proposed area. See Appendix D for agency correspondence.

Impacts of Proposed Action

The proposed action would result in disruption of cropland below the plow line which was previously disturbed and used as cropland. A minimum amount of brush may be cleared, but it would be a minute amount. This should not represent a loss of habitat for breeding birds.

USFWS stated that the proposed area has no threatened, endangered, or candidate species. There are also no critical habitats within the proposed project area. There are also no refuges or fish hatcheries within the proposed project area.

No significant impacts to Wildlife and Habitat are expected to result from the proposed action.

3.2.2 Cultural Resources

Existing Conditions

Since the proposed action involves ground disturbing activities in areas not previously evaluated or previously disturbed to the depth required for the proposed action, cultural resources require detailed analysis. A site visit was conducted by Wand Jett-Dimeler Farm Loan Program Specialist and Amy Rowe, Farm Loan Program Officer. See Appendix B for notes and photographs.

FSA consulted with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) through the Maryland Clearinghouse, Maryland Department of Planning on June 19, 2018 by providing the location and details of the proposed action. No comments were received. See Appendix E for emails.

Additionally, FSA consulted with the following federally recognized Tribes: Delaware Tribe of Indians and Delaware Nation. Letters describing the location and details of the proposed action were sent on June 19, 2018. A response was received from Delaware Nation concurring with the proposed project. No response was received from the Delaware Tribe of Indians. See Appendix E for emails.

Impacts of Proposed Action

Based on the consultation with SHPO, Delaware Nation and Delaware Tribe of Indians, it is anticipated that no impacts to known cultural resources are expected as a result of the proposed action. Impacts to previously unidentified historic properties, including archaeological and historic resources, could occur during land clearing and construction. If such resources were to be encountered, all activities would stop, FSA state and national office personnel would be notified, and the resources would be professionally evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.2.3 Coastal Zone

Existing Conditions

Because the proposed action involves potential impact to the Coastal Zone, FSA consulted with the State Wetlands and Waterways Program which is part of the Maryland Department of Environment on June 19, 2018 by providing the location and details of the proposed action. The Maryland Federal Consistency Coordinator provided a response on June 25, 2018, which indicated that “based on the information provided, the proposed project is consistent with the Maryland Coastal Zone Management Program, as required by the CZMA, provided that all permits and approvals from the Maryland Department of the Environment that may be necessary for the project are obtained”. See Appendix F.

Impacts of Proposed Action

Based on the consultation with MDE, no impacts are anticipated to result from the proposed action.

3.2.4 Water Quality

Existing Conditions

In the State of Maryland, the Maryland Department of Environment has the authority to enforce provisions of the Clean Water Act that are protective of water quality and to issue permits that are protective of water quality standards. This authority is delegated to them by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Maryland Department of the Environment issues Storm-water National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits to protect surface waters from contamination from runoff associated with construction. Coverage under the 2014 General Permit is required for construction that causes ground disturbance in excess of 1 acre. Projects that will ultimately disturb one acre or more must obtain a General or Individual Permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity before beginning earth disturbance on the first part of the project. All projects should seek coverage under the General Permit rather than an Individual Permit unless otherwise directed by MDE. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans are documents that describe construction activities to help prevent storm-water contamination, and control sedimentation and erosion, in order to prevent significant harm to surface waters and comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act. MDE is also responsible for issuing Non-storm-water NPDES Permits issued to facilities that discharge water.

Maryland Department of Environment is also responsible for developing and implementing the State Water Plan, the State's policy for long-term water management, and for the State's Non-Point Source Pollution Management Program. The State Water Plan describes each of the State's river basins. MDE supports development, management and conservation of the state's land and water resources, in part through nutrient management planning. A nutrient management plan (NMP) is a document approved by a certified planner or certified consultant that assists landowners and operators in the proper management and utilization of nutrient sources for maximum soil fertility and protection of state waters. MDE requires NMPs for farms that plan to land apply litter, sewage sludge, or commercial fertilizer within the state of Maryland.

The Rehobeth Branch is the closes to the Lower Pocomoke Watershed ID# 02130202. Per Maryland 303(d) the watershed is listed as impaired, due to pathogens, sediments and nutrients. The Rohobeth

Branch is the closest river to the property and borders the property. It is approximately .33 miles from the center most point of property. This operation is planned to be a no land CNMP and the branch should not be effected as part of this project.

Impacts of Proposed Action

The proposed action would disturb 15.51 acres of land. The owner has submitted required paperwork to the Maryland Department of Environment and been granted coverage under Storm-water NPDES General Permit. See Appendix C. With adherence to the best management practices described in the SWPPP, no impacts to surface water from the proposed construction are anticipated. The farm does not discharge into waters of the state and therefore no impacts to state surface waters are anticipated. Any land application of litter produced on the farm would be in compliance with MDE requirements in order to be protective of surface water quality.

The applicants would not land apply litter as fertilizer on the proposed site. The CNMP is a no-land CNMP. The farm will be required to have an approved NMP which outlines where the litter would go, and the user of the litter also has a NMP which would describe the conditions under which litter can be applied in order to be protective of surface water quality. See Appendix C for CNMP.

No significant impacts to water quality are anticipated to result from the proposed action.

3.2.5 Air Quality

Existing Conditions

The site of the proposed action lies in Somerset County in a rural area. The surrounding area (within 5 miles) consists of other poultry operations, cropland, and residential areas. The area is currently open cropland. During the time that the site plan was approved, Somerset County required 100' setbacks from all property lines. Applicants' CNMP will provide more in-depth practices when completed and approved. Grass and tree buffers are typically required. The applicants would also plant warm season grasses by the fans, which would also be beneficial to air quality by reducing dust and odor. This is required for loan approval. See Appendix C.

As of June 19, 2018, the State of Maryland and the County of Somerset, Maryland are not in attainment for all criteria pollutants established by the Environmental Protection Agency in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

There are no local ordinances regulating odor or emissions from livestock waste.

Maryland's Right to Farm Law, Md. COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS Code Ann. § 5-403, protects farms that have been in "operation continued for 1 year or more. -- If an agricultural operation or silvicultural operation has been under way for a period of 1 year or more and if the operation is in compliance with applicable federal, State, and local health, environmental, zoning, and permit requirements relating to any nuisance claim and is not conducted in a negligent manner".

Somerset County Maryland also has a local Right to Farm Law. The Right to Farm Law was adopted by the County Council of Somerset April 26, 2000 by Ordinance 719. "It is the declared policy of the County to preserve, protect and encourage the development and improvement of its agricultural land for the production of food and other agricultural products. When nonagricultural land uses extend into agricultural areas, agricultural operations can become the subject of lawsuits. As a result, agricultural

operators are sometimes forced to cease or curtail their operations. Others are discouraged from making investments in agricultural improvements to the detriment of the economic viability of the county's agricultural industry as a whole. It is the purpose of this law to reduce the loss to the county of its agricultural resources by limiting the circumstances under which agricultural operations may be deemed to constitute a nuisance, trespass, or other interference with the reasonable use and enjoyment of land, including, but not limited to smoke, odors, flies, dust, noise, chemicals or vibration; provided that nothing in the law shall in any way restrict or impede the authority of the state and of the County to protect the public health, safety and welfare, nor shall it restrict or impede private covenants." See Appendix M.

Impacts of Proposed Action

Potential air quality effects considered here include odor, dust production, and emissions which may be associated with construction activities and the ongoing operations of the farm.

The proposed action is located in a rural area at distance of approximately 6 miles from the closest town or public building, and is required to be approximately 100 feet from a dwelling. The closest dwelling appears to be over 1,000 feet from the proposed operation.

Construction activities that disturb the soil surface could generate dust. Such impacts would be minor, temporary and localized, generally confined to the farm property and ongoing only during construction. Exposed soils would be wet down to control fugitive dust. Similarly, during construction, minor and localized emissions associated with heavy machinery could be expected. None of these construction related impacts would have a significant or long-term adverse impact to surrounding air quality.

During operation of the farm, roads used by delivery trucks would be graveled to minimize dust. Dust generated while the facility is in operation would occur mostly during feeding. Humidity and misting systems in livestock housing units and containment areas would keep dust down within the production facility.

Odor and emissions would be controlled through management of the ventilation systems and is necessary for bird health. The manure shed and poultry houses would be cleaned, and waste removed per the specifications of the required management plan. The poultry houses would be crusted out approximately 50 % of the time and windrowing would be used the rest of the time. A total clean out would occur every 8 years, with the next total clean out anticipated to happen in 2026. The farm would store waste in a proposed 50'x120' poultry waste storage structure with a storage capacity of 30,000 cu ft. and would be stored until ready to export. A 24' composter would also be constructed. Land application of waste on the farm is not proposed at this time. Any land application, regardless of location is subject to related provisions of site specific nutrient management plans which restricts applications to limited windows of time, weather conditions, and setbacks requirements in keeping with state permitting and management plan provisions as appropriate.

The magnitude of the contribution of the proposed action on greenhouse gases would be miniscule in comparison to total annual greenhouse gas emission in the US.

Dilution of odors, dust and emissions is caused by their mixing with ambient air and is a function of distance, topography, and variances in meteorological conditions. Prevailing winds are from the west/northwest and would serve to facilitate their dispersion. Tree and grass buffers would also serve to buffer neighboring properties. Based on the climate, there would be a few days in the year when

weather conditions and humidity may cause odor, dust, and emissions to linger in the vicinity. Such impacts would be irregular and infrequent in nature, of brief duration and are not expected to be significant.

4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impacts analysis is important to understanding how multiple actions in a particular time and space (e.g., geographic area) impact the environment. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations define cumulative effects as: "...the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions" (40 CFR § 1508.7).

Cumulative impacts most likely arise when a relationship exists between a proposed action and other actions occurring in a similar location or time period. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to the proposed action would be expected to have more potential for a relationship than those more geographically separated. Similarly, actions that coincide in time, may have the potential for cumulative impacts.

Establishing an appropriate scope for cumulative impacts analysis is important for producing meaningful analysis that appropriately informs agency decision making. This involves identifying geographic or temporal boundaries within which to identify other activities that could contribute to cumulative impacts to resources. Boundaries should consider ecologically and geographically relevant boundaries which sustain resources of concern. Temporal boundaries will be dependent on the length of time the effects of the proposed action are estimated to last and analysis commensurate with the project's impact on relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities within those boundaries. For example, small scale projects with minimal impacts of short duration would not likely contribute significantly to cumulative impacts. CEQ guidance (2005) reinforces this, stating:

"The scope of the cumulative impact analysis is related to the magnitude of the environmental impacts of the proposed action. Proposed actions of limited scope typically do not require as comprehensive an assessment of cumulative impacts as proposed actions that have significant environmental impacts over a large area. Proposed actions that are typically finalized with a Finding of No Significant Impact usually involve only a limited cumulative impact assessment to confirm that the effects of the proposed action do not reach a point of significant environmental impacts"

This cumulative impact analysis focuses on the potentially affected resource (identified in section 3.2 of this document) and uses natural local boundaries to establish the geographic scope within which cumulative impacts could occur. Relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable activities identified in Section 4.2 are based on potential geographic and temporal relationships with the proposed action within those identified boundaries. Cumulative effects on those resources are described in Section 4.3.

4.1 Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Analysis of the cumulative impact is forward looking and focuses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland which includes the area where the proposed action would be implemented and the related area which includes the resources of concern. The purpose is to assess if the reasonably foreseeable effects of

the proposed action would have an additive relationship to other past effects that would be significant, and to examine its relationship other actions (e.g. Federal, State, local, and private activities) that are currently taking place or are expected to take place in the reasonably foreseeable future.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland is known for its agricultural production. Poultry has been essential for this area for many decades and has continued to be a major agricultural commodity in the area. Multiple poultry integrators are located and headquartered in the area. It appears that poultry production will continue to be an essential component of the Eastern Shore agricultural industry.

4.2 Cumulative Analysis

Some resources considered for detailed analysis above (in Section 3.2) could be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed action and therefore the proposed action could contribute to additive or interactive cumulative effects to these resources. The significance of cumulative effects is dependent on how impacts compare with relevant thresholds, such as regulatory standards. Regulatory standards can restrict development by establishing thresholds of cumulative resource degradation (CEQ 1997):

“Government regulations and administrative standards...often influence developmental activity and the resultant cumulative stress on resources, ecosystems, and human communities. They also shape the manner in which a project may be operated, the amount of air or water emissions that can be released, and the limits on resource harvesting or extraction.”

Cumulative effects in this analysis are described relative to regulatory standards and thresholds in accordance with CEQ guidance. FSA relies on the authority and expertise of regulatory agencies, which have broad knowledge of regional activities that could affect the sensitive resources they are responsible for protecting, and to ensure through their permitting and consultation processes that its activities are not likely to contribute to significant negative cumulative resource impacts.

4.2.1 Wildlife and Habitat

Contributions of the proposed action to cumulative impacts includes the removal of existing cropland. The site has been previously disturbed and planted as cropland, which could provide some value as wildlife habitat. The impacts would add to vegetation and habitat lost as a result of past, present and reasonably foreseeable activities in the region of the proposed action. The proposed action is not anticipated to result in long-term or adverse impact to endangered species or their habitat. No cumulative impacts are anticipated based on program requirements.

4.2.2 Cultural Resources

Based on program requirements, which call for coordination and consultations with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, no impacts to known cultural resources are expected to result from the proposed action. There is potential for encountering unknown cultural resources during construction or ground disturbing activities. Though unlikely, potential loss and damage to unknown cultural resources

could occur, adding to similar potential impacts from other past, ongoing, and future developments that have the potential to degrade and destroy cultural resources.

4.2.3 Coastal Zone

Based on program requirements, which call for coordination and consultation with Maryland Department of Environment, Wetlands and Waterways Program, no impacts are expected to result from the proposed action.

4.2.4 Water Quality

During construction or ground disturbing activities of the proposed action, there is the potential for mobilization of exposed soil. However, those impacts would be temporary and minor, and minimized by adherence to terms of the SWPPP. Such impacts to water quality would add to impacts that already occur from residential, municipal, and commercial development, particularly the use of septic systems, as well as runoff from roads and development, and agricultural production. However, once the disturbed areas are revegetated or otherwise stabilized, no impacts to water quality would be expected. Since there would be no long-term effects to water quality, the proposed action is not expected to contribute significantly to cumulative effects to water quality.

4.2.5 Air Quality

Dust and greenhouse gases would be generated from soil disturbance and equipment usage during construction or activities involving ground disturbance, and during operation as a result of equipment use, the use of delivery trucks, and feeding or similar mechanized systems for movement of supplies or materials. Such impacts would be of brief duration, minor, intermittent, and localized.

Air emissions from livestock waste and odor impacts from livestock facilities, waste, or land application of waste on the farm, would be irregular and infrequent in nature and of brief duration limited to periods of specialized or seasonal activities.

Impacts of dust and odor would add to other sources in the area including other poultry operations, and fields fertilized with litter. The dust and odor impact of the proposed action would be an intermittent occurrence of modest intensity and an inherent characteristics of accepted agriculture practices in rural areas. As the impacts of the proposed action would not be expected to have a significant effect on a wide spread geographical area beyond the vicinity of the farm property, they would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts.

4.3 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

NEPA requires that environmental analysis include identification of any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved should an action be implemented. The term irreversible refers to the loss of future options and commitments of resources that cannot be renewed or recovered or can only be recovered over a long period. Irreversible commitments apply primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to factors such as soil productivity, that are renewable only over a long period. Irretrievable refers to the loss of production or use of natural resources. For example, when a road is built through a forest, some, or all of the timber

production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a road. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production. No irreversible resource commitments would occur as a result of the proposed action. Irretrievable resources include those raw materials and fuels used during construction or soil and ground disturbance.

5. LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

List of Preparers	
Name and Title: Wanda Jett-Dimeler, FLPS and Amy Rowe, FLPO	

Persons and Agencies Contacted	
Name and Title	Affiliation
Email: Maryland Clearing House	Maryland Department of Planning & Zoning
Susan Bachor	Delaware Tribe of Indians
Kim Penrod	Delaware Nations
Marianna Eberle	Maryland Department of Environment: Source Protection and Appropriations Division
Elder Ghigiarelli	Maryland Department of Environment: Wetlands and Waterways Division
Online Request/Trevor Clark	US Fish & Wildlife Service
James Brewer	NRCS

6. REFERENCES

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EA Determination and Signatures

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION – The FSA preparer of the EA determines:

1. Based on an examination and review of the foregoing information and supplemental documentation attached hereto, I find that this proposed action:

- Would have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared;
- Would not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and, therefore, an EIS will not be prepared.

2. I recommend that the Project Approval Official for this action make the following compliance determinations for the below-listed environmental requirements.

Not in compliance	In compliance	Not applicable	
	X		National Environmental Policy Act
	X		Clean Air Act
	X		Clean Water Act
	X		Safe Drinking Water Act
	X		Endangered Species Act
	X		Coastal Barrier Resources Act
	X		Coastal Zone Management Act
	X		Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/National Rivers Inventory
	X		National Historic Preservation Act
	x		Subtitle B, Highly Erodible Land Conservation, and Subtitle C, Wetland Conservation, of the Food Security Act
	X		Executive Order 11988 and 13690, Floodplain Management
	X		Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands
	X		Farmland Protection Policy Act
	X		Department Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy
	X		E.O. 12898, Environmental Justice

3. I have reviewed and considered the types and degrees (context and intensity) of adverse environmental impacts identified by this assessment. I have also analyzed the proposal for its consistency with FSA environmental policies, particularly those related to important farmland protection, and have considered the potential benefits of the proposed action. Based upon a consideration of these factors, from an environmental standpoint, this proposed action may:

- Be approved without further environmental analysis and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prepared.
- Not be approved because of the reasons identified under item b.

Signature of Preparer	Date
Name and Title of Preparer: Wanda Jett-Dimeler, FLPS and Amy Rowe, Farm Loan Officer	

Environmental Determination – FSA State Environmental Coordinator determines:

Based on my review of the foregoing Environmental Assessment and related supporting documentation, I have determined:

The appropriate level of environmental review and assessment has been completed and substantiates a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI); therefore, an EIS will not be prepared and processing of the requested action may continue without further environmental analysis. A FONSI will be prepared.

The Environmental Assessment is not adequate and further analysis or action is necessary for the following reason(s):

The Environmental Assessment has established the proposed action cannot be approved for the following reason(s):

Additional SEC Comments:

Signature of SEC	Date
Printed Name	