

<p>CITY OF REEDLEY</p> <p>NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A FINDING OF A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION</p>	<p><u>FILED WITH:</u></p> <p>FRESNO COUNTY CLERK 2221 Kern Street Fresno, California 93721-2600</p>
<p>APPLICANT:</p> <p>Joel Glick, Community Services Director Community Development Department 1733 Ninth Street Reedley, California</p>	
<p>PROJECT LOCATION: The project site is located in the southwest portion of the City of Reedley, along the western edge of the Kings River approximately 1,200 feet downstream of the Olsen Avenue Bridge.</p> <p>Site Latitude: 36°34'53.81"N Site Longitude: -119°27'40.87"W Assessor's Parcel Numbers: Portions of 365-18-05 and 07</p>	
<p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The City of Reedley initiated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEAQA) compliance process for the purpose of assessing the environmental effects of construction and operation of improvements to the existing Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility (Project).</p> <p><u>Background and Existing Conditions</u> The Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility (CHBLF) is a 4.5 acre specialized recreation area within the City of Reedley. It is the only public boat launching facility on the Kings River and is typically open year round, but primary usage is from May 1st to September 1st, as winter water levels are typically too low for boat launching. Although the Kings River is 125 miles long, the river only allows approximately 12 miles of unobstructed boating when launching from the CHBLF. The primary boating activities at the CHBLF include fishing, kayaking, canoeing, waterskiing, and wakeboarding. There are two private boat launching facilities downstream and the nearest public boat launching facility is located approximately 25 miles north at Pine Flat Lake.</p> <p>The CHBLF was constructed in 1985 and the existing two-lane v-grooved boat launch ramp is degraded and not useable in low water conditions. The boarding float does not have a proper landing area and requires constant maintenance due to silt frequently building up and putting stress on the float. The nearest restroom facility is 300 feet away from the boat launch ramp and the entire boat launch facility does not meet ADA accessibility standards.</p> <p><u>Proposed Improvements</u> The proposed project would include several improvements to the existing facility including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concrete mat would be installed at the bottom of the ramp to extend the boat launching ramp for low water conditions. • An 8-foot wide pile guided boarding float would be installed and a concrete boarding float landing would be constructed. • A lane of the existing two-lane v-groove boat launch ramp would be removed and a new v-groove lane would be installed next to the boarding float. • A 10-foot wide concrete shoulder parallel to the boarding float will be constructed so the City can gain access with machinery to remove silt that accumulates under the boarding float and ramp. • A single-unit prefabricated restroom will be constructed adjacent to the boat launching ramp. • Accessible vehicle-trailer spaces and walkways will be added for those with disabilities. • Slope protection will be added to prevent erosion. 	

- Two LED security lights will be installed to illuminate the top of the boat launch ramp and the accessible parking area.
- Create a graded area for City-maintained emergency vehicle storage.

The current number of boat launches at the CHBLF is approximately 1,440 per year. It is estimated that the improved facility will see approximately 1,728 boat launches per year, an increase of 20%.

Project Consistency With the Reedley General Plan 2030, Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element: The Project as proposed achieves all of the City's Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element Guiding Principles in the General Plan 2030, as follows:

COSP4.2A

Preserve and protect natural resources that contribute to the well-being of the residents of Reedley.

COSP4.13C

As feasible, preserve native vegetation and protected wildlife, habitat areas, and vegetation, through avoidance, impact mitigation, and habitat enhancement.

COSP4.18A

Facilitate greater community connectivity with recreation, parks, and programs in Reedley through the development of an integrated system of trails, bikeways, parks and open space.

COSP4.18B

Increase number of facilities offering recreational opportunities and improve existing facilities.

COSP4.18C

Provide park and recreation facilities within close proximity to residents they are intended to serve.

COSP4.18D

Strengthen a commitment to providing safe and accessible environments for users with a diverse range of abilities and resources.

COSP4.18E

Establish parks, trails, facilities and programs in a manner that is cost effective and manageable.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: The City of Reedley has conducted an environmental analysis for the above-described project. The project has been determined to be a subsequent project that is not fully within the scope of the certified Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010031106) prepared for the Reedley General Plan 2030 Update (GPU). Therefore, the City of Reedley, as the lead agency, proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. See the attached Property Vicinity Map below.

The completed environmental impact checklist, its associated narrative, and any proposed mitigation measure(s) reflect applicable comments of responsible and trustee agencies, as well as research and analysis conducted to examine the interrelationship between the proposed project and the physical environment. The information contained in the project application and its related environmental assessment application, responses to requests for comment, checklist and initial study narrative combine to form the record indicating that an initial study has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the CEQA Guidelines.

All new development activity and many non-physical projects contribute directly or indirectly toward cumulative impacts on the physical environment. It has been determined that the incremental effect contributed by this project toward cumulative impacts is not considered substantial or significant in itself, and/or that cumulative impacts accruing from this project may be mitigated to less than significant with application of feasible mitigation measures.

For some categories of potential impacts, the checklist may indicate that a specific adverse environmental effect has been identified which is of sufficient magnitude to be of concern. Such an effect may be inherent in nature and magnitude of the project. The completed environmental checklist form indicated whether an impact would be less than significant, or less than significant with mitigation. Effects so rated are not sufficient in themselves to require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report, and have been mitigated to the extent feasible.

The project is not located on a site which is included on any of the lists enumerated under Section 65962.5 of the Government Code including, but not limited to, lists of hazardous waste facilities, land designated as hazardous waste property, hazardous waste disposal sites and others, and the information in the Hazardous Waste and Substance Statement required under subdivision (f) of that Section.

The initial study has concluded that the proposed project will not result in any adverse effects which fall within the "Mandatory Findings of Significance" contained in Section 15065 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

With the project specific mitigation imposed, there is no substantial evidence in the record that this project may have additional significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects on the environment that are significant and that were not identified and analyzed in the certified Program Environmental Impact Report prepared for the Reedley General Plan Update 2030. After conducting a review of the adequacy of the Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010031106) pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.3, as the lead agency, finds that no substantial changes have occurred with respect to circumstances under which the Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010031106) was certified, and that no new information which was not known and could not have been known at the time that the Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010031106) was certified, has become available.

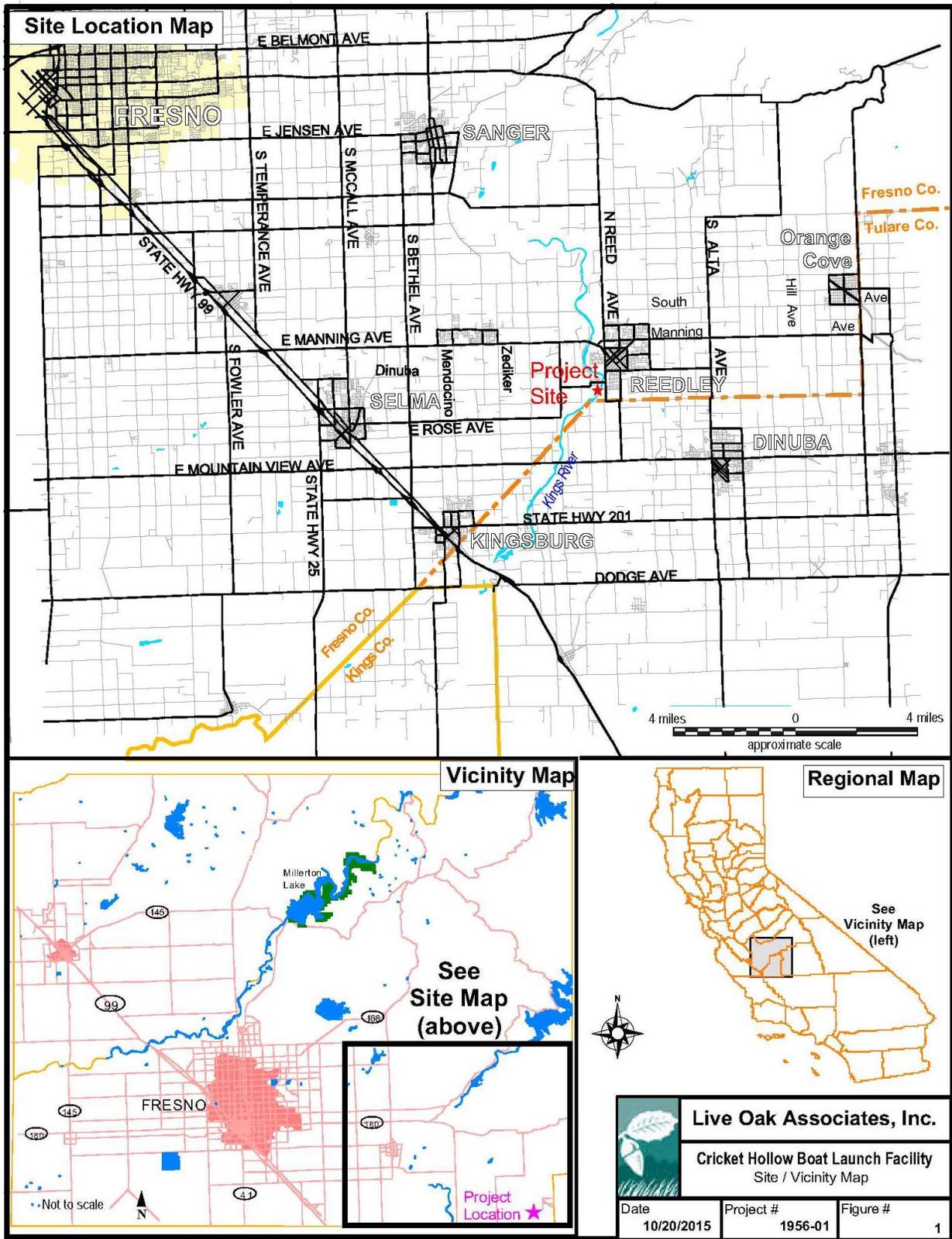
Additional information on the proposed project, including a copy of the proposed environmental findings, may be obtained from the City of Reedley, Community Development Department, City Hall, 1733 Ninth Street, Reedley, California 93654.

ANY INTERESTED PERSON may comment on the proposed environmental finding. Comments may be submitted at any time between the publication date of this notice and close of business on April 22, 2016. Please direct comments to Joel Glick, Director of the Community Services Department at City Hall, 1733 Ninth Street, Reedley, California 93654, or phone: 559-637-4203, e-mail: joel.glick@reedley.ca.gov

<p>INITIAL STUDY PREPARED BY: Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc. under the direction of the City of Reedley</p>	<p>SUBMITTED BY:</p> <p>Joel Glick, Director Community Services Department CITY OF REEDLEY</p>
<p>DATE: March 18, 2016</p>	

Attachments: Property Vicinity Map
Site Aerial
Site Plan

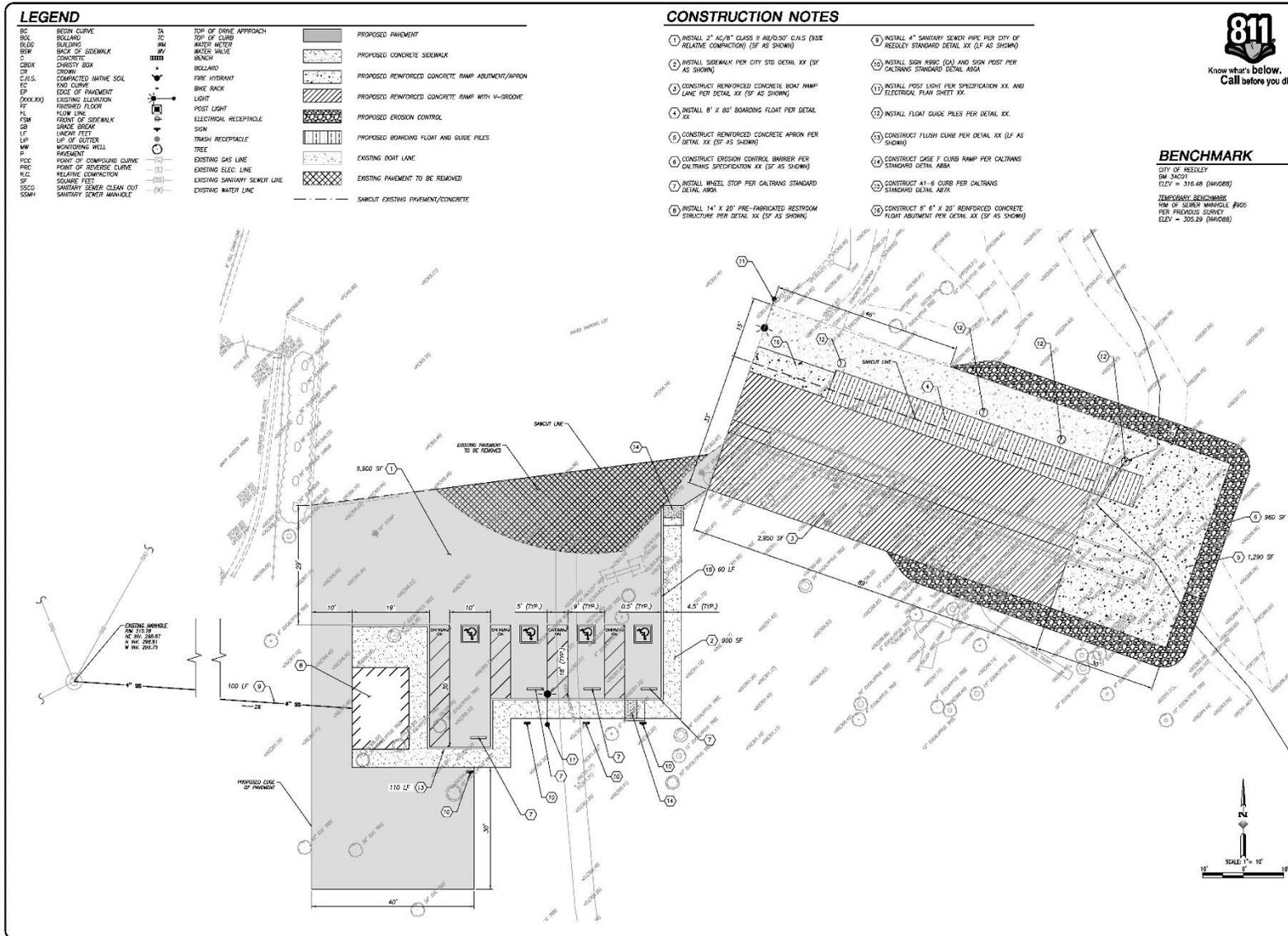
PROJECT VICINITY MAP



SITE AERIAL



SITE PLAN



BENCHMARK
 CITY OF REEDLEY
 BM 34C01
 ELEV = 315.48 (NAVD83)
 TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
 RM OF SEWER MANHOLE #808
 PER PREVIOUS SURVEY
 ELEV = 305.29 (NAVD83)

- CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
1. INSTALL 2" AC/1/2" CLASS II AFD/50' C.N.S (SIDE RELATIVE COMPACTION) (SF AS SHOWN)
 2. INSTALL SIDEWALK PER CITY STD DETAIL XX (SF AS SHOWN)
 3. CONSTRUCT REINFORCED CONCRETE BOAT RAMP LANE PER DETAIL XX (SF AS SHOWN)
 4. INSTALL 6" X 80' BOARDING FLOAT PER DETAIL XX
 5. CONSTRUCT REINFORCED CONCRETE APRON PER DETAIL XX (SF AS SHOWN)
 6. CONSTRUCT EROSION CONTROL BARRIER PER CALTRANS SPECIFICATION XX (SF AS SHOWN)
 7. INSTALL WHEEL STOP PER CALTRANS STANDARD DETAIL AB0A
 8. INSTALL 14' X 20' PRE-FABRICATED RESTROOM STRUCTURE PER DETAIL XX (SF AS SHOWN)
 9. INSTALL 4" SANITARY SEWER PIPE PER CITY OF REEDLEY STANDARD DETAIL XX (LF AS SHOWN)
 10. INSTALL SIGN RIBB (CA) AND SIGN POST PER CALTRANS STANDARD DETAIL AB0A
 11. INSTALL POST LIGHT PER SPECIFICATION XX AND ELECTRICAL PLAN SHEET XX.
 12. INSTALL FLOAT GUIDE PILES PER DETAIL XX.
 13. CONSTRUCT FLUSH CURB PER DETAIL XX (LF AS SHOWN)
 14. CONSTRUCT CASE F CURB RAMP PER CALTRANS STANDARD DETAIL AB0A
 15. CONSTRUCT A1-6 CURB PER CALTRANS STANDARD DETAIL AB0A
 16. CONSTRUCT 6" 6' X 20' REINFORCED CONCRETE FLOAT ABUTMENT PER DETAIL XX (SF AS SHOWN)

LEGEND

BC	BEGIN CURVE	DA	TOP OF DRIVE APPROACH	[Pattern]	PROPOSED PAVEMENT
BGL	BOLLARD	TC	TOP OF CURB	[Pattern]	PROPOSED CONCRETE SIDEWALK
BLDG	BUILDING	WA	WATER METER	[Pattern]	PROPOSED REINFORCED CONCRETE RAMP ABUTMENT/APRON
BSPW	BACK OF SIDEWALK	WA	WATER VALVE	[Pattern]	PROPOSED REINFORCED CONCRETE RAMP WITH V-SLOTT
C	CONCRETE	W	WELL	[Pattern]	PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL
CBK	CHARCOT BOX	W	WELL	[Pattern]	EXISTING BOAT LANE
CHS	COMPACTED NATIVE SOIL	W	WELL	[Pattern]	EXISTING PAVEMENT TO BE REMOVED
FC	END CURVE	W	WELL	[Pattern]	SAWCUT EXISTING PAVEMENT/CONCRETE
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
FF	FINISHED FLOOR	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
FL	FLOW LINE	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
FSM	FRONT OF SIDEWALK	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
LF	LANDSCAPE FEET	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
LP	LIP OF CUTTER	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
MW	MONITORING WELL	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
P	PAVEMENT	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
PC	POINT OF COMING CURVE	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
RLC	RELATIVE COMPACTION	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
SE	SQUARE FEET	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
SSC	SANITARY SEWER CLEAN OUT	W	WELL	[Pattern]	
SSM	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	W	WELL	[Pattern]	

30% SUBMITTAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____

PREPARED BY: **Quad Knopf** ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
 4011 N. FAYBANK CT
 REEDLEY, CA 95748
 TEL: (520) 455-3900
 WWW.QUADKNOPF.COM

APPROVED FOR: **CITY OF REEDLEY**
 PROJECT NO: 150435
 PROJECT NAME: CRICKET HOLLOW BOAT LAUNCH FACILITY
 SHEET NO: 1 OF 2

DATE: 02/23/2016
 SCALE: 1" = 10'
 DRAWN BY: [Signature]

EXHIBIT A

INITIAL STUDY, USING CEQA GUIDELINES APPENDIX G CHECKLIST

Analyzing the construction and operation of the Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility, Harbor & Watercraft Revolving Fund Grant Application # C4123014

March 2016

1. **Project title:** Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility

2. **Lead agency name and address:**

City of Reedley
Community Development Department
1733 Ninth Street,
Reedley, California 93654

3. **Contact person and phone number:**

Joel Glick, Community Services Director
City of Reedley
1733 Ninth Street
Reedley, California
(559) 637-4203

e-mail: joel.glick@reedley.ca.gov

4. **Project location:** The project site is located in the southwest portion of the City of Reedley, along the western edge of the Kings River approximately 1,200 feet downstream of the Olsen Avenue Bridge. Vehicles access the site via W. Huntsman Avenue at the corner of E. Huntsman Avenue and S. Kings River Road and also via W. Olson Avenue. The Project site is within portions of Assessor Parcel Numbers 365-18-05 and 07. See Exhibit A.

Site Latitude: 36°34'53.81"N

Site Longitude: -119°27'40.87"W

5. **Project applicant/sponsor name and address:**

City of Reedley
Community Services Department
100 N. East Avenue
Reedley, CA 93654

6. **General plan designation:**

Existing: Public / Institutional Facility

7. **Zoning:**

Existing: UR (*Urban Reserve*) zone district (RMC §10-5)

- 8 **Description of project:** The City of Reedley initiated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance process for the purpose of assessing the environmental effects of construction and operation of improvements to the existing Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility (Project).

Background and Existing Conditions

The Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility (CHBLF) is a 4.5 acre specialized recreation area within the City of Reedley. It is the only public boat launching facility on the Kings River and is typically open year round, but primary usage is from May 1st to September 1st, as winter water levels are typically too low for boat launching. Although the Kings River is 125 miles long, the river only allows approximately 12 miles of unobstructed boating when launching from the CHBLF. The primary boating activities at the CHBLF include fishing, kayaking, canoeing, waterskiing, and wakeboarding. There are two private boat launching facilities downstream and the nearest public boat launching facility is located approximately 25 miles north at Pine Flat Lake.

The CHBLF was constructed in 1985 and the existing two-lane v-grooved boat launch ramp is degraded and not useable in low water conditions. The boarding float does not have a proper landing area and requires constant maintenance due to silt frequently building up and putting stress on the float. The nearest restroom facility is 300 feet away from the boat launch ramp and the entire boat launch facility does not meet ADA accessibility standards.

Proposed Improvements

The proposed project would include several improvements to the existing facility (as seen in Exhibit B) including:

- A concrete mat would be installed at the bottom of the ramp to extend the boat launching ramp for low water conditions.
- An 8-foot wide pile guided boarding float would be installed and a concrete boarding float landing would be constructed.
- A lane of the existing two-lane v-groove boat launch ramp would be removed and a new v-groove lane would be installed next to the boarding float.
- A 10-foot wide concrete shoulder parallel to the boarding float will be constructed so the City can gain access with machinery to remove silt that accumulates under the boarding float and ramp.
- A single-unit prefabricated restroom will be constructed adjacent to the boat launching ramp.
- Accessible vehicle-trailer spaces and walkways will be added for those with disabilities.
- Slope protection will be added to prevent erosion.
- Two LED security lights will be installed to illuminate the top of the boat launch ramp and the accessible parking area.
- Create a graded area for City-maintained emergency vehicle storage.

The current number of boat launches at the CHBLF is approximately 1,440 per year. It is estimated that the improved facility will see approximately 1,728 boat launches per year, an increase of 20%.

Project Consistency With the Reedley General Plan 2030, Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element: The Project as proposed achieves all of the City's Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element Guiding Principles in the General Plan 2030, as follows:

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COSP4.18D

Strengthen a commitment to providing safe and accessible environments for users with a diverse range of abilities and resources.

COSP4.18E

Establish parks, trails, facilities and programs in a manner that is cost effective and manageable.

The City of Reedley has conducted an environmental analysis for the above-described project, contained in this initial study. The City of Reedley, as the Lead Agency, proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project.

9. **Surrounding land uses and setting:**

	General Plan Designation	Existing Zoning	Existing Land Use
North	Open Space	RCO (Resource Cons. & Open Space) zone district	Cricket Hollow Recreational Area and Reedley Beach
East	Public / Institutional Facility	RCO (Resources Cons. & Open Space) zone district	Kings River and Reedley Cemetery
South	Public / Institutional Facility & Low Density Residential	UR (Urban Reserve)	Kings River and agricultural land
West	Public / Institutional Facility & Light Industrial	UR (Urban Reserve)	Wastewater treatment plant

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 CA Fish and Wildlife
 State Water Resources Control Board

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21001.1 and 21080, the purpose of this initial study is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the project, to determine whether the project would have a significant adverse environmental impact requiring preparation of an Environmental Impact Report, or whether adverse impacts may be mitigated below a level of significance with features incorporated into a project and imposition of mitigation measures such that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment.

Environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, although none of the impacts would be potentially significant with application of project-specific mitigation measures:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology /Soils
<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality

_____	_____	_____
_____ Land Use/Planning	_____ Mineral Resources	X Noise
_____ Population /Housing	_____ Public Services	_____ Recreation
_____ Transportation/Traffic	_____ Utilities/Service Systems	_____ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that, although some aspects of these activities that would be allowed subsequent to the proposed project could have some adverse effects on the environment, those effects would not result in a significant adverse effect because revisions in the project have been made and project-specific mitigation measures will be applied, as agreed to by the project proponent.

Therefore, A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

X  3/8/16

 Joel Glick, Director March 2016
 Community Services Department

EVALUATION OF ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1. For purposes of this Initial Study, the following answers have the corresponding meanings:
 - a. "No Impact" means the project will not cause any significant effect related to the threshold under consideration.
 - b. "Less Than Significant Impact" means there is an impact related to the threshold under consideration, but that impact is less than significant;
 - c. "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation" means there is a potentially significant impact related to the threshold under consideration, however, with the mitigation incorporated into the project, the impact is less than significant.
 - d. "Potentially Significant Impact" means there is an additional potentially significant effect related to the threshold under consideration.

2. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

3. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
4. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
5. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS -- Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

There are no existing designated scenic vistas or scenic resources within the City of Reedley¹; however, views along the Kings River corridor could be considered scenically valuable. The project would not have a significant effect on scenic vistas or scenic resources in the City of Reedley, because the project consists of upgrading the current facilities in the same location. No new facilities would be constructed with the exception of a single prefabricated restroom that would be located adjacent to the boat launching ramp. This single restroom would not further impede views of the river due to the dense tree cover in the boat launch area. Improvements at the CHBLF would improve the existing visual character of site by removing or repairing aged, nonfunctioning elements of the facility.

Two LED security lights would be installed as a part of the project. They would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would affect day or night time views in the project area, given that they would be hooded to only illuminate the top of the boat launch ramp and the accessible parking area. Additionally, the security lights would be constructed in accordance with Policy COSP 4.8.7 of the City of Reedley General Plan, which would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for aesthetics impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</p>				X
<p>a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?</p>				X

¹ Reedley General Plan 2030 EIR Sch#2010031106. Pg. 2-4

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				X

The project area consists of an existing recreational area and is surrounded by urban uses, with the exception of the agricultural land to the south, on the southern/eastern shore of the Kings River. The land area within the project site is zoned as Urban Reserve and designated as Public / Institutional Facility and not as any category of farmland, on the California Important Farmland Finder maintained by the Department of Conservation's Division of Land Resource Protection. The project site and immediately adjacent areas support no agricultural uses or resources, and therefore, project implementation would have no impact on the conversion of agricultural or forest lands.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for agricultural or forestry impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY - Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan (e.g., by having potential emissions of regulated criterion pollutants which exceed the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Districts (SJVAPCD) adopted thresholds for these pollutants)?			X	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Environmental and Regulatory Setting Regarding Air Quality Emissions

The project is located in Fresno County and within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). This region has had chronic non-attainment of federal and state clean air standards for ozone/oxidants and particulate matter due to a combination of topography and climate. The San Joaquin Valley (Valley) is hemmed in on three sides by mountain ranges, with prevailing winds carrying pollutants and pollutant precursors from urbanized areas to the north (and in turn contributing pollutants and precursors to downwind air basins). The Mediterranean climate of this region, with a high number of sunny days and little or no measurable precipitation for several months of the year, fosters photochemical reactions in the atmosphere, creating ozone and particulate matter. Some air pollutants are fairly consistent throughout the year and are changeable from day to day and even hour to hour, due to complex interactions of topography, climate, and weather.

Regional factors affect the accumulation and dispersion of air pollutants within the SJVAPD. The SJVAPD is approximately 250 miles long and averages 35 miles wide, and is the second largest air basin in the state. The SJVAPD is defined by the Sierra Nevada in the east (8,000 to 14,000 feet in elevation), the Coast Ranges in the west (averaging 3,000 feet in elevation), and the Tehachapi mountains in the south (6,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation). The Valley is basically flat with a slight downward gradient to the northwest. The Valley opens to the sea at the Carquinez Straits where the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta empties into San Francisco Bay. The Valley, thus, could be considered a “bowl” open only to the north. Summertime wind speed and direction data indicate that the Valley’s air mass moves from the north end of the Valley and flows in a south-southeasterly direction through the Valley, through the Tehachapi Pass, into the Southeast Desert Air Basin.

During the winter, average high temperatures are in the 50s and the average daily low temperature is 45°F. Temperatures below freezing are unusual, but highs in the 30s and 40s can occur on days with persistent fog and low cloudiness. Wintertime wind speed and direction data indicate that prevailing winds flow occasionally reverse, with wind originating from the south end of the Valley and blowing in a north-northwesterly direction. While the Valley generally experiences light winds (less than 10 mph), more disturbed weather conditions with stronger ground level winds can generate fugitive dust and exacerbate particulate matter pollution. Winter also predisposes the SJVAPD to inversion layers, where warm air in the upper atmosphere caps cold air at lower elevations, with little or no normal convection to mix the air mass. Inversions can exist at the surface or at any height above the ground, and tend to act as a lid on the Valley, holding in the pollutants that are generated here.

Occurrences of high barometric pressure at any time of the year tend to cause the Valley atmosphere to

stagnate and allow pollutants to concentrate. These factors create a climate conducive to elevated particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5) concentrations and accumulations of carbon monoxide (CO).

Valley air quality has adverse impacts on human health, a situation rendered more serious due to the elevated proportion of sensitive persons (children and the elderly) in the local population. Childhood and adult asthma is prevalent and there is a high level of asthma mortality in the region. Outdoor recreation is often contraindicated, which has secondary cardiopulmonary effects from lack of physical activity.

The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) is the local regional jurisdictional entity charged with attainment planning, rulemaking, rule enforcement, and monitoring under Federal and State Clean Air Acts and Clean Air Act Amendments. The regional SJVAPD has provided a means to undertake regional climatology studies for understanding transport and evolution of air pollutants, and a comprehensive approach to reducing air pollution in the entire Valley.

The SJVAPCD has promulgated a series of air quality attainment plans pursuant to requirements of Federal and state Clean Air Acts, complementing the efforts of the California Air Resources Board. These plans include a range of strategies to improve air quality through land use planning and transportation control measures, vehicle inspection programs, industrial point source permit controls, emission offsets, incentive programs to replace high-polluting equipment/vehicles with newer/cleaner technologies, and even regulations aimed at reducing the amount of pollutants transported in the Valley from the coastal (Bay) area. SJVAPCD Rulemaking efforts have focused on cost-effective technologies and measures which have aimed to reduce the most pollutants at the least cost on a regional basis.

Through these attainment plans and implementing regulations (e.g., Rules), the SJVAPCD has reduced emissions of pollutants and pollutants precursors overall and has achieved attainment of some national ambient air quality standards. However, ozone/oxidant air pollutant is a refractive problem. The SJVAPCD has a current designation of Extreme Non-Attainment. Full attainment is not projected until year 2024.

The Reedley General Plan Update 2030 and certified Program Environmental Impact Report, contains significant City goals, objectives, policies and mitigation measures to reduce potential air pollution and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. While the PEIR was certified and adopted with an over-riding consideration for the intractable regional air pollution problems, policies of the General Plan, PEIR mitigation measures and conditions of approval will be applied to the project.

The improvements to the existing boat launch facility will not occur at a scale of which the potential to contribute substantially to existing or projected air quality violations, impacts, or increases of criteria pollutants for which the San Joaquin Valley region is under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors). The project is not proposing a use which will create objectionable odors. Furthermore, the project would not result in a substantial increase in long-term emissions or affect housing, employment, and population projections within the City or Fresno County. The improvements to the CHBLF may however result in new vehicle trips. The California Department of Boating and Waterways estimates a 20% increase in boat launches upon completion of these improvements, or an additional 288 launches per year, which is less than one additional launch per day. Vehicle traffic generated by the increase in launches would not result in a substantial increase in emissions.

The project-related impacts from short-term construction activities of the project were quantified utilizing the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2013.2.2. Model results are summarized in Table 1 below and can be seen in Attachment 1.

Table 1- Proposed Project Construction and Operation Emissions

	VOC (ROG) (tons/year)	NO_x (tons/year)	PM₁₀ (tons/year)	CO₂ (tons/year)
Total Project Construction Emissions	0.035	0.289	0.035	24.447
Total Project Operation and Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Project Emissions	0.035	0.289	0.035	24.447
Threshold of Significance	10	10	15	--
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	--

To further reduce potential emissions, the project seeks to minimize short-term impacts to air anticipated during construction by requiring to minimize idling, using water for dust suppression and implementing other best practices. Also, project guidelines will incorporate strong encouragement for the use of indigenous materials that will reduce vehicle emissions and therefore carbon impacts in sourcing of materials during construction.

Finally, the project will comply with all applicable air quality rules and regulations applicable and as such, the project would have less than significant impacts on air quality.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for air quality impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional project would not adversely habitat, wetlands, plants or wildlife, migratory routes, conservation plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			X	

Four habitat/land use types were observed within the proposed project area at the time Live Oak Associates conducted a field survey (August, 2015, see Attachment 2). These include the aquatic habitat of the Kings River, littoral wetlands within the low flow channel of the Kings River and adjacent to the aquatic habitat, non-native riparian woodland on a terrace or bench above the low flow channel of the Kings River, and pavement (i.e., parking area and boat launch ramp). A detailed description of these habitat types and list of species that has been known to occur in these habitat types around the Kings River can be seen in Table 1 of Attachment 2.

The non-native riparian woodland provides nesting habitat for numerous bird species including but not limited to Anna’s hummingbirds, northern Flickers, ruby-crowned kinglets, Bullock’s orioles, red-shouldered hawks and red-tailed hawks. These and other nesting bird species could be injured or killed by proposed project activities should such activities require the removal of one or more trees during proposed construction. In addition to direct “take” of nesting birds, project activities could disturb birds nesting within or adjacent to work areas such that they may abandon their nests. Project activities that adversely affect the nesting success of raptors and migratory birds or result in the mortality of individual birds constitute a violation of the California Fish and Game Code and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and are considered a potentially significant impact.

Project site development may result in the removal of one or more Mature Red River gum trees that provide potential roosting habitat for bats, including special status bat species such as the pallid bat and western mastiff bat. If one or more trees are to be removed during construction activities, maternity colonies or occupied winter hibernacula could be disturbed such that individual bats may be killed. Such a mortality event is considered a potentially significant impact of the project.

Special status plant species are not expected to occur on the project site. Vernal pool species would not be present due to the absence of vernal pools. Other special status plant species are expected to be absent from the project site, for one or more of the following reasons: 1) native habitats that may have once supported such species have large been replaced with non-native eucalyptus woodland; 2) the site appears to be outside the known range for several species occurring in other parts of the Tulare Basin; 3) special status plant species were not observed during an August 4, 2015 field visit conducted by Live Oak Associates, during which all on-site habitats were surveyed on foot. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on special status plant species.

The project site is within a likely wildlife movement corridor, since the Kings River and its associated

riparian vegetation facilitate the movement of some wildlife within the Tulare Basin, and from the Tulare Basin to the Sierra. The aerial extent of disturbance to native and naturalized habitats of the site will be less than the 0.7-acre project site (i.e., not all of the project site is slated for disturbance). Furthermore, much of the project site consists of asphalt and concrete pavement having no habitat value at all. The proposed project will result in a less than significant adverse impact on wildlife movements and wildlife habitat within the project site and the reach of river bordered by Cricket Hollow Park.

The project will result in minimal disturbance to natural and naturalized habitats of the project site. As planned, the project will therefore largely meet the goals and policies of the City of Reedley General Plan by preserving and protecting the natural resources of the project site, providing supervision of the project site to minimize damage to vegetation, and fostering and maintaining the scenic atmosphere of the river corridor.

Before construction and operation occurs, the project will be required to obtain various permits and approvals from regulatory agencies through their various permitting processes. These include:

- Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit (Army Corp of Engineers)
- Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Regional Water Quality Control Board)
- Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement (CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife)
- Floodplain Encroachment Permit (Central Valley Flood Protection Board)
-

The proposed project incorporates and implements as applicable PEIR mitigation measures relating to biological resources (BIO-3), as identified in the attached Exhibit C, Mitigation Monitoring Checklist for Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010031106) & Reedley General Plan Update 2030, dated February 18, 2014. As such, potential impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds will be less than significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Bio-1 through Bio-4 will reduce potential project impacts to roosting bats to a less than significant level, and will ensure that the project remains in compliance with state and federal laws protecting these species.

Mitigation Measures

Bio-1 (Temporal Avoidance- Bats)

To avoid potential impacts to maternity bat roosts, removal of trees should occur outside of the period between April 1 and September 30, the time frame within which colony-nesting bats generally assemble, give birth, nurse their young, and ultimately disperse.

Bio-2 (Preconstruction Surveys- Bats)

If removal of trees is to occur between April 1 and September 30 (general maternity bat roost season), then within 30 days prior to these activities, a qualified biologist shall survey affected trees for the presence of bats. The biologist shall look for individuals, guano, and staining, and will listen for bat vocalizations. If necessary, the biologist shall wait for nighttime emergence of bats from roost sites. If no bats are observed to be roosting or breeding, then no further action would be required, and construction could proceed.

Bio-3 (Minimization- Bats)

If a non-breeding bat colony is detected during preconstruction surveys, the individuals shall be humanely evicted via partial dismantlement of trees or structures prior to full removal under the

direction of a qualified biologist to ensure that no harm or “take” of any bats occurs as a result of construction activities.

Bio-4 (Avoidance of Maternity Roosts- Bats)

If a maternity colony is detected during preconstruction surveys, a disturbance-free buffer shall be established around the colony and remain in place until a qualified biologist deems that the nursery is no longer active. The disturbance-free buffer shall range from 50 to 100 feet as determined by the biologist.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?			X	
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project on the Kings River was prepared by Applied Earthworks, Inc. in August, 2015 (see Attachment 3). On July 8, 2015, a records search from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield was requested. The records search encompassed the project area and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the project area. SSJVIC staff examined site location maps and site record files as well as the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File (dated 3/8/13), the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources. The records search results (Attachment 3) indicate that there are no previously recorded cultural resources in the APE; however, six cultural resources have been identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project. These include a prehistoric ground stone bowl fragment and five historic-era sites and structures. One prior cultural resources study (FR-00373) encompassed the Project APE, and there have been four additional studies (FR-00400, FR-00794, FR-01155, FR-01756, FR-02349) conducted within a 0.5-mile radius. None of these previous studies identified cultural resources within the project boundaries.

Additionally, although Cricket Hollow Park was established more than 50 years ago, it is outside the area of potential interest and will not be affected by the undertaking. Thus, the park was not formally recorded or evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of this project. The current boat ramp is not original to the park and was constructed in 1985.

Although unlikely given the records search did not indicate the presence of such resources, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed Project could potentially disturb previously undiscovered human burial sites. The California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that if human remains are discovered on-site, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the NAHC. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” (MLD) of the deceased Native American. The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resource Code Section 5097.98. Compliance with regulations would reduce potential impacts to human remains to less than significant.

Subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered historic resources, archaeological resources, or paleontological resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact; however, implementation of Mitigation Measure Cul-1 will ensure that significant impacts remain less than significant with mitigation incorporation.

Mitigation Measures

Cul-1

- Before initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, the City shall require all construction personnel to be alerted to the possibility of buried cultural resources, including historic, archeological and paleontological resources;
- The general contractor and its supervisory staff shall be responsible for monitoring the construction Project for disturbance of cultural resources; and
- If a potentially significant historical, archaeological, or paleontological resource, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains or trash deposits are encountered during subsurface construction activities (i.e., trenching, grading), all construction activities within a 100-foot radius of the identified potential resource shall cease until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the item for its significance and records the item on the appropriate State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms. The archaeologist shall determine whether the item requires further study. If, after the qualified archaeologist conducts appropriate technical analyses, the item is determined to be significant under California Environmental Quality Act, the archaeologist shall recommend feasible mitigation measures, which may include avoidance, preservation in place or other appropriate measure, as outlined in Public Resources Code section 21083.2.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -- Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?			X	

The City of Reedley and the surrounding County of Fresno area has no known active earthquake faults, and is not in any Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone. The immediate Fresno area has extremely low seismic activity levels, although shaking may be felt from earthquakes whose epicenter lie to the east, west, and south. Known major faults are over 50 miles away and include the San Andreas Fault, Coalinga area blind thrust fault(s), the Long Valley, Owens Valley, and White Wolf/Tehachapi fault systems. The most serious threat to Reedley from a major earthquake in the Eastern Sierra would be flooding that could be caused by damage to dams on the upper reaches of the San Joaquin River.

No project-specific mitigation for geology and soils impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS -- Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

When sunlight strikes the Earth's surface, some of it is reflected back into space as infrared radiation. When the net amount of solar infrared energy reaching Earth's surface is about the same as the amount of energy radiated back into space, the average ambient temperature of the Earth's surface should remain more or less constant.

Global climate change (colloquially referred to as "global warming") is the term coined to describe very widespread climate change characterized by a rise in the Earth's ambient average temperatures with concomitant disturbances in weather patterns and resulting alteration of oceanic and terrestrial environs and biota. The predominant opinion within the scientific community is that global climate change is occurring, and that it is being caused and/or accelerated by human activities, primarily the generation of "greenhouse gases" (GHG).

GHGs are gases having properties that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range, and that would cause thermal energy (heat) to be trapped the earth's atmosphere. It is believed that increased levels of GHGs in the atmosphere can disturb the thermal equilibrium of the earth when natural carbon cycle processes (such as photosynthesis) are unable to absorb sufficient quantities of carbon dioxide and other GHGs in comparison with the amount of GHGs being emitted. It is believed that a combination of factors related to human activities, such as deforestation, emissions of GHG into the atmosphere from carbon fuel combustion, etc. are causing climate change.

Some GHGs occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through both natural processes and human activities. Other GHGs are created and emitted solely through human activities. Water vapor is the most predominant GHG, and is primarily a natural occurrence: approximately 85% of the water vapor in the atmosphere is created by evaporation from the oceans. The major anthropogenic GHGs (those that enter the atmosphere because of human activities) are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.

GHGs were not generally thought of as traditional air pollutants because their impacts are global and diffuse in nature, while the criteria air pollutants and air toxins directly affect the health of people and other living things at ground level in the general region of their release to the atmosphere. However, it has been realized that GHGs and associated climate change could also drastically affect the health of populations not only in the U.S., but around the world through sea level rise that displaces populations, causes economic and infrastructure damage, disrupts agriculture, increases heat-related illnesses, exacerbates effects of criteria air pollutants, spreads infectious diseases through proliferation of

mosquitoes and other vectors carrying “tropical” diseases into temperate climate zones, and alters/endangers natural flora and fauna in terrestrial and aquatic environments. One oft-cited example of a predicted change in global climate is that the Sierra snowpack could be reduced to as little as 20% of its historic levels, a dire consequence since it is estimated that over 70% of California’s population relies on this “frozen reservoir” for its water supply.

The State of California has formally acknowledged these risks and has tasked state and local governments with working toward reduction of potential global climate change. The Governor issued Executive Order No. S-03-05, and subsequently signed Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which was codified as Health & Safety Code Section 38501 *et seq.*

There are, at this time, no “attainment” concentration standards established by the federal or state government for GHGs (although several of the GHGs are regulated as precursors to criteria pollutants regulated by the federal and California Clean Air Acts). However, the State has codified a mandate to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. In order to roll back GHG emissions to 1990 levels, a reduction of 174 million metric tons of CO₂e would need to be achieved statewide—against the background of California’s general population increase and the need for ongoing land and economic development. The combination of the need to reduce and the need to grow equate to a need to reduce per capita GHG emissions by some 29% from the “business as usual” scenario of continuing the former rate of escalated GHG emissions overtime.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published a rule for the mandatory reporting of greenhouse gases from sources that in general emit 25,000 metric tons or more of CO₂ per year. As seen in Table 1, the project is expected to produce 22.447 tons per year of CO₂ (combined construction and operational totals. This represents less than one percent of the reporting threshold.

Additionally, emissions from construction are temporary in nature. The SJVAPCD has implemented a guidance policy for development projects within their jurisdiction. This policy, “Guidance for Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA,” approved by the Board on December 17, 2009, does not address temporary GHG emissions from construction, nor does this policy establish numeric thresholds for ongoing GHG emissions. AB 32 requires that emissions within the State be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. These project emissions are minimal and would mainly occur prior to 2020. As such, any potential impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for greenhouse gas impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL -- Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			X	

Project construction would require the use of small amounts of hazardous materials, including fuels, greases and other lubricants, and coatings such as paint. The handling, use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials by the construction phase of the project would comply with existing regulations of several agencies, including the Fresno County Department of Environmental Health, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and US Department of Transportation.

Project operation and maintenance would use only small amounts of hazardous materials for cleaning and maintenance purposes. Hazardous materials would be clearly labeled and stored in compliance with existing regulations. The project would not create substantial hazards to the public or the environment through routine use of hazardous materials.

Government Code Section 65962.5 specifies hazardous materials sites, including hazardous waste facilities; hazardous waste discharges for which the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has issued certain types of orders; public drinking-water wells containing detectable levels of organic contaminants; underground storage tanks with reported unauthorized releases; and solid-waste disposal facilities from which hazardous waste has migrated. The following databases of hazardous materials sites were searched for listings of hazardous materials on the project site on August 5, 2015: Geotracker, maintained by the SWRCB; EnviroStor maintained by the Department of Toxic Substances Control; and EnviroMapper, maintained by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The project site is not included on these databases.

The subject property is not located in any airport safety area, within two miles of a public airport, or directly adjacent to any freight rail lines. It is not within a quarter mile of a school. As the project is improving an existing facility and there will be no change of land use, the project will not interfere with any adopted emergency response/evacuation plan. The project site and surrounding areas are not classified as having a high fuel load for wildland fires² and as such, potential for wildland fires is low. Any potential impacts resulting from hazardous materials or hazardous waste are less than significant.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for hazardous materials and hazardous facilities impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	

² Reedley General Plan 2030 EIR Sch#2010031106. Pg. 2-120

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?		X		
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?			X	
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

The surface hydrology of the Reedley area is dominated by the Kings River. There are no other significant natural surface water features in the area and all other surface water channels and reservoirs in and around Reedley are manmade. The City's potable source is groundwater pumped from the Kings Basin. The existing topography of Reedley is generally flat and storm water runoff drains generally in a westerly direction, through a surface and subsurface collection system, and is ultimately disposed of in the Kings River and to various City-owned retention basins and to several canals owned and operated by Alta Irrigation District. The City is located inland and on the floor of the Central Valley, so the site would not be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

No activities are anticipated that could result in the degradation of water quality during the operational portion of the proposed Project; however, at least three activities could result in the degradation of water quality at and downstream of the project site during the construction period. These are:

- (1) At the time of project construction, accumulated silt will be removed from under the boarding float. Depending on the time of year this is to be done, considerable silt and dissolved contaminants could enter the water column at the time of removal.
- (2) Infrastructure improvements also include the modification of the slope leading down to the river from the bench above the low flow channel, so that a 10-foot wide concrete shoulder parallel to the boarding float can be constructed. This work would involve ground disturbance directly adjacent to the Kings River, thus creating conditions conducive to the transport of unconsolidated soil into the river during fall, winter, and spring rain events, or releases of stored water from Pine Flat Dam at any time of year.
- (3) Similarly, proposed clearing and grubbing would result in ground disturbance directly adjacent to the Kings River, potentially resulting in sediment transport into the Kings River. These project activities could, therefore, result in increased sediment loads entering the Kings River.

The project includes the installation of a pre-fabricated single-stall restroom immediately adjacent to the boat launching ramp. No other groundwater resources would be impacted as a result of this project. The proposed project would not directly alter drainage patterns on the project site. Precipitation on the project site would drain down the ramp as it does now, and no additional land is being covered with impervious surface, so the amount of runoff will not change. The project will not change the course of the Kings River nor would it substantially change the flood characteristics of the project site or its surroundings. The project is located within the 100-year floodplain of the Kings River, but no housing or other habitable structures are proposed as a part of the project. As such, given the project's location and existing infrastructure, the project does not expose people or structures to a significant risk of flooding or inundation.

Compliance with Mitigation Measures Hydro-1 through Hydro-4 would reduce project impacts to the quality of water leaving the project site and entering the Kings River and also protect the water quality of the Kings River during Project construction to a less than significant level. All other potential impacts to hydrology and water quality are considered less than significant, as discussed above.

Mitigation Measures

Hydro-1 (Preparation and implementation of erosion control plan)

Prior to the onset of construction, an erosion control plan shall be prepared by a qualified engineer consistent with the requirements of a City of Reedley grading permit and a General Construction Permit (an NPDES permit issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board). Typically, specified erosion control measures must be implemented prior to the onset of the rainy season. The site must then be monitored periodically throughout the rainy season to ensure that the erosion control measures are successfully preventing on-site erosion and the concomitant deposition of sediment into the Kings River. Elements of this plan would address both the potential for soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution. At a minimum, elements of an erosion control plan typically include the following:

- Protection of exposed graded slopes from sheet, rill and gully erosion. Such protection could be in the form of erosion control fabric, hydromulch containing the seed of native soil-binding plants, straw mechanically imbedded in exposed soils, or some combination of the three.
- Use of best management practices (BMPs) to control soil erosion and non-point source pollution. BMPs may include measures above, but they may include any number of additional measures appropriate for this particular Project Site and this particular Project, including grease traps in parking lots, landscape management practices to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides, the discharge of stormwater runoff from "hardscapes" into grassy swales, regular Site inspections for pollutants that could be carried by runoff into natural drainages, etc.

Hydro-2 (Time construction to occur during the dry season)

Where possible, project construction should be confined to the dry season, when the chance for significant rainfall and stormwater runoff is very low. Construction during the spring, summer, and fall will not eliminate the need to implement erosion control measures described in Mitigation Measure Hydro-1, but will ensure that the threat of soil erosion has been minimized to the maximum extent feasible.

Hydro-3 (Install turbidity barrier or silt curtain around project site if silt removal is to occur when project site is inundated)

If silt must be removed from under the boarding float when the project site is inundated, all work areas shall be equipped with a turbidity barrier or silt curtain that will prevent most silt from entering the water column and being transported downstream. The turbidity barrier shall remain in place until work causing turbidity in the work area has been completed.

Hydro-4 (Control of non-point source pollution of stormwater runoff)

Stormwater and irrigation runoff leaving roofs, streets, and landscaped areas will potentially be polluted with oil, grease, heavy metals, and pesticide and herbicide residues. All runoff shall be routed through a system of grease traps, stormwater retention/detention basins, and bio-filtration swales to ensure that water quality of on-site and off-site wetlands, creeks and rivers is maintained at roughly pre-project levels.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?			X	

On February 25, 2014, the City Council approved the Reedley General Plan Update 2030 (GPU) and certified the environmental analysis. As much as the Council's affirmation was the culmination of a very long process, their action also initiated the next steps toward Reedley's future. The GPU goals and policies provide an overall direction for decision-making on development proposals and the day-to-day activities of the City's elected officials and staff. Implementation of the GPU's goals and policies will stimulate and cause a positive, broad reaching effect on the surrounding agricultural industries, the quality of life for its citizenry, delivery of public utilities, and impacts to the community's social and economic vitality throughout the entirety of the planning horizon (2030).

A consistency review with the GPU is provided below. In sum, the project is consistent with the City's GPU policies because it provides: improved boating facilities that comply with current code regulations; new structures to improve the public's access and enjoyment of the river; increased public access for nonmotorized vessels; and public access for those with disabilities. In addition to GPU consistency, the proposed project is also in compliance with the Reedley Municipal Code Title 10, Chapter 4, Resource Conservation and Open Space Zone District.

The Project as proposed achieves the City's Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element Goals in the GPU, as follows:

COSP4.2A – Preserve and protect natural resources that contribute to the well-being of the residents of Reedley. The project includes improvements to the existing CHBLF and will not damage or convert the surrounding natural riparian area. The improvements are also estimated to increase the site usership by 20 percent, which will likely expand the reach of recreational users.

COSP4.13C – As feasible, preserve native vegetation and protected wildlife, habitat areas, and vegetation, through avoidance, impact mitigation, and habitat enhancement. Mitigation measures to preserve native flora and fauna and their associated habitats can be seen in Section IV, Biological Resources.

COSP4.18B – Increase number of facilities offering recreational opportunities and improve existing facilities. The project includes several improvements to the existing CHBLF.

COSP4.18C – Provide park and recreation facilities within close proximity to residents they are intended to serve. The project will likely expand the range of facility users with the proposed improvements.

COSP4.18D – Strengthen a commitment to providing safe and accessible environments for users with a diverse range of abilities and resources. The project includes installing ADA-compliant facilities which will increase usability for those users with disabilities.

COSP4.18E – Establish parks, trails, facilities and programs in a manner that is cost effective and manageable. Site improvements will be financed by a grant from the California Department of Boating and Waterways. Additionally, the CHBLF will continue to charge a \$5.00 vessel day use fee which includes unlimited launching.

Additionally, the project site occurs within Subarea No. 3 of the City of Reedley Kings River Corridor Specific Plan (Plan), adopted in January of 1991. A consistency review with the Recreation, Open Space and Access and Public Infrastructure, Facilities and Services sections of the Plan and as seen below, the project is consistent with the following Plan Goals:

Recreation, Open Space and Access

Goal 1 – Protect and enhance existing native habitat, wildlife resources, and other aspects of the Kings River environment. The CHBLF improvements will occur within the existing boat launch area. Mitigation measures to preserve native flora and fauna and their associated habitats can be seen in Section IV, Biological Resources.

Goal 2 – Provide adequate open space, access and recreational opportunities along the Kings River for the enjoyment of the public. Improvements to the CHBLF is anticipated to increase the amount of boat launches by 20 percent, increasing the reach of the existing recreational area. Additionally, the project includes providing ADA-compliant parking and walkways, which would increase recreational opportunities for the disabled.

Public Infrastructure, Facilities and Services

Goal 1 – Provide for a safe and properly functioning Planning Area. Project improvements include LED safety lighting and functional improvements made to the aging boat launch facility.

Goal 2 – Provide for a Planning Area which is effectively served by police, fire and solid waste collection services. The project includes improvements made to the existing CHBLF. Police, fire, and solid waste collection services will continue to attend and monitor the area.

The project would not result in the division of an established community as the project consists of improvements to the CHBLF which is an existing facility nor would the project conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for impacts to land use is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

The subject site is not located in an area designated for mineral resource preservation or recovery, and there are no mining or mineral extraction being proposed.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for mineral resource impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE -- Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		X		
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		X		

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Noise is an important factor which can influence the quality of life in the City of Reedley. Such exposure to excessive noise levels can adversely affect human health. Therefore, we must recognize the interrelationship of the noise element to land use, housing, circulation and open space. The purpose of the General Plan Noise Element is to identify noise sources that exist within the City and proposed Planning Area. The Noise Element also establishes goals and policies to minimize potential adverse impacts from transportation and stationary noise to sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, churches and hospitals.

The methods used in the preparation of the Noise Element are defined by California Government Code Section 65302 (f) and the Guidelines for the Preparation and Contents of Noise Elements of the General Plan, adopted and published by the California Office of Noise Control (ONC). The ONC Guidelines provide definitions related to major noise sources, noise-sensitive uses (receptors), and identifies the types of major sources to be quantified. The current adopted guidelines give local governments' flexibility in identifying local levels of concern, in identifying sensitive uses, and in tailoring the noise element to local conditions.

A noise assessment was completed in Reedley in 2010 as part of the General Plan Update. Through that study it was determined that there are four major sources of community noise within the Planning Area: traffic on major local roadways, rail operations on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad (SJVRR), commercial/industrial facilities and aircraft operations at the Reedley Municipal Airport. Due to Reedley's location in a major agricultural area, noise from farming activities is also a concern³.

Noise is generally defined as "unwanted sound", which is a subjective determination of measureable physical phenomena. Ambient noise levels are a major determinant of "quality of life". Noise levels not only affect the utility and enjoyment of property, they directly affect property values and affect human health.

Noise sensitive land uses identified in the Government Code and applicable in the City of Reedley would be residential development, schools, hospitals, churches and libraries. Sensitive noise sources and receivers have been identified by the City and five identified sensitive receivers are within one-half mile of the project site⁴, as identified in Table 2, below. Adjacent land uses to the CHBLF include the City of Reedley Waste Water Treatment Plant, the Reedley Cemetery, Cricket Hollow Park, and a residential development.

³ City of Reedley, General Plan 2030. Page 165.

⁴ City of Reedley, General Plan 2030. Pages 166-167.

Table 2 – Noise Sensitive Receivers

Sensitive Receiver	Address	Distance from Project Site
Cricket Hollow Park	Olsen Ave. west of the bridge	Immediately N
Smith’s Ferry Park	Olsen and Reed Avenue	0.23 mi NE
Palm Village Skilled Nursing	703 W. Herbert	0.30 mi SE
Immanuel School	1128 S. Reed Avenue	0.34 mi NE

The project consists of improvements at CHBLF. Noise from the project operations would continue to include cars entering/exiting the facilities, boat engine noise, and small tools for maintenance activities. The boat launch facility would be renovated and is anticipated to increase users by approximately 20 percent, or 288 more users per year. This averages to an increase of 0.79 users per day. As such, there would be no substantial increase in noise in the immediate project area.

The project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport or private airstrip.

Potential for noise impacts from construction vary greatly depending on the duration of activity, time of day, type of equipment being utilized, and distance to noise receptors. Then noise intensity for construction equipment utilized for project construction is illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3 – Construction Equipment Noise

Equipment Type	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 50 Feet from Source⁵
Air Compressor	81
Back Hoe	80
Concrete Mixer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Jack Hammer	88
Paver	89
Scraper	89
Truck	88

The City of Reedley’s General Plan Noise Element sets the standard outdoor noise threshold of 60dB DNL at the exterior of nearby residences; however, it does not identify a short-term, construction-noise-

⁵ City of Reedley General Plan Update EIR, SCH. Page 2-159.

level threshold. The distinction between short-term construction noise impacts and long-term operational noise impacts is a typical one in both CEQA documents and local noise ordinances, which generally recognize the reality that short-term noise from construction is inevitable and cannot be mitigated beyond a certain level. Thus, local agencies frequently tolerate short-term noise at levels that they would not accept for permanent noise sources. A more severe approach would be impractical and might preclude the kind of construction activities that are to be expected from time to time in urban environments. Most residents of urban areas recognize this reality and expect to hear construction activities on occasion.

Typical outdoor sources of perceptible ground borne vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads and construction vibrations can be transient, random, or continuous.

The approximate threshold of vibration perception is 65 VdB, while 85 VdB is the vibration acceptable only if there are an infrequent number of events per day⁶. Bulldozers and other heavy tracked construction equipment typically have vibration levels in the low 90's VdB at 50 feet from the source⁷. The nearest residence to the project site is approximately 180 feet to the northwest.

As such, construction activities will be a short-term source of nuisance. Because construction noise and vibration is typically short-term in nature; and due to the distance to the nearest residence and designated sensitive receiver; it is not considered to have a significant impact on sensitive receivers. Although impacts are considered less than significant, implementation of the following mitigation measure will ensure that potential impacts remain less than significant with mitigation incorporation.

Mitigation Measure

Noise-1

Construction activities shall be limited to between 6:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. Monday through Friday and between 7:00 A.M. and 5:00 PM on Saturday or Sunday to avoid noise-sensitive hours of the day. Construction activities shall be prohibited on holidays (President's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day).

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X

⁶ US Department of Transportation. Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment FTA-VA-90-1003-06. May, 2006. Page 7-5.

⁷ Ibid.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

As the project includes improvements to the existing CHBLF, the project does not include the development of homes, businesses, or infrastructure that would induce substantial population growth. The project would not displace people or housing that would require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for population and housing impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES --				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			X	
Police protection?			X	
Drainage and flood control?			X	
Parks?			X	
Schools?			X	
Other public services?			X	

Fire Protection

The City of Reedley Fire Department provides fire protection to the project site. The closest fire station is

at 1060 D. Street, approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the project site. Neither project construction nor operation would generate additional demand for fire protection or emergency services.

Police Protection

The City of Reedley Police Department provides police protection in the City. The Department of Boating and Waterways projects that the improvements at the CHBLF would increase boat users by approximately 20 percent, or 288 more boat launches per year, which is an average of less than one boat launch per day. The project would not result in a significant increase in demand for police protection and would not necessitate construction of new or expanded facilities.

Drainage and flood control

The project includes improvements to the existing CHBLF, which is in FEMA designated Zone X- area of moderate flood hazard⁸. The facilities would be built to tolerate this condition. The project would not alter existing drainage patterns, and the rate and amount of surface runoff would not increase with implementation of the project.

Parks

Demands for parks are generated by the populations in the parks' service areas. While the Cricket Hollow Park would likely see an increase in visitors due to improvements to the CHBLF, the project would not expand the population of the surrounding community.

Schools

The project would not generate demand for schools since it does not involve development of residential uses.

Other public services

The project would not increase the residential population on or near the project site, and would have no impact on demands for other types of public facilities, such as libraries.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for impacts to public services is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION:				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

The Department of Boating and Waterways projects an approximately 20 percent annual increase of boat users (or approximately 288 users) at the CHBLF with project implementation. The boat launch facility is

⁸ City of Reedley General Plan Update EIR, SCH #2010031106, Figure 11 Page 2-133

adjacent to Cricket Hollow Park, and there may be an associated increase of users at that park. This increase would be nominal, and substantial deterioration would not occur, as the increase of boat launches would be an average of 0.79 per day.

During construction, the boat launch ramp area would be closed; however, construction would likely occur during winter months when usage is at the lowest levels.

The improvements at CHBLF improve recreational opportunities in the region, since it is the only public boat launch on the Kings River. The proposed improvements would enhance recreational boating opportunities through an extended boat launch ramp and a new boarding float which would make it easier for kayaks, paddleboards and canoes to launch. Additionally, improvements would incorporate ADA-compliant vehicle-trailer spaces and walkways which would enhance recreational opportunities for disabled persons. Impacts would be beneficial in terms of recreational facilities.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for recreation impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths and mass transit?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			X	
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				X

Reedley's surface transportation system is composed of numerous city streets, which, in some cases, connect to county roads on the peripheral of the City. Other system modalities include public transit system, fixed route transit services, para transit services, general aviation and freight rail services. Where service is available, public transportation is utilized primarily by a transit-dependent population; i.e., the elderly, students, low-income residents and the physically handicapped. These segments of the population generally have limited access to automobiles.

The proposed project includes improvements to the existing CHBLF and will not require any new roadway construction nor will it change any established traffic patterns or flows. The site is accessed by East Huntsman Avenue or South Kings River Road to West Huntsman Avenue and also via West Olson Avenue. Construction related activities will be completed in a two to three month time period and will generate approximately 16 construction related trips per day. Once improvements have been completed, it is estimated that the site will have an increase of 288 users per year, or on average of 0.79 users per day. The Reedley Municipal Airport is approximately six miles northeast of the CHBLF.

Therefore, no project-specific mitigation for traffic impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

The City of Reedley, General Plan Update 2030 (approved February 2014), Urban Water Management Plan (approved September 2013) and Integrated Master Plan for Potable Water, Sanitary Sewer, and Storm Drainage Systems (approved May 2014) demonstrate the City has an adequate water supply to support urban growth for future decades, including the minimal amounts of wastewater from the restroom that will be discharged into the City's existing wastewater treatment system. Additionally, there will be no discharge to any surface or groundwater source. As such, the proposed Project will not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Solid waste will be minimally generated and disposed of at the American Avenue Landfill. The project will be in compliance with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and as such, any impacts will be less than significant.

No project-specific mitigation for utilities and service system impacts is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE --				

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

In summary, given the preceding analysis, it may be concluded that the proposed development project:

- does not have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly nor indirectly.
- does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish/wildlife or native plant species (or cause their population to drop below self-sustaining levels), does not threaten to eliminate a native plant or animal community, and does not threaten or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.
- does not eliminate important examples of elements of California history or prehistory.
- does not have impacts which would be cumulatively considerable even though individually limited.

Therefore, there are no mandatory findings of significance and the preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration is warranted for this project.

Attachments:

1. CalEEMod Output Files. 8/4/2015.
2. Biotic Evaluation Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Improvements Project, City of Reedley, California, Live Oak Associates, Inc, dated January 14, 2016.

3. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project on the Kings River in Reedley, Fresno County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Dated August 2015.

Exhibit A: Site Location Map. Prepared by Live Oak Associates, dated 10/20/2015.

Exhibit B: Site Plan for Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility. Prepared by Quad Knopf, dated 1/22/2016.

Exhibit C: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program For FEIR (SCH No. 2010031106) & Reedley General Plan 2030 Update, dated February 18, 2014.

Attachment 1

CalEEMod Output Files

Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility Fresno County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
User Defined Recreational	1.25	User Defined Unit	1.25	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	45
Climate Zone	3			Operational Year	2016
Utility Company					
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - The project includes improvements to an existing boat launch facility off of the Kings River.

Construction Phase - Demolition- Portions of the existing boat float will be removed

Building Construction- Concrete will be poured and a new lane of the boat launch facility will be installed- also, a premanufactured single restroom will be installed and grading and paving will be required for accessibility.

Vehicle Trips - It is estimated that the improvements will increase the amount of annual boat launches by 288, or 0.79 per day on average. It is also estimated that 100% of trips will be primary and that the average trip length will be 10 miles.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	200.00	10.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	5.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/19/2016	2/20/2016
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/26/2016	2/27/2016
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/12/2016	2/1/2016
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/9/2016	1/29/2016
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	1.25
tblProjectCharacteristics	OperationalYear	2014	2016
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblVehicleTrips	HO_TL	0.00	10.00
tblVehicleTrips	HS_TL	0.00	10.00
tblVehicleTrips	HW_TL	0.00	10.00
tblVehicleTrips	PR_TP	0.00	100.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	0.00	0.79
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	0.00	0.79
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.00	0.79

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/1/2016	1/8/2016	5	6	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/29/2016	2/1/2016	5	2	
3	Grading	Grading	2/2/2016	2/5/2016	5	4	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/6/2016	2/20/2016	5	10	
5	Paving	Paving	2/21/2016	2/27/2016	5	5	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	226	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	174	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	125	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	255	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	255	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	174	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	130	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	255	0.40
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Demolition - 2016

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	8.7200e-003	0.0848	0.0645	7.0000e-005		5.2300e-003	5.2300e-003		4.9000e-003	4.9000e-003	0.0000	6.7689	6.7689	1.7100e-003	0.0000	6.8048
Total	8.7200e-003	0.0848	0.0645	7.0000e-005		5.2300e-003	5.2300e-003		4.9000e-003	4.9000e-003	0.0000	6.7689	6.7689	1.7100e-003	0.0000	6.8048

3.2 Demolition - 2016

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.7000e-004	2.8000e-004	2.6600e-003	1.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	0.0000	4.9000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.4164	0.4164	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4169
Total	1.7000e-004	2.8000e-004	2.6600e-003	1.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	0.0000	4.9000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.4164	0.4164	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4169

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	8.7200e-003	0.0848	0.0645	7.0000e-005		5.2300e-003	5.2300e-003		4.9000e-003	4.9000e-003	0.0000	6.7689	6.7689	1.7100e-003	0.0000	6.8048
Total	8.7200e-003	0.0848	0.0645	7.0000e-005		5.2300e-003	5.2300e-003		4.9000e-003	4.9000e-003	0.0000	6.7689	6.7689	1.7100e-003	0.0000	6.8048

3.2 Demolition - 2016

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.7000e-004	2.8000e-004	2.6600e-003	1.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	0.0000	4.9000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.4164	0.4164	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4169
Total	1.7000e-004	2.8000e-004	2.6600e-003	1.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	0.0000	4.9000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.4164	0.4164	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4169

3.3 Site Preparation - 2016

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.8000e-003	0.0000	5.8000e-003	2.9500e-003	0.0000	2.9500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.4400e-003	0.0258	0.0165	2.0000e-005		1.4000e-003	1.4000e-003		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003	0.0000	1.6158	1.6158	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.6260
Total	2.4400e-003	0.0258	0.0165	2.0000e-005	5.8000e-003	1.4000e-003	7.2000e-003	2.9500e-003	1.2900e-003	4.2400e-003	0.0000	1.6158	1.6158	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.6260

3.3 Site Preparation - 2016

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0854	0.0854	0.0000	0.0000	0.0855
Total	3.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0854	0.0854	0.0000	0.0000	0.0855

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.8000e-003	0.0000	5.8000e-003	2.9500e-003	0.0000	2.9500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.4400e-003	0.0258	0.0165	2.0000e-005		1.4000e-003	1.4000e-003		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003	0.0000	1.6158	1.6158	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.6260
Total	2.4400e-003	0.0258	0.0165	2.0000e-005	5.8000e-003	1.4000e-003	7.2000e-003	2.9500e-003	1.2900e-003	4.2400e-003	0.0000	1.6158	1.6158	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.6260

3.3 Site Preparation - 2016

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0854	0.0854	0.0000	0.0000	0.0855
Total	3.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0854	0.0854	0.0000	0.0000	0.0855

3.4 Grading - 2016

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					9.8300e-003	0.0000	9.8300e-003	5.0500e-003	0.0000	5.0500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.9800e-003	0.0421	0.0273	3.0000e-005		2.2800e-003	2.2800e-003		2.1000e-003	2.1000e-003	0.0000	2.6541	2.6541	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6710
Total	3.9800e-003	0.0421	0.0273	3.0000e-005	9.8300e-003	2.2800e-003	0.0121	5.0500e-003	2.1000e-003	7.1500e-003	0.0000	2.6541	2.6541	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6710

3.4 Grading - 2016

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	1.0900e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1708	0.1708	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1710
Total	7.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	1.0900e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1708	0.1708	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1710

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					9.8300e-003	0.0000	9.8300e-003	5.0500e-003	0.0000	5.0500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.9800e-003	0.0421	0.0273	3.0000e-005		2.2800e-003	2.2800e-003		2.1000e-003	2.1000e-003	0.0000	2.6541	2.6541	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6710
Total	3.9800e-003	0.0421	0.0273	3.0000e-005	9.8300e-003	2.2800e-003	0.0121	5.0500e-003	2.1000e-003	7.1500e-003	0.0000	2.6541	2.6541	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6710

3.4 Grading - 2016

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	1.0900e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1708	0.1708	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1710
Total	7.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	1.0900e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1708	0.1708	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1710

3.5 Building Construction - 2016

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0165	0.1027	0.0735	1.1000e-004		6.8300e-003	6.8300e-003		6.5900e-003	6.5900e-003	0.0000	9.2848	9.2848	2.0400e-003	0.0000	9.3276
Total	0.0165	0.1027	0.0735	1.1000e-004		6.8300e-003	6.8300e-003		6.5900e-003	6.5900e-003	0.0000	9.2848	9.2848	2.0400e-003	0.0000	9.3276

3.5 Building Construction - 2016

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr						
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000							

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0165	0.1027	0.0735	1.1000e-004		6.8300e-003	6.8300e-003		6.5900e-003	6.5900e-003	0.0000	9.2848	9.2848	2.0400e-003	0.0000	9.3276
Total	0.0165	0.1027	0.0735	1.1000e-004		6.8300e-003	6.8300e-003		6.5900e-003	6.5900e-003	0.0000	9.2848	9.2848	2.0400e-003	0.0000	9.3276

3.5 Building Construction - 2016

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000							

3.6 Paving - 2016

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.2200e-003	0.0330	0.0227	3.0000e-005		2.0200e-003	2.0200e-003		1.8600e-003	1.8600e-003	0.0000	3.1036	3.1036	9.2000e-004	0.0000	3.1229
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	3.2200e-003	0.0330	0.0227	3.0000e-005		2.0200e-003	2.0200e-003		1.8600e-003	1.8600e-003	0.0000	3.1036	3.1036	9.2000e-004	0.0000	3.1229

3.6 Paving - 2016

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.4000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.2200e-003	0.0000	4.0000e-004	0.0000	4.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.3470	0.3470	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3474
Total	1.4000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.2200e-003	0.0000	4.0000e-004	0.0000	4.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.3470	0.3470	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3474

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.2200e-003	0.0330	0.0227	3.0000e-005		2.0200e-003	2.0200e-003		1.8600e-003	1.8600e-003	0.0000	3.1036	3.1036	9.2000e-004	0.0000	3.1229
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	3.2200e-003	0.0330	0.0227	3.0000e-005		2.0200e-003	2.0200e-003		1.8600e-003	1.8600e-003	0.0000	3.1036	3.1036	9.2000e-004	0.0000	3.1229

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
User Defined Recreational	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0	0

LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
0.440734	0.064177	0.163340	0.171044	0.043309	0.007147	0.018445	0.078827	0.002062	0.001765	0.006503	0.000787	0.001863

5.0 Energy Detail

4.4 Fleet Mix

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr						
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000								

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005
Total	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005
Total	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------

10.0 Vegetation

Attachment 2

Biotic Evaluation



LIVE OAK ASSOCIATES, INC.

an Ecological Consulting Firm

BIOTIC EVALUATION CRICKET HOLLOW BOAT LAUNCH IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT CITY OF REEDLEY, CALIFORNIA



Prepared by

LIVE OAK ASSOCIATES, INC.

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January 14, 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Live Oak Associates, Inc. conducted a biological study within the area of disturbance of a proposed Boat Launch Improvement Project at Cricket Hollow Park in the City of Reedley, California. The project site is approximately 0.7 acre in size, and includes the existing boat ramp extending into the Kings River, a parking lot, and a small area of eucalyptus woodland. The proposed project includes the removal of accumulated silt under the existing boarding float, cutting back the river bank adjacent to the existing boat ramp to create a 10-foot wide concrete surface to facilitate the operation of equipment to be used in future silt removal, extension of the existing boat ramp into the low flow channel, construction of a public restroom, construction of additional handicapped parking, and replacement of existing lighting with energy-efficient lighting. This study had the objective of assessing the possible impact from such a project on biological resources of the Kings River and adjacent eucalyptus woodland. The Project Site is located at the south end of Cricket Hollow Park approximately 0.2 mile south of West Olson Avenue.

The Project Site is located on the King River in the City of Reedley, and comprises a portion of the low flow channel and adjacent upper flood plain. The low flow channel consists of aquatic habitat (perennial flow of the Kings River) and littoral wetlands (periodically exposed channel bed that supports sparse wetland vegetation). The upper flood plain located within the Project Site consists of non-native riparian woodland (comprised almost exclusively of mature Red River gum trees) and asphalt paved parking for visitors to Cricket Hollow Park. Habitats of the Project Site would not support populations of special status plant species. Special status animals, primarily avian species, may pass through habitats of the park periodically, but would not likely be resident.

Potentially significant impact to biotic resources resulting from project construction would be limited to nesting migratory birds, roosting bats, and downstream water quality at the time the project is implemented. Migratory birds are expected to nest within and adjacent to the Project Site from as early as February to as late as August in any given year. Construction disturbance that commences during the nesting season has the potential to cause nesting birds to abandon their nests, thus resulting in mortality of nestlings. The project would avoid nest disturbance if project construction were to occur outside of the nesting season, or if active nests identified during pre-construction surveys could be avoided with the establishment of an appropriate buffer. Colony roosting bats may be present between April 1 and September 30. Construction disturbance may disrupt nearby bat colonies. This impact could be avoided if the project were constructed outside of the season that bats are typically present, or if active bat colonies identified during pre-construction surveys could be avoided with the establishment of an appropriate buffer. Downstream water quality impacts could be reduced to less than significant levels by performing work when water levels in the channel are low (thus minimizing the creation of silt plumes), or through the implementation of best management practices and the installation of a silt barrier around the work area.

Other project impacts have been determined to be less than significant. For example, a concrete structure (the extended boat ramp) and some riprap will be installed in the low flow channel, which is a water of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a water of the state of California subject to the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Board. The area of the low flow channel to be filled with concrete and riprap will be very small (less than 0.05 acre), and the project will therefore have little impact on the biotic resources or physical characteristics of the low flow channel. This impact has been considered less than significant notwithstanding the fact that the Project must seek state and federal permits from the appropriate state and federal agencies for placing fill in jurisdictional waters prior to initiating the project.

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DRAFT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

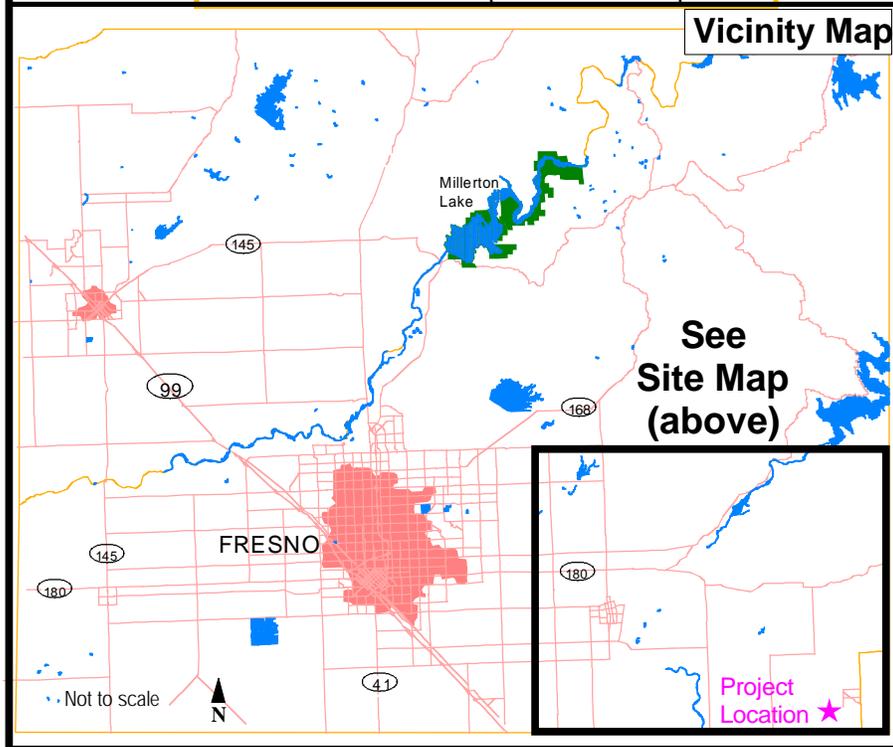
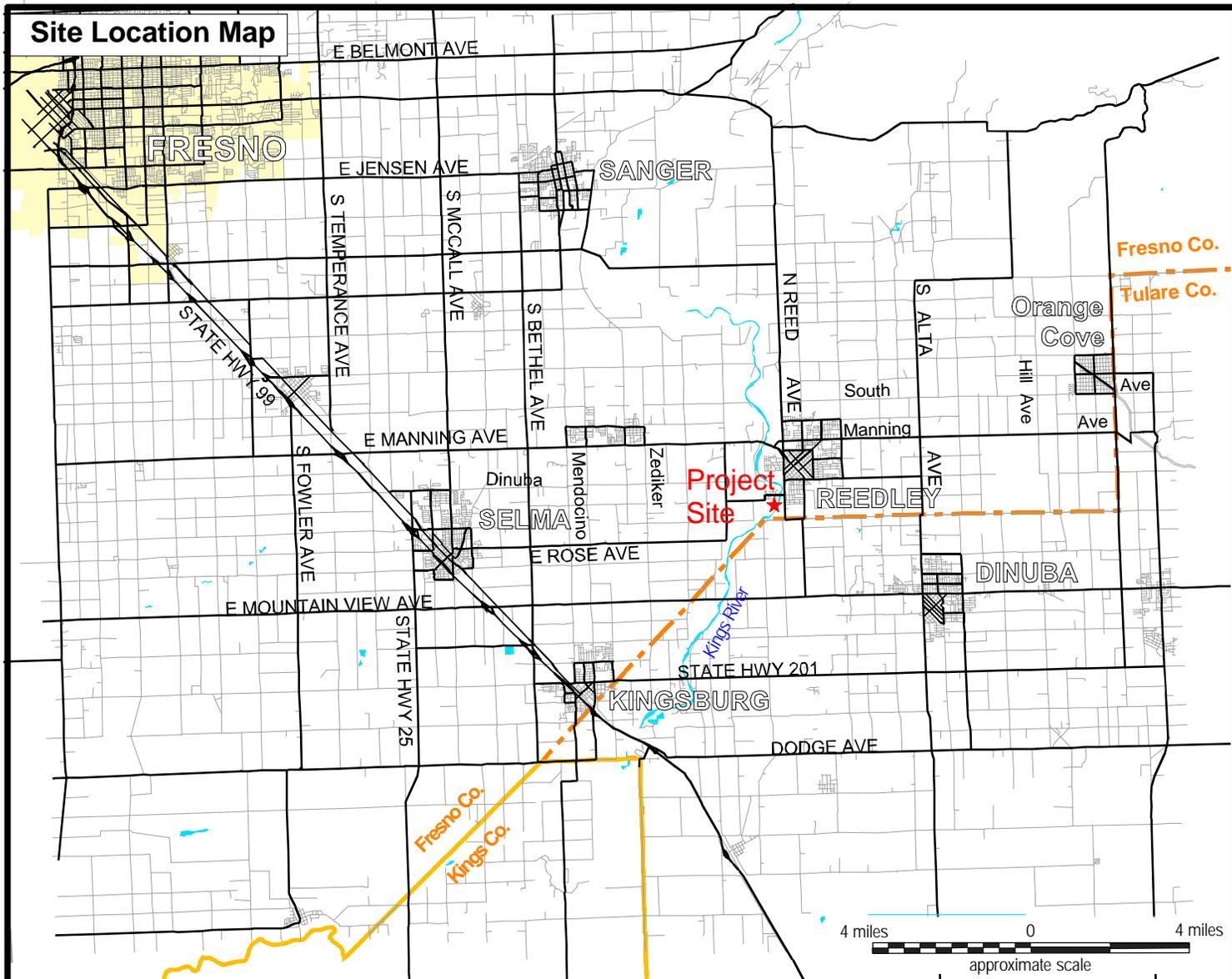
This report describes the biotic resources of the approximately 0.7-acre Boat Launch Improvement Project Site located in Cricket Hollow Park, Reedley, California. This information was used to assess the potential impact to those resources from the proposed boat launch improvement project. Specifically, this report describes the biotic habitats of the Project Site, evaluates the suitability of each habitat for special status plant and animal species, identifies potentially significant impacts to sensitive biotic resources resulting from the proposed project and, where appropriate, proposes measures that if implemented would mitigate those impacts to a less than significant level.

The Project Site can be found approximately 0.2 miles south of West Olsen Avenue along the Kings River at the south end of Cricket Hollow Park (Figure 1). It is located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Reedley Quadrangle, Section 34, Township 15 South, Range 23 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project evaluated in this report would consist of improvements to be made to the Boat Launching Facility at Cricket Hollow Park in Reedley, California (Figure 2). This improved facility is to be located at the south end of the park. The existing two-lane v-grooved boat launch ramp is degraded and not useable in low water conditions. The boarding float is dilapidated and requires constant maintenance. The boarding float does not have a proper landing area. Silt frequently builds up underneath the board float, which puts stress on the float and causes damage. The nearest restroom is 300 feet away from the boat launch ramp. The project site does not meet current ADA accessibility standards. There are two accessible vehicle parking spaces and zero accessible vehicle-trailer spaces. Accessible paths are also unavailable. Because the Reedley Fire Department frequently uses the Cricket Hollows boat launch facility for rescue operations, the need for this boat launch improvement project is high.

The proposed improvements would include the following:



Live Oak Associates, Inc.

Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility
Site / Vicinity Map

Date	Project #	Figure #
10/20/2015	1956-01	1

1. Clearing away the silt that has accumulated under the boarding float at the ramp and widening the ramp enough to install a new 8 foot-wide boarding float held in place with new galvanized steel piles. A concrete boarding float landing will be constructed for the placement of the boarding float.
2. The slope next to the existing boat ramp will be pushed back enough to create a new 10 foot-wide launch ramp with a concrete surface that City staff can drive a loader up and down to facilitate future removal of accumulated silt. The existing two-lane v-groove boat launch ramp would be saw-cut longitudinally to remove and construct a new single v-groove lane next to the boarding float. Facility usage numbers don't substantiate replacement of the second lane, however the existing second lane would be retained per the City's request. A concrete mat will be installed at the bottom of the ramp to extend the boat launching ramp for low water conditions. The new cut slope will be riprapped against erosion.
3. Extending the end of the existing boat ramp 20 feet using an articulated concrete mat material like Armorflex.
4. Installing a new 2-unit unisex flushable precast restroom at the location shown on the concept plan. This restroom location was selected because it is out of the FEMA 100-year floodplain and is at a location where there would be enough fall in the sewer pipe to flow by gravity in to the municipal sewer line.
5. Constructing the correct amount of the required handicapped parking spaces and accessible walks required for the facility to be ADA-compliant.
6. New energy-efficient LED lighting at the restroom and the boat ramp with the option of replacing the rest of the old light poles and luminaires in the rest of the boat ramp parking lot.
7. A graded area near the new restroom for storage or a possible future storage building.
8. A new concrete project credit sign.
9. Clearing and grubbing.

1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES

Construction projects within riverine and riparian habitats can damage or modify such habitats and the plant and wildlife species using them. Projects in these habitats may be regulated by state or federal agencies, subject to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), subject to provisions of the Kings River Corridor Specific Plan, and/or covered by the policies or ordinances of the

January 14, 2016

City of Reedley. Accordingly, this report addresses issues related to: 1) sensitive biotic resources occurring within the Project Site; 2) the federal, state, and local laws regulating such resources, and 3) mitigation measures that may be required to reduce the magnitude of anticipated impacts and/or comply with permit requirements of state and federal resource agencies. As such, the objectives of this report are to:

- Summarize all site-specific information related to existing biological resources;
- Make reasonable inferences about the biological resources that could occur on site based on habitat suitability and the proximity of the site to a species' known range;
- Summarize all state and federal natural resource protection laws that may be relevant to possible future site development;
- Identify and discuss project impacts to biological resources likely to occur on the site;
- Identify avoidance, minimization, and other mitigation measures that would reduce any significant impact to biological resources of the study area to a less than significant level.

1.3 STUDY METHODOLOGY

The impact analysis and mitigation proposals found in Section 3.0 of this report have been based on the known and potential biotic resources of the Project Site as discussed in Section 2.0 of this document. Sources of information used in the preparation of this analysis include: (1) the *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CDFW 2015); (2) the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS 2015); (3) project details prepared by the City of Reedley and included in the application packet for loan and grant funding; and (5) other available planning documents and biological studies from the general project vicinity. David Hartesveldt, senior biologist and president of Live Oak Associates, Inc. (LOA) conducted a field survey of the Project Site on August 4, 2015. This field survey consisted of a visual inspection of the aquatic and riparian habitats associated with the Kings River within and adjacent to the Project Site, the identification of all vascular plants and native wildlife observed, and a delineation of waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Project Site is located along the Kings River where it passes through the City of Reedley. Excepting for a small area sloping down to the low flow channel of the Kings River, the Project site is nearly level. The elevation of the site is approximately 295 feet NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum).

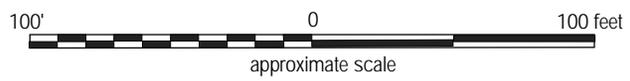
Soils within the Project Site are all alluvial soils deposited by the Kings River. The channel bed of the Kings River consists of unconsolidated sand. The soils of the slightly elevated bench above the low flow channel have been identified as Grangeville soils, channeled (NRCS 2015). These are poorly drained alluvial soils derived from granitic rock and sand transported into the Tulare Basin from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east. These soils can be found on floodplains and alluvial fans below 1,800 feet NGVD. Within the project site, these soils consist of a thin surface layer of sand underlain by compacted sand and rock.

Like most of California, the Project Site is located in an area having a Mediterranean climate. Warm to hot dry summers are followed by cool moist winters. Annual precipitation within the study area is about 12 inches, almost all of which falls between the months of October and March. Virtually all precipitation falls in the form of rain.

Lands surrounding the Project Site are a mix of parkland (i.e., Cricket Hollow Park to the south and north) and the Kings River. Cricket Hollow Park is bordered by the City of Reedley Waste Water Treatment Plant to the southwest, residential subdivisions to the west and northwest, and the Reedley cemetery and City of Reedley to the east.

2.1 LANDUSE TYPES/BIOTIC HABITATS

Four habitat/land use types were observed within the project site at the time of the field survey (Figures 3 and 4). These include the aquatic habitat of the Kings River, littoral wetlands within the low flow channel of the Kings River and adjacent to the aquatic habitat, non-native riparian woodland on a terrace or bench above the low flow channel of the Kings River, and pavement (i.e., parking area and boat launch ramp). A list of the vascular plant species observed within the project site and the terrestrial vertebrates using, or potentially using, the site are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively. Photos of the project site can be found in Appendix C.



	Live Oak Associates, Inc.		
	Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility Aerial Photograph		
Date	Project #	Figure #	
10/20/2015	1956-01	3	



LEGEND

-  Existing Developed
-  Non-native Riparian Woodland
-  Littoral Wetlands
-  Aquatic

Approx. Project Boundary

Staging Area

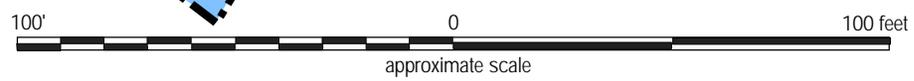
Ex. Boarding Float
Ex. Concrete Boat Launch Ramp

Ordinary High Water of the Kings River

Littoral - Aquatic Boundary

Kings River

River



	Live Oak Associates, Inc.		
	Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility Biotic Habitats		
Date	Project #	Figure #	
10/20/2015	1956-01	4	

2.1.1 Aquatic Habitat of the Kings River

The aquatic habitat of the Kings River consists of that portion of the low flow channel inundated by flowing water. Since flows are regulated by the release of water from Pine Flat Dam in the Sierra foothills upstream of the City of Reedley, the extent of aquatic habitat fluctuates throughout the year depending on seasonal rainfall, releases of water from Pine Flat Dam during the spring snowmelt, and releases of water from Pine Flat Dam during the summer irrigation season. Presumably, the entire low flow channel of the Kings River could be considered aquatic habitat during the spring snowmelt. Alternatively relatively little of the channel may be aquatic habitat in the fall.

The aquatic habitat observed during the August 4, 2015 site visit did not support any aquatic or emergent vegetation.

A number of vertebrate species would use the aquatic habitat of the Kings River below Pine Flat Dam. Mostly non-native fish species such as bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and white catfish (*Ameiurus catus*) have been documented in reaches of the river between Pine Flat Dam and the City of Reedley (Kings River Conservation District 2010). Native species are limited to California roach (*Hesperoluecus symetricus*) and Sacramento sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*). Amphibians such as the non-native American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) are known to occur in slack water of the Kings River, and the native Pacific treefrog (*Pseudacris regilla*) may breed in pools that form within the low flow channel. Wading birds such as great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*) and great egrets (*Ardea alba*) may forage for fish and amphibians in shallow waters of the river. Waterfowl such as wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), common mergansers (*Mergus merganser*), and buffleheads (*Bucephala albeola*) could all occur in aquatic habitats of the Project Site. A belted kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) was heard and observed foraging over the river during the site visit on August 4, 2015. Mammals once occurring in aquatic habitats of the Kings River include beavers (*Castor Canadensis*) and possibly river otters (*Lontra Canadensis*). Evidence of beaver was entirely absent from the Project Site, and neither species are expected to occur in this habitat now.

2.1.2 Littoral Wetlands

The only wetlands observed within the Project Site were those occurring in the low flow channel of the Kings River between ordinary high water and the edge of the aquatic habitat. What were wetlands at the time of the site visit on August 4, 2015 would be inundated with high flows during the spring of most years. The littoral (referring to “shore” of a river or lake) wetlands of the Project Site supported wetland vegetation composed of Canary reed grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), and hairy water fern (*Marsilea vestita*). This last species no doubt became established when the littoral wetland was still inundated by slack water in the Kings River. This wetland vegetation was observed growing in a substrate of wet sand.

Vertebrate use of these wetlands would depend on hydrologic conditions at any given time. When submerged, vertebrate use of these wetlands would be the same as that described above for the aquatic habitat. Valley garter snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi*) would likely hunt amphibians and small mammals here when the water has receded and rooted wetland vegetation has become established. Wading birds and killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*) may forage here, as well. Black phoebes (*Sayornis nigrens*) and Brewer’s blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) were observed in this habitat during the site visit. Small mammals such as California meadow voles (*Microtus californicus*) and ornate shrews (*Sorex vagrans*) could occur in the denser wetland vegetation of this habitat.

2.1.3 Non-native Riparian Woodland

Non-native riparian woodland occupied a level to gently sloping terrace or bench located above the low flow channel. With the exception of the existing boat launch facility, park amenities were located on this bench. The *Kings River Corridor Specific Plan* (City of Reedley 1991) refers to this woodland habitat as a significant natural habitat area. At the time of the 2015 site visit, this habitat within and adjacent to the Project Site was a naturalized non-native woodland with greatly diminished habitat values for native biotic resources. The dominant tree was Red River gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), a species native to Australia that was sufficiently dense and tall to prevent most other species from becoming established. The only other tree species observed within the Project Site was the non-native white mulberry (*Morus alba*). Due to the

dense shade cast by the Red River gums, and due to the considerable buildup of leaf litter at ground level, the herbaceous understory was poorly developed. The sparse herbaceous understory was limited to non-native species such as ripgut (*Bromus diandrus*), barnyard barley (*Hordeum murinum* ssp. *leporinum*), Canada horseweed (*Erigeron Canadensis*), and lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*). In summary, the flora once native to this area is now absent from the Project Site.

Terrestrial vertebrates using the non-native riparian area of the Project Site would be species well adapted to the presence of humans, their vehicles, and their recreational activities on the Kings River. Upwards of 90 species of birds make regular use of eucalyptus trees in the Monterey Bay region, many of which use these trees for nesting (Suddjian 2004). There is no reason to believe that the dense eucalyptus canopy of the Project Site would not be used by numerous bird species as well. Avian species common to this habitat would include resident species such as black phoebes and Western scrub jays (*Aphelocoma californica*), winter migrants such as white-crowned sparrows (*Zonotrichia sandwichensis*), golden-crowned sparrows (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), and dark-eyed juncos (*Junco hyemalis*), and summer migrants such as Ash-Throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) and Bullock's orioles (*Icterus bullockii*). Raptors such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red-shouldered hawks (*Buteo linneatus*) frequently use eucalyptus trees for roosting and nesting. Mammals common to other riparian areas of the Tulare Basin would also be present. Common species would include striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) and raccoons (*Procyon lotor*).

2.1.4 Pavement

Much of the Project Site consists of pavement. The parking lot included within the Project Site boundaries is paved with asphalt. The existing boat ramp sloping down to the Kings River is concrete. These areas support no rooted vegetation and provide at most marginal foraging habitat for Brewer's blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).

2.2 SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Several species of plants and animals within the state of California have low populations, limited distributions, or both. Such species may be considered "rare" and are vulnerable to extirpation as the state's human population grows and the habitats these species occupy are converted to

agricultural and urban uses. As described more fully in Section 3.2 state and federal laws have provided the CDFW and the USFWS with a mechanism for conserving and protecting the diversity of plant and animal species native to the state. A sizable number of native plants and animals have been formally designated as threatened or endangered under state and federal endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as “candidates” for such listing. Still others have been designated as “species of special concern” by the CDFW. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has developed its own set of lists of native plants considered rare, threatened or endangered (CNPS 2014). Collectively, these plants and animals are referred to as “special status species”.

A number of special status plants and animals occur in the vicinity of the study area. These species, and their potential to occur in the study area, are listed in Table 1. The locations of nearby sightings of special status species have been shown in Figure 5. Sources of information for this table included *California’s Wildlife, Volumes I, II, and III* (Zeiner et. al 1988 and 1990), *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CDFW 2015), *Sacramento USFWS Office On-line List of Endangered Species* (USFWS 2015), California eBird (a real-time on-line bird checklist program), *The Online CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (CNPS 2015), and various technical reports prepared by LOA for other projects in the vicinity of Woodlake. The *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CNDDB) was used to search nine USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles in the project vicinity for special status plant and animal species, as well as natural communities of special concern. These quads included *Reedley, Wahtoke, Orange Cove North, Orange Cove South, Monson, Traver, Burris Park, Selma, and Sanger*.

LEGEND

● Special status species observation

Sources:

California Dep. of Fish & Wildlife Natural Diversity Database
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service



Parlier

valley elderberry longhorn beetle

California satintail

Reedley

Project Site

Five Kilometer (3.1 mile) radius

FRESNO CO
TULARE CO

Dinuba

pallid bat

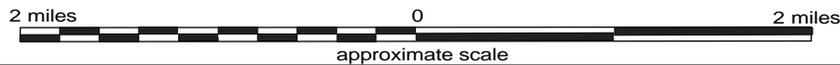
burrowing owl

hoary bat



Live Oak Associates, Inc.

Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility
Special-status Species



Date	Project #	Figure #
10/20/2015	1956-01	5

TABLE 1. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF CRICKET HOLLOW PARK, CITY OF REEDLEY.

PLANTS (information derived from CDFW 2015, CNPS 2015, and Calflora 2015)

Species Listed as Threatened or Endangered under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Act

Species	Status	Habitat/Range	*Occurrence on the Project Site
Hoover's Spurge (<i>Euphorbia hooveri</i>)	CNPS 1B	Occurs in vernal pools of California's Central Valley from Tehama Co. in the north to Tulare Co. in the south.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools is absent from the project site. This species has been documented in the vicinity of the Stone Corral Preserve approx. 12 miles to the southwest.
San Joaquin Valley Orcutt Grass (<i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i>)	FT, CE CNPS 1B	Occurs in vernal pools of the Central Valley up to 2460 ft in elevation. Requires deep pools with prolonged periods of inundation. Blooms April-September.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools is absent from the project site. The nearest documented population of this species to the Project Site is the Stone Corral Ecological Preserve approx. 12 miles to the southwest.
San Joaquin Adobe Sunburst (<i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i>)	FT, CE CNPS 1B	Occurs in grasslands of the Sierra Nevada foothills 300-2625 ft in elevation; heavy clay soils of the Porterville and Centerville series. Blooms March-April.	Absent. Heavy clay soils suitable for this species are absent from the Project Site. The nearest historic population of this species to the Project Site was in Dinuba approx.5 miles to the southeast.
Greene's Tuctoria (<i>Tuctoria greenei</i>)	FE, CR CNPS 1B	Occurs in vernal pools of the Central Valley up to 3500 ft. in elevation. Requires deep pools with prolonged periods of inundation. Blooms May-September.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools is absent from the project site. This species was observed in 1954 approximately 3 miles northwest of Sanger; however, that population has since been extirpated.

CNPS-Listed Species

Earlimart Orache (<i>Atriplex cordulata</i> var. <i>erecticaulis</i>)	CNPS 1B	Valley and foothill grasslands of the Tulare Basin up to 330 ft in elevation. Blooms August-November.	Absent. The site does not offer suitable habitat for this species. Furthermore, it is not within this species known range. The nearest documented population of this species to the Project Site is north of Goshen approx. 12 miles to the south.
Brittlescale (<i>Atriplex depressa</i>)	CNPS 1B	Chenopod Scrub, meadows, playas, valley and foothill grasslands of California's Central Valley up to 1,000 ft in elevation. Blooms April-Oct..	Absent. The site does not offer suitable habitat for this species. Furthermore, it is not within this species known range. The nearest documented population of this species to the Project Site is north of Goshen approx. 12 miles to the south.
Brittlescale (<i>Atriplex miniscula</i>)	CNPS 1B	Chenopod Scrub, meadows, playas, valley and foothill grasslands of California's Central Valley up to 1,000 ft in elevation. Blooms April-Oct..	Absent. The site does not offer suitable habitat for this species. Furthermore, it is not within this species known range. The nearest documented population of this species to the Project Site is north of Goshen approx. 12 miles to the south.
Recurved Larkspur (<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>)	CNPS 1B	Chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and alkali grasslands up to 2460 ft in elevation. Blooms March-June.	Absent. The site does not offer suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented population of this species to the Project Site is the Stone Corral Ecological Preserve approx. 12 miles to the southwest.

TABLE 1. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF CRICKET HOLLOW PARK, CITY OF REEDLEY.

PLANTS (cont'd)

CNPS-Listed Species

Species	Status	Habitat/Range	*Occurrence on the Project Site
Spiny-sepaled Button Celery (<i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>)	CNPS 1B	Occurs in vernal pools in valley and foothill grasslands of the Central Valley; elevation 260-850 ft. Blooms April-May.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools is absent from the project site. This species has been documented in the vicinity of Orange Cove approx. 6 miles to the northeast.
Winter's Sunflower (<i>Helianthus winteri</i>)	CNPS 1B	Cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland of Fresno and Tulare Cos. up to 1,000 feet in elevation.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of cismontane woodland and valley and foothill woodlands is absent from the Project Site. The nearest known populations are approx. 10 miles to the east on or near Curtis Mountain.

ANIMALS (information derived from CDFW 2015, WHR 1988, and California eBird 2015)

Species Listed as Threatened or Endangered under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Act

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT	Vernal pools, clear to tea-colored water in grass or mud-bottomed swales, basalt depression pools, or sandstone rock outcrops.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools is absent from the project site.
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>)	FE	Primarily found in vernal pools, but may use other seasonal wetlands in mesic valley and foothill grasslands. Project site is within designated critical habitat for this species.	Absent. Suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools is absent from the project site.
California Tiger Salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT, CT	Found primarily in annual grasslands; requires vernal pools for breeding and rodent burrows for refuge.	Absent. Vernal pools and stock ponds that could provide breeding habitat for this species are not present on the Project Site. The Project Site would also not serve as upland habitat for this species. Suitable breeding habitat does not occur within one to two miles of the Project Site, rodent burrows providing potential refugia are absent, and CTS could not disperse on to the site due to physical barriers such as the Kings River and urban lands of the City of Reedley.
Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	CT	Uncommon resident and migrant in the Central Valley. Forages in grasslands and fields; usually breeds in large trees along riparian areas.	Absent. Cricket Hollow Park is located within an urban setting. While tall eucalyptus trees provide potential nesting habitat, the urban setting and the absence of nearby foraging habitat precludes this species from occurring within or adjacent to the Project Site.
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	CE, CFP	Winters near Central Valley reservoirs. Mostly feeds on fish in large bodies of water or rivers.	Possible. Wintering bald eagles have been observed using eucalyptus trees within the City of Woodlake as a perch from which to hunt waterfowl on Bravo Lake. While bald eagles could theoretically do the same along the Kings River where it passes through Reedley, they have been seen infrequently in the Reedley area (California eBird 2015; City of Reedley 1991).

TABLE 1. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF CRICKET HOLLOW PARK, CITY OF REEDLEY.

ANIMALS (cont'd)

Species Listed as Threatened or Endangered under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Act

Species	Status	Habitat/Range	*Occurrence on the Project Site
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)	CE	Forages in dense willow-dominated riparian habitat, usually along rivers, streams, or other wetlands. Breed at mid-high elevation in the Sierras.	Unlikely. This species may pass through or over the site during migration. It would not nest on the Project Site. The closest known observation of this species to the Project Site was along the Kings 11 miles to the southwest in 2007 (California eBird 2015).
San Joaquin Kit Fox (<i>Vulpes macrotus mutica</i>)	CT, FE	Alkali shrub and open grassland habitats of the Central Valley. Has also been found in steep grasslands, almond orchards, culverts and riparian habitats.	Unlikely. A SJKF was observed in the vicinity of Woodlake in 1990, suggesting that individual SJKF may occasionally move through the area. As noted elsewhere in this report, rodent burrows were generally absent from the site. Dens suitable for kit foxes were not observed.

State Species of Special Concern

Western Spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	CSC	Primarily occurs in grasslands, but also occurs in valley and foothill hardwood woodlands. Requires vernal pools or stock ponds for breeding.	Absent. Vernal pools and stock ponds that could provide breeding habitat for this species are not present on the Project Site. The Project Site would also not serve as upland habitat for this species. Suitable breeding habitat does not occur within one to two miles of the Project Site, rodent burrows providing potential refugia are absent, and western spadefoot toads could not disperse on to the site due to physical barriers such as the Kings River and urban lands of the City of Reedley.
Western Pond Turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>)	CSC	Occurs in open, slow-moving water or ponds with rocks and logs for basking. Nesting occurs in open areas, on a variety of soil types, and up to ¼ mile away from water.	Absent. This species has not been documented in project vicinity. Basking habitat in the form of rocks and logs was absent from the Project Site.
Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	CSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, freshwater emergent wetlands; nests on ground at edge of marsh.	Absent. The Project Site lacks grassland foraging and nesting habitat.
White-tailed Kite (<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>)	CFP	Resident of coastal and valley lowlands. Inhabits open and herbaceous stages of most habitats. Preys mostly on voles and other small mammals.	Absent. Cricket Hollow Park and surrounding lands comprise urban development that is neither suitable as nesting habitat nor foraging habitat. This species has not been documented in and adjacent to the City of Reedley (California eBird 2015).
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	CFP	Typically frequents rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats and desert.	Absent. Cricket Hollow Park and surrounding lands comprise urban development that is neither suitable as nesting habitat nor foraging habitat. This species has not been documented in and adjacent to the City of Reedley (California eBird 2015).

TABLE 1. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF CRICKET HOLLOW PARK, CITY OF REEDLEY.

ANIMALS (cont'd)

State Species of Special Concern

Species	Status	Habitat/Range	*Occurrence on the Project Site
American Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	CFP	Individuals breed on cliffs in the Sierra or in coastal habitats; occurs in many habitats of the state during migration.	Unlikely. The Project Site provides no nesting habitat for this species, and marginal foraging habitat. This species has not been documented within Reedley or adjacent lands (California eBird 2015).
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	CSC	Transient or occasional breeder in grasslands, marshes, and in some agricultural lands of the San Joaquin Valley.	Absent. The Project Site lacks grassland foraging and nesting habitat.
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	CSC	Found in open, dry grasslands, deserts and ruderal areas. Requires suitable small mammal burrows for roosting and nesting.	Absent. This species would not use the Project site due to an absence of rodent burrows and open grassland foraging habitat. This species has not been documented in the Reedley area (California eBird 2015).
Black Swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	CSC	Migrants and transients found throughout many habitats of state; often nests behind waterfalls in the Sierra.	Unlikely. Migrants and transients may forage over the site during migration. Breeding habitat is absent.
Vaux's Swift (<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>)	CSC	Migrants and transients move through the western Sierra foothills in spring and late summer; nests in conifer forest.	Unlikely. Migrants and transients may forage over the site during migration. Breeding habitat is absent.
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	CSC	Forages in a variety of open habitats including grasslands. Nests in large trees near open spaces.	Unlikely. Open grassland suitable as foraging habitat for this species is absent from the Project Site and adjacent lands. This species has not been documented in Reedley, or on adjacent lands (California eBird 2015).
Tricolored Blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	CSC	Occurs near fresh water with dense cattails, or thickets of willows or shrubs. May forage for waste grain in agricultural fields.	Unlikely. The Project Site does not offer suitable breeding habitat for this species. Habitat for foraging is marginal. This species has not been documented in Reedley, or on adjacent lands (California eBird 2015).
Townsend's Big Eared Bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	CSC	Found throughout California. Roosts most frequently in caves and cave-like structures, but has also been reported to utilize bridges, buildings, rock crevices, and hollow trees.	Possible. The species could conceivably forage over the site, and could roost in on-site trees. However, the species has never been documented in the vicinity of Reedley.
Pallid Bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	CSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods. Roosts in crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and trees.	Possible. The species has been documented roosting under a bridge over the Kings River 3.5 miles southwest of Reedley. Roosting habitat is limited to tall eucalyptus trees of the Project Site.

TABLE 1. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF CRICKET HOLLOW PARK, CITY OF REEDLEY.

ANIMALS (cont'd)

State Species of Special Concern

Species	Status	Habitat/Range	*Occurrence on the Project Site
Western Mastiff Bat (<i>Eumops perotis</i>)	CSC	Found in open, arid to semi-arid habitats, where it feeds on insects in flight. Roosts most commonly in crevices in cliff faces, but may also use high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Possible. The species could conceivably forage over the site, and could roost in on-site trees. An observation of this species in the Woodlake area approx. 23 miles to the southeast was recorded in 1990.
American Badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	CSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	Absent. The site does not offer suitable denning or foraging habitat for this species. Absent burrowing rodents such as California ground squirrels, the Project Site would be unsuitable for this species.

***Occurrence Terminology:**

- Present: Species observed on the site at time of field surveys or during recent past.
- Likely: Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis.
- Possible: Species not observed on the site, but it could occur there from time to time.
- Unlikely: Species not observed on the site, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient.
- Absent: Species not observed on the site, and precluded from occurring there because habitat requirements not met.

STATUS CODES

- FE Federally Endangered
- FT Federally Threatened
- FPE Federally Endangered (Proposed)
- FPT Federally Threatened (Proposed)
- FC Federal Candidate
- CNPS 1B Plant is rare, threatened, or endangered in California
- CE California Endangered
- CT California Threatened
- CR California Rare
- CFP California Fully Protected
- CSC California Species of Special Concern

2.3 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Jurisdictional waters include rivers, creeks, and drainages with a defined bed and bank that may carry at most ephemeral flows, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and wetlands. Such waters may be subject to the regulatory authority of the USACE, the CDFW and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (see Section 3.2.4 of this report for additional information).

Waters of the United States have been defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (33 CFR, Section 128), but these definitions have been modified by the U.S Supreme Court decision *Solid*

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Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (SWANCC Decision) in 2001 and the combined *Rapanos/Carabell Decision* in 2007. Prior to the SWANCC decision, the USACE claimed as jurisdictional isolated wetlands and other isolated waters on the basis that such wetlands provided habitat for migratory birds. The Supreme Court ruled in the SWANCC decision that migratory bird use of isolated drainages and wetlands could no longer be used to establish federal jurisdiction over such areas. The Supreme Court ruled in 2007 in the *Rapanos/Carabell* decision that wetlands may be waters of the United States only if a significant nexus between those wetlands and any downstream waters of the United States can be demonstrated to exist. The discharge of fill into waters of the United States requires a permit from the USACE per the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The RWQCB has claimed jurisdiction over all surface waters in the state of California. The RWQCB has the authority to develop water quality standards for these waters and evaluate project compliance with those standards per provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The USACE cannot issue any Clean Water Act permit unless the RWQCB has determined that the proposed action to be covered by the permit meets state water quality standards. The RWQCB also has permit authority over isolated waters that are not considered waters of the United States.

The CDFW regulates activities within the bed and bank of natural drainage channels that may alter the channels in ways harmful to fish and wildlife. This regulatory authority derives from provisions of Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game code. Projects altering a natural drainage channel require that an applicant enter into a Streambed Alteration Agreement with the CDFW.

The Kings River is a navigable water considered to be a water of the United States subject to provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. At the location of the Project site the extent of federal jurisdiction is limited to the channel of the Kings River between ordinary high water marks on opposing channel banks.

Similarly, below the top of bank the Kings River is a water of the state of California.

2.4 DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

The USFWS often designates areas of “critical habitat” when it lists species as threatened or endangered. Critical habitat is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation and recovery of a threatened or endangered species. Critical habitat may require special management and protection.

The Project Site provides no habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species and is therefore not located within designated critical habitat for any such species.

2.5 NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Natural communities of special concern are those that are of limited distribution, distinguished by significant biological diversity, home to special status species, etc. CDFW is responsible for the classification and mapping of all natural communities in California. Natural communities are assigned state and global ranks according to their degree of imperilment. Any natural community with a state rank of 3 or lower (on a 1-5 scale) is considered of special concern. Examples of natural communities of special concern in the vicinity of the project site include various types of riparian forest (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens 2012).

The riparian woodland occurring within the Project Site is not a natural community and so cannot be considered a Natural Community of Special Concern. It is composed exclusively of non-native trees (i.e., Red River gum and white mulberry). The seasonal wetland occurring between ordinary high water and the aquatic habitat of the river best fits the *Juncus arcticus* (var. *Balticus*) Herbaceous Alliance. This alliance has a state ranking of 4, and would not be considered imperiled. Therefore, Natural Communities of Special Concern are considered absent from the Project Site.

2.6 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

Wildlife movement corridors are routes that animals regularly and predictably follow during seasonal migration, dispersal from native ranges, daily travel within home ranges, and inter-population movements. Movement corridors in California are typically associated with valleys, ridgelines, and rivers and creeks supporting riparian vegetation.

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Terrestrial vertebrates occurring on the Project Site, whether they are resident species, migrants, or species using the site solely for foraging, move regularly through it. Riparian corridors associated with riverine habitat are often of particular importance to the movements of terrestrial vertebrates, because they are productive of food, provide significant cover, and are sources of water. It is reasonable to conclude that given the location of the Project Site adjacent to the Kings River and within a riparian woodland (albeit a non-native woodland), the Project Site includes habitat important to some terrestrial vertebrates, particularly birds, migrating through this part of the Central Valley, and to others dispersing from aquatic or riparian habitat at one location on the Kings River to other locations up or down stream.

DRAFT

3.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

3.1 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Approval of general plans, area plans, and specific projects is subject to the provisions of CEQA. The purpose of CEQA is to assess the impacts of proposed projects on the environment before they are carried out. CEQA is concerned with the significance of a proposed project's impacts. For example, a proposed development project may require the removal of some or all of a site's existing vegetation. Animals associated with this vegetation could be destroyed or displaced. Animals adapted to humans, roads, buildings, pets, etc., may replace those species formerly occurring on the site. Plants and animals that are state and/or federally listed as threatened or endangered may be destroyed or displaced. Sensitive habitats such as wetlands and riparian woodlands may be altered or destroyed.

Whenever possible, public agencies are required to avoid or minimize environmental impacts by implementing practical alternatives or mitigation measures. According to Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines, a significant effect on the environment means a "substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic interest."

Specific project impacts to biological resources may be considered "significant" if they would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Furthermore, CEQA Guidelines Section 15065(a) states that a project may trigger the requirement to make “mandatory findings of significance” if the project has the potential to:

“Substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.”

3.2 RELEVANT GOALS, POLICIES, AND LAWS

3.2.1 General Plan Policies, City of Reedley

In compliance with CEQA, the lead agency must consider conformance with applicable goals and policies of the General Plan of the City of Reedley. This plan was updated and adopted in 2014. The Natural Resources element of the plan can be found in Appendix D of this document.

Relevant biological resource goals and policies of the City of Reedley General Plan include:

- Preserve and protect the natural resources that contribute to the well-being of the residents of Reedley;
- Provide proper supervision of the river area to minimize damage to vegetation, minimizes soil erosion, and prevents accumulation of litter;
- Foster and maintain the scenic atmosphere of the river front area;
- Continue to implement provisions of the Kings River Corridor Specific Plan to ensure conservation of the riparian area.

A review of the provisions of the Kings River Corridor Specific Plan makes clear that there are no provisions directly related to the enhancement of existing recreational infrastructure. As for the City of Reedley General Plan, development is generally required to “protect and enhance the riparian habitat adjacent to the Kings River.

3.2.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

State and federal “endangered species” legislation has provided the CDFW and the USFWS with a mechanism for conserving and protecting plant and animal species of limited distribution and/or low or declining populations. Species listed as threatened or endangered under provisions of the state and federal endangered species acts, candidate species for such listing, state species of special concern, and some plants listed as endangered by the California Native Plant Society are collectively referred to as “species of special status.” Permits may be required from both the CDFW and USFWS if activities associated with a proposed project will result in the “take” of a listed species. “Take” is defined by the state of California as “to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill” (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). “Take” is more broadly defined by the federal Endangered Species Act to include “harm” (16 USC, Section 1532(19), 50 CFR, Section 17.3). Furthermore, the CDFW and the USFWS are responding agencies under CEQA. Both agencies review CEQA documents in order to determine the adequacy of their treatment of endangered species issues and to make project-specific recommendations for their conservation.

3.2.3 Migratory Birds

State and federal laws also protect most birds. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C., sec. 703, Supp. I, 1989) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in migratory birds, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. This act encompasses whole birds, parts of birds, and bird nests and eggs.

3.2.4 Birds of Prey

Birds of prey are also protected in California under provisions of the State Fish and Game Code, Section 3503.5, which states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or

eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Construction disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “taking” by the CDFW.

3.2.5 Nesting Birds

In California, protection is afforded to the nests and eggs of all birds. California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503) states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Breeding-season disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered a form of “take” by the CDFW.

3.2.6 Wetlands and Other Jurisdictional Waters

Natural drainage channels and adjacent wetlands may be considered “Waters of the United States” (hereafter referred to as “jurisdictional waters”) subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. The extent of jurisdiction has been defined in the Code of Federal Regulations but has also been subject to interpretation of the federal courts. Jurisdictional waters generally include:

- All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
- All interstate waters including interstate wetlands.
- All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce.
- All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition.

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- Tributaries of waters identified in the bulleted items above.

As determined by the United States Supreme Court in its 2001 *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers* (SWANCC) decision, channels and wetlands isolated from other jurisdictional waters cannot be considered jurisdictional on the basis of their use, hypothetical or observed, by migratory birds. Similarly, in its 2006 consolidated *Carabell/Rapanos* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a significant nexus between a wetland and other navigable waters must exist for the wetland itself to be considered a navigable and therefore jurisdictional water.

The USACE regulates the filling or grading of jurisdictional waters under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The extent of jurisdiction within drainage channels is defined by “ordinary high water marks” on opposing channel banks. All activities that involve the discharge of fill into jurisdictional waters are subject to the permit requirements of the USACE. Such permits are typically issued on the condition that the applicant agrees to provide mitigation that result in no net loss of wetland functions or values. No permit can be issued until the RWQCB issues a certification (or waiver of such certification) that the proposed activity will meet state water quality standards.

The filling of isolated wetlands, over which the USACE has disclaimed jurisdiction, is regulated by the RWQCB. It is unlawful to fill isolated wetlands without filing a Notice of Intent with the RWQCB. The RWQCB is also responsible for enforcing National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, including the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit. All projects requiring federal money must also comply with Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands).

CDFW has jurisdiction over the bed and bank of natural drainages and lakes according to provisions of Section 1601 and 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code (2003). Activities that would disturb these waters are regulated by the CDFW via a Streambed Alteration Agreement. Such an agreement typically stipulates that certain measures will be implemented which protect the habitat values of the drainage in question.

3.2.7 Oak Woodlands

Oak protection legislation (SB 1334) signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in January of 2005 establishes that the conversion of oak woodlands within county jurisdictions of the state be subject to CEQA review, and that significant impact to oak woodlands be mitigated. Fresno County defines oak woodland as a tree habitat with 5 or more oak trees per acre. “Conversion” has been defined as the cutting or removing of 30 percent or more of the canopy from oak woodland, and changing the land use such that the converted acreage could no longer sustain oak woodland in the future.

3.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES FROM THE PROPOSED ACTION

As described in Section 1.0 of this report, the proposed action consist of improvements to be made to the Boat Launching Facility at Cricket Hollow Park in Reedley. These improvements will include the (1) removal of accumulated silt under the boarding float adjacent to the existing boat ramp, (2) installation of a new 8-foot wide boarding float; (3) modification of the slope adjacent to the existing boat ramp to create an enlarged 10-foot wide ramp; (4) extension of the end of the ramp by 20 feet; (5) construction of flushable pre-cast restrooms connected by sewer pipe to the municipal sewer line; (6) construction of additional ADA-compliant parking; and (7) miscellaneous clearing and grubbing associated with the above infrastructure improvements.

3.3.1 Potentially Significant Project Impacts

3.3.1.1 Project-Related Mortality/Disturbance of Nesting Raptors and Migratory Birds

Impact Discussion. The non-native riparian woodland provides nesting habitat for numerous bird species including but not limited to Anna’s hummingbirds, northern Flickers, ruby-crowned kinglets, Bullock’s orioles, red-shouldered hawks, and red-tailed hawks. These and other nesting bird species could be injured or killed by project activities should such activities require the removal of one or more trees during project construction. In addition to direct “take” of nesting birds, project activities could disturb birds nesting within or adjacent to work areas such that they may abandon their nests. Project activities that adversely affect the nesting success of raptors and migratory birds or result in the mortality of individual birds constitute a violation of

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the California Fish and Game Code and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and are considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures will be implemented during or prior to the start of project activities within the Project Site.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.1a (Avoidance). In order to avoid impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds, the project will be constructed, where possible, outside the nesting season, or between September 1st and January 31st.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.1b (Preconstruction Surveys). If project activities must occur during the nesting season (February 1-August 31), a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys for active raptor and migratory bird nests within 30 days of the onset of these activities. The survey will include the proposed work area(s) and surrounding lands within 500 feet for all nesting raptors and migratory birds. If no nesting pairs are found within the survey area, no further mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.1c (Establish Buffers). Should any active nests be discovered near proposed work areas, the biologist will determine appropriate construction setback distances based on applicable CDFW guidelines and/or the biology of the affected species. Construction-free buffers will be identified on the ground with flagging, fencing, or by other easily visible means, and will be maintained until the biologist has determined that the young have fledged.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.3.1.1a through 3.3.1.1c will reduce potential project impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds to a less than significant level, and will ensure that the project remains in compliance with state and federal laws protecting these species.

3.3.1.2 Project-Related Mortality of Roosting Bats

Impact Discussion. Development of the Project Site may result in the removal of one or more Mature Red River gum trees that provide potential roosting habitat for bats, including special status bat species such as the pallid bat and western mastiff bat. If one or more trees are to be removed during construction activities, maternity colonies or occupied winter hibernacula could be disturbed such that individual bats may be killed. Such a mortality event is considered a potentially significant impact of the project.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures will be implemented for construction activities involving the removal of buildings or mature trees.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.2a (Temporal Avoidance). To avoid potential impacts to maternity bat roosts, removal of trees should occur outside of the period between April 1 and September 30, the time frame within which colony-nesting bats generally assemble, give birth, nurse their young, and ultimately disperse.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.2b (Preconstruction Surveys). If removal of trees is to occur between April 1 and September 30 (general maternity bat roost season), then within 30 days prior to these activities, a qualified biologist will survey affected trees for the presence of bats. The biologist will look for individuals, guano, and staining, and will listen for bat vocalizations. If necessary, the biologist will wait for nighttime emergence of bats from roost sites. If no bats are observed to be roosting or breeding, then no further action would be required, and construction could proceed.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.2c (Minimization). If a non-breeding bat colony is detected during preconstruction surveys, the individuals will be humanely evicted via partial dismantlement of trees or structures prior to full removal under the direction of a qualified biologist to ensure that no harm or “take” of any bats occurs as a result of construction activities.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.2d (Avoidance of Maternity Roosts). If a maternity colony is detected during preconstruction surveys, a disturbance-free buffer will be established around the colony and remain in place until a qualified biologist deems that the nursery is no longer active. The disturbance-free buffer will range from 50 to 100 feet as determined by the biologist.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.3.1.2a through 3.3.1.2d will reduce impacts to roosting bats to a less than significant level.

3.3.1.3 Degradation of Water Quality in Downstream Waters

Impact Discussion. The proposed project includes at least three activities that could result in the degradation of water quality at and downstream of the Project Site. These are:

- (1) At the time of project construction, accumulated silt will be removed from under the boarding float. Depending on the time of year this is to be done, considerable silt and dissolved contaminants could enter the water column at the time of removal.
- (2) Infrastructure improvements also include the modification of the slope leading down to the river from the bench above the low flow channel, so that a 10-foot wide concrete shoulder parallel to the boarding float can be constructed. This work would involve ground disturbance directly adjacent to the Kings River, thus creating conditions

conducive to the transport of unconsolidated soil into the river during fall, winter, and spring rain events, or releases of stored water from Pine Flat Dam at any time of year.

- (3) Similarly, proposed clearing and grubbing would result in ground disturbance directly adjacent to the Kings River, potentially resulting in sediment transport into the Kings River. These project activities could, therefore, result in increased sediment loads entering the Kings River.

If the infrastructure improvements to the existing boat launch facility increase the public use of the facility, there would then be an increased likelihood of spillage of gasoline into the Kings River or increased transport of grease into the River. It is difficult to predict the magnitude of sediment and pollutants entering the river that would be directly attributable to the proposed project, but the impacts resulting from the discharge of sediment and pollutants are presumed to be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures are designed to reduce the magnitude of sediment and pollutants entering the Kings River.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.3a (Preparation and implementation of erosion control plan): Prior to the onset of construction, an erosion control plan will be prepared by a qualified engineer consistent with the requirements of a City of Reedley grading permit and a General Construction Permit (an NPDES permit issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board). Typically, specified erosion control measures must be implemented prior to the onset of the rainy season. The Site must then be monitored periodically throughout the rainy season to ensure that the erosion control measures are successfully preventing on-Site erosion and the concomitant deposition of sediment into the Kings River. Elements of this plan would address both the potential for soil erosion and non-point source pollution. At a minimum, elements of an erosion control plan typically include the following:

- Protection of exposed graded slopes from sheet, rill and gully erosion. Such protection could be in the form of erosion control fabric, hydromulch containing the seed of native soil-binding plants, straw mechanically imbedded in exposed soils, or some combination of the three.
- Use of best management practices (BMPs) to control soil erosion and non-point source pollution. BMPs may include measures in 1 and 2 above, but they may include any number of additional measures appropriate for this particular Project Site and this particular Project, including grease traps in parking lots, landscape management practices to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides, the

discharge of stormwater runoff from “hardscapes” into grassy swales, regular Site inspections for pollutants that could be carried by runoff into natural drainages, etc.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.3b (Time construction to occur during the dry season): Where possible, Project construction should be confined to the dry season, when the chance for significant rainfall and stormwater runoff is very low. Construction during the spring, summer, and fall will not eliminate the need to implement erosion control measures described in Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.4a, but will ensure that the threat of soil erosion has been minimized to the maximum extent feasible.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.3c (Install turbidity barrier or silt curtain around project site if silt removal is to occur when project site is inundated): If silt must be removed from under the boarding float when the Project Site is inundated, all work areas will be equipped with a turbidity barrier or silt curtain that will prevent most silt from entering the water column and being transported downstream. The turbidity barrier will remain in place until work causing turbidity in the work area has been completed.

Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.3d (Control of non-point source pollution of stormwater runoff): Stormwater and irrigation runoff leaving roofs, streets, and landscaped areas will potentially be polluted with oil, grease, heavy metals, and pesticide and herbicide residues. All runoff will be routed through a system of grease traps, stormwater retention/detention basins, and bio-filtration swales to ensure that water quality of on-Site and off-Site wetlands, creeks and rivers is maintained at roughly pre-Project levels.

Compliance with Mitigation Measures 3.3.1.3a through 3.3.1.3d would reduce project impacts to the quality of stormwater leaving the Project Site and entering the Kings River to a less than significant level.

3.3.2 Less than Significant Project Impacts

A number of potential project impacts are expected to be less than significant. Less than significant impacts to biological resources are discussed in detail below:

3.3.2.1 Project Impacts to Special Status Plant Species

Impact Discussion. Special status plant species are not expected to occur on the project site. Vernal pool species would not be present due to the absence of vernal pools. Other special status plant species are expected to be absent from the Project Site, for one or more of the following reasons: 1) native habitats that may have once supported such species have large been replaced with non-native eucalyptus woodland; 2) the site appears to be outside the known

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range for several species occurring in other parts of the Tulare Basin; 3) special status plant species were not observed during a August 4, 2015 field visit during which all on-site habitats surveyed on foot. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to have any effect on special status plant species.

Mitigation Measures. The proposed action will have no adverse effect on special status plant species. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

3.3.2.2 Project Impact to Special Status Animal Species

Impact Discussion. Most special status animal species occurring regionally (see Table 1) would not occur on the site. Others may pass through or fly over the site during migration or routine home range movements, but would not rely on the site as foraging or breeding habitat. With the exception of special status nesting birds and roosting bats (see Section 3.3.1.1), animal species of special status are not expected to occur on site. Therefore, the proposed project will have no effect on special status animal species with the possible exception of those discussed in Section 3.3.1.1 of this document.

Mitigation Measures. The proposed action will have no adverse effect on special status animal species. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

3.3.2.3 Project Impact to Federally Protected Wetlands as Defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Impact Discussion. The Kings River below ordinary high water is a federally protected water of the United States as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. The Kings River below the top of bank is also a water of the State of California subject to the jurisdiction of the CDFW. The installation of a concrete ramp at the location of the boat ramp facility, and the placement of riprap on the re-shaped river bank will permanently affect less than 0.05 acres of such waters. Installation of the ramp and placement of the riprap will, therefore, have at most a minor long-term effect on the aerial extent and the quality of the aquatic habitat and littoral wetlands of the Kings River. Therefore, the concrete boat ramp and the placement of riprap along the bank are together considered a less than significant adverse environmental impact.

Notwithstanding the determination that the installation of a concrete ramp and the placement of riprap on the reshaped river bank constitute a less than significant adverse environmental impact, the proposed project must seek and obtain a Department of the Army permit for the discharge of fill into a water of the United States from the USACE to remain in compliance with provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The project must also seek and obtain a California Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB in order to be in compliance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. Finally, the project must enter into a Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game to remain in compliance with provisions of Section 1602 of California Fish and Game Code.

Mitigation Measures. The proposed action will result in a less than significant adverse effect on waters of the United States as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and waters of the State of California as defined by California Water Code. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

3.3.2.4 Project Impact to Wildlife Movement Corridors and Wildlife Habitat

Impact Discussion. The Project Site is within a likely wildlife movement corridor, since the Kings River and its associated riparian vegetation facilitate the movement of at some wildlife within the Tulare Basin, and from the Tulare Basin to the Sierra. The aerial extent of disturbance to native and naturalized habitats of the site will be less than the 0.7-acre Project Site (i.e., not all of the project site is slated for disturbance). Furthermore, much of the Project Site consists of asphalt and concrete pavement having no habitat value at all. The proposed project will result in a less than significant adverse impact on wildlife movements and wildlife habitat within the Project Site and the reach of river bordered by Cricket Hollow Park.

Mitigation Measures. The proposed action will have a less than significant adverse effect on wildlife movement corridors and wildlife habitat. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

3.3.2.5 Will the Project Conflict with any Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources, such as a Tree Preservation Policy or Ordinance

Impact Discussion. The project will result in minimal disturbance to natural and naturalized habitats of the project site. As planned, the project will therefore largely meet the goals and policies of the City of Reedley General Plan by preserving and protecting the natural resources

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of the Project site, providing supervision of the Project Site to minimize damage to vegetation, and fostering and maintaining the scenic atmosphere of the river corridor.

Mitigation Measures. The proposed action is consistent with the goals and policies found in the City of Reedley General Plan. Mitigation measures designed to bring the project into compliance with those goals and policies would not be warranted.

3.3.2.6 Loss of Oak Woodlands

Impact Discussion

Oak woodlands do not occur within the Project Site. The proposed project will have no impact on oak woodlands.

Mitigation Measures

The proposed action will have no adverse effect on oak woodlands. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

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APPENDIX A: VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE STUDY AREA

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**APPENDIX A
VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE PROJECT SITE**

The plant species listed below have been observed within or adjacent to the study area during site surveys conducted by David Hartesveldt of Live Oak Associates, Inc., on August 4, 2015. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland indicator status for each plant has been shown following the common name of the plant species.

- OBL** - Obligate
- FACW** - Facultative Wetland
- FAC** - Facultative
- FACU** - Facultative Upland
- UPL** - Upland
- +/-** - Higher/lower end of category
- NR** - No review
- NA** - No agreement
- NI** - No investigation

APIACEAE – Carrot Family

Conium maculatum Poison Hemlock FACW

ASTERACEAE – Sunflower Family

Erigeron Canadensis Canada Horseweed FACU

Lactuca serriola Prickly Lettuce FACU

Xanthium strumarium Rough Cockbur FAC

CHENOPODIACEAE – Goosefoot Family

Chenopodium album Lambs-Quarters FACU

JUNCACEAE – Rush Family

Juncus balticus Baltic Rush FACW

Juncus effusus Bog Rush FACW

MORACEAE – Mulberry Family

Morus alba White Mulberry FACU

MARSILEACEAE – Water-clover Family

Marsilea vestita Hairy Waterclover OBL

MYRTACEAE – Myrtle Family

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Red River Gum FAC

POACEAE – Grass Family

Bromus catharticus Rescue Grass UPL

Bromus diandrus Ripgut UPL

Cynodon dactylon Bermuda Grass FAC

Hordeum murinum ssp. *leporinum* Barnyard Barley FACU

Phalaris arundinaceae Reed Canary Grass FACW

Setaria sp. Bristle Grass ?

POLYGONACEAE – Knotweed Family

Polygonum aviculare Prostrate Knotweed FAC

RUBIACEAE – Madder Family

Cephalanthus occidentalis Common Buttonbush OBL

SOLANACEAE – Nightshade Family

Solanum sp. Nightshade ?

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**APPENDIX B: TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE SPECIES POTENTIALLY
OCCURRING ON THE STUDY AREA**

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**APPENDIX B
TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE SPECIES THAT MAY OCCUR
ON THE STUDY AREA**

The species listed below are those that may reasonably be expected to use the habitats of the study area. The list was not intended to include birds that are vagrants or occasional transients. Its purpose was rather to include those species that may be expected to routinely and predictably use the planning area during some or all of the year.

CLASS: AMPHIBIA

ORDER: SALIENTIA (Frogs and Toads)

FAMILY: BUFONIDAE

Western Toad (*Bufo boreas*)

FAMILY: HYLIDAE (Treefrogs and Relatives)

Pacific Treefrog (*Hyla regilla*)

ORDER: SALIENTIA (Frogs and Toads)

FAMILY: RANIDAE (True Frogs)

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)

CLASS: REPTILIA

ORDER: TESTUDINES (Turtles)

FAMILY: EMYDIDAE (Box and Water Turtles)

Western Pond Turtle (*Emys marmorata*)

ORDER: SQUAMATA (Lizards and Snakes)

SUBORDER: SAURIA (Lizards)

FAMILY: PHRYNOSOMATIDAE

Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*)

FAMILY: SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

Gilbert Skink (*Eumeces gilberti*)

FAMILY: ANGUIDAE (Alligator Lizards and Relatives)

Southern Alligator Lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*)

FAMILY: ANNIELLIDAE (California Legless Lizards)

California Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra*)

SUBORDER: SERPENTES (Snakes)

FAMILY: COLUBRIDAE (Colubrids)

Night Snake (*Hypsiglena torquata*)

Racer (*Coluber constrictor*)

Gopher Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*)

Coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum*)

California Whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis*)

Common Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus*)

FAMILY: NATRICIDAE (Live-bearing Snakes)

Western Aquatic Garter Snake (*Thamnophis couchii*)

Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi*)

FAMILY: VIPERIDAE

Western Rattlesnake (*Crotalus oregonus oregonus*)

CLASS: AVES

ORDER: GAVIIFORMES (Loons and Relatives)

FAMILY: PODICIPEDIDAE (Grebes)

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

ORDER: CICONIIFORMES (Hérons, Storks, Ibises and Relatives)

FAMILY: ARDEIDAE (Hérons and Egrets)

Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*)

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

FAMILY: CATHARTIDAE (New World Vultures)

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

ORDER: ANSERIFORMES (Geese and Ducks)

FAMILY: ANATIDAE (Geese and Ducks)

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

Green Winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Ring-necked Duck (*Aithya collaris*)

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

ORDER: FALCONIFORMES (Vultures, Hawks, and Falcons)

FAMILY: ACCIPITRIDAE (Hawks, Old World Vultures, and Harriers)

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

FAMILY: FALCONIDAE (Caracaras and Falcons)

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

ORDER: GRUIFORMES (Cranes and Rails)

FAMILY: RALLIDAE (Rails)

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

ORDER: CHARADRIIFORMES (Plovers, Sandpipers, Gulls, and Terns)

FAMILY: CHARADRIIDAE (Plovers)

*Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

FAMILY: SCOLOPACIDAE (Sandpipers)

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

- Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)
- Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)
- FAMILY: LARIDAE (Skuas, Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)**
- Ring-Billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)
- ORDER: COLUMBIFORMES (Pigeons and Doves)**
- FAMILY: COLUMBIDAE (Pigeons and Doves)**
- Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)
- *Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
- ORDER: STRIGIFORMES (Owls)**
- FAMILY: STRIGIDAE (Typical Owls)**
- Western Screech Owl (*Otus kennicottii*)
- Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)
- Long-Eared Owl (*Asio otus*)
- ORDER: CAPRIMULGIFORMES (Goatsuckers and relatives)**
- ORDER: APODIFORMES (Swifts and Hummingbirds)**
- FAMILY: APODIFORMES (Swifts)**
- Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*)
- Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)
- FAMILY: TROCHILIDAE (Hummingbirds)**
- Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)
- Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)
- ORDER: CORACIIFORMES (Kingfishers and Relatives)**
- FAMILY: ALCEDINIDAE (Kingfishers)**
- *Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*)
- ORDER: PICIFORMES (Woodpeckers and Relatives)**
- FAMILY: PICIDAE (Woodpeckers and Wrynecks)**
- Nuttall's Woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*)
- Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)
- Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)
- ORDER: PASSERIFORMES (Perching Birds)**
- FAMILY: TYRANNIDAE (Tyrant Flycatchers)**
- Pacific-slope Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*)
- *Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)
- Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)
- Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)
- Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)
- FAMILY: LANIIDAE (Shrikes)**
- Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
- FAMILY: VIREONIDAE (Typical Vireos)**
- Hutton's Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*)
- Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)
- Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*)
- FAMILY: CORVIDAE (Jays, Magpies, and Crows)**
- *Western Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*)
- American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

- *Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)
- FAMILY: HIRUNDINIDAE (Swallows)**
 - Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
 - Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)
 - Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)
 - Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)
 - Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
- FAMILY: PARIDAE (Titmice and Relatives)**
 - Oak Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)
- FAMILY: AEGITHALIDAE (Bushtit)**
 - Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*)
- FAMILY: SITTIDAE (Nuthatches)**
 - White-Breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)
- FAMILY: TROGLODYTIDAE (Wrens)**
 - Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)
 - House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)
 - Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*)
- FAMILY: REGULIDAE (Kinglets)**
 - Ruby-Crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)
- FAMILY: TURDIDAE (Thrushes)**
 - Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
 - Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)
 - American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
 - Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)
- FAMILY: TIMALIIDAE (Babblers)**
 - Wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)
- FAMILY: MIMIDAE (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)**
 - California Thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)
 - Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)
- FAMILY: STURNIDAE (Starlings and Allies)**
 - European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- FAMILY: MOTACILLIDAE (Wagtails and Pipits)**
 - American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)
- FAMILY: BOMBYCILLIDAE (Waxwings)**
 - Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
- FAMILY: PARULIDAE (Wood Warblers and Relatives)**
 - Common Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*)
 - Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)
 - Orange-Crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)
 - Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)
 - Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*)
 - Yellow-Rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)
 - Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*)
- FAMILY: EMBERIZIDAE (Emberizines)**
 - Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)
 - California Towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*)

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)
Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)
Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)
White-Crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
Golden-Crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)
Dark-Eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*)

FAMILY: CARDINALIDAE (Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Allies)

Black-Headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)
Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*)
Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*)

FAMILY: ICTERIDAE (Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies)

Red-Winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
*Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)
Great-Tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)
Brown-Headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)
Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)

FAMILY: FRINGILLIDAE (Finches)

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)
Lesser Goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*)
American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)

FAMILY: PASSERIDAE (Old World Sparrows)

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

CLASS: MAMMALIA

ORDER: DIDELPHIMORPHIA (Marsupials)

FAMILY: DIDELPHIDAE (Opossums)

Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)

ORDER: INSECTIVORA (Shrews and Moles)

FAMILY: SORICIDAE (Shrews)

Ornate Shrew (*Sorex ornatus*)

FAMILY: TALPIDAE (Moles)

Broad-footed Mole (*Scapanus latimanus*)

ORDER: CHIROPTERA (Bats)

FAMILY: VESPERTILIONIDAE (Vespertilionid Bats)

Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)
Fringed Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)
California Myotis (*Myotis californicus*)
Long-legged Myotis (*Myotis volans*)
Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis leibii*)
Western Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus hesperus*)
Red Bat (*Lasiurus borealis*)
Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)
Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*)
Townsend's Western Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhynchus townsendii townsendii*)
Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)

FAMILY: MOLOSSIDAE (Free-tailed Bat)

Brazilian Free-tailed Bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)

Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis*)

ORDER: LAGOMORPHA (Rabbits, Hares, and Pikas)

FAMILY: LEPORIDAE (Rabbits and Hares)

Brush Rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*)

Desert Cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*)

ORDER: RODENTIA (Squirrels, Rats, Mice, and Relatives)

FAMILY: SCIURIDAE (Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots)

Western Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*)

California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*)

FAMILY: GEOMYIDAE (Pocket Gophers)

Botta's Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys bottae*)

FAMILY: MURIDAE (Mice, Rats and Voles)

Western Harvest Mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*)

California Mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*)

Deer Mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*)

Brush Mouse (*Peromyscus boylii*)

Pinyon Mouse (*Peromyscus truei*)

Dusky-footed Woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*)

California Vole (*Microtus californicus*)

House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

FAMILY: CRICETODAE (Muskrats)

Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

ORDER: CARNIVORA (Carnivores)

FAMILY: CANIDAE (Foxes, Wolves, and Relatives)

Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)

FAMILY: PROCYONIDAE (Raccoons and Relatives)

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

FAMILY: MUSTELIDAE (Weasels, Badgers, and Relatives)

Long-tailed Weasel (*Mustela frenata*)

FAMILY: MEPHITIDAE

Spotted Skunk (*Spilogale gracilis*)

Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)

FAMILY: FELIDAE

Feral Cat (*Felis catus*)

Bobcat (*Felis rufus*)

January 14, 2016

**APPENDIX C:
SELECT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE**

DRAFT



Photo #1. View of entrance to existing boat ramp with Kings River in background. The boarding float is to left of boat ramp entrance (immediately left of sign. White mulberry is to left of entrance; Red River gum is to right.



Photo #2. View of non-native riparian forest comprised almost entirely of mature Red River gum trees. The proposed new rest room facility would be constructed in foreground to the right of the trail.



Photo #3. Existing boarding float extending from the paved parking lot at top of bank into the low flow channel of the Kings River. The dense vegetation to the right of the boarding float is Red River gum.



Photo #4. Photo looking upstream from the top of the existing concrete boat launch ramp. The large cobbles in the foreground are located at the low flow channel's top of bank. The low flow channel is to the right with the littoral wetlands in the right foreground.

Attachment 3

Cultural Resources Inventory

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project on the Kings River in Reedley, Fresno County, California

Katie Asselin and Josh Tibbet

Prepared By



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August 2015
draft

0.546 acres (0.433 acres surveyed)
USGS Reedley 7.5-min. quad
Keywords: Negative inventory

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Reedley, through a grant from the California Department of Boating and Waterways Program, plans to make improvements at the existing boat launch facility adjacent to Cricket Hollow Park in Reedley on the west side of the Kings River. The Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project (Project) consists of clearing away silt that has accumulated under the existing boat ramp to install a new 8-foot-wide boarding float and pushing back the slope to facilitate silt removal in the future, extending the existing boat ramp 20 feet, installing a new two-unit restroom, grading for a storage area, and making parking lot and other minor site improvements.

Because the City of Reedley will need to acquire a 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to improve the boat launch, the Project is considered a federal undertaking subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As a subcontractor to Crawford and Bowen Planning, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), conducted a cultural resources inventory to determine if historic properties are present within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE). The cultural resources investigation included a records search to identify previously recorded cultural resources and prior studies in the Project vicinity, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for known resources and outreach to individuals and tribes that may have information about sacred lands in the vicinity, and a pedestrian survey of the APE.

Æ's inventory efforts did not reveal any archaeological sites, historical features, or isolated artifacts within the Project APE. Cricket Hollow Park, which is north of the Project area, was developed more than 50 years ago. According to City of Reedley's feasibility report for the Project, an earlier boat launch (a simple dirt ramp leading into the river) was established in the 1940s approximately 300 feet north of the existing ramp, outside the APE. The existing ramp was constructed in 1985 in an area adjacent to the original park. Because Cricket Hollow Park is outside the APE, it was not recorded as a cultural resource for this Project.

A copy of this report will be transmitted to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System. Field notes and photographs are on file at Æ's office in Fresno, California.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Reedley (City), through a grant from the California Department of Boating and Waterways Program, plans to make improvements at the existing boat launch facility as part of the Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project (Project). The Project is adjacent to Cricket Hollow Park in southern Reedley on the west side of the Kings River in Fresno County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area lies within Township 15 South, Range 23 East, Section 34 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Reedley, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The Project consists of: (1) clearing away silt that has accumulated under the existing boat ramp and pushing back the slope to provide equipment access for removal of silt in the future, (2) installing a new 8-foot-wide boarding float held in place with new galvanized steel piles, (3) extending the existing boat ramp 20 feet using an articulated concrete mat material, (4) installing a new two-unit restroom, (5) grading for a storage area, and (6) making parking lot, walkway, and other minor facility improvements.

Because the City will need to acquire a 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to improve the boat launch, the Project is considered a federal undertaking subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

To assist the City with their compliance efforts, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), under subcontract to Crawford and Bowen Planning, Inc., conducted a cultural resources inventory to identify resources present within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The effort included requesting and reviewing a records search from the regional Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System; conducting outreach to Native Americans; performing an archaeological pedestrian survey; and preparing this technical report. The archaeological work documented in this report was carried out to satisfy the requirement of Section 106 of the NHPA. Æ prepared the report following the California Office of Historic Preservation (1990) standards outlined in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*.

Æ Senior Archaeologist Mary Clark Baloian (Ph.D.), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as project manager and provided technical and administrative oversight for the Project. Æ Associate Archaeologist Katie Asselin (M.A., RPA) supervised the fieldwork and produced the technical report, assisted by Staff Archaeologist Josh Tibbet (B.A.). Æ Archaeologist Blake Bufford completed the pedestrian survey. Résumés for supervisory personnel are provided in Appendix A.



Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in Fresno County, California.

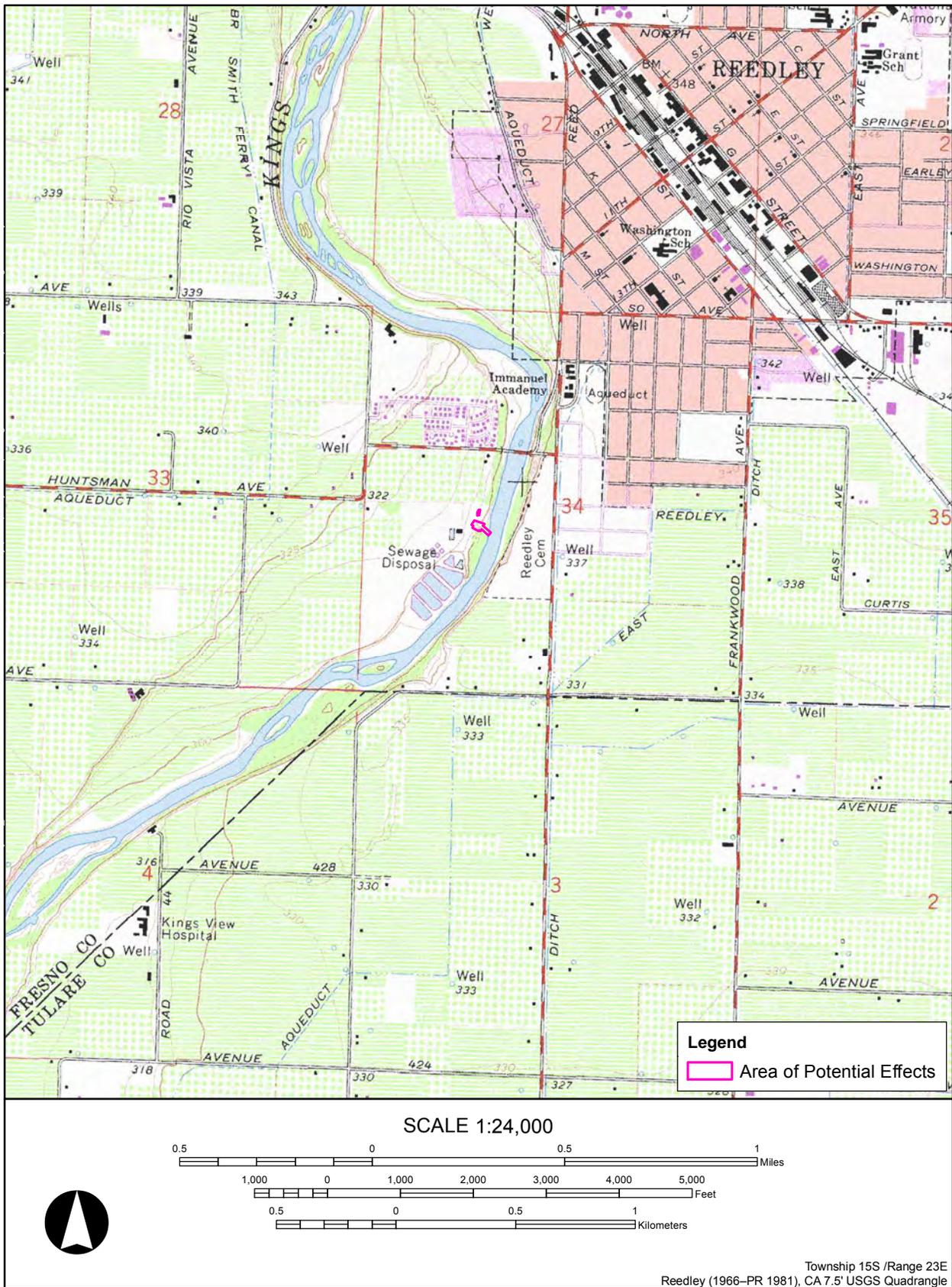


Figure 1-2 Project location on the USGS Reedley, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

2

BACKGROUND

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Project area lies on the eastern periphery of the San Joaquin Valley near the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills, adjacent to the King's River. The San Joaquin Valley is the southern half of an elongated trough called the Great Valley, a 50-mile-wide lowland that extends approximately 500 miles south from the Cascade Range to the Tehachapi Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990:412). The San Joaquin Valley parallels the 400-mile stretch of the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province, which encompasses a 40- to 100-mile-wide area ranging in elevation from 400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) along the western boundary to more than 14,000 feet amsl in the east (Norris and Webb 1990:63).

Between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras, the Great Valley served as a shallow marine embayment containing numerous lakes, primarily within the San Joaquin Valley (Norris and Webb 1990:412). As a result, the upper levels of the Great Valley floor are composed of alluvium and flood materials. Below these strata are layers of marine and nonmarine rocks, including claystone, sandstone, shale, basalt, andesite, and serpentine. Waters began to diminish about 10 million years ago, eventually dwindling to the drainages, tributaries, and small lakes that exist today (Hill 1984:28). Playas, remnants of the extinct lakes, are currently used for agricultural activities in the valley (Norris and Webb 1990:431).

The San Joaquin River is the prominent hydrologic feature that drains the southern half of the Great Valley into San Francisco Bay. The tall, steep peaks of the Sierra Nevada effectively block moisture moving eastward from the coast, resulting in a higher level of precipitation on the western slopes. Smaller east-west-trending rivers, like the Kings River adjacent to the Project area, drain the Sierra Nevada range before converging on the San Joaquin River. The Kings River and its smaller tributaries would have provided habitat for an abundance of food resources such as aquatic plants, fish, beaver, and other animals hunted prehistorically and historically. The annual rainfall for this area averages about 6–14 inches. Winters are cool and wet with average low temperatures between 40° and 50°F; snow is uncommon (Hill 1984:29). Summers are generally hot and dry, with temperatures often exceeding 100°F.

2.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The study area was occupied by the Wet-chi-kit Yokuts, one of the many autonomous tribes that made up the Northern Valley Yokuts. The Northern Valley Yokuts inhabited the marshy regions of the upper half of the San Joaquin Valley (Wallace 1978b). The Yokuts language belongs to the broader Penutian family, which includes a relatively diverse group of languages including Miwok, Costanoan, Maiduan, and Wintuan (Silverstein 1978). Their linguistically related brethren, the Southern Valley Yokuts, lived to the south, and the Miwok occupied areas to the north and east.

The San Joaquin River and its tributaries provided food (fish and waterfowl), riparian plants for building and basket making, and avenues of travel for small watercraft. Not surprisingly, Yokuts villages were situated near major waterways and built on low mounds to prevent spring flooding. Ethnographic evidence indicates that these villages were occupied for the majority of the year and abandoned for short periods as the residents left to engage in seasonal resource gathering (McCarthy 1995). The Northern Valley Yokuts were defined by individual autonomous villages (Latta 1949:3) composed of single-family structures (Moratto 1988:174; Wallace 1978b:451). The structures were small and usually built from woven tule mats. Other structures included sweathouses and ceremonial chambers. Most stone artifacts were fashioned from cherts, although obsidian was imported from other locations (Wallace 1978a:465). Mortars and pestles were the dominant ground stone tools; bone was used to manufacture awls for making coiled baskets. Apparently the Northern Valley Yokuts did not manufacture ceramic items, although given the presence of ceramics in the nearby hills and reportedly at some San Joaquin Valley sites, it is likely that ceramics were brought to the region via trade.

The material culture of the Wet-chi-kit was largely consistent with that of the Yokuts in general, although McCarthy (1995) has pointed out that the tendency to treat all Northern Valley Yokuts people as a whole in the ethnographic literature may mask regional variations. For this reason, the notes of Oscar Noren are of great value in describing the local archaeological and ethnographic record.

Noren (1988) found a variety of artifacts at several sites along the Kings River, including stone gaming balls, beads, and pendants along with such functional items as net weights, arrow shaft straighteners, milling stones, handstones, mortars, and pestles. The presence of *Olivella*, clam, and abalone shell from the coast as well as obsidian and steatite from the Sierra Nevada indicate that the Wet-chi-kit were part of the regional trade network. Among the 20 habitation sites that Noren identified were *Wewayo*, 5 miles northeast of Reedley, *Mosahau*, which translates to “sweathouse place,” and a site named “Noren-76” northwest of the Project area (Noren 1988).

As with other Indian groups in California, the lifeway of the Northern Valley Yokuts was dramatically altered as a result of contact with Spanish explorers and missionaries, miners, ranchers, and other European immigrants who entered the San Joaquin Valley after 1700. The introduction of European culture and new diseases proved devastating to the native population. Traditional lifestyles were diminished and large numbers of native people died from introduced diseases (Moratto 1988:174).

2.3 PREHISTORY

Archaeological studies in the San Joaquin Valley began in the early 1900s with a series of investigations primarily in the Stockton and Kern County areas (Gifford and Schenck 1926; Schenck and Dawson 1929). By the late 1930s, efforts were made to link the more well-known southern and northern valley areas through an exploration of the central San Joaquin Valley. University of California Berkeley’s Gordon Hewes surveyed the central valley region and discovered 107 sites, most near streams and marshes on the east side of the valley (Moratto 1984:186).

Archaeological investigations in the San Joaquin Valley intensified during the 1960s with the advent of cultural resources management work (Olsen and Payen 1968, 1969; Riddell and Olsen

1969; Treganza 1960). Based on these and other archaeological investigations conducted throughout the valley (Latta 1977; McCarthy 1995; McGuire 1995; Moratto 1988; Price 1992; Roper 2005), it is apparent that the Yokuts occupied most of the San Joaquin Valley over a period extending as long as 2,000 years (Spier 1978; Wallace 1978a, 1978b).

Prehistoric sequences developed from these excavations provide a fairly clear understanding of culture change during the last 2,000–3,000 years; however, archaeological investigations in the Tulare Lake and Buena Vista Lake localities south of the Project vicinity suggest that people occupied the San Joaquin Valley as early as 11,000–12,000 years ago (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Riddell and Olson 1969).

Archaeological evidence suggests that the valley's initial occupants settled in lakeshore and streamside environments utilizing the foothills periodically for seasonally available resources. These early Paleoindian sites are typified by fluted points, stemmed dart points, scrapers, and crescents. As compared with their predecessors, the Archaic groups in the middle and late Holocene utilized a broader resource base, supplementing their subsistence with small game and hard seeds. Handstones, milling slabs, mortars, and pestles are common in Archaic assemblages, as are atlatl dart points. Favorable climatic conditions between 3,000 and 3,500 years ago instigated widespread settlement along the western Sierran slopes. The late Holocene witnessed various technological and social changes, including the adoption of the bow and arrow, expansion of trade, increasing use of acorns, and improved food storage techniques. As populations grew, social relations became more complex. Violence among many Sierran and foothill groups was common as economic stress and social instability became more pronounced during a period of xeric climates between circa A.D. 450 and 1250. Thereafter, new levels of population growth were achieved, resulting in part from movement of new Sierran groups. By circa A.D. 1600–1700, most groups claimed the territories that would identify them ethnographically.

2.4 HISTORY

The first Europeans known to have entered the San Joaquin Valley were Spanish soldiers led by Pedro Fages, who came to the valley through Tejon Pass in 1772 (Wallace 1978a:459). Other Europeans followed in 1806 when Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga led a group of Spanish explorers into the San Joaquin Valley to locate new lands for missions (Clough and Secrest 1984:25–27). The expansion of missions in California had ceased by the early 1820s as a result of Mexico's independence from Spain (Clough and Secrest 1984:26). Fur trappers discovered the California interior soon after and began their forays into the San Joaquin Valley. Jedediah S. Smith may have been the first to enter the area during a fur trapping expedition in 1827. Smith's adventures included friendly encounters with the Yokuts while trapping and camping along the San Joaquin River (Clough and Secrest 1984:27). After Smith's visit, other trappers followed until about 1837 when fur-bearing animals were nearly gone from the valley. These trappers included Kit Carson, Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Joseph Reddeford Walker.

Compared to the California coastal regions, Euro-Americans settled in the Central Valley relatively late. The Mexican government issued land grants in the Fresno County area on three occasions in the 1840s (Clough and Secrest 1984:32–36). In order to satisfy the conditions of the contract and receive full ownership of the property, the grantee had to fulfill certain residency

and improvement requirements; however, this was easier said than done. Early Euro-American efforts to settle the Central Valley often met with resistance from the indigenous tribes, who were probably aware of the harsh treatment given to their coastal brethren by Spanish missionaries. In addition, most regions of the valley were not well suited either for agriculture or cattle ranching and required a certain level of development (e.g., transportation routes, irrigation) before their potential could be realized. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which formally concluded the Mexican-American War and ceded California to the United States, the claims on grants would be respected by the federal government provided that they complied with Mexican colonization laws. After the war, a series of legal disputes ensued that extended into the 1860s. Testimonies from these cases demonstrated that in only very few instances did the grantee actually reside on the land long enough to satisfy his contractual obligations (Clough and Secrest 1984:32–39). Aside from a small Hispanic presence located primarily in the western part of the Fresno County area (Clough and Secrest 1984:39–43), it was not until after 1849 and the early stages of the gold rush that Euro-Americans seriously considered establishing permanent residence in the valley.

The Central Valley has long been synonymous with agriculture, but the early settlers in the 1850s could not have imagined the extent and diversity of crops presently covering the valley floor. With the gold rush in decline, most miners descended from the foothills to pursue other professions. The town of Centerville—located along the Kings River in a relatively lush portion of the valley—became an early agricultural and cattle center in the 1850s and 1860s. During this time, farms were generally located near a perennial water source. This constraint on early agriculture kept the valley’s two major industries—farming and ranching—in balance. Competition for real estate was minimized since agricultural interests had little reason to expand into pasturelands that were unsuitable for farming. The successful development of irrigation systems led to the agricultural boom as more tracts of land became suitable for crops. The increase in agricultural products also spurred the development of related industries, including nurseries and farm implement manufacturers. The immigration of a large number of farmers also promoted expansion of commercial ventures that offered food, clothing, and other staples.

Although a variety of crops were grown on the small farms, the majority of the valley was covered in wheat fields in the 1870s. However, when several small grape growers began turning huge profits on raisin production in the 1880s, wheat fields were quickly overtaken by vineyards. This trend gained steam when a nationwide glut in the grain market and attendant drop in the price of wheat caused valley farmers to shift their attention to these newer crops. Although many fields were covered with vineyards, citrus, apricot, peach, and fig orchards became more common in Fresno County.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 facilitated the further proliferation of smaller farms. This law granted subsidized irrigation water to farmers, provided that the agricultural lands did not exceed 160 acres and that the recipient of the water resided on the property. The bill was intended to assist small farmers while at the same time establish a legal structure to restrain the accumulation of agricultural lands by wealthy property owners. However, difficulties in enforcing the act, loopholes inherent within the statute, and changes to the law over the years have allowed individual farmers to receive cheap irrigation water well beyond the 160-acre limitation. Much of the San Joaquin Valley has been converted into arable land under the 1902 Reclamation Act.

The ever-increasing expanses of agricultural fields required vast quantities of water for irrigation. By 1920, the rate of water being pumped from the aquifer was greater than the recharge rate. During the 1920s, a state water plan that called for the construction of dams, canals, and other water facilities was drafted. Because of this plan, the San Joaquin Valley received assistance through the Central Valley Project (CVP) Act of 1933. The CVP was a massive water conveyance system constructed to alleviate local shortages and balance water supply throughout much of the state (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). Construction of the CVP was delayed by World War II, but by the early 1950s the project, which includes the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Madera Canal, the Friant-Kern Canal, and Friant Dam, was functioning as an integrated system.

The community of Reedley, like many communities across California, developed economically and agriculturally with the arrival of the railroad. The 76 Land and Water Company, founded in Visalia in 1882, was organized by several businessmen and entrepreneurs in the area (Nickel 1961:61–71), and by 1884 they owned the land where the city of Reedley is now located. In the same year, the company leased the property to Thomas Law Reed to begin farming more than 2,000 acres (McCubbin 1988:111–112; Nickel 1961:69). This land, some of which was eventually purchased by Reed, includes what would eventually become the entire 360-acre townsite of Reedley. Concurrently, the Southern Pacific Railroad was establishing a line in the area, and Reed agreed to a land exchange to establish a depot. The Southern Pacific opened the Reedley depot in 1888 (McCubbin 1988:111–112; Zech 1994:3). The town would continue to grow, fostered by grain processing facilities in the last part of the nineteenth century followed by vineyards and orchards planted in the first half of the twentieth century (Baker and Shoup 2006). Around 1945, Reedley began to call itself “The World’s Fruit Basket,” referring to the numerous varieties of soft fruit and grapes produced in the area. The term was copyrighted by the Reedley Chamber of Commerce and reflects the city’s agricultural heritage (Baker and Shoup 2006).

3 METHODS

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

On July 8, 2015, Æ requested a records search from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield. The records search encompassed the APE and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the Project area. SSJVIC staff examined site location maps and site record files as well as the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File (dated 3/8/13), the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources (see Appendix B).

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

On June 19, 2015, Æ sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribal representatives and other individual contacts who may have information regarding Native American resources in the area.

On July 8, 2015, Æ sent a letter describing the Project and its location to each of the following contacts identified by the NAHC:

- Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe;
- Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe;
- Robert Ledger, Sr., Chairperson, Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government;
- Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager, Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government;
- John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manager, Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government;
- Reggie Lewis, Chairperson, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi;
- Mary Matola, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi;
- Rosemary Smith, Chairperson, The Choinumne Tribe of Yokuts;
- Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson, Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition;
- Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshorn Valley Band;
- Stan Alec, Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe;

- Jerry Brown, Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts; and
- Frank Marquez.

A contact log and copies of the Native American outreach documentation are included in Appendix C.

3.3 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

On July 17, 2015, Æ archaeologist Blake Bufford performed a pedestrian survey within the Project APE using parallel and meandering transects spaced no more than 10–15 meters apart. He took photographs to document the survey conditions and the general Project area. Bufford recorded his observations of the APE on a Survey Record form. Field notes and photographs are on file at Æ's office in Fresno, California.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The records search results (Appendix B) indicate that there are no previously recorded cultural resources in the APE; however, six cultural resources have been identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project. These include a prehistoric ground stone bowl fragment and five historic-era sites and structures. One prior cultural resources study (FR-00373) encompassed the Project APE, and there have been four additional studies (FR-00400, FR-00794, FR-01155, FR-01756, FR-02349) conducted within a 0.5-mile radius. None of these previous studies identified cultural resources.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

The NAHC responded to Æ's request on June 29, 2015, indicating that a search of the Sacred Lands File did not reveal any Native American resources in the Project vicinity (see Appendix C). The response also included a list of 13 individuals or tribes that may have information regarding resources in the Project area. On July 8, 2015, Æ sent a letter to each contact identified by the NAHC requesting information about the Project area. Æ followed up each letter with a telephone call and/or e-mail on August 6, 2015. To date, only one contact, Lawrence Bill of the Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition, has responded to the outreach efforts. When reached by telephone, Bill stated that he has no concerns or questions about the Project. Æ will forward any further responses to Crawford and Bowen Planning, Inc.

4.3 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Æ archaeologist Blake Bufford conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 80 percent (0.433 acres) of the 0.546 acre APE; the remaining portion of the APE (0.113 acres) was submerged at the time of fieldwork and could not be surveyed (Figure 4-1). The northern portion of the APE is within an asphalt parking lot between the boat launch facility and Cricket Hollow Park, and the existing boat launching ramp is to the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 4-2). Beyond the parking lot to the south is a dirt path that runs parallel to the Kings River (Figure 4-3). The paved parking lot and existing boat launching area make up the majority of the APE. The western, southern, and eastern edges of the APE have a thin margin of unpaved sandy silty soil covered in grass, weeds, and leaves. Ground visibility was poor, typically less than 15 percent, in areas of dense vegetation (Figure 4-4), and there was no soil exposure in the paved parking lot and boat launch area. No cultural material was observed during the survey.

Cricket Hollow Park, which was established more than 50 years ago, is north of the asphalt parking lot. The park is completely outside the Project APE and was not surveyed or recorded. According to the City's feasibility report for the current Project, a previous boat launch (a simple dirt ramp leading into the river) was established in the park in the 1940s approximately 300 feet north of the current ramp, also outside the APE. The current boat launch facility was constructed in 1985.

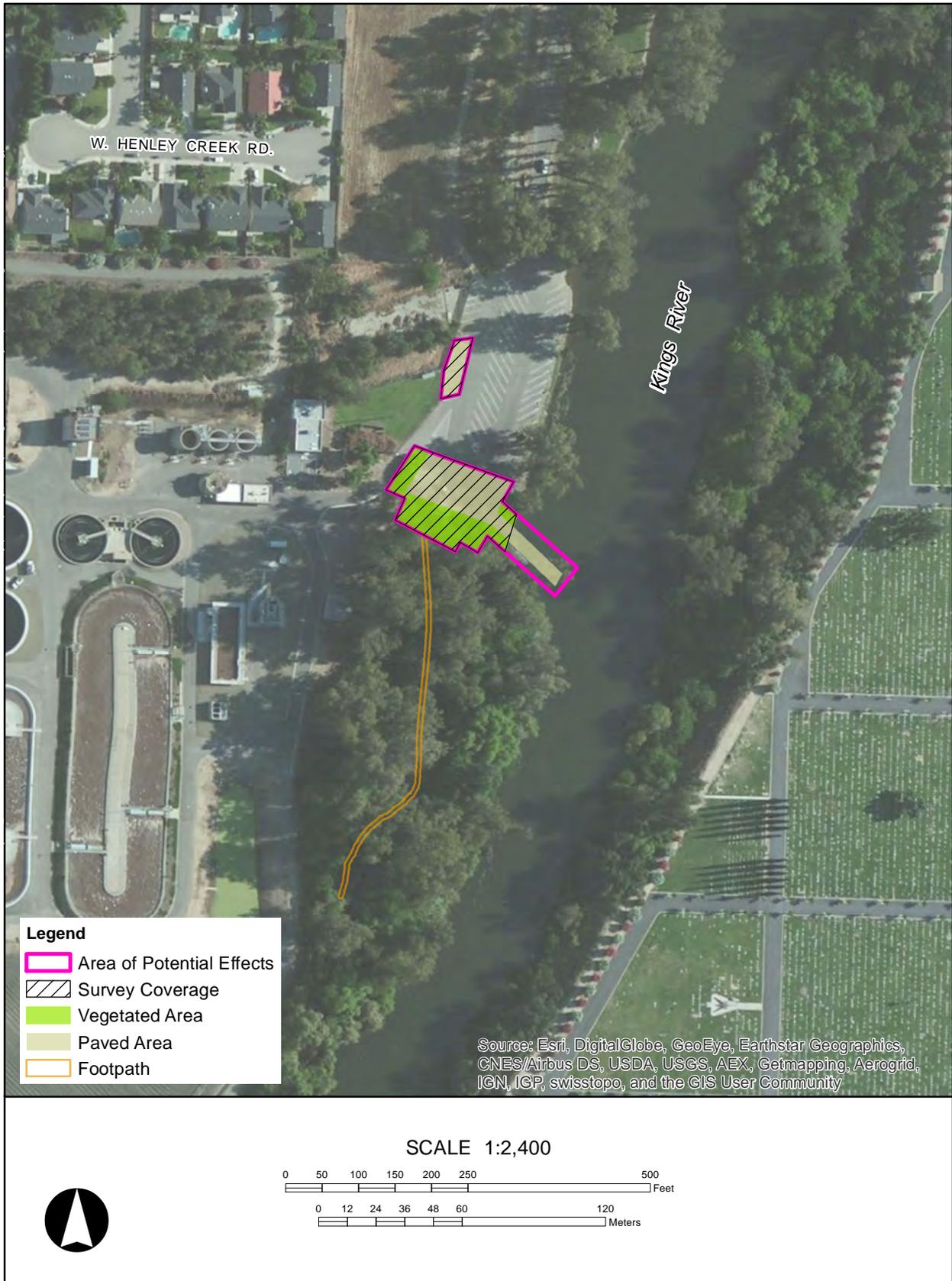


Figure 4-1 Survey coverage within the Area of Potential Effects.



Figure 4-2 Existing boat launching area on the Kings River, facing east.



Figure 4-3 Dirt path, facing north toward the parking lot.



Figure 4-4 Typical survey conditions in vegetated areas of APE, facing southwest.

5

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS

The City plans to make improvements at an existing boat launch on the west side of the Kings River. Because the City will need to acquire a 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project, it is considered a federal undertaking subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA. As the first step in the Section 106 process, Æ conducted a cultural resources inventory to determine if any historic properties within the APE could potentially be adversely affected by the undertaking. Æ's inventory included a records search, communication with the NAHC and local tribes and individuals, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE.

Æ's inventory identified no cultural resources within the APE. Although Cricket Hollow Park was established more than 50 years ago, it is outside the APE and will not be affected by the undertaking. Thus, the park was not formally recorded or evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of this Project. The current boat ramp is not original to the park and was constructed in 1985.

5.2 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

It is possible that buried archaeological deposits may be encountered during ground-disturbing work. If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Æ's recommendation that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find.

Additionally, if the Project design and/or APE is altered, additional archaeological survey may be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present APE.

6 REFERENCES

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Treganza, Adan E.

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Wallace, William J.

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- 1978b Northern Valley Yokuts. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 462–470. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Zech, Kenneth (editor)

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Areas of Expertise

- California archaeology
- Field survey and methodology
- Cultural resource management
- Wildland fire and fire effects on cultural resources
- Great Basin archaeology

Years of Experience

- 7

Education

M.A., Archaeology, University of Manchester, 2009

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 2006

Registrations/Certifications

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (2014)

Permits/Licensure

- Field Director, California BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-15-29

Professional Affiliations

- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Experience

- 2014– Associate Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
- 2012–2014 Archaeological Technician/Crew Leader, USDA Forest Service, Eldorado National Forest, Camino, California
- 2011–2012 Archaeological Technician, Great Basin Institute, Reno, Nevada
- 2008–2011 Field Technician, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc., Reno, Nevada
- 2006 Lab Volunteer, Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Berkeley

Technical Qualifications

Katie Asselin has been involved in California archaeology since 2004 and has worked as a professional archaeologist since 2008. She has extensive experience with historic and prehistoric resources of the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin. Ms. Asselin has served as field supervisor, archaeologist, crew chief, and field technician for projects throughout California. She has been responsible for overseeing fieldwork, developing research designs, and preparing technical reports. Additionally, Ms. Asselin has completed the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's Archaeological Resource Protection Program and is knowledgeable about Archaeological Resource Preservation Act regulations, violations, and writing damage assessments. While with the USDA Forest Service, she was a qualified firefighter and acted as an archaeologist protecting sites on the fire line and assessing post-burn conditions to recommend emergency mitigation measures. Currently, Ms. Asselin is completing her post-baccalaureate certificate in Geographic Information Systems and is well-versed in GIS and its applications in cultural resource management.

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Prehistoric archaeology
- Project management

Years of Experience

- 26

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 2003

M.A., Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1995

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1989

Registrations/Certifications

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (2004)

Permits/Licensure

- Principal Investigator, California BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-15-29
- Crew Chief, Nevada BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit N-85878

Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Experience

2000–	President (2015–), Regional Manager (2012–2014), Assistant Division Manager (2010–2011), Senior Archaeologist (2000–), Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
1998–2001	Adjunct Faculty Member, Fresno City College, Fresno, California
1995–1996	Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
1994–1995	Staff Archaeologist, INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California
1992–1994	Teaching Assistant, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
1989–1991	Archaeological Project Leader, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento

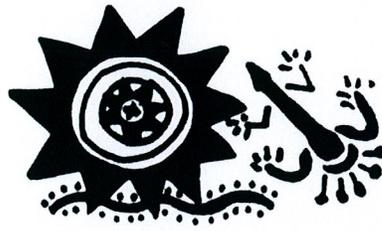
Technical Qualifications

Dr. Clark Baloian has been involved in archaeology in California and the western United States since 1987. Her areas of expertise include the prehistory of the San Joaquin Valley, Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, central California coast, and the Iron Age of West Africa. Dr. Baloian has served as Project Manager, Field Supervisor, Crew Chief, or Field Technician for projects throughout California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Hawaii, and West Africa. Her experience in cultural resources management includes research design, data acquisition, laboratory analysis, and preparation of technical reports and compliance documents; she also has completed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation course in National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance policies and procedures. Her analytic skills include lithic and ceramic analyses as well as settlement pattern studies and spatial analysis, which were the foci of her doctoral research. As a Senior Archaeologist for Applied EarthWorks, Dr. Baloian directs professional staff and subcontractors and provides quality assurance for all project work. She has directed numerous surveys, testing and data recovery excavations as well as prepared dozens of technical reports and compliance documents. She administers both large, complex, multiyear, multiphase projects as well as smaller.

APPENDIX B

Records Search Results

**CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM**



**FRESNO
KERN
KINGS
MADERA
TULARE**

**Southern San Joaquin Valley
Information Center**
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 46 MEC
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289 FAX (661) 654-2415
E-mail: ssjvic@csub.edu

7/22/2015

Mary Baloian
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

Re: Cricket Hallow Boat Launch Facility
Records Search File No.: 15-283

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Reedley USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area the 0.5 mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shapefiles hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-10-000055, 002919, 003998, 004000, 004001, P-54-000015
Reports within project area:	FR-00373
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	FR-00400, 00794, 01155, 01756, 02349

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed not available
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed not available
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed not available
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed not available
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed not available
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed not available
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

- OHP Historic Properties Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: Not available at SSJVIC

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,


Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 15-283

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-00373		1993	Farber, Alfred	Archaeological Survey of the 123-Acre City of Reedley Wastewater Treatment Facility, Fresno County, California	QUAD Consultants	
FR-00400		1983	Granskog, Jane	Archaeological Survey for the Construction of Stormwater Runoff Discharge Structures in Reedley, California	CSU Bakersfield	
FR-00794		1978	Cursi, Kathi and Varner, Dudley	Archaeological Resource Assessment for Wastewater Plant at Reedley, Fresno County	CSU Fresno	
FR-01155		1994	Sharp, Nancy	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Reedley Wastewater Treatment Plant	Infotec	
FR-01756		1984	Fey, Russell	Reedley Historic Resources Inventory - Final Report	Fresno County Community Development Department	
FR-02349		2006	Gardner, Jill and Orfila, Rebecca	A Cultural Resources Assessment of 60 Acres of Land for the City of Reedley Wastewater Treatment Plant, Fresno County, California	Center for Archaeological Research (CAR)	

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 15-283

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-000055	CA-FRE-000055	Resource Name - J67, 109 (Hewes); #7 (Noren)	Site	Prehistoric	AP16 (Other) - See notes on Noren Collection	1939 (GWH & WCM)	
P-10-002919			Site	Prehistoric	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	1994 (C. Pansarosa, INFOTEC Research, Inc.)	
P-10-003998		OHP Property Number - 3654-42; Resource Name - Olson Bridge; Resource Name - Lower Bridge	Structure	Historic	HP19 (Bridge)	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Sonja Wilson, Reedley Historical Society)	
P-10-004000		OHP Property Number - 3654-44; Resource Name - Smith's Ferry Park; Resource Name - Smith's Ferry Landing	Other	Historic	HP39 (Other) - Park and beach	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Reedley Historical Society)	
P-10-004001		Resource Name - Reedley Cemetery; OHP Property Number - 3654-45	Building	Historic	HP40 (Cemetery)	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Reedley Historical Society)	
P-54-000015	CA-TUL-000015	Resource Name - GWH 124. J-32 Moren S.	Site	Prehistoric	AP01 (Unknown) - See UCMA and Moren's collections	1939 (Hewes, Massey)	

APPENDIX C

Native American Outreach



Native American Outreach Log

City of Reedley Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility Project

Organization	Name	Position	Letter	E-mail	Phone	Summary of Contact
Native American Heritage Commission				06/19/15		Request for search of Sacred Lands File and list of contacts.
Native American Heritage Commission	Katy Sanchez	Associate Government Program Analyst	06/29/15			Response letter via FAX with results of Sacred Lands File search and contact information.
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Rueben Barrios Sr.	Chairperson	07/08/15		08/06/15	Called cultural department and left voicemail. No response to date.
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Lalo Franco	Cultural Coordinator	07/08/15		08/06/15	Called cultural department and left voicemail. No response to date.
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	Robert Ledger Sr.	Tribal Chairperson	07/08/15	08/06/15		No response to date.
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	Eric Smith	Cultural Resource Manager	07/08/15	08/06/15		No response to date.
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	John Ledger	Asst. Cultural Resource Manager	07/08/15	08/06/15		No response to date.
	Frank Marquez		07/08/15	08/06/15		No response to date.
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi	Reggie Lewis	Chairperson	07/08/15			No further contact information.
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi	Mary Matola	THPO	07/08/15			No further contact information.
The Choinumne Tribe of Yokuts	Rosemary Smith	Chairperson	07/08/15	08/06/15		No response to date.
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe	Stan Alec		07/08/15		08/06/15	Called and left message. No response to date.
Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts	Jerry Brown		07/08/15		08/06/15	Called, unable to leave a message. No response to date.
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	Chairperson	07/08/15	08/06/15		No response to date.
Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition	Lawrence Bill	Interim Chairperson	07/08/15		08/06/15	Contacted by telephone. No concerns or questions about the project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



June 29, 2015

Mary Baloian
Applied Earthworks, Inc.
1391 West Shaw Avenue, Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

Sent by Fax: (559) 229-2019
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility, Fresno County.

Dear Ms. Baloian,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
Fresno County
June 26, 2015**

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi
Reggie Lewis Chairperson
8080 Palm Ave, Suite 207 Chukchansi / Yokut
Fresno , CA 93711

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi
Mary Matola, THPO
8080 Palm Ave, Suite 207 Chukchansi / Yokut
Fresno , CA 93711

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 8 Tache
Lemoore , CA 93245 Tachi
(559) 924-1278 Yokut

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Foothill Yokuts
Salinas , CA 93906 Mono
kwood8934@aol.com Wuksache
(831) 443-9702

(559) 924-3583 Fax

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Robert Ledger SR., Tribal Chairperson
2216 East Hammond Street Dumna/Foothill
Fresno , CA 93703 Mono
ledgerrobert@ymail.com
(559) 519-1742 Office

Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts
Jerry Brown
10553 N. Rice Road North Valley Yokuts
Fresno , CA 93730
(559) 434-3160

Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition
Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson
P.O. Box 125 Mono
Dunlap , CA 93621 Foothill Yokuts
(559) 338-2354 Choinumni

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Stan Alec
3515 East Fidora Avenue Foothill Yokuts
Fresno , CA 93726 Choinumni
(559) 647-3227 Cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility, Fresno County.

**Native American Contact List
Fresno County
June 26, 2015**

The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts
Rosemary Smith, Chairperson
1099 Pistachio Avenue Choinumni
Clovis , CA 96311 Foothill YoKut
monoclovis@yahoo.com

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manager
2216 East Hammond Street Dumna/Foothill
Fresno , CA 93602 Mono
ledger17bonnie@yahoo.com
(559) 519-1742

Frank Marquez
P.O. Box 565 Mono
Friant , CA 93626 Foothill Yokut
francomarquez@pmr.org
(559) 213-6543 Cell
(559) 822-3785

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator
P.O. Box 8 Tachi
Lemoore , CA 93245 Tache
(559) 924-1278 Ext. 5 Yokut

(559) 924-3583 Fax

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager
2216 East Hammond Street Dumna/Foothill
Fresno , CA 93602 Mono
nuem2007@yahoo.com
(559) 519-1742

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility, Fresno County.

July 8, 2015

Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, CA 93245

RE: Cricket Hollow Boat Launching Facility, City of Reedley, California.

Mr. Rueben Barrios Sr.,

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is currently providing cultural resources services to the City of Reedley in support of its project to build a boat launching facility at Cricket Hollow along the Kings River in Fresno County. On behalf of Crawford and Bowen Planning, Inc., we are conducting Native American consultation and performing other tasks related to identifying cultural resources in the project site. Because the City of Reedley will need to acquire a 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers to improve the boat launch, the project is considered a federal undertaking and subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The project area lies within T15S, R23E, Section 34 as shown on the Reedley (1966) CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle (see attached map).

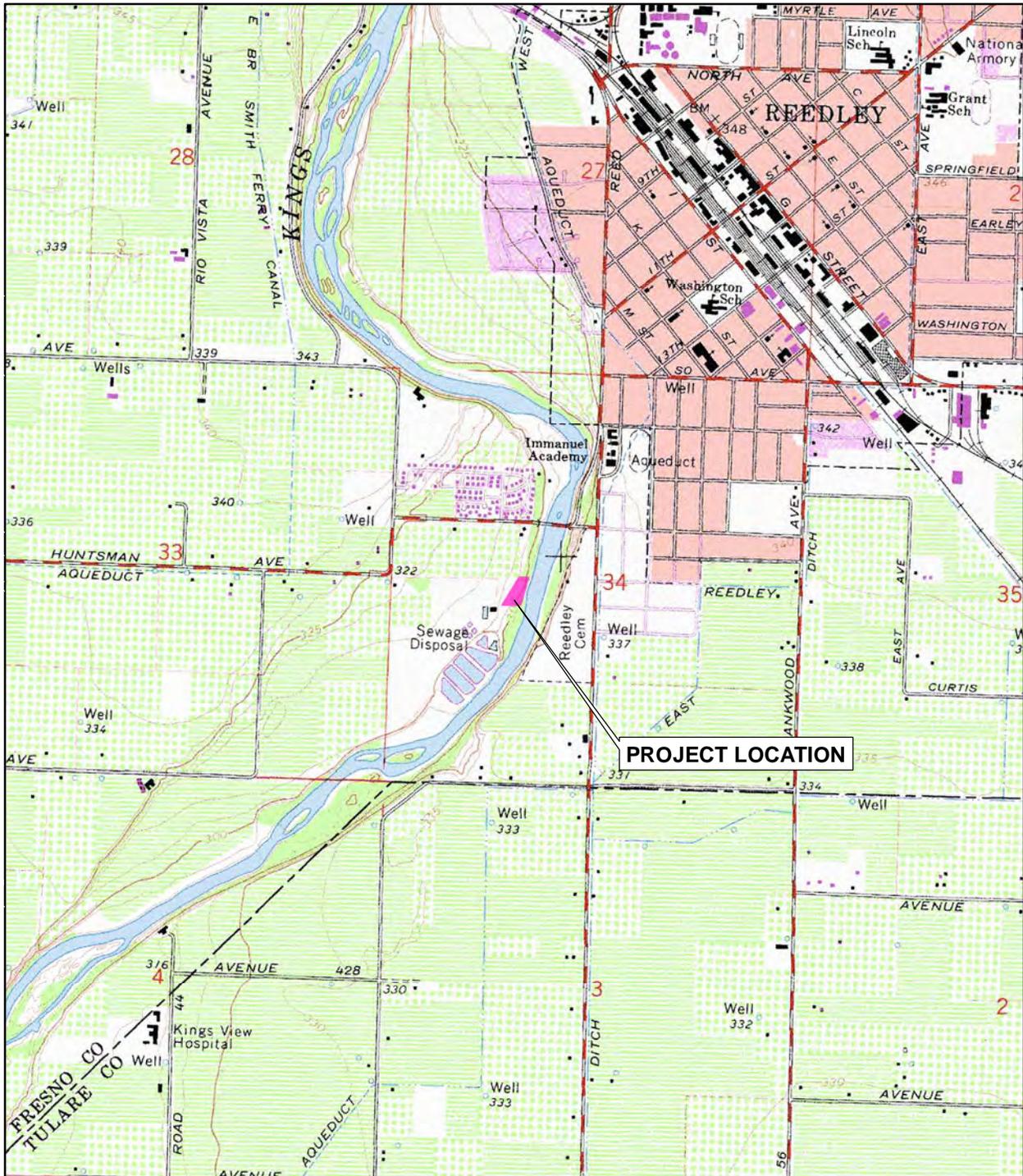
A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File identified no known resources within the project area. However, your name and address were provided to us by the Native American Heritage Commission, as someone who might have additional information. If you have information on sacred or special sites in the area or have specific concerns about the project, please phone me or send a letter to my attention. Your comments will be included in our cultural resources report; however, any information regarding the specific location of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public. You can contact me during normal business hours (559-229-1856 x. 11) if you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you.

Sincerely,



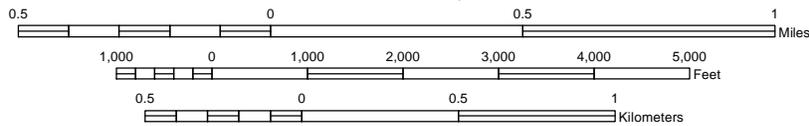
Mary Baloian
Senior Archaeologist

encl.: Project Map



PROJECT LOCATION

SCALE 1:24,000



Township 15S /Range 23E , Section 34
 Reedley, CA (1966-PR1981), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Project Location Map- Cricket Hollow Boat Launch Facility Project - AE3202.