Chapter 3. Revisions to the Draft EIR

This final EIR has been updated in the following areas to incorporate additional information that the CPUC developed during the public review period, correct omissions and errata, and reword some of the mitigation measures to improve implementation and enforcement. This section describes the changes in the following areas:

- project and alternatives description;
- land use, planning, and agricultural resources;
- geology, soil, and paleontology;
- hydrology;
- air quality;
- biological resources;
- public health and safety;
- noise; and
- public services and socioeconomics.

The relevant portions of the draft EIR text are presented below. All new and revised text is shown block-indented on both the left and the right margins. Additions to the text are underlined. Deletions are marked by strike-outs except where text was wholly revised, in which case only the underlined additions are shown. The changes below represent the final language and supercede the draft EIR.

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES DESCRIPTION

Section 2.4.2, "Wells"

The first sentence of the first paragraph on page 2-17 of the draft EIR is revised as follows:

> The LGS project includes developing 10 or up to 11 injection/withdrawal wells on ~~six~~ five well sites within the Lodi gas field as depicted on Figure 2-2.

The first two sentences of the last paragraph on page 2-17 of the draft EIR are revised as follows:

> Access to each of the well pads would be from existing roads. A connecting road would be constructed from the well pad to the feeder road. ~~Site 1 would be reached~~

~~from the existing farm road off Collier Road.~~ Site 2, which now includes the wells originally planned for Site 1 based on agreement reached between LGS and the landowner, would be reached from the ~~same~~ existing farm road off Collier Road.

Section 2.4.8, "System Operations"

The last sentence on page 2-31 of the draft EIR is revised as follows:

It is currently anticipated that no naturally occurring ~~gasoline~~ liquid petroleum would be produced from the formation; therefore, handling of naturally occurring ~~gasoline~~ liquid petroleum is not expected.

Section 2.6, "Required Permits, Approvals, and Reviews"

Table 2-2, "Potentially Applicable Project Permits and Other Approvals", was inadvertently omitted from Section 2.6, "Required Permits, Approvals, and Reviews", in some copies of the draft EIR. This table is reprinted in its entirety at the end of this section.

CHAPTER 3.1. LAND USE, PLANNING, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

San Joaquin County Zoning

The discussion under "Zoning" on page 3.1-7 is revised as follows:

The portion of the project area within San Joaquin County is generally designated Agriculture. This designation generally allows agricultural operations as the primary use. ~~Resource extraction and processing are also permissible. The San Joaquin county zoning ordinance allows petroleum and natural gas extraction development and utility services such as gas transmission facilities in agricultural zones, subject to site approval.~~ Oil and natural gas well development and extraction of oil and natural gas from the ground are classified as "Petroleum and Gas Extraction" in the San Joaquin County Development title and are permitted uses within the General Agriculture zone with an approved Improvement Plan, which is a ministerial permit.

The project area is contained entirely within the General Agriculture zone. General Agriculture is defined as "areas generally committed to agriculture with viable commercial agricultural enterprises that require large land areas to efficiently produce

their crops." Proposed project facilities would likely be classified as "Utility Services - Major". The definition contained in the Development Title for "Utility Services - Major" is as follows:

> Utility services involving major structures. Typical uses include natural gas transmission lines and substations, petroleum pipelines, and wind farms.

According to the San Joaquin County Development title ~~Section 9-605.2, utilities are a "Permitted Use with Improvement Plan" within the General Agriculture zone.~~ "Utility Services - Major" is a conditionally permitted use with an approved Site Approval application. Site Approval applications are discretionary, and specific findings must be made for this type of permit to be approved.

Impact 3.1-1: Temporary Disruption of Agricultural Production During Construction

During public review of the draft EIR, several commenters expressed concern regarding Mitigation Measure 3.1-1, which was proposed to reduce potential conflicts of pipeline construction in vineyards during the harvest season. In response to these comments, the mitigation measure is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.1-1: Avoid pipeline construction in and near vineyards during harvesting season

If the Applicant reaches appropriate agreements with individual landowners that allow construction on individual vineyards, no additional mitigation is necessary. If no such agreement can be reached, however, the Applicant will avoid all construction activities in and within 2,000 feet of such vineyards during and immediately before (within 4 weeks) of the harvest season. The precise prohibition of construction activities will be determined by CPUC and will take into account the type of grape and seasonal weather conditions.

Monitoring Action — LGS will provide CPUC with copies of all agreements with landowners that permit construction in and within 2,000 feet of vineyards during the harvest season. CPUC will map such lands, along with lands for which no agreement exists, and monitor construction activities to ensure compliance with this measure.

Responsibility — CPUC

Timing — The agreements shall be provided to CPUC by LGS no later than July 31 of any year in which construction is scheduled to occur during harvest season.

Impact 3.1-2: Permanent Loss of Agricultural Production Capability

During public review of the draft EIR, several commenters expressed concern regarding Mitigation Measure 3.1-2, which was proposed to reduce potential impacts of the pipeline on agricultural lands. In response to these comments, the mitigation measure is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.1-2: Bury pipelines at a depth of 8 feet in lands that are suitable for grape production but that have not already been deep-ripped, and at least 2 feet below the bottom of existing irrigation and drainage ditches, or obtain landowner agreement to bury the pipeline at a shallower depth.
The Applicant shall bury project-related pipelines at a depth of 8 feet in lands that are considered suitable for grape production but that have not previously been deep-ripped unless the Applicant reaches specific agreements with individual landowners that allow for installation of the pipeline at a shallower depth (the pipeline will be buried at least 4 feet deep). ~~Suitability of lands for grape production will be determined in consultation with local experts, such as the University of California Cooperative Extension and local agricultural associations.~~ Suitability of lands for grape production will be determined in consultation with a University of California Cooperative Extension farm advisor with expertise in grape production. Such consultation will be completed as soon as practicable after issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

The Applicant shall also bury project-related pipelines at least 2 feet below the bottom of existing irrigation and drainage ditches along the pipeline route to minimize disruptions to existing farming practices.

Monitoring Action – LGS will provide CPUC with documentation showing that lands meeting the definitions described above have been identified in consultation with the listed entities. LGS will also document the depth of all irrigation and drainage ditches and provide specific plans clearly showing that the pipeline will be buried at least two feet below the bottom of such features.

LGS also will provide CPUC with copies of all agreements with landowners that permit shallower installation of the pipeline in such lands.

Responsibility – LGS and CPUC

Timing – Agreements will be provided to CPUC before completion of project design and engineering. Project plans and designs will be submitted to CPUC clearly showing burial depths on individual parcels before the release of bid specifications.

Impact 3.1-5: Potential Inconsistency with Plans and Policies

During public review of the draft EIR, the Applicant expressed concern regarding the portion of Mitigation Measure 3.1-3 that required the Applicant to receive the approval of the Airport Land Use Commission before bid documents for construction of the project are issued. The concern is that this approval is similar to numerous other approvals that will be required for the project and that it should not be treated differently. In response to this comment, the "Timing" portion of the mitigation measure is revised as follows:

> *Timing* — The proposed use must be approved by the Airport Land Use Commission ~~before bid documents for construction of the project are issued~~ before project construction begins at any location.

Impact 3.1-22: Temporary Disruption of Agricultural Production during Construction

The second sentence under Impact 3.1-22 on page 3.1-31 of the draft EIR is revised as follows:

> The primary differences would be that, under this alternative, the compressor facility would be located west of ~~Interstate 5~~ Highway 99 and south of Lind Airport....

CHAPTER 3.3. GEOLOGY, SOIL, AND PALEONTOLOGY

Impact 3.3-4: Potential Destruction of Unique Paleontological Resources

During public review of the draft EIR, it was noted that the analysis of Impact 3.3-4, Potential Destruction of Unique Paleontological Resources, does not identify the significance of this impact with the inclusion of the paleontological resources discovery and management plan committed to by the Applicant. The inclusion of this program into the proposed project reduces this impact to a less-than-significant level. Page 3.3-13 of the EIR is hereby revised as follows:

- Construction will be stopped in the immediate vicinity of the fossil find until they are removed.
- Fossils will be recovered by a team of qualified paleontologists.
- Recovered materials will be scientifically prepared.

- Recovered and prepared specimens will be curated in an accredited institution.

The development and implementation of a paleontological resources discovery and management plan will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

CHAPTER 3.4. HYDROLOGY

Impact 3.4-6: Potential to Expose Structures to a Significant Risk of Loss Involving Flooding Related to Delta Island Flooding

The title of mitigation measure 3.4-1 is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.4-1: Use concrete ~~coated pipe or concrete pipe collars~~ coating, concrete collars, or other suitable methods to weight the pipeline in all areas subject to the 100-year flood, where saturated soils would not prevent the pipeline from floating.

CHAPTER 3.5. AIR QUALITY

Impact 3.5-1: Construction-Related PM10 Emissions in San Joaquin County

During public review of the draft EIR, several commenters expressed concern regarding the potential for fugitive dust and possible effects on vineyard production. To address this concern, Mitigation Measure 3.5-1a, "Comply with the San Joaquin Air District's Regulation VIII (Fugitive Dust Prohibitions)", is revised as follows:

- Traffic speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to ~~15~~ 5 miles per hour.

- More stringent dust controls will be used within 2,000 feet of vineyards during the growing season (anytime between bud break and the conclusion of harvesting) to minimize effects of dust on grape production. The CPUC monitor will have the authority to require additional watering or other treatments as needed to reduce fugitive dust to acceptable levels.

Impact 3.5-6: Potential for Objectionable Odors

During public review of the draft EIR, several commenters expressed concern regarding the potential for odorized gas to be released from various project facilities. To address this concern, Mitigation Measure 3.5-4 has been slightly revised as follows:

> *Mitigation Measure 3.5-4: Properly construct, inspect, and maintain facilities*
> Above ground piping components will be maintained to minimize leakage of odorized gas. Piping connections will be welded to the extent practicable given design considerations. Valves, flanges, and other piping components will be subject to a quarterly inspection and maintenance program to identify and repair leaking components. An Inspection and Maintenance report will be submitted to the CPUC identifying all detected leaks and repair actions taken no more than 1 month following each quarterly inspection. LGS will be required to maintain a hot line to handle odor complaints. This hot line information shall be provided to all property owners and residents within 3,000 feet of the facility. If complaints are received, LGS will conduct an inspection within 48 hours and fix any leaks detected within 72 hours. LGS will provide the CPUC with reports of complaints and subsequent maintenance and repair actions within 2 weeks of the complaint.
>
> *Monitoring Action* — LGS will promptly submit reports to CPUC for review.
>
> *Responsibility* — LGS and CPUC
>
> *Timing* — Reports will be submitted as described above. CPUC will promptly review the reports and identify any additional remedial actions necessary

CHAPTER 3.7. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impact 3.7-2: Potential Introduction or Spread of Noxious and Invasive Weeds and Pests during Construction Activities

During public review of the draft EIR, the Applicant expressed concern regarding Mitigation Measure 3.7-2, which was proposed to reduce potential impacts of pipeline construction on the spread of noxious and invasive weeds and pests. The Applicant suggested revisions to the mitigation measure that, after review by the CPUC, fully achieve the goals and objectives of the original

mitigation measure and are considered to be more practicable. Therefore, ~~in response to these comments,~~ the mitigation measure is revised as follows:

> *Mitigation Measure 3.7-2: Control dispersal of noxious and invasive weeds and pests during construction activities.*
> To prevent the spread of noxious and invasive weeds and pests, including phylloxera, into previously uninfected areas, the project proponent will implement the following measures:
>
> - Coordinate with the Sacramento and San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioners' offices and CDFG to determine noxious and invasive weeds and pests of concern in the proposed project area.
>
> - Stake noxious and invasive weed and pest infestation areas prior to construction and clearly identify their locations on the construction drawings (by project design, occurrences along roadways and levee banks will be avoided and therefore do not need to be staked).
>
> - Control populations of existing, staked, noxious and invasive weeds of concern in the proposed project area prior to initiation of construction activities by applying an acceptable herbicide or by employing acceptable mechanical methods of removal.
>
> - ~~Test soil from each field for phylloxera before excavation for pipeline construction. If phylloxera is detected, ensure that other soil is not mixed with affected soil, and replace affected soil within the same field.~~
>
> - ~~Clean equipment at designated wash stations (at the separation and compressor facility) away from waterways prior to use in the project area and after leaving infestation areas.~~
>
> - <u>To reduce the potential to spread phylloxera, the Applicant shall wash all tools and equipment involved in the digging, handling, or moving of soils completely free of soil before moving from one vineyard to another vineyard. All soil excavated from a particular vineyard must, to the extent that space is available, remain in that vineyard. If any excavated soil must be removed from a vineyard during construction because of space restrictions, that soil must be segregated from soils from other vineyards until it can be returned to the vineyard it came from.</u>
>
> - Use certified weed-free imported materials (e.g., strawbales, erosion control seed). Conduct follow-up monitoring and treatment of noxious and invasive weeds and pests introduced by project construction activities, if any, on lands (e.g., uncultivated grassland) and waterways

(e.g., infrequently maintained ditches) in the project area that are not under active cultivation or vegetation management.

Mitigation Action — Ensure that appropriate language is incorporated into bid specifications to require the measures above to be implemented and monitor project construction activities to ensure compliance and appropriate action.

Responsibility — CPUC and LGS

Timing — During development of bid specifications and during project construction.

Impact 3.7-11: Potential Disturbance to the Greater Sandhill Crane

In its comments on the draft EIR, the California Department of Fish and Game recommended revisions to the mitigation measure related to the protection of sandhill cranes. Therefore, mitigation measure 3.7-6, "Conduct preconstruction surveys for sandhill cranes and avoid key foraging and roosting areas", is replaced with the following:

Mitigation Measure 3.7-6: Restrict the timing of construction activities on Staten Island, Brack Tract and Canal Ranch
The areas cited in this mitigation measure are important foraging and roosting habitat for sandhill cranes. Therefore, construction activities near important foraging and roosting habitats at these locations will be prohibited from September 1 through March 15 each year unless, after coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), the CPUC determines that construction activities can be allowed within this time period without significantly affecting the sandhill crane.

Monitoring Action — CPUC will ensure that no project construction occurs in these areas during September through mid-March unless, through coordination with DFG, the CPUC determines that such activities can be allowed without resulting in significant impacts.

Responsibility — LGS and CPUC

Timing — During project construction.

CHAPTER 3.9. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Section 3.9.2, "Regulatory Setting"

The discussion in the draft EIR under "Other Laws, Regulations, and Programs" is revised as follows:

Other Laws, Regulations, and Programs

Various other state laws and regulations have been enacted that ~~affect hazardous waste management,~~ are relevant to the proposed project, including:

- Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65), which requires labeling of substances known or suspected by the state to cause cancer; ~~and~~

- California Government Code Section 65962.5, which requires the Office of Permit Assistance to compile a list of possibly contaminated sites in the state~~.~~; and

- Public Resources Code Section 21096, which requires lead agencies preparing EIRs on projects within the purview of an airport comprehensive land use plan or within 2 nautical miles of a public or private airport to evaluate the impacts on safety and noise by using the handbook prepared by Caltrans Division of Aeronautics (California Department of Transportation 1993).

References - Public Health and Safety

The references section is revised as follows:

California Department of Transportation, *Airport Land Use Planning Handbook*, Sacramento, Calif., 1993

CHAPTER 3.10. NOISE

Impact 3.10-2: Exposure of Noise-Sensitive Land Uses to Noise from Drilling Activities

During public review of the draft EIR, the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources provided comments indicating that the agency had substantial concerns with Mitigation Measure 3.10-2, related to the well construction schedule, as it was presented in the draft EIR. The primary concern centered around the proposed suspension of drilling activity during nights and weekends to minimize noise effects. Therefore, to respond to these comments, the mitigation measure is revised as follows:

> *Mitigation Measure 3.10-2: Restrict the hours of noisiest activities ~~construction~~, install noise-reducing barriers around drilling sites, and employ other noise-reducing "best management practices" to reduce drilling noise*
> Other project construction activities are limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. However, well drilling has unique requirements that are different from those of other construction activities. Certain activities (such as circulating drilling mud) must occur continuously to ensure safety and minimize the potential for failure of the drill hole. To minimize noise impacts from well-drilling activities, the Applicant and the construction contractor shall limit the hours of the most noise-producing well-drilling activities to these hours and employ other noise-reducing construction practices. ~~Specifically,~~ The Applicant shall notify owners of all residential and other noise-sensitive properties within 2,000 feet of proposed well sites, that construction will be occurring at the site. A notification packet shall be sent to the property owners that identifies the intended construction schedule, the duration of noise-generating construction activities, and a telephone number to call with noise complaints. Notification packets shall be sent to property owners at least 30 days before the commencement of well-drilling activity within 2,000 feet of the owners' property.
>
> If, after all reasonable and practicable attempts to reduce noise have been attempted, nighttime noise levels remain above the significance threshold (5-dBA increase above ambient levels at nearby residences), the Applicant shall be required by the CPUC to offer temporary relocation assistance to affected residents.
>
> The Applicant shall ~~also~~ employ the following noise-reducing measures to reduce noise from well-drilling activities:
>
> - Site setup will occur only during 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

- Large truck traffic, cementing the pipe casing, and gravel packing completion, typically the noisiest activities at a drill site, will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

- The Applicant shall construct a 14-foot-high hay wall around the perimeter of each well site and will provide additional sound enclosures around noise-generating equipment where practicable.

- The Applicant shall install a noise wall around the drill floor to limit noise from this area and will provide sound insulation around the area of the drill rig mast where noise is produced by mechanical banging of pipe against the mast and against other pipe.

- All equipment and vehicles shall be kept in good repair and fitted with manufacturer-recommended mufflers.

- Well-drilling equipment shall be selected that has the lowest feasible acoustic height and sound level.

- Other equipment located at well pads shall be selected that generates minimal noise so that it will not be audible beyond the well pad site boundary.

- If the above noise-limiting measures are found to be insufficient to ensure that noise levels at nearby residences are less than significant, the following activities (listed in descending order of noise production) also will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday: running casing into the hole, pulling the drill pipe from the hole, and drilling and adding pipe.

- To minimize the duration of disturbance, LGS will employ two drill rigs during well construction unless the use of two drill rigs concurrently would exceed the noise thresholds discussed above.

Alternatively, the Applicant may obtain releases from each household potentially significantly affected (i.e., a 5-dBA increase) by well-drilling activities at each well site, indicating that well-drilling activities resulting in noise impacts beyond those permitted by the mitigation measure are acceptable.

Monitoring Action — Well-drilling activities will be monitored twice each week ~~weekly~~ to ensure compliance with this mitigation measure. Noise monitoring locations will be established by the CPUC. The Applicant and CPUC will meet weekly to coordinate well-drilling activities and determine which measures should apply at each well-drilling site prior to the initiation of well-drilling activities at that site. LGS will provide the CPUC with documentation clearly indicating compliance with the mailing requirements of this measure. LGS will also provide weekly reports

to CPUC regarding the number of noise complaints received on the telephone hotline and how each complaint was addressed.

Responsibility — CPUC and LGS.

Timing — Monitoring will occur during well-drilling activities.

Impact 3.10-4: Exposure of Noise-Sensitive Land Uses to Noise from Operation of the Compressor Facility

During public review of the draft EIR, several commenters expressed concern regarding the potential for noise impacts resulting from emergency depressurization events. The draft EIR identified impacts resulting from operation of the compressor facility as less-than-significant impacts. Emergency depressurization is discussed in detail in Chapter 2, "Clarification of Major Issues", of this final EIR. To address these concerns and to ensure that impacts remain less than significant, the CPUC has proposed an additional mitigation measure as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.10-3: Minimize the occurrence of emergency depressurization events
LGS will notify the CPUC within 24 hours of each emergency depressurization event. If emergency depressurization occurs more than once in any 3-year period, LGS will take appropriate measures to ensure that the frequency is reduced. Such measures include, but are not limited to, modifying compressor facilities, modifying compressor operations, and potentially ceasing operations until the CPUC is satisfied that the frequency of emergency depressurization events is substantially reduced. LGS will comply with measures required by the CPUC to the extent that such measures are not in conflict with requirements of other local, state, and federal agencies.

Monitoring Action — CPUC will monitor the frequency of depressurization events to ensure the Applicant's compliance with this measure.

Responsibility — LGS and CPUC

Timing — Throughout the life of the project.

CHAPTER 3.11. PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIOECONOMICS

Impact 3.11-1: Temporary Increase in Demand for Emergency Response in the Project Area

During public review of the draft EIR, several commenters expressed concern regarding the potential for increased demand for fire control and emergency response services during both construction and project operation. This impact was identified in the draft EIR and was found to be less than significant, in part because LGS has committed to providing equipment and training to local fire agencies. To ensure that this commitment is met, the CPUC is proposing to add an additional mitigation measure as follows:

> *Mitigation Measure 3.11-1: Provide appropriate equipment and training to local fire agencies.*
> The Applicant shall work closely with local fire districts to familiarize them with the project before project construction begins and also before project operations begin. LGS will familiarize fire department personnel with project facilities, assist in providing training for local fire department personnel to respond to emergencies involving pipelines and natural gas facilities, and provide equipment as necessary and reasonable to respond to potential emergencies at project facilities. LGS will meet with local fire district personnel, emergency medical services providers, and law enforcement agencies during project construction to familiarize them with the various control and safety systems designed into project facilities, and the emergency procedures that LGS will implement. These protocols will include notification lists of residents in the immediate vicinity of project facilities.
>
> Meetings between LGS and the emergency response providers and local law enforcement personnel will be conducted on an annual basis as needed, to train new personnel. LGS will also coordinate with these agencies to conduct annual drills simulating various emergency conditions. LGS will submit annual reports to the CPUC describing training that was conducted each year.
>
> *Monitoring Action* — CPUC will ensure that LGS holds the meetings described above at the appropriate times during project construction and operation. CPUC will review annual reports provided by LGS to ensure that appropriate training and drills are being conducted.
>
> *Responsibility* — CPUC and LGS
>
> *Timing* — Monitoring will occur throughout construction and operation of the project.

TABLE 2-2
POTENTIALLY APPLICABLE PROJECT PERMITS AND OTHER APPROVALS

Permit/Approval	Agency	Activity
Federal Permits and Approvals		
Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act-nationwide permit	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Deposit of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States (including wetlands)
Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act-consultation	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Biological Opinion regarding potential impacts on threatened and endangered species
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act-review	State Historic Preservation Officer	Cultural resource management plan
Operations and maintenance plan, damage prevention program, emergency response plan	U.S. Department of Transportation	Pipeline construction, operation, and safety
State Permits and Approvals		
Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity	California Public Utilities Commission	Project approval and lead agency for CEQA review
Installation and operating permits for gas production and injection well and pipeline	Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources	Gas production wells installation and operation; underground injection control program implementation for injection of produced water
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, waste discharge requirements, and certification under Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	General construction activities stormwater discharge permit, discharge of hydrotest water, water quality certification
Streambed alteration agreements	California Department of Fish and Game	Activities in waterways and wildlife habitat
Encroachment permits, leases	State Lands Commission	Rights-of–way for crossing state lands; pipeline construction, operation, and safety on state lands
Encroachment permits	Reclamation districts (quasi-state agency)	Rights-of-way for crossing reclamation district levees and drainage canals; pipeline construction, operation, and safety on reclamation district lands

TABLE 2-2 Continued

Permit/Approval	Agency	Activity
Encroachment permits	California Department of Water Resources	Crossing Twitchell and Sherman Islands
Encroachment permits	California Department of Transportation	Encroachment on or crossing of a state highway
Endangered Species consultation	California Department of Fish and Game	Biological opinion regarding potential impacts on threatened or endangered species
Local Permits and Approvals		
Williamson Act lands consistency and approvals	San Joaquin County and Sacramento County	Development of natural gas/utility facilities on lands protected by Williamson Act contracts
Building and occupancy permits*	San Joaquin County	Permits for buildings and structures
Encroachment permit/franchise agreement*	San Joaquin County and Sacramento County	Rights-of-way to cross county roads
Permit to operate (including Title V review)*	San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District	Air pollutant emissions
Production and injection wells and observation well siting permit*	San Joaquin County	Placement of all wells other than domestic water wells
Domestic well permit *	San Joaquin County	Septic tank and leach field at compressor site
Hazardous materials release response plan	San Joaquin County and Sacramento County	Storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes
Below-grade tank permit*	San Joaquin County	Spill containment collection system tank at compressor facility

* Proposed project may not require these permits.