

SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOX SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
KINGS RIVER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S
COMMUNITY POWER PLANT NEAR PARLIER
(FRESNO & TULARE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA)

Prepared for

Kings River Conservation District

Att: Mr. Jim Richards
4886 E. Jensen Avenue
Fresno, CA 93725
(559) 237-5567

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Prepared by

HALSTEAD & ASSOCIATES
Environmental / Biological Consultants
296 Burgan Avenue, Clovis, CA 93611
Office (559) 298-2334; Mobile (559) 970-2875
Fax (559) 322-0769; HalsteadEnv@aol.com

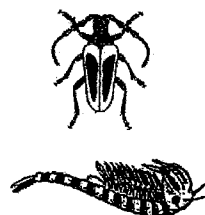


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1. Summary

The KRCD is proposing to construct the KRCD Community Power Plant, a nominal 565 megawatt (MW) natural gas-fired power plant east of the City of Parlier in Fresno County, California (Appendix A). The power plant will be constructed on an approximately 32-acre parcel. Additionally, a 60-acre field adjacent to the proposed power plant site will be used for temporary staging and parking during construction. Linear facilities for the project include approximately 5 miles of electrical transmission lines, 5 miles of water pipeline, and 26 miles of natural gas pipeline (Appendix A). The transmission lines, water pipeline, and natural gas pipeline occur in Fresno County, and the gas pipeline also extends to its interconnection point near Visalia in Tulare County, California.

This report presents the results of our protocol survey to determine if the San Joaquin Kit Fox, a federally endangered and state threatened species, inhabits the project sites or uses them for foraging. Reconnaissance surveys for the project in 2007 showed that two areas had potential burrows and habitat for the San Joaquin Kit Fox including the Manning Recharge Basin and the Cross Creek area. In early 2008, a new 60-acre staging area near Parlier was chosen. Because this site has potential kit fox burrows, it was also included in the kit fox surveys. As noted in the Biological Assessment report (November 2007) for the project, preventive measure KF #1 requires kit fox surveys as follows "KF #1-A protocol survey shall be conducted in the Cross Creek area roadway and at the Manning Recharge Basin. The surveys will follow CDFG (1990) guidelines." Thus, a protocol kit fox survey involving night spotlighting, scent stations, and den and track searches was conducted at the Manning Recharge Basin. Den and track search surveys were conducted at the Cross Creek area and the 60-acre staging area near Parlier. The power plant site and other project areas involving the linear facilities did not have suitable habitat for kit fox on or adjacent to them, and thus those areas were excluded from further evaluation and kit fox surveys.

In summary, no kit fox were found on the project sites using den and track searches, night spotlighting, and scent station survey methods. We found nothing to indicate that kit fox occurs on the project sites, uses them for foraging, or occurs adjacent to the project sites. We conclude that kit fox does not inhabit or forage upon the project sites, or occur adjacent to the project sites. No kit fox critical habitat, designated recovery areas, or movement corridors occur on the project sites. The project will not cause negative direct, indirect, interrelated, interdependent, or cumulative adverse impacts to the kit fox since it does not occur on the sites, forage upon the sites, or occur adjacent to the project sites.

Thus, since kit fox will not be harmed, take permits and compensation mitigation for impacts are not recommended for the kit fox. As proposed in the Biological Assessment report (November 2007), we recommend that preventive avoidance measures KF #s 2-5 (listed in Section 10 of this report) be implemented for the project at the appropriate time in the future. Such measures involve a preconstruction survey, consultation with the CDFG and USFWS if the kit fox is found, standard recommendation #1-13 as per the USFWS (1999), and the biological representative is Mr. Jeffrey A. Halstead and he can be contacted at (559) 298-2334 or (559) 903-5703.

2. Parties Involved

The Kings River Conservation District (4886 E. Jensen Avenue, Fresno, California, 93725, (559) 237-5567) is going through the California Energy Commission's licensing process to permit, construct, and operate a power plant and its linear facilities involving natural gas, water, and transmission lines. Navigant Consulting, Inc. (3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 600, Rancho Cordova, California, (916) 631-3200) is assisting the KRCD with the permitting of the project. Halstead & Associates, Environmental/ Biological Consultants was hired by KRCD to conduct a protocol San Joaquin Kit Fox survey and prepare a report on our findings.

3. Project Location

The 32-acre power plant site and its adjacent 60-acre staging area are located approximately 3 miles southwest of the City of Parlier, Fresno County, California (Appendix A). The location of the power plant site and its staging area, natural gas pipeline, water pipeline, and transmission lines are shown on topographic maps in Appendix A. The above areas are also mapped upon aerial photographs at an one inch equals 500 foot scale and they comprise a 58 page series of 11 x 17 inch sheets. The aerial maps were included in the Biological Assessment report (November 2007) for the project and copies of them are available upon request from Halstead & Associates.

Reconnaissance surveys for the project in 2007 showed that two areas had potential burrows and habitat for the San Joaquin Kit Fox including the Manning Recharge Basin and the Cross Creek area. In early 2008, a new 60-acre staging area near Parlier was chosen. Because this site has potential kit fox burrows, it was also included in the kit fox surveys. The power plant site and other project areas involving the linear facilities did not have suitable habitat for kit fox on or adjacent to them, and thus those areas were excluded from further evaluation and kit fox surveys. Thus, the Manning Recharge Basin, Cross Creek area, and a 60-acre staging area near Parlier comprise the three sites surveyed for the San Joaquin Kit Fox. The survey sites are denoted on aerial maps in Appendix B, described in Section 5 - Project Survey Site Description, and map coordinates are briefly described below.

Manning Recharge Basin. -This site is located in Sections 20 and 21, Township 15S, and Range 22E, M.D.B. &M. in Fresno County. The site occurs on the Selma 7.5 minute quadrangle map of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Cross Creek Area. -This site is located in Sections 34 and 35, Township 17S, and Range 23E, M.D.B. &M. in Fresno County. The site occurs on the Traver 7.5 minute quadrangle map of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Staging Area near Parlier. -This site is located in Section 28, Township 15S, and Range 22E, M.D.B. &M. in Fresno County. The site occurs on the Selma 7.5 minute quadrangle map of the U. S. Geological Survey.

4. Project Description

In summary, the power project will be constructed on an approximately 32-acre parcel and an additional 60-acre field adjacent to the power plant site will be used for temporary staging and parking during construction. Linear facilities for the project include approximately 5 miles of electrical transmission lines, 5 miles of water pipeline, and 26 miles of natural gas pipeline. The project will supply electricity to 13 cities and towns in the local area. The project will not supply electricity for new development that could be growth inducing.

KRCD has purchased the proposed power plant site which is approximately 32 acres in size. The site is located in an area currently zoned for agriculture and currently being used predominately for agricultural purposes (vineyards). Existing structures on the power plant site include a vacant rural dwelling, detached garage, and an old barn. Additionally, a 60-acre field adjacent to the power plant site will be used for temporary staging and parking during construction. That land is an actively farmed alfalfa field. Primary access to the power plant site will be provided via a paved entrance from South Bethel Avenue.

The power plant site is non-native land that is an actively farmed vineyard. The current land use for the power plant site and construction staging area is agriculture, both being actively farmed. No habitat is present on these sites for sensitive species or habitats. The rows between the vines are plowed, and the area underneath the vines is sprayed to control weeds. The alfalfa field is mowed and flood irrigated. The properties possess a few non-native weedy grasses and forbes. The land surrounding the power plant site includes a closed county landfill to the east, the City of Parlier Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) to the north and agricultural areas to the south and west. The surrounding land has been leveled and developed, actively farmed, and provides no habitat for sensitive species or habitats.

Fuel for the power project will be natural gas supplied from a new approximately 26-mile long, 20-inch underground pipeline interconnection to the Southern California Gas Company's Line 7000 near the City of Visalia, California. The gas pipeline closely follows existing road right-of-way corridors and will be located in the public right-of-way. The gas pipeline will cross under two sensitive areas including the Kings River near the City of Kingsburg and Cross Creek south of the City of Traver. Five construction staging areas have also been identified for use during construction of the gas pipeline, each with an approximate size of 200 feet by 200 feet. These five areas are agricultural lands with no habitat for sensitive species or habitats.

Electric transmission for the power project will be provided by a new interconnection from the power plant site to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's McCall Substation located on the west side of Leonard Avenue and north of Manning Avenue. A new approximately five mile-long, 230-kilovolt radial transmission line will connect the power plant to the McCall Substation. The transmission line will cross both private property and the public right-of-way. Land use associated with the transmission line is agricultural and sparse residential. The transmission line will cross over and towers will be located in a water recharge basin known as the Manning Recharge Basin. The basin has sparse, low quality wetland habitat in its bed and its banks have upland grassland habitat.

The primary source of process makeup water for the power plant will be recycled water delivered by new underground pipeline interconnections to the Parlier WWTP and the Sanger WWTP effluent percolation and evaporation ponds located on Lincoln Avenue (i.e., Lincoln Ponds). The Parlier WWTP is located adjacent to the north of the plant site, and the interconnection will be located at the northern plant site boundary. The proposed interconnection to the Lincoln Ponds is approximately five miles north and will be located primarily along existing roadways. Currently two options are being considered for the water pipeline interconnection to Lincoln Ponds (i.e., Water Supply Pipeline Option 1 and Option 2). Both potential routes will be located primarily along roadways. These roadways are maintained and occur among agricultural land with no habitat for sensitive species or habitats. Up to four new wells recovering percolated effluent will provide a back-up cooling water supply.

Potable water for domestic use will be supplied by a new groundwater well to be installed on the power plant site. There is no offsite linear associated with the potable water supply. Domestic wastewater will be discharged to the Parlier WWTP. The sewer interconnection is located on the northern boundary of the power plant site with no offsite linear.

5. Project Survey Site Description

The proposed power project is located in the southern San Joaquin Valley near the City of Parlier in Fresno County, California. The natural gas pipeline for the project also extends south into Tulare County near the City of Visalia. The general region has been developed into agricultural crops and urban and rural developments. This location is within the 1.2 million acre KRCD service territory covering portions of Fresno, Kings and Tulare Counties. The region's climate is Mediterranean, characterized by hot, dry summers and cool wet winters. Summer temperatures frequently exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit, while winter temperatures are generally mild, with few freezing days per year. Rainfall averages 12 inches per year, with the wettest months between November and March. A regional overview map is presented in Appendix A.

Reconnaissance surveys for the project in 2007 showed that two areas had potential burrows and habitat for the San Joaquin Kit Fox including the Manning Recharge Basin and the Cross Creek area. In early 2008, a new 60-acre staging area near Parlier was chosen. Because this site has potential kit fox burrows, it was also included in the kit fox surveys. The power plant site and linear facilities do not have suitable habitat for kit fox on or adjacent to them, and thus those areas were excluded from further evaluation and kit fox surveys. The Manning Recharge Basin, Cross Creek area, and a 60-acre staging area near Parlier comprise the three sites surveyed for the San Joaquin Kit Fox. The survey sites are denoted on aerial maps in Appendix B, and each area is briefly described below under its heading.

Manning Recharge Basin

Land use along the proposed transmission line route is mainly farmland with sparse residential areas. The land has been previously converted to agricultural or residential use. No sensitive species or habitats (except for the Manning Recharge Basin) were observed or occur along the transmission line route. North of Manning Avenue between McCall and Indianola Avenues, the transmission line crosses a groundwater recharge basin known as the Manning Recharge Basin

(Appendices B and C). Plans for the construction of the transmission line call for the placement of four transmission poles within this basin. In summary, the recharge basin has sparse, low quality wetland habitat in its bed and its banks have upland grassland habitat. Burrows of the California Ground Squirrel were observed in and around the recharge basin. Such burrows are potential habitat for species like the San Joaquin Kit Fox. The basin is the area where the protocol kit fox surveys were conducted.

Cross Creek Area

The gas pipeline closely follows existing road right-of-way corridors in mainly agricultural areas and will be located in the public right-of-way on the shoulders of existing roads, just off the paved surface. The gas pipeline route crosses a sensitive grassland area of Cross Creek south of the City of Traver (Appendices B and C). In this area, approximately 3,200 feet of gas pipeline will be installed under the right-of-way of Road 60 which is frontage to the heavily trafficked Highway 99. The Cross Creek area also has six intermittent drainages, some of which are wetlands and some are waters. Private lands adjacent to the gas pipeline route have non-native annual grassland habitat, wetland ponds, vernal pool wetlands, California Tiger Salamander, Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp, and Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp. This swath of grassland habitat along Cross Creek is designated as Critical Habitat for these species and vernal pools. Burrows of the California Ground Squirrel were observed along and adjacent to the Road 60 roadway in the Cross Creek area. Such burrows are potential habitat for species like the San Joaquin Kit Fox. The right-of-way of Road 60, comprising a linear distance of approximately 3,200 feet, is the area where the kit fox den and track searches were conducted.

Staging Area near Parlier

This project site was chosen as a staging area in early 2008. The previously chosen staging area parcel which is a vineyard adjacent to the power plant site is not available for sale and a new site was needed. In early 2008, the new 60-acre parcel was selected and it was a fallow field. This field was previously a vineyard, the vines had been removed, irrigation piping was present, invasive weeds and grasses were growing, and a few areas had colonies of California Ground Squirrels and their burrows (Appendices B and C). In spring 2008, this field was plowed, leveled, planted, and irrigated in alfalfa (Appendix C). While the field no longer has burrows or potential habitat for the kit fox, its bank adjacent to a vineyard still has numerous squirrel burrows. This bank, comprising a linear distance of approximately 500 feet, is the area where the kit fox den and track searches were conducted.

6. Previous Surveys and Informal Consultation

Reconnaissance surveys for the project in 2007 showed that two areas had potential burrows and habitat for the San Joaquin Kit Fox including the Manning Recharge Basin and the Cross Creek area. In early 2008, a new 60-acre staging area near Parlier was chosen. Because this site has potential kit fox burrows, it was also included in the kit fox surveys. The power plant site and linear facilities do not have suitable habitat for kit fox on or adjacent to them, and thus those areas were excluded from further evaluation and kit fox surveys. Protocol San Joaquin Kit Fox surveys have not been previously conducted on the project sites. Informal consultations have occurred with the CDFG, USFWS, and CEC about the project and the required surveys and their techniques. A tour

for the above agencies and Halstead & Associates was conducted on February 13, 2008. A Biological Assessment report (dated November 2007) was prepared for the project and is under review by the USFWS. This protocol kit fox survey and report is Preventive Measures KF #1, and is one of several preventive avoidance measures that were proposed in the Biological Assessment report to further evaluate potential project impacts and to avoid potential impacts to the kit fox.

7. Background Information on San Joaquin Kit Fox

Background information on the San Joaquin Kit Fox is presented in Appendices D and E. In summary, the San Joaquin Kit Fox is one of the eight recognized subspecies of kit fox. It resembles a small lanky dog in appearance, is cat-size, and has disproportionately large ears with an abundance of large white guard hairs. Total length is about 32 inches, including a 12-inch black-tipped tail. Coloration ranges from light buff to grayish along the back and tail; gray, rust, or yellowish along the sides; and white along the belly.

Kit fox dens are typically excavated in loose soil. Individual animals may utilize from 3 to 24 separate dens. The number of den entrances ranges from 1 to 36 and they may extend into several individual tunnels and chambers reaching depths of 10 feet. Man-made structures such as culverts and pipes may also be used as dens. The den entrance is characteristically higher than wide, and is sufficiently small to prevent access by large carnivores such as coyotes and dogs. The den entrance holes are generally about 8 to 10 inches in height and less than 8 inches in width, but may be as small as 4 inches in width. Burrows of other animals particularly California Ground Squirrel, may also be enlarged and utilized as den sites. Although occupied dens commonly show freshly excavated soil, scats, and prey remains, such obvious sign may be inconspicuous or absent.

Kit fox forage and live in an area of 1 to 2 square miles. They typically hunt for rodents, rabbits, and other prey by night. Typical prey include California Ground Squirrel, Audubon's Cottontail, Black-tailed Hare, kangaroo rats, pocket mice, other small mammals, insects, and ground-nesting birds. Mating occurs in December to January. Pups are born in February to March, and begin to disperse at around five months of age. Survival rates of pups are low, about 75 percent of them die before the age of eight months.

The kit fox is distributed over a large portion of central California, extending roughly from southeastern Contra Costa County south along the eastern edge of the Interior Coast Range to the southern San Joaquin Valley, including major portions of western Kern County and Tulare County. Kit fox are also distributed through adjacent valleys, foothills, and plains, including portions of San Luis Obispo County, Monterey County, and the Santa Clara Valley on the western side of the Interior Coast Range. Distribution maps occur in Appendices D and E.

Habitat conversion has been the principal reason for both state and federal listings of the kit fox. Agricultural development is the principal contribution factor to this decline and approximately half of the suitable kit fox habitat has been lost. Mortality to kit fox has been documented from attacks by coyotes, road kills, conversion of habitat, shooting, drowning, entombment, pneumonia, and starvation. Additionally, widespread use of rodenticides may result in mortality, since kit fox are extremely vulnerable to secondary poisoning through consumption of poisoned ground squirrels

or other scavenged rodents.

8. Survey Methods

Protocol kit fox surveys were conducted by Pamela Halstead, Jeffrey Halstead, and field biologist Mr. Andrew Roberts to determine if the San Joaquin Kit Fox occurs on the site, uses the site as foraging habitat, and could be impacted by the project. Protocol surveys involving night spotlighting, scent stations, and den and track searches were conducted at the Manning Recharge Basin. Den and track search surveys were conducted at the Cross Creek area and at the 60-acre staging area. The survey protocol of the CDFG (1990, Appendix F) for kit fox involving night spotlighting, scent station, and den and track searches was reviewed, planned, and conducted for the project. The survey protocol for the kit fox in its northern range (USFWS, 1999, Appendix G) and the standard recommendations for kit fox protection (USFWS 1999, Appendix H) were also reviewed. Survey information was recorded on standardized data sheets. Aerial photographs of the sites were used to locate on-the-ground field positions, scent stations locations, night spotlighting routes, and habitat types. The sampling sites were marked on standardized maps (Appendices B, I, and J). Additional information for each survey method is presented below by its heading.

Den and Track Searches

Den and track searches were conducted as specified in the protocol guidelines (Appendix F). Den and track surveys were conducted on June 3 and 7, 2008 at the Manning Recharge Basin, natural gas pipeline route in the Cross Creek area, and the 60-acre staging area. These areas were visually surveyed by walking the area (Appendix J). Potential burrows were examined for kit fox evidence (i.e., feces, prey remains, tracks, diggings, hair). The burrows were considered “potential” kit fox dens. Examples of such potential dens were photographed and are shown in Appendix M. Tracks were examined throughout the sites and on adjacent lands, especially on dusty dirt roads. Tracks were identified using a variety of literature (see Section 12).

Spotlighting

Spotlight surveys were conducted as specified in the protocol guidelines for six nights (Appendix F) at the Manning Recharge Basin. Spotlight surveys were conducted on June 3-8, 2008. Night spotlighting was conducted by three biologists, shortly after dark, for at least 3 hours each night, with two 1,000,000 candle-light power spotlights, and along different routes each night. Night spotlighting was conducted from a Chevrolet Silverado 1500 crew-cab pickup truck. Lands on and adjacent to the project site, and within Manning Recharge Basin itself were spotlighted. The spotlights were able to shine across the entire basin and the perimeter of the basin was driven at least 3 times each night.

Scent Stations

Scent station surveys were conducted as specified in the protocol guidelines for six nights (Appendix F) at the Manning Recharge Basin. Scent station surveys were conducted on June 3-8, 2008. Stations were set on June 2 and picked up on June 8, 2008. Stations were located along dirt roads throughout the perimeter of the Manning Recharge Basin. A total of nine stations were operated on the site (Appendix I). Stations were leveled, vegetation removed, soil compacted, soil prepared to a powdery texture, diatomaceous earth medium added, smoothed with a broom, at least

6-feet in diameter, and a can of chicken-flavored cat food staked in the center. Stations were checked and readied each evening after dark, and tracks were read and recorded the following morning. During the evening set up, the stations were checked again for kit fox tracks. Cat food was replaced when it was gone, had been eaten, or it became dry. Cat food was changed at all stations at least once during the survey. Examples of scent stations were photographed and are shown in Appendix M.

9. Survey Results

The scientific literature shows that kit fox are known to occur in the general region of the project sites (Appendices D and E). No designated kit fox recovery areas or movement corridors occur on the sites. Protocol surveys (scent stations, night spotlighting, den and track searches) were conducted for the San Joaquin Kit Fox at the Manning Recharge Basin, but none were found on or adjacent to the site. We found nothing to indicate that kit fox occur on the site or use it for foraging. No kit fox tracks, dens, or evidence of use of potential burrows were found at the Cross Creek area or the 60-acre staging area during the den and track searches. Results from the three survey methods are reported below.

Den and Track Searches

Den and track searches were conducted throughout the Manning Recharge Basin (Appendix J). Extra effort was spent surveying the banks of the Manning Recharge Basin where numerous potential dens were found. Kit fox dens or tracks were not found on the site. Burrows of the California Ground Squirrel, Audubon Cottontail, and Coyote were found on the site, but none showed any evidence of use by kit fox. A few burrows of the California Ground Squirrel were found at the Cross Creek area and 60-acre staging area; however, none showed any evidence of use by kit fox. Tracks of animals such as Audubon Cottontail, California Ground Squirrel, Domestic Dog, Coyote, Domestic Cat, birds, and Western Toad were found.

Scent Stations

Nine scent stations were operated for six nights at the Manning Recharge Basin (Appendices I and K). Thus, a total of 54 scent station sampling nights were conducted. All stations were functional each night during the survey. Kit fox tracks were not found on any of the scent stations. Results of the scent station surveys are presented by station number and by animal in Appendix K. A total of 62 station visits were recorded. Tracks recorded on stations include: Domestic Cat, Domestic Dog, Coyote, Raccoon, Audubon's Cottontail, California Ground Squirrel, Western Toad, bird, lizard, mouse, and beetles. The most commonly recorded animals were Western Toad, California Ground Squirrel, beetles, and Domestic Dog. The other animals noted above were infrequently recorded at the scent stations.

Spotlighting

The spotlight surveying was conducted on and adjacent to the Manning Recharge Basin for six nights (Appendix L). Night spotlighting routes varied each night and were limited by a lack of roads, heavily trafficked roads, canals, ditches, and residences. Night spotlighting was conducted for at least 3 hours each night and the route included the project site and adjacent lands. The effort (time) and distance (mileage) was distributed mostly on the project site as numerous potential

burrows were located in the banks of Manning Recharge Basin. Adjacent lands were actively farmed agricultural lands or residences and did not have potential kit fox burrows. A total of 18.0 hours of effort and 64.2 miles of distance were conducted during the spotlight survey. Kit fox were not observed on or adjacent to the site. Results of the night spotlighting surveys are presented in Appendix L. Animals observed during night spotlighting include: Domestic Cat, Domestic Dog, Audubon's Cottontail, Black-tailed Hare (Jackrabbit), Raccoon, Barn Owl, Great Horned Owl, Killdeer, and Western Toad. The most commonly observed animals were Audubon's Cottontail, Domestic Cat, and Domestic Dog.

10. Conclusions

The San Joaquin Kit Fox, its evidence, or foraging was not found on or adjacent to the project sites using protocol survey methods of night spotlighting, scent stations, and/or den and track searches. We conclude that kit fox does not inhabit or forage upon the project sites. No kit fox critical habitat, designated recovery areas, or movement corridors occur on the sites. The project will not cause negative direct, indirect, interrelated, interdependent, or cumulative adverse impacts to the kit fox since it does not occur on the sites, forage upon the sites, or occur adjacent to the project sites. Thus, since kit fox will not be harmed, take permits and compensation mitigation for impacts are not recommended for the kit fox.

11. Recommendations

Information from this report should be used in the California Energy Commission's licensing process to show that no impacts will occur to the San Joaquin Kit Fox, and that preventive avoidance measure KF #1 (protocol surveys) have been completed as proposed in the Biological Assessment report (November 2007). Copies of this kit fox survey report should also be sent to the CDFG and USFWS for their use in evaluating potential project impacts and for permitting of the project. We recommend that habitat compensation mitigation or take permitting not be required for the San Joaquin Kit Fox - as no significant negative impacts will occur to it or its habitat.

Also, as proposed in the Biological Assessment report (November 2007), we recommend that preventive avoidance measures KF #s 2-5 (listed below) be implemented for the project at the appropriate time in the future.

- KF #2. A preconstruction survey shall be conducted about 30 days prior to ground disturbing activities in the Cross Creek area roadway and at the Manning Recharge Basin to ensure that it has not moved onto and inhabits the project action area. The survey protocol will follow the USFWS's (1999) guidelines as denoted in Appendix H.
- KF #3. If kit fox are found, the USFWS shall be consulted and their protective and mitigative measures as noted in Appendix H shall be enacted.
- KF #4. Standard Recommendations #1-13 (Appendix H) of the USFWS's (1999) guidelines are incorporated into the project and shall be implemented to avoid potential impacts

to kit fox.

KF #5. As per Standard Recommendation #8, the representative is Mr. Jeffrey A. Halstead and he can be contacted at (559) 298-2334 or (559) 903-5703.

12. Literature Consulted

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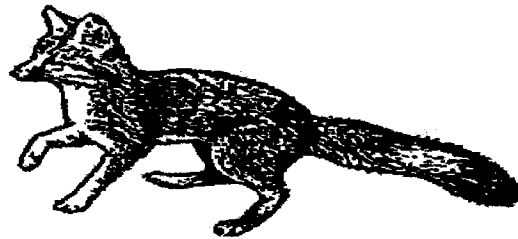
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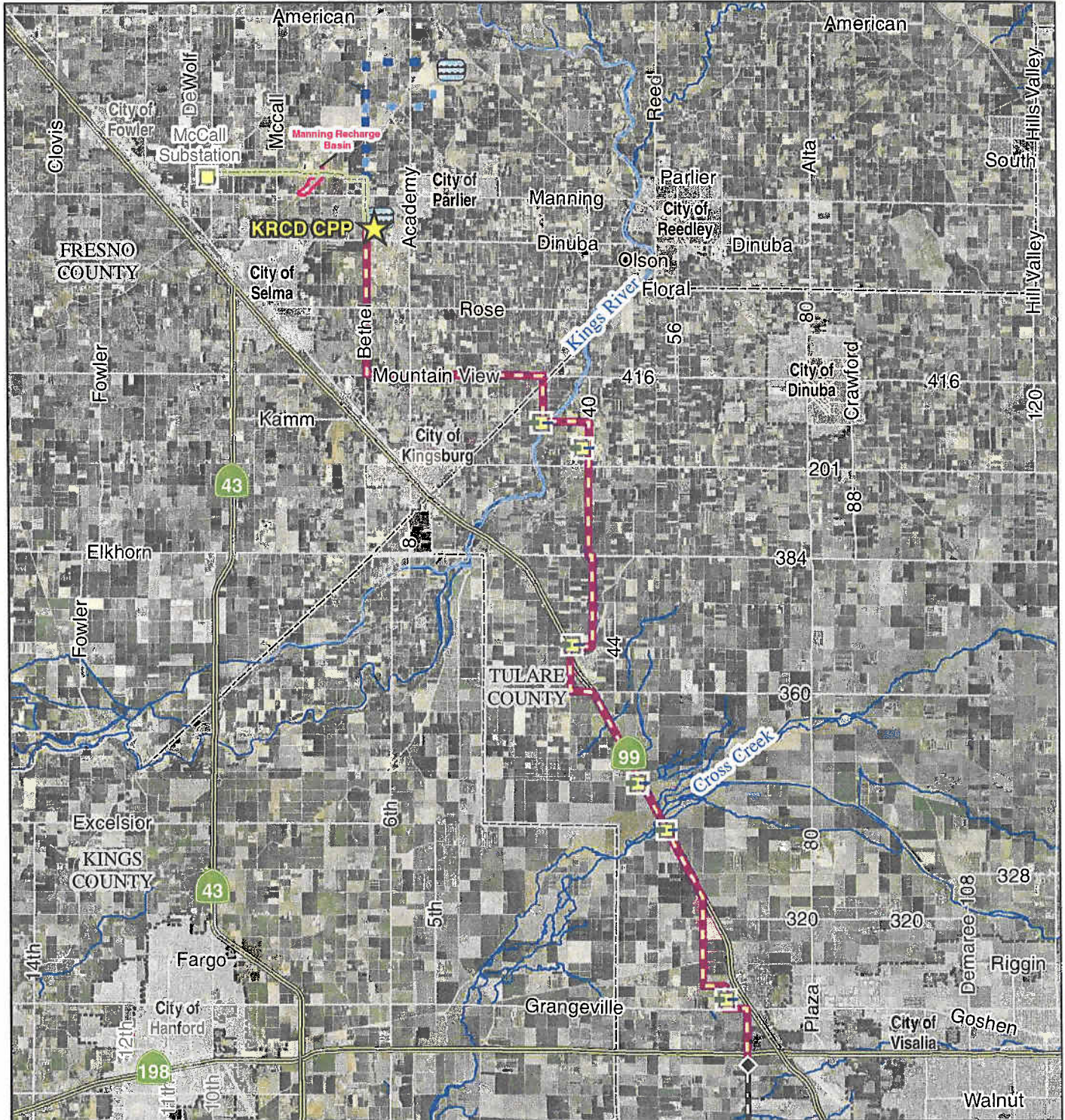
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APPENDIX A

Project Location Map



Kings River Conservation District Community Power Plant



- KRCDCPP
- Freeway
- Major Street
- City Boundary
- County Boundary Line
- Substation
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Waste Water Percolation Ponds
- Proposed Water Supply Pipeline - Option 1
- Proposed Water Supply Pipeline - Option 2
- Natural Gas Connection Point
- Proposed Natural Gas Staging / HDD Area
- Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline
- SoCal Gas 7000 Line
- Manning Recharge Basin

Power Plant Overview

N 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

1:200,000 Scale



KRCDCPP COMMUNITY POWER PLANT

Energy for our Future

APPENDIX B

Aerial Maps of San Joaquin Kit Fox Survey Areas

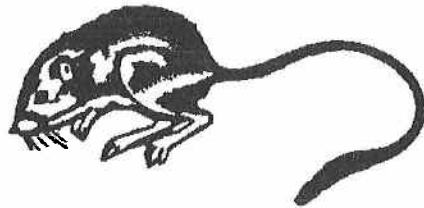


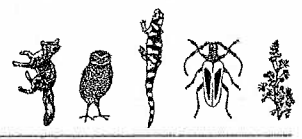



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Fresno County, California

Selma Quadrangle Map Sections 20 and 21

HALSTEAD & ASSOCIATES
 Endangered Species / Environmental Consultants
 296 Burgan Avenue, Clovis, CA 93611



kit fox search area - 
 Manning Recharge Basin

