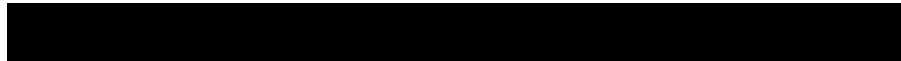


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Farm Service Agency**

**Draft ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**



Pasture Raised Eggs Farms Construction Proposals

Carroll County Arkansas

**Prepared By  
Adam Kaufman, USDA, Farm Service Agency  
State Environmental Coordinator**

***10/17/2023***

## COVER SHEET

<b>Proposed Action:</b>	The Farm Service Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to provide Farm Loan Program assistance to finance the construction of (3) pasture raised egg farms and related infrastructure. The physical location of this proposal would take place approximately 6.7 miles north of Green Forest, Arkansas on a 129 acre tract of land located in Section 5, Township 20 North, Range 23 West in Carroll county in Arkansas.
<b>Type of Document:</b>	This is a site-specific Environmental Assessment
<b>Lead Agency:</b>	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
<b>Cooperating Agencies:</b>	None
<b>Further Information:</b>	Adam Kaufman, USDA, Farm Service Agency, 419 West Gaines Street, Monticello, AR 71655.
<b>Comments:</b>	<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 Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft EA will be published on 10/17/2023 and 10/24/2023 in the Carroll County News with instructions for providing written comments. A copy of the Draft EA and related material will also be made available as provided by the NOA at USDA, Farm Service Agency, Carroll County Farm Service Agency 909 D Freeman Switch Road, Berryville, AR 72616. The Draft EA document itself will also be posted from 10/17/2023 thru 11/17/2023 on the FSA State website at:  <a href="https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Arkansas/index">https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Arkansas/index</a></p> <p>Written comments regarding the Draft EA should be mailed to the following address by 11/17/2023:</p> <p>USDA, Farm Service Agency          Attn: Adam Kaufman          419 West Gaines Street          Monticello, AR          71655</p>



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEQ	Arkansas Department of Environmental
ANRC	Arkansas Natural Resource Commission
AR	Arkansas
ATV	All-terrain vehicle
BMP's	Best Management Practices
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CNMP	Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EA	Environmental Assessment
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FSA	Farm Service Agency
GHG	Green House Gases
GPM	Gallons per minute
HUC	Hydrologic unit code
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
MA/NLAA	May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NLEB	Northern Long Eared Bat
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan
NOA	Notice of Availability
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
TSP	Technical Service Provider
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Background

- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) proposes to provide farm loan assistance for (3) separate applicants to construct (3) pasture raised egg laying farms in Carroll county in Arkansas. The (3) proposed farms would be adjoining, however owned and operated separately by the (3) applicants and co-applicants. The applicants are under contract to purchase 129 acres of land from an individual where the (3) farms would be built. A portion of the land to be purchased currently has an existing (4) house integrated turkey facility with (4) 400' houses. The turkey farm was built prior to the year 2000. The existing (4) houses, access roads, litter shed and related infrastructure have been surveyed out and would be purchased by one of the applicants. The turkey farm is currently finishing out a flock of turkeys. The turkeys would be picked up by the integrator, and the farm would be taken out of production. The turkey farm has become obsolete and would no longer receive flocks of turkeys.
- Each proposed egg laying farm would consist of (1) 50' x 538' laying house. The (3) houses would be positioned as show on the site development plan from the SWPPP in APPENDIX A and C. Each house would be surrounded by 10 acres of fencing that would provide pasture for the chickens to free range. Each of the proposed egg farms would have a 12' x 20' generator shed, water well, incinerator, egg room, load out area, and related infrastructure.
- Carroll County is located within the Nutrient Surplus Area. SEE APPENDIX A-10. Each applicant has met with the Carroll County Conservation District, and each would have a nutrient management plan developed for their operation. Appendices A and B contain maps and photos of the proposed project area. A detailed description of the components of the proposed project, 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 loan request, FSA's need is to respond to the applicant's request for funding 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. These proposed operations have been determined to be family farms as defined by 7 CFR



761.2. Each farm would be owned, managed, and operated independently by each applicant. The proposed action would allow them the opportunity to establish their family farming operation and provide the economic stability to meet the needs of their families.

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 and food for the nation.

### **1.3 Decision To Be Made**

FSA's decision is whether to:

- Approve the applicant's loan request;
- Approve the request with additional mitigations; or
- Deny the loan 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 move into a rural area where normal farming operations exist, and who later use nuisance actions to attempt to stop those ongoing operations. The Right to Farm law for Arkansas (Ark. Code Ann. § 24101) protects farming operations from nuisance claims when farms 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 reasonably associated with agricultural production.

### **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.

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### ***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 activity. A site visit and pedestrian review was completed by Darby Spurlock, USDA, Farm Service Agency on 05/15/2023. Site visit notes and photographs of the proposed sites are included in APPENDIX B.

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### ***1.5.2 External Scoping***

USDA FSA has completed research and the following tasks and efforts:

- Research of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) about the project'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 project SEE APPENDIX E-3.
- Consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO): Darrin Cisco of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Derek Hill of the Caddo Nation, Ms. Elizabeth Toombs of the Cherokee Nation, Carissa Speck with the Delaware Nation, Dr. Andrea Hunter of the Osage Nation, Everett Bandy of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians and Tonya Tipton of the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, 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 project. SEE APPENDIX E-3
- FSA staff completed Form FSA-858, "Determining if a Wetland May Be Present" to screen for wetland indicators where ground disturbance associated with project would take place SEE APPENDIX I.

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### ***1.5.3 Public Involvement***

The Draft EA and supporting documentation will be made available for public review and comment from 10/17/2023 to 11/17/2023 at USDA, Farm Service Agency, 909 D Freeman Switch Road, Berryville, AR 72616. The Draft document itself will also be posted on the Arkansas FSA state website: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Arkansas/index> from 10/17/2023 to 11/17/2023. A notice of the availability of the draft EA will be published in the Carroll County News on 10/17/2023 and 10/24/2023. Public comments are to be submitted in writing to the following address:

USDA, Farm Service Agency, Attn: Adam Kaufman, 419 West Gaines Street, Monticello, AR 71655

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

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### 2.1 Alternative A - Proposed Action

The proposed action involves FSA providing farm ownership loan financing to (3) separate applicants. The proposed FSA loans would be made in conjunction with a conventional creditor in a joint finance venture. The loan funds would be used to purchase real estate and construct (3) pasture raised egg laying facilities in Carroll County in Arkansas. The (3) applicants would purchase an aggregate of 129 acres from an individual. This tract of land is located 6.7 miles north of Green Forest, AR in Section 5, Township 20 North, Range 23 West in Carroll county in Arkansas. SEE APPENDIX A. The proposal would take place in the Ozark Mountain eco region of northern Arkansas. The proposed sites are established in mixed grasses and used for grazing cattle and for hay production. Slopes on the proposed house sites range from 3 to 20 percent. SEE APPENDIX I-1 and web soil survey maps.

Each applicant would enter into their own contract with the poultry integrator as a partner. The applicants as growers, would be responsible for building the facilities which would include the houses and fencing, providing the equipment inside the houses, purchasing the pullets and feed, providing utilities, and labor required to house and manage the flock including feeding, watering, brooding, waste disposal, maintaining the houses, and providing for animal welfare, sanitation, and biosecurity. The integrator would purchase eggs from the farm and provide technical support to the growers.

The proposed poultry house sites are show on APPENDIX A-4. The 129 acre tract of land has existing access via county gravel road 638 which borders the farm to the east and extends north and south for approximately 3 miles from highway 103 northward to county road 612. The nearest neighboring dwellings would be located 450' east of the northernmost proposed poultry house and approximately 2/10 of a mile to the southeast of the southernmost proposed poultry house. SEE APPENDIX A-9. There are several rural residences along the county roads in this region. According to an EPA demographic report there are 809 households within a 5 mile radius of the 129 acre tract. SEE APPENDIX K. The nearest church, Fanning Church is located approximately 2 miles southeast of the southernmost proposed poultry house. SEE APPENDIX A-8. The nearest schools in relation to the proposal would be located in Green Forest, approximately 6 miles south of the proposed site. SEE APPENDIX A-7.

Agriculture has a strong presence in this area. Integrated poultry, cattle and other livestock feeding operations, and hay operations are common in this region of Arkansas. According to the Carroll County Conservation District 167 poultry farms registered for the 2022 production year. According to NASS, Carroll had 75,000 head of cattle, including calves as of January 2023. SEE APPENDIX K.

The proposal would involve the construction of (3) separate pasture raised egg laying operations surveyed out individually. Each farm would have (1) 50' x 538' poultry house and related infrastructure including access roads, load out areas, utilities, a water well, incinerator, egg room, and fencing. Each farm would be connected via a gravel road. The northernmost farm would be built on an 11.3 acre tract which would be the northeastern corner of the 129 acre tract referenced earlier in the EA. SEE APPENDIX A-5. This applicant would also be purchasing the (4) house turkey farm, which was surveyed out to 8.5 acres. The northernmost house would be built running towards the northeast and southwest along with the contour of the land. The house would be accessible via a new gravel road that would be running east and west from county road 638. The proposed road would be running parallel with the

proposed house location on the south side, then make a 90 degree turn to the north and go all the way around the proposed poultry house. This proposed road would be one of the primary stabilized entrances/exits to the proposed construction sites.

Another applicant would purchase a 44.81 acre tract of land located south of the 11.35 acre tract. This proposed house would be placed running north and south, approximately .25 miles to the west of County Road 638 and would be accessible via the same proposed road that would connect these (2) proposed houses. The third poultry house would be placed on a 52.44 acre tract, which would be the southwestern corner of the 129 acre tract of land. The third house would be located approximately 2/10 of a mile southwest of the center of the existing (4) house turkey operation. This proposed house would be positioned running towards the northwest and southeast and would be accessible via a new road running east and west from the existing road utilized to access the (4) house turkey operation.

Each farm would be surrounded by 10 acres of fencing. The fencing would consist of 4' high tensile wire, "T" posts driven in the ground to the spade, and 8' pipe corner posts driven in the ground 2' deep. The laying hens would have access to graze the 10 acres of pasture for 8 hours a day, weather permitting. Electricity would be ran over head to each farm from existing connections along county road 638 and (3) water wells would be drilled for each farm. Each farm would have a 17' x 24' egg cooler, located within each house. Each farm would have a 65 kw generator controlled by a transfer switch, and an incinerator. The generator would serve as a backup power supply for the proposed poultry houses in the event of a power outage. The generators would utilize low sulfur diesel as a fuel source, stored in a 300 gallon above ground storage tank (AST). The proposed houses would utilize propane as a heat source, stored in 1000 gal above ground storage tanks.

According to the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), this proposal would involve 13 acres of ground disturbance. The proposed sites are all currently established in mixed warm and cool season grasses and legumes. Tree removal would not be required to implement this proposal.

The proposed load out areas and all access roads would all be covered with gravel. Trenches for the proposed water and underground electric lines would be dug with a ditch witch to an approximate depth of 3.5' deep.

There are no connected actions associated with this proposal at this time, however it would be possible to expand this proposed operation in the future if the applicants were presented the opportunity to do so. Any future expansion financed with FSA funds would require a subsequent environmental review that meets the requirements of 1-EQ (revision 3).

Should the proposal move forward, the turkey farm would go out of production and no longer receive flocks of turkeys. Any potential retrofitting, flock placement of turkeys or other livestock associated with the existing turkey farm would also require an additional environmental review.

## **2.2 Alternative B - No Action Alternative**

The No Action Alternative means the loan would not be made and the farm described in Section 2.1 above (Proposed Action) would not be built. The current owner of the 129 acre tract of land would continue to operate the (4) house turkey farm, or may choose to take it out of production. The open grasslands would remain undisturbed and continue to be used to graze cattle and for hay production with no impacts as the proposed action would not go forward.

## **2.3 Alternative C**

An alternative location would not be feasible. The applicants are under to contract to purchase this property and have time and money invested on this proposed site. The applicants all live in close proximity to the 129 acre tract. Integrators typically require a farm manager to live on or in close proximity to the farm.

The proposed project was designed to require the least amount of ground disturbance possible while taking the surrounding environment into consideration. SEE APPENDIX A-4. The proposal as planned would place the (3) houses along the contours of the land to minimize soil disturbance on site. No off site fill material would be necessary, which would eliminate off site ground disturbance. Any other possible configuration of the proposed houses would result in more soil and ground disturbance than that of the proposed action. It would be possible to construct a laying house where the existing (4) house turkey farm is located, however these structures are still functional for equipment and hay storage.

The proposed site configuration was designed to create the least amount of ground disturbance and vegetation removal, resulting in minimal impact on the environment and its surroundings during the construction phase of the proposal. Integrated poultry producers must comply with very specific logistical and design requirements provided by the integrators.

## **2.4 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- farm ownership loan assistance to fund the construction of the (3) pasture raised egg laying farms. FSA's decision to be made is to approve these loans for the proposed farms as designed, to deny the loans, or to approve the loans with additional mitigations, practices or methods that would be needed to minimize or eliminate impacts to protected resources.

Similarly, alternative designs of farm components are not considered as the producer's agreement with a poultry 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 an integrator would jeopardize the availability of bird placement, be grounds for a potential loss of the contract with the integrator, and therefore the viability of these proposed farms. Accordingly, this alternative would not warrant further consideration.

### 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

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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 Barrier Resources System

Coastal barriers are eliminated from detailed analysis as there are no designated Coastal Barriers in Arkansas.

##### Coastal Zone Management Areas

Coastal Zone Management Areas are eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no Coastal Zone Management Areas in Arkansas.

## **Wild and Scenic Rivers/NRI**

Wild and Scenic Rivers/NRI were eliminated from detailed analysis in this EA. The nearest wild and scenic river in relation to the proposed project is the Buffalo River, located 46.3 miles south of this proposal SEE APPENDIX G-3. The Kings River has a Nationwide Rivers Inventory designation and is located 10.9 miles west of the proposed site. The proposed expansion should not adversely impact these streams or jeopardize their free flowing nature.

## **National Natural Landmarks**

There are five National Natural Landmarks in Arkansas. The closest NNL in proximity to this proposal would be Marvel Cave in Missouri, which is located 19 miles to the northeast. National Natural Landmarks are eliminated from detailed analysis. SEE APPENDIX H-1

## **Sole Source Aquifers**

Sole source aquifers are eliminated from detailed analysis because there are no sole source aquifers in Arkansas.

## **Floodplains**

Floodplains were eliminated from further detailed analysis. According to FEMA's flood map panel number 05015C\_63, no portion of the 129 acre tract would be located within the 100 year floodplain.

## **Wetlands**

Wetlands have been eliminated from further detailed analysis. According to FSA Form-858 "Determining if a Wetland May Be Present," wetland indicators were not present on the 129 acre site where the proposal would be located, therefore no additional screening is necessary. SEE APPENDIX I-1.

## **Soils**

Soils are eliminated from detailed analysis because no land on this farm would not be cropped and is therefore not subject to the Highly Erodible Land provisions of the Food Security Act. Furthermore, there would be no annual tillage of the soil associated with this proposed project. The applicants have both signed AD-1026 "Highly Erodible Land Conservation and Wetland Conservation Certification." SEE APPENDIX I.

## **Wilderness Areas**

There are 12 designated Wilderness areas in Arkansas. The closest Wilderness Area would be the upper Buffalo Wilderness Areas, located 46 miles south of this proposed project. SEE APPENDIX F-2. The proposal would be located approximately 6 miles south of Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri, which would be the nearest federal land in relation to the proposal. SEE APPENDIX F-1. This proposal should have no impacts on wilderness areas or federal lands.

## **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.

## 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. SEE APPENDIX K for demographic information Carroll County.

### 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.

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#### 3.2.1 Wildlife and Habitat

##### Existing Conditions

The proposed 13 acre project site is currently established in pasture ground with mixed warm and cool season grasses and legumes. The proposed site is being utilized to graze beef cattle and for hay production. The proposed site would be surrounded by grasslands and small patches of mixed hardwoods in all directions. SEE APPENDIX A. This habitat supports various mammals, birds, and reptiles specie of wildlife. A site visit was conducted by FSA on 05/15/2023. SEE APPENDIX B-1 for site visit notes and photographs.

An official list of threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat for this area of Carroll County was obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system. SEE APPENDIX D-1. The following threatened and endangered species are known to occur in this area of Carroll County:

Gray Bat *Myotis grisescens* (endangered), Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalist* (endangered), Ozark Big-eared Bat *Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii ingens*, (endangered), Northern Long-eared Bat (NLEB) *Myotis septentrionalis* (threatened), Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* (proposed threatened), Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. Jamaicensis* (threatened), Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* (threatened), Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* (threatened), Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* (proposed threatened), Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* (candidate species), Missouri Bladderpod *Physaria filiformis* (threatened). According to IPAC there are no critical habitats within the proposed project area under USFWS jurisdiction. SEE APPENDIX D-1.

The proposed project would not involve any tree removal. The proposed project is not in close proximity to any caves or other karst features and would not involve the removal of any buildings or culverts. To the best of FSA's knowledge, there would be no bat habitat adversely affected. Based on the project information, location, and answers to questions in the IPAC determination key, the proposal may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the gray bat, Indiana, bat, and Ozark Big-Eared Bats. SEE APPENDIX D-2. According to the Norther Long Eared Bat (NLEB) determination key, the proposal would have no affect



on the NLEB due to lack of suitable habitat for this species where the proposal would take place. SEE APPENDIX D-3.

The wetland and marshy habitats preferred by the Eastern Black Rail, Piping Plover, and the Red Knot, therefore the proposal would have no effect on these bird species. No proposed ground disturbing activities would take place in or near a stream. The SWPPP would implement best management practices and protective measures that would help in protecting water quality for the surrounding area. SEE APPENDIX D-4 and C-1. Proposed site would not adversely affect any habitat for the Missouri Bladderpod. The proposal would have no effect on this plant species. SEE APPENDIX D-2.

No further consultation for this project is required for these species per USFWS. SEE APPENDIX D.

The Bald Eagle has been known to occur in this area, however the Bald Eagle is not covered by the Endangered Species Act. No Bald Eagles, or Bald Eagle nests were observed on this proposed site during the site visit. SEE APPENDIX B-1.

### **Impacts of Proposed Action**

According to the SWPPP, 13 acres of ground disturbance would occur to implement this proposal. SEE APPENDIX C-1. Implementation of the proposal would result in a long term loss of 13 acres of grasslands used for cattle pasture and hay production. The proposal would result in a long term loss of wildlife habitat that this 13 acres of vegetation provided. Based on the results from the USFWS Consultation, BMP's and protective measures that would be implemented for this proposal, no significant impacts to Wildlife and Habitat would be expected to result from the Proposed Action. No adverse impacts on migratory birds are anticipated as a result of this proposal. The primary nesting season for birds in Arkansas is April 1 through July 15.

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## ***3.2.2 Cultural Resources***

### **Existing Conditions**

The Proposed Action involves some ground disturbing activities in areas not previously evaluated or previously disturbed to the depth required for the Proposed Action, therefore cultural resources require detailed analysis. This proposed 13 acre site has been utilized as pasture for a beef cattle operation as well as hay production. SEE APPENDIX A. There are no existing improvements located where proposed ground disturbing activities would take place. The nearest structure in relation to the proposal listed on the National Register of Historic Places is the W.D. Crawford House, located 5 miles to the southwest. SEE APPENDIX E-1. This historic house would not be visible from the proposed site, therefore the proposal should have no effect on it.

FSA initiated consultation with the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and Indian Tribes with an interest in this area of Carroll county on 09/07/2023 including: Scott Kaufman, with Arkansas SHPO, Darrin Cisco of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Derek Hill of the Caddo Nation, Elizabeht Toombs of the Cherokee Nation, Clarissa Speck with the Delaware Nation, Dr. Andrea Hunter of the Osage Nation, Everett Bandy of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians and Tonya Tipton of the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. SEE APPENDIX E-1. Arkansas SHPO provided a response on 09/21/2023, which concurred with FSA's finding that no cultural resources or historic properties should be affected by the proposed undertaking. A response was received on 09/19/2021 from the Quapaw Nation, which stated that the

Quapaw Nation does anticipate that this project will adversely impact any cultural resources or human remains. The Quapaw requests that work cease immediately should human remains or artifacts be discovered and they wish to be contacted. No other responses from Tribes with an interest in the area of Carroll County have been received as of 10/16/2023.

### **Impacts of Proposed Action**

Based on the proximity to The W.D. Crawford House in relation to the Proposed Action, responses from Arkansas SHPO, and the Quapaw Nation, and lack of response from the additional Tribes listed above, FSA anticipates no impacts to known cultural resources would result from the Proposed Action. Impacts to previously unidentified historic properties, including archaeological and historic resources, could occur during land clearing and construction activities. If such resources were encountered during construction of this proposal, all activities would cease, FSA state and national office personnel would be notified, along with Arkansas SHPO and Tribes with an interest in this area along with local authorities. Any potential resources discovered would be professionally evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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## 4. WATER QUALITY

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### Existing Conditions

In Arkansas, the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment (ADEQ) 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 ADEQ by the Environmental Protection Agency. The ADEQ Water Division issues Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits to protect surface waters from contamination from runoff associated with construction. Coverage under General Permit AR1500000 is required for construction that causes ground disturbance in excess of 1 acre. Permit AR1500000 for small sites is for disturbance between 1 and 5 acres and requires operators to post required forms and documents, including a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), on the site rather than coordinate directly with ADEQ. Permit AR 1500000 for large sites including disturbance in excess of 5 acres, required documents are submitted to ADEQ. SWPPPs are documents that describe construction activities to prevent stormwater contamination, control sedimentation and erosion, in order to prevent significant harm to surface waters and comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act. ADEQ is also responsible for issuing Non-stormwater NPDES Permits issued to facilities that discharge water. Animal Feeding Operations and Confined Animal Feeding Operations that do not discharge into waters of the state do not require NPDES permits for ongoing operations. SEE ADEQ Reference

The Arkansas Natural Resource Commission (ANRC) Water Division is responsible for developing and implementing the Arkansas Water Plan, the state's policy for long-term water management, and for the State's Non-point Source Pollution Management Program. The Arkansas Water Plan describes each of the state's river basins. The ANRC Conservation Division 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 conservation district board that assists landowners and operators in the proper management and utilization of nutrient sources for maximum soil fertility and protection of state waters. ANRC requires NMPs for farms that plan to land apply litter, sewage sludge, or commercial fertilizer within an area designated as the Nutrient Surplus Area (which includes parts of Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carrol, Crawford, Madison, Marion, Polk, Scott, Sebastian, and Washington Counties. For land application outside this area, usage of a nutrient management plan is voluntary. These proposed operations would be located with the nutrient surplus area of Arkansas. Each applicant has met with the Carroll county Conservation to have a plan developed for their proposed operation. The existing turkey farm has a plan and is currently operating in compliance with state regulations.

This proposal is located within the Braswell Branch-Yocum Creek watershed (HUC 12: 110100011306). SEE APPENDIX G-2. This watershed is located within the Upper White River Basin. According to the Arkansas water plan this basin consists of nearly 7.5 million acres across the northern part of Arkansas. The northern and northwestern portion of the basin consists of hilly mountainous areas and eastern portion becomes flatter alluvial land. Streams in this basin have an annual approximate average yield of

18.3 million acre feet. Land use in this basin is primarily established in forestland at 58%, followed by grasslands at 29%, cropland at 9%, and other land uses of 4%. REFERENCE ARKANSAS WATER PLAN.

### **Impacts of Proposed Action**

The applicants have submitted the required paperwork to ADEQ and were granted coverage under Storm water NPDES General Permit AR1500000 SEE APPENDIX C-1 and C-2. With adherence to the best management practices described in the SWPPP, minimal impacts to surface water from the proposed construction are anticipated. The proposed farming operations would not discharge into waters of the state and therefore would not be required to obtain operating permits. Any land application of litter produced on the farm would need to comply with ANRC requirements in order to be protective of surface water quality. REFERENCE ANRC

All existing vegetation surrounding the proposed site would act as a natural buffer. Filter socks, silt fence and sediment basins would be strategically placed in areas with concentrated flow. All exposed soil would eventually be mulched and seeded.

The applicants would incinerate mortality on their proposed farm, which is an approved method by ANRC.

Depending on integrator requirements and management practices utilized by the grower, a full house clean out is typically conducted in between flocks where all the litter is removed from the houses. The applicants would have the option to sell this litter and have it transported off site to another location. The applicants would be responsible for record keeping and adherence to the recommendations of their NMP should the proposals be allowed to move forward.

In summary, the applicants have submitted a SWPPP to ADEQ, and have obtained a NPDES permit thru ADEQ for proposed construction activities to take place, which would help protect surface and ground water quality within this area and surrounding areas. These proposed measures should be adequate to help prevent contamination of stormwater off site during the construction phase of this proposed farm. The applicants would be required to register their farms annually with ANRC and adhere to the recommendations and provisions of their NMP.

No significant impacts to water quality are anticipated to result from the Proposed Action.

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## **5. Air Quality**

### **Existing Conditions**

As of February 1, 2018, all of Arkansas is in attainment for all criteria pollutants established by the Environmental Protection Agency in compliance with the Clean Air Act. The proposed farm would not be required to obtain an air permit in accordance with Arkansas Air Pollution Control Regulation 18.301 since air emissions for defined criteria pollutants at the facility do not exceed the permitting thresholds considered protective of air quality. Potential air quality effects considered here include odor and dust production, which may be associated with construction activities and the ongoing operations of the farm. SEE REFERENCES

The real estate that would be purchased currently has a (4) house turkey operation. As stated previously, the turkey farm would be taken out of production should the proposed action move forward. Any trees surrounding this proposal would act as a natural buffer that would help filter out odors, dust, and other particulate matter emitted by the proposed poultry houses. The discharge fans on the proposed poultry houses would face towards west, south, and southeast. Nearby residences, churches, schools, and non farm businesses should expect minimal changes from existing air quality conditions should the proposed action move forward.

Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Subchapter 3 Air Pollution exempts "Agricultural operations in the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals" and the "use of equipment in agricultural operations in the growth of crops or the raising of fowls or animals." There are no local ordinances regulating odor in this area.

### **Impacts of Proposed Action**

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 activities. An existing stabilized driveway would be utilized as the entrance and exit to the proposed construction site along with another proposed entrance and exit. Exposed soils could 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 proposed farms, roads used by delivery trucks in between the proposed poultry houses would be covered with gravel to minimize dust associated with travel. Dust generated while the poultry facility is in operation would occur mostly during feeding. Humidity and misting systems inside poultry houses would keep down dust, within the barns.

Odor would be controlled through management of the poultry house's ventilation systems, as is required by integrators for flock health. The applicants would incinerate their mortality as described in earlier sections of the EA, which is an approved method of disposal by the Arkansas Poultry and Livestock Commission.

The poultry houses would be cleaned per integrator specifications between flocks as appropriate on an as-needed basis. Litter would be stored in accordance with ANRC regulations, either in a litter shed or it would be tarped in an elevated location to be kept out of the elements until it could be removed from the farm or land applied as fertilizer.

Dilution of odors is caused through the mixing of odors with ambient air and is a function of distance, topography, and meteorological conditions. Prevailing winds are from the west and would serve to facilitate the dispersion of odors. Based on the climate of the southeastern United States, there would be a few days in the year when weather conditions and humidity may cause odor to linger in the vicinity.

According to the EPA, total GHG emissions in the US in 2014 were 6,870 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. Agriculture accounted for approximately 9 percent of the total or 625.4 million metric tons. The contribution of agriculture to GHG emissions is comprised of

livestock (242.96 million metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e), crops (330.68 million metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e), and fuel combustion (51.79 million metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e).

Agricultural activities contribute to GHG in several ways: Management of agricultural soils accounts for over half of agriculture emissions. Activities including fertilizer application, irrigation and tillage, can lead to production and emission of nitrous oxide. Livestock, particularly cattle, produce methane as part of their digestion accounting for almost one third of the agricultural emissions. Manure storage and management also contribute methane and nitrous oxide, accounting for about 14 percent of the agricultural GHG emissions. Smaller agricultural sources include methane produced by rice cultivation and the burning of crop residue, which produces methane and nitrous oxide. Odor impacts would not be expected to be significant as there has been an existing turkey farm on the 129 acre tract for the past 2 decades.

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## **6. Noise**

### **Existing Conditions**

Existing noise at the site of the proposed action is from routine farming operations that currently take place on the existing turkey operation. Noise from neighboring residences and vehicle traffic is common along the numerous gravel county roads that surround the farm. Existing conditions on site are generally quiet compared to more densely populated areas. The proposed site is currently used for grazing beef cattle. Noise from farm tractors and equipment, vehicle traffic, and other farming and human activity does exist, but is temporary in nature. Truck traffic and associated noise is greater at times when live haul and feed trucks enter and exit the farm. This is not a very densely populated area. The proposed site is surrounded by pasture ground, timber, rural residences, and integrated poultry operations in all directions. It's unlikely the surrounding environment would be adversely impacted due to potential increases in noise levels associated with this proposal.

### **Impacts of the Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action would take a (4) house turkey farm out of production and introduce (3) pasture raised egg operation. Noise levels would increase slightly during normal, daylight working hours during the construction phase of this project, which can typically last about 6 months. Upon completion, noise from the Proposed Action would be comparable to that of the existing (4) house turkey farm. Poultry farms are typically set back from property lines and further muffled by insulation in between the roofs, and ceilings and solid side walls within these structures and vegetative buffers and timber that surrounds the proposed site. These measures would also aid in mitigating periodic equipment usage and truck noise associated with the movement of birds, feed, supplies and materials. Such activities would rarely take place other than during daylight hours, be infrequent in nature, of brief duration and low intensity. Similarly noise from generators would be limited to a few minutes of periodic testing and they would only operate on a temporary basis in the event of emergencies should power be lost. As such noise would be of irregular and infrequent duration it would not be significant. Additionally, Arkansas's 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 which employ methods or practices commonly or reasonably associated with agricultural production. As integrated poultry production is a mainstay of the state's economy the related production methods have long been the

accepted prevailing practice for widespread production both in Arkansas and throughout the country.  
SEE ARKANSAS RIGHT TO FARM REFERENCE

The proposed action is not expected to significantly affect ambient noise levels in the area or the nearest dwelling.

## 7. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

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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 CEQ 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). Whereas the individual impact of one project in a particular area or region may not be considered significant, numerous projects in the same area or region may cumulatively result in significant impacts.

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 impacts 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 5.1 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 4.2.



## 7.1 Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Analysis of cumulative analysis is forward looking and focuses on Carroll County 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.

Federal, State, local, and private activities that are currently taking place, have occurred in the past, or may reasonably be assumed to take place in the future in the cumulative effects area include the following: According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,169 farms in Carroll County and 290,429 acres devoted to farm ground. Pastureland accounts for 49% of the land use, Woodland accounts for 28%, Cropland accounts for 19%, and 5% of the land is devoted to other land uses. SEE APPENDIX K-1.

Poultry integrators have a finite processing capacity and have a need for new facilities, such as the proposed project, as older facilities are routinely retired due to functional obsolescence or otherwise phased out of production. As there is no foreseeable expectation that integrators would be having a significant expansion in processing capacity in the area, the quantity of bird produced in the area would remain relatively stable, even if the number of farms fluctuates.

## 7.2 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. For other resources, no such contributions to cumulative effects are anticipated because no direct or indirect impacts would occur based on program requirements.

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.

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### **7.2.1 Wildlife and Habitat**

Contributions of the Proposed Action to cumulative impacts include removal of existing vegetation and the loss and fragmentation of wildlife habitat. No impacts to Threatened and Endangered Species are anticipated based on program requirements. According to the Official Endangered and Threatened Species list that was obtained for this area there are no critical habitats within the proposed project area under USFWS jurisdiction. SEE APPENDIX D-1. Based on the project information and determinations received from the USFWS IPAC website on the Verification letter, the proposed project would be allowed to continue with no further consultation with USFWS. SEE APPENDIX D-2. The proposed site is currently utilized as pasture ground and primarily established in mixed warm and cool season grasses and clover. No tree removal would be necessary. Such 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 including loss of native vegetation communities to agriculture, residential and commercial development and road building, recreation and other human activities. The Proposed Action would not be anticipated to result in long term or adverse impacts or to endangered species or their habitat. No cumulative impacts are anticipated based on coordination and consultation with USFWS and program requirements

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### **7.2.2 Cultural Resources**

Based on program requirements, which call for coordination and consultation with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, no impacts to known cultural resources are expected to result from the Proposed Action. There is the potential for encountering unknown cultural resources if the proposal is implemented. 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.

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### **7.2.4 Water Quality**

During construction 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 would add to impacts to water quality resulting from residential, municipal, industrial, and commercial development, particularly the use of septic systems, as well as runoff from roads and development, and agricultural production. Potentially exposed soils would be re-vegetated. Since there are no long-terms effected to water quality, the proposed action would not be expected to contribute significantly to cumulative effects to water quality.

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### **7.2.5 Air Quality**

The Council on Environmental Quality Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change In National Environmental Policy Act Reviews states:

The site of the Proposed Action lies in a rural area of Carroll county in Arkansas. Exhaust fans would point towards a wooded area to the west of the proposed houses.

Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Subchapter 3 Air Pollution exempts "Agricultural operations in the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals" and the "use of equipment in agricultural operations in the growth of crops or the raising of fowls or animals." There are no local ordinances regulating odor in existence in this area.

Arkansas's 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 reasonably associated with agricultural production. Management of agricultural soils accounts for over half of agriculture emissions. Activities including fertilizer application, irrigation and tillage, can lead to production and emission of nitrous oxide.

- Livestock, particularly cattle, produce methane as part of their digestion accounting for almost one third of the agricultural emissions.
- Manure storage and management also contribute methane and nitrous oxide, accounting for about 14 percent of the agriculture GHG emissions.
- Smaller agricultural sources include methane produced by rice cultivation and the burning of crop residue, which produces methane and nitrous oxide.

Dust would be generated from soil disturbance and equipment usage during construction and during operation as a result of equipment use, delivery trucks, and feeding systems. Such impacts would be minor, intermittent, and localized. Though such impacts are not expected to be significant, they would add to dust generated by other activities in the immediate vicinity of the farm.

Odor impacts from the proposed action including from the barns, litter storage facility, land application of litter on the farm, though not significant, would add to other sources of odor in the area including existing cattle and poultry farms nearby.

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### **7.2.6 Noise**

Increases in noise levels would be minimal compared to existing conditions. There are no local or state noise ordinances, based on Program Requirements.

### 7.3 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. List of Preparers and Persons and Agencies Contacted

8. List of Preparers	
Name and Title	Education and Experience
Adam Kaufman, State Environmental Coordinator, FSA, Arkansas	BS, Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences Years of Experience: 15

Persons and Agencies Contacted	
Name and Title	Affiliation
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Hannah DiDomenico	Arkansas SHPO
Scott Kaufman	Arkansas SHPO
Darrin Cisco	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Everett Bandy	Quapaw Tribe of Indians
Derek Hill	Caddo Nation
Elizabeth Toombs	Cherokee Nation
Carissa Speck	Delaware Nation
Dr. Andrea Hunter	Osage Nation
Tonya Tipton	Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Teresa Davidson P.E.	TSP
Darby Spurlock	Farm Service Agency
Tamara Armer	Carroll County Conservation District

## 8. REFERENCES

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CEQ 1997. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). 1997. Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. December.

TCEQ 2016. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 2016. Economic Values and Impacts of Poultry Production Activities in East Texas. <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/> Accessed on 19 September 19, 2016.

**Arkansas Water Plan:**

<http://www.arwaterplan.arkansas.gov/plan/ArkansasWaterPlan/AppendicesUpdate.htm>

**National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS):**

[https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online\\_Resources/County\\_Profiles/Arkansas/cp05083.pdf](https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Arkansas/cp05083.pdf):

**Web Soil Survey (WSS):** <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>

**IPAC (Information:** <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

**FEMA:** <https://msc.fema.gov/portal>

**NEPASSIST:** <https://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist>

**National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS):**

[https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1,\\_Chapter\\_2\\_County\\_Level/Arkansas/st05\\_2\\_001\\_001.pdf](https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Arkansas/st05_2_001_001.pdf)

**Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Impaired Streams/TMDL Lists:**

<https://www.adeg.state.ar.us/water/>

**Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Rules and Regulations:**

<https://www.adeg.state.ar.us/regs/>

**Arkansas Natural Resource Commission (ANRC) Regs:** <http://www.anrc.arkansas.gov/rules/current-rules/>

**Arkansas Air Pollution Control Regulations:**

[https://www.adeg.state.ar.us/regs/files/reg18\\_final\\_160314.pdf](https://www.adeg.state.ar.us/regs/files/reg18_final_160314.pdf)

**EPA 2016a. US Environmental Protection Agency Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Available at:**

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions#agriculture>. Accessed March 1, 2017.

**EPA 2016b. US Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Data Explorer. Available at:**

<https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/inventoryexplorer/>. Accessed March 1, 2017.

**National Forest Service:** <https://www.fs.usda.gov/osfnf>

**University of Arkansas Research and Extension: Carroll County:**

<https://www.uaex.edu/business-communities/strategic-planning/docs/county-profiles/sevier-county-profile.pdf>

**Arkansas Air Pollution Control Regulations:**

[https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/regs/files/reg18\\_final\\_160314.pdf](https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/regs/files/reg18_final_160314.pdf)

**Arkansas Right to Farm:** [http://www.farmlandinfo.org/sites/default/files/Arkansas RTf law 1.htm](http://www.farmlandinfo.org/sites/default/files/Arkansas_RTf_law_1.htm)

**Arkansas 2018-2023 NPS Pollution Management Plan** [https://static.ark.org/eeuploads/anrc/2018-2023 NPS Pollution Management Plan.compressed \(2\).pdf](https://static.ark.org/eeuploads/anrc/2018-2023_NPS_Pollution_Management_Plan.compressed_(2).pdf)

## 9. EA DETERMINATION AND SIGNATURES

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### 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	
			National Environmental Policy Act
			Clean Air Act
			Clean Water Act
			Safe Drinking Water Act
			Endangered Species Act
			Coastal Barrier Resources Act
			Coastal Zone Management Act
			Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/National Rivers Inventory
			National Historic Preservation Act
			Subtitle B, Highly Erodible Land Conservation, and Subtitle C, Wetland Conservation, of the Food Security Act
			Executive Order 11988 and 13690, Floodplain Management
			Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands
			Farmland Protection Policy Act
			Department Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy
			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 project 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 (print)	



**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	

