SOUTH MAIN STREET FORT BRAGG SIDEWALKS PROJECT

City of Fort Bragg Community Development Department
Local Coastal Development Permit Application

Attachment 3 - Project Information Supplement

1. Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) Questionnaire
2. Air Quality and Noise Analysis
3. Initial Site Assessment (ISA) Memo
4. Biological Resources Memo
5. Botanical Survey Results Memo
6. Cultural Screening Memo (will be provided when completed)
7. Water Quality Assessment Exemption
8. Transportation Management Plan

Questionnaire to Determine Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) Level

Use the following questions and subsequent score as a guide to help determine the appropriate level of VIA documentation. This questionnaire assists the VIA preparer (i.e. Landscape Architect) in estimating the probable visual impacts of a proposed project on the environment and in understanding the degree and breadth of the possible visual issues. The goal is to develop a suitable document strategy that is thorough, concise and defensible.

Enter the project name and consider each of the ten questions below. Select the response that most closely applies to the proposed project and corresponding number on the right side of the table. Points are automatically computed at the bottom of the table and the total score should be matched to one of the five groups of scores at the end of the questionnaire that include recommended levels of VIA study and associated annotated outlines (i.e., minor, moderate, advanced/complex).

This scoring system should be used as a preliminary guide and should not be used as a substitute for objective analysis on the part of the preparer. Although the total score may recommend a certain level of VIA document, circumstances associated with any one of the ten question-areas may indicate the need to elevate the VIA to a greater level of detail. For projects done by others on the State Highway System, the District Landscape Architect should be consulted when scoping the VIA level and provide concurrence on the level of analysis used.

The Standard Environmental Reference, Environmental Handbook, Volume I: Chapter 27-Visual & Aesthetics Review lists preparer qualifications for conducting the visual impact assessment process. Landscape Architects receive formal training in the area of visual resource management and can appropriately determine which VIA level is appropriate.

Preparer Qualifications:

> "Scenic Resource Evaluations and VIA's are performed under the direction of licensed Landscape Architects. Landscape Architects receive formal training in the area of visual resource management with a curriculum that emphasizes environmental design, human factors, and context sensitive solutions. When recommending specific visual mitigation measures, Landscape Architects can appropriately weigh the benefits of these different measures and consider construction feasibility and maintainability."

Calculate VIA Level Score

Project Information

Project Name

Fort Bragg Sidewalks

Project Identification #

01-0K250

Preparer Name

Kayla Weiss

Caltrans District Landscape Architect (DLA)

For projects on State Highway System Only, Name of Caltrans District Landscape Architect (DLA) providing VIA Questionnaire Score Concurrence - if different than above.

For Projects on State Highway System Only, Enter DLA Name

Change to Visual Environment

1. **Will the project result in a noticeable change in the physical characteristics of the existing environment?**

Consider all project components and construction impacts - both permanent and temporary, including landform changes, structures, noise barriers, vegetation removal, railing, signage, and contractor activities.

Low Level of Change (1 point)

2. **Will the project complement or contrast with the visual character desired by the community?**

Evaluate the scale and extent of the project features compared to the surrounding scale of the community. Is the project likely to give an urban appearance to an existing rural or suburban community? Do you anticipate that the change will be viewed by the public as positive or negative? Research planning documents, or talk with local planners and community representatives to understand the type of visual environment local residents envision for their community.

High Compatibility (1 point)

3. **What level of local concern is there for the types of project features (e.g., bridge structures, large excavations, sound barriers, or median planting removal) and construction impacts that are proposed?**

Certain project improvements can be of special interest to local citizens, causing a heightened level of public concern, and requiring a more focused visual analysis.

Negligible Project Features (0 points)

4. **Will the project require redesign or realignment to minimize adverse change or will mitigation, such as landscape or architectural treatment, likely be necessary?**

Consider the type of changes caused by the project, i.e., can undesirable views be screened or will desirable views be permanently obscured so a redesign should be considered?

No Mitigation Likely (0 points)

5. **Will this project, when seen collectively with other projects, result in an aggregate adverse change (cumulative impacts) in overall visual quality or character?**

Identify any projects (both Caltrans and local) in the area that have been constructed in recent years and those currently planned for future construction. The window of time and the extent of area applicable to possible cumulative impacts should be based on a reasonable anticipation of the viewing public's perception.

Cumulative Impacts Unlikely to Occur (1 point)

Viewer Sensitivity

1. **What is the potential that the project proposal will be controversial within the community, or opposed by any organized group?**

This can be researched initially by talking with Caltrans and local agency management and staff familiar with the affected community's sentiments as evidenced by past projects and/or current information.

No Potential (0 point)

2. **How sensitive are potential viewer-groups likely to be regarding visible changes proposed by the project?**

Consider among other factors the number of viewers within the group, probable viewer expectations, activities, viewing duration, and orientation. The expected viewer sensitivity level may be scoped by applying professional judgment, and by soliciting information from other Caltrans staff, local agencies and community representatives familiar with the affected community's sentiments and demonstrated concerns.

Low Sensitivity (1 point)

3. **To what degree does the project's aesthetic approach appear to be consistent with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, policies or standards?**

Although the State is not always required to comply with local planning ordinances, these documents are critical in understanding the importance that communities place on aesthetic issues. The Caltrans Environmental Planning branch may have copies of the planning documents that pertain to the project. If not, this information can be obtained by contacting the local planning department. Also, many local and state planning documents can be found online at the California Land Use Planning Network.

High Compatibility (1 point)

4. **Are permits going to be required by outside regulatory agencies (i.e., Federal, State, or local)?**

Permit requirements can have an unintended consequence on the visual environment. Anticipated permits, as well as specific permit requirements - which are defined by the permitted, may be determined by talking with the project Environmental Planner and Project Engineer. Note: coordinate with the Caltrans representative responsible for obtaining the permit prior to communicating directly with any permitting agency.

Maybe (2 points)

5. **Will the project sponsor or public benefit from a more detailed visual analysis in order to help reach consensus on a course of action to address potential visual impacts?**

Consider the proposed project features, possible visual impacts, and probable mitigation recommendations.

No (1 point)

Calculate Total

It is recommended that you print a copy of these calculations for the project file.

Project Score: 8

Select An Outline Based Upon Project Score

The total score will indicate the recommended VIA level for the project. In addition to considering circumstances relating to any one of the ten questions-areas that would justify elevating the VIA level, also consider any other project factors that would have an effect on level selection.

Score 6-9

No noticeable visual changes to the environment are proposed and no further analysis is required. Print out a copy of this completed questionnaire for your project file or Preliminary Environmental Study (PES).

Score 10-14

Negligible visual changes to the environment are proposed. A brief Memorandum(see sample)addressing visual issues providing a rationale why a technical study is not required.

M e m o r a n d u m

Making Conservation a California Way of Life.

To: Terra McAuliffe
Environmental Coordinator
North Region Environmental

Date: October 27, 2023

File: 01-MEN-01
PM: 60.47/60.67
EA: 01-0K250
EFIS: 0120000050

From: Aaron Bali
Air Quality/Noise Specialist
North Region Environmental

Subject: **AIR QUALITY AND NOISE ANALYSIS FOR THE FORT BRAGG SIDEWALKS PROJECT**

Introduction

Caltrans District 1 proposes a pedestrian infrastructure project in Mendocino County on SR-1 between post miles 60.47 and 60.67. This project will install pedestrian infrastructure improvements such as sidewalk and ADA curb ramp installation. Additional work includes new pavement for curb and gutter install, relocating existing utilities in conflict with the sidewalk, and relocating existing drainage facilities to accommodate new pedestrian infrastructure.

The purpose of the project is to comply with the American with Disabilities Act and create an ADA compliant path on the west side of SR-1 in order to create better continuity with pedestrian and bicycle access. The project is needed to address continuity issues and a lack of ADA compliant facilities on the west side of SR-1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street.

Air Quality

Transportation Conformity

Mendocino County is categorized as an attainment/unclassified area for all current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Therefore, transportation conformity requirements do not apply.

Long-Term Effects (Operational Emissions)

This project would not change traffic volume, fleet mix, speed, or any other factor that would cause an increase in emissions relative to the no build alternative; therefore, this project would not cause an increase in operational emissions.

No minimization measures are recommended for operational emissions.

Short-Term Effects (Construction Emissions)

During construction, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate emissions (airborne dust) generated by excavation, grading, hauling, and other construction-related activities. Emissions from construction equipment also are expected and would include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), directly-emitted particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and toxic air contaminants such as diesel exhaust particulate matter. Construction activities are expected to increase traffic congestion in the area, resulting in increases in emissions from traffic during the delays. These emissions would be temporary and limited to the immediate area surrounding the construction site.

Fugitive dust would be generated during grading and construction operations. Sources of fugitive dust include disturbed soils at the construction site and trucks carrying uncovered loads of soils. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving the site may deposit mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. PM_{10} emissions may vary from day to day, depending on the nature and magnitude of construction activity and local weather conditions. PM_{10} emissions depend on soil moisture, silt content of soil, wind speed, and the amount of equipment operating. Larger dust particles would settle near the source, while fine particles would be dispersed over greater distances from the construction site.

Minimization Measures

Implementation of the following measures, some of which may also be required for other purposes such as storm water pollution control, will reduce air quality impacts resulting from construction activities. Please note that although these measures are anticipated to reduce construction-related emissions, these reductions cannot be quantified at this time.

- The construction contractor must comply with the Caltrans Standard Specifications in Section 14-9. Section 14-9.02 specifically requires compliance by the contractor with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District regulations and local ordinances.
- Water or a dust palliative will be applied to the site and equipment as often as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions.
- Construction equipment and vehicles will be properly tuned and maintained. All construction equipment will use low sulfur fuel as required by CA Code of Regulations Title 17, Section 93114.
- Equipment and materials storage sites will be located as far away from residential and park uses as practicable. Construction areas will be kept clean and orderly.

- Track-out reduction measures, such as gravel pads at project access points to minimize dust and mud deposits on roads affected by construction traffic, will be used.
- All transported loads of soils and wet materials will be covered before transport, or adequate freeboard (space from the top of the material to the top of the truck) will be provided to minimize emission of dust during transportation.
- Dust and mud that are deposited on paved, public roads due to construction activity and traffic will be promptly and regularly removed to reduce PM emissions.
- To the extent feasible, construction traffic will be scheduled and routed to reduce congestion and related air quality impacts caused by idling vehicles along local roads during peak travel times.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

Long-Term Effects (Operational Emissions)

The purpose of this project is to provide pedestrian infrastructure. The project would not increase capacity and would not change travel demands or traffic patterns when compared to the no-build alternative. Therefore, an increase in operational GHG is not anticipated.

Short-Term Effects (Construction Emissions)

Construction is expected to begin in 2026 and last approximately 60 working days. The proposed project would result in generation of short-term construction-related GHG emissions. Construction GHG emissions consist of emissions produced as a result of material processing, emissions produced by on-site construction equipment, and emissions arising from traffic delays and detours due to construction. These emissions would be generated at different levels throughout the construction phase.

The CAL-CET2021 v1.0.2 was used to estimate average carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), Black Carbon (BC), and hydrofluorocarbon-134a (HFC-134a) emissions from construction activities. Table 1 summarizes estimated GHG emissions generated by on-site equipment for the project. The total CO_2e produced during construction is estimated to be 32 metric tons.

Table 1. Estimates (US tons) of GHG Emissions during Construction

Construction Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	BC	HFC-134a	CO_2e*
2025	32	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	35
Total	**32**	**0.001**	**0.002**	**0.002**	**0.001**	**35**

* A quantity of GHG is expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) that can be estimated by the sum after multiplying each amount of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFC134a by its global warming potential (GWP). Each GWP of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, BC and HFC-134a is 1, 25, 298, 460 and 1,430, respectively.

Minimization Measures

- The construction contractor must comply with the Caltrans Standard Specifications in Section 14-9. Section 14-9.02 specifically requires compliance by the contractor with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District regulations and local ordinances.
- Compliance with Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, which includes idling restrictions of construction vehicles and equipment to no more than 5 minutes.
- Caltrans Standard Specification 7-1.02C "Emissions Reduction" ensures that construction activities adhere to the most recent emissions reduction regulations mandated by the California Air Resource Board.
- Utilize a traffic management plan to minimize vehicle delays.
- To the extent feasible, construction traffic will be scheduled and routed to reduce congestion and related air quality impacts caused by idling vehicles along local roads during peak travel times.
- Maintain equipment in proper tune and working condition.

Energy

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 United States Code [USC] Part 4332) requires the identification of all potentially significant impacts to the environment, including energy impacts.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15126.2(b) and Appendix F, Energy Conservation, require an analysis of a project's energy use to determine if the project may result in significant environmental effects due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources.

A project-level analysis of energy uses data to derive project energy consumption. Energy in a resource context generally pertains to the use or conservation of fossil fuels, which are a finite resource. Transportation energy is generally described in terms of direct and indirect energy, defined as follows:

Direct Energy (Mobile sources)

The proposed project would not increase capacity or provide congestion relief when compared to the no-build alternative. As such, it is unlikely to increase direct energy consumption from mobile sources.

Direct Energy (Construction)

The basic procedure for analyzing direct energy consumption from construction activities is to obtain fuel consumption projections in gallons from the 2021 Caltrans Construction Emissions Tool (CAL-CET2021) version 1.0.2. CAL-CET2021 outputs fuel consumption based on project-specific construction information. Table 2 summarizes estimates of the fuel consumption generated by operation for the project during the construction project.

Table 2. Construction Fuel Consumption

Construction Duration	Fuel Consumption (gallons)	
	Diesel Equipment	Gasoline Equipment
60 Working Days	2,201	751

Construction of the proposed project would primarily consume diesel and gasoline through operation of heavy-duty construction equipment, material deliveries, and debris hauling. As indicated above, energy use associated with proposed project construction is estimated to result in the total short-term consumption of 2,201 gallons from diesel-powered equipment and 751 gallons from gasoline-powered equipment. This represents a small demand on local and regional fuel supplies that would be easily accommodated, and this demand would cease once construction is complete. Moreover, construction-related energy consumption would be temporary and not a permanent new source of energy demand, and demand for fuel would have no noticeable effect on peak or baseline demands for energy. Therefore, the project would not result in an inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

Indirect Energy

The proposed project does not include maintenance activities which would result in long-term indirect energy consumption by equipment required to operate and maintain in the roadway. It will

provide pedestrian infrastructure. As such, it is unlikely to increase indirect energy consumption though increased fuel usage.

Energy-Saving Measures

While construction would result in a short-term increase in energy use, construction design features would help conserve energy.

- Use recycled and energy-efficient building materials, energy-efficient tools and construction equipment, and renewable energy sources in construction and operation of the project.
- Improve operations and maintenance practices by regularly checking and maintaining equipment to ensure its functioning efficiently.
- Optimize start-up time, power-down time, and equipment sequencing.
- Educate employees about how their behaviors affect energy use.
- Ensure that team members are trained in the importance of energy management and basic energy-saving practices. Hold staff meetings on energy use, costs, objectives, and employee responsibilities.

Noise

Title 23, Part 772 of the Code of Federal Regulations (23CFR772) provides procedures for preparing operational and construction noise studies and evaluating noise abatement considered for Federal and Federal-aid highway projects. Under 23CFR772.7, projects are categorized as Type I, Type II, or Type III projects.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) defines a Type I project as a proposed Federal or Federal-aid project for the construction of a highway on a new location; the physical alteration of an existing highway where there is either substantial horizontal or substantial vertical alteration; the addition of through lane; the addition of auxiliary lanes, except when the auxiliary lane is a turn lane; the addition or relocation of interchange lanes or ramps added to a quadrant to complete an existing partial interchange; restriping existing pavement for the purpose of adding through-traffic lane or an auxiliary lane; or the addition of a new or substantial alteration of a weight station, rest stop, ride-share lot, or toll plaza. A Type II project involves construction of noise abatement on an existing highway with no changes to highway capacity or alignment. A Type III project is a project that does not meet the classifications of a Type I or Type II project. Type III projects do not require a noise analysis.

23CFR772 defines substantial vertical alignment alteration as a project that removes shielding thereby exposing the line-of-sight between the receptor and the traffic noise source. This is done

by altering either the vertical alignment of the highway or the topography between the highway traffic noise source and the receptor. 23CFR772 defines substantial horizontal alignment alteration as a project that halves the distance between the traffic noise source and the closest receptor between the existing condition to the future build condition.

Existing Noise Environment

This project is located in a rural part of Mendocino County. The project area is surrounded by a mix of commercial and residential land uses. Numerous residences are located east of the project limits. These residences may be exposed to elevated noise levels during roadway construction operations.

Long-Term Effects (Operational Noise)

The proposed project does not construct a new highway in a new location or substantially change the vertical or horizontal alignments and does not include any other activities discussed in the definition of a Type I project. This project meets the criteria for a Type III project as defined in 23CFR772. Traffic volumes, composition and speeds would remain the same in the build and no build condition. Traffic noise impacts are not anticipated and a detailed noise study report is not required.

Noise abatement was not considered on this project.

Short-Term Effects (Construction Noise)

During construction of the project, noise from construction activities may intermittently dominate the noise environment in the immediate area of construction. Noise generated by construction activities would be a function of the noise levels generated by individual pieces of construction equipment, the type and amount of equipment operating at any given time, the timing and duration of construction activities, and the proximity of nearby sensitive receptors.

Construction noise would primarily result from the operation of heavy construction equipment and arrival and departure of heavy-duty trucks. Construction noise levels will vary on a day-to-day basis during each phase of construction depending on the specific task being completed. Table 3 summarizes noise levels produced by construction equipment that is commonly used on roadway construction projects. Construction equipment is expected to generate noise levels ranging from 70 to 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet, and noise produced by construction equipment would be reduced over distance at a rate of about 6 dB per doubling of distance.

Table 3. Construction Equipment Noise

Equipment	Maximum Noise Level (dBA at 50 feet)
Concrete Mixer	85
Heavy Trucks	88
Concrete Saw	90
Excavator	85
Pneumatic Tools	85

Source: Federal Highway Administration
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

Minimization Measures

Noise associated with construction is controlled by Caltrans Standard Specification Section 14-8.02, "Noise Control," which states the following:

- Control and monitor noise resulting from work activities.
- Do not exceed 86 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet from the job site from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

In addition to the Standard Specifications, construction noise can be minimized through the following measures:

- Limit operation of pile driver, jackhammer, concrete saw, pneumatic tools, and demolition equipment to daytime hours.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines should be prohibited.
- Stationary equipment, such as compressors and generators, should be shielded and located as far away from residential land uses as practical.
- Locate equipment and materials storage sites as far away from residential land uses as practicable.

Groundborne Vibration and Groundborne Noise

The project is not expected to generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise. Vibration levels could be perceptible and cause disturbances at residences near the project area during operation of heavy equipment, such as vibratory rollers. However, these effects would be short-term and intermittent and would cease once construction is completed.

Aaron Bali

Aaron Bali
Air Quality/Noise Specialist
Office of Environmental Engineering South

M e m o r a n d u m

Making Conservation a California Way of Life

To: Ash Arreola, PE
Project Engineer
Design M14

Date: December 7, 2023

File: Fort Bragg Sidewalks
01-MEN-1-PM 60/60.6
01-0K250 / 01 2000 0050

From: Paul Sundberg, PG
Hazardous Waste/Paleontology Coordinator
North Region Environmental
Office of Environmental Engineering - North

SUBJECT: INITIAL SITE ASSESSMENT

An Initial Site Assessment (ISA) has been requested by the PDT regarding the "Fort Bragg Sidewalks" project. The purpose of the project is to comply with the American with Disabilities Act and create an ADA compliant path on the west side of SR-1 in order to create better continuity with pedestrian and bicycle access. The project is needed to address continuity issues and a lack of ADA compliant facilities on the west side of SR-1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street.

This project is located in Mendocino County on State Route (SR) 1 beginning approximately 300-feet north of Noyo Bridge at the intersection between SR 1 and Noyo Point Road in the southern part of the City of Fort Bragg; ending at the intersection of SR 1 and Cypress Street, between PM 60.47 and 60.67. The project proposes to install ADA compliant curb ramps, curb and gutter, and sidewalk that runs on the west side of SR 1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street.

Additional work includes minor new pavement to install curb and gutter, adjusting to grade/possibly relocating existing utilities in conflict with the sidewalk, and resetting/relocating existing drainage facilities to accommodate new sidewalk and curb and gutter.

The ISA found the project may have minor hazardous waste issues.

An XRF screening effort will be necessary in the 1-Phase which may necessitate a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI). These investigations will determine if this project will impact areas that have been previously comtaminated with Aerial Deposited Lead (ADL), as well as other residual contaminates of concern associated with the former Georgia Pacific Lumber Mill operations, within the project corridor where soil disturbance and Right of Way acquisitions are proposed.

These investigations will inform the PDT if contamination is present and provide the Department information regarding handling and disposal requirements of these materials, if needed.

This study will assist in determing potential handling, disposal, and worker's protection requirements for this project. In addition, information gathered from these studies will inform SSP development.

Please note, the ISA found project work will impact a site listed on the Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List). The Cortese List site is as follows:

- Georgia-Pacific Corporation (23240008)
  90 West Redwood Avenue
  Fort Bragg, CA 95437

If there are any changes to the scope of the project, please send an e-mail or phone the District Hazardous Waste Coordinator at (707) 572-8048 describing the changes so that an evaluation can be made for possible hazardous waste issues that could affect your project.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Sundberg, PG
Hazardous Waste/Paleontology Coordinator
Caltrans North Region Environmental, District 1
Office of Environmental Engineering – North

cc: 1-PSundberg
2-AArreola
3-DSy
4-TMcAuliffe
5-JMeyer
6-File

PRS:cf

M e m o r a n d u m

Making Conservation a California Way of Life

To: Terra McAuliffe
Associate Environmental Planner-E3
North Region Environmental

Date: December 7, 2023

File: Fort Bragg Sidewalks
MEN-1 / PM 60.47-60.67
01-0K250 / 0120000050

From: Christine Hamilton
Environmental Scientist-E3
North Region Environmental

SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION MEMO

This memorandum evaluates the potential impacts on biological resources for the Fort Bragg Sidewalk Project. Based on the project description as described below, Caltrans has determined this action would not affect any special status species or sensitive habitats and no environmental permits would be required.

Project Description

This project is located in Mendocino County on State Route (SR) 1 between post miles (PMs) 60.47 and 60.67 in the southern part of the city of Fort Bragg. The project begins approximately 300 feet north of Noyo Bridge at the intersection between SR 1 and Noyo Point Road and ends at the intersection of SR 1 and Cypress Street. Caltrans proposes to install American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant curb ramps, curb and gutter, and sidewalk that runs on the west side of SR 1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street (Appendix A). Additional work includes minor new pavement to install curb and gutter, adjusting to grade/possibly relocating existing utilities in conflict with the sidewalk, and resetting/relocating existing drainage facilities to accommodate new sidewalk and curb and gutter.

The purpose of the project is to comply with the ADA and create an ADA compliant path on the west side of SR 1 to create better continuity with pedestrian and bicycle access. The project is needed to address continuity issues and a lack of ADA compliant facilities on the west side of SR 1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street.

Construction Scenario

Construction is anticipated to start in summer 2026 and is estimated to take approximately 60, 8-hour working days to complete. All work is anticipated to be completed within one construction season. The following steps would be conducted to construct the project:

Construction of Curbs, Gutters, and Sidewalks

- Prepare the existing subgrade by removing the base material to a depth of 3 to 6 inches below the subgrade elevation. These areas would be backfilled to subgrade with aggregate base, producing a stable foundation.
- Short segments of the curb would be placed using the *fixed form method* with temporary formwork. Long segments of the curb would be placed using extrusion and slip molding. The slipform paving machine would be operated in the closed traffic lane, along with a concrete truck.
- Construct the new sidewalk, curb, and gutters.

Reconstructing Curb Ramps and Driveways

- Saw-cut the existing sidewalk and remove the existing curb ramp or driveway.
- Prepare the existing subgrade by removing the base material to a depth of 3 to 6 inches below the subgrade elevation; backfill the subgrade with aggregate base to produce a stable foundation.
- Construct the new curb ramp or driveway.

Construction of New Drainage Inlets and Culverts

- Saw-cut and remove the existing pavement.
- Excavate a trench to the required grade, install the drainage grate or the corrugated steel pipe (CSP) culvert with a lifting crane, backfill the trench with required material.
- Dispose of excess material at an appropriate disposal site per Caltrans Standard Specifications.
- Replace the roadway structural section.

Equipment List

Equipment that may be used to construct the project includes backhoe, front end loader, dump truck, concrete mixer truck, excavator, trencher, ashphalt roller, asphalt paver, jackhammer, and compactor.

Standard Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following section provides a list of project features, standard practices (measures), and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are included as part of the project description. These avoidance and minimization measures are prescriptive and sufficiently standardized to be generally applicable and do not require special tailoring to a project situation. These are generally measures that result from laws, permits, guidelines, resource management plans, and resource agency directives and policies. They predate the project's proposal, and apply to all similar projects. For this reason, these measures and practices do not qualify as project mitigation, and the effects of the project are analyzed with these measures in place.

Biological Resources

BR-1: Animal Species

A. To protect migratory and nongame birds (occupied nests and eggs), if possible, vegetation removal would be limited to the period outside of the bird breeding season (removal would occur between September 16 and January 31). If vegetation removal is required during the bird breeding season, a nesting bird survey would be conducted by a qualified biologist within five days prior to vegetation removal. If an active nest is located, the biologist would coordinate with CDFW to establish appropriate species-specific buffer(s) and any monitoring requirements. The buffer(s) would be delineated around each active nest and construction activities would be excluded from these areas until birds have fledged, or the nest is determined to be unoccupied.

B. To prevent attracting corvids (birds of the Corvidae family which include jays, crows, and ravens), no trash or foodstuffs would be left or stored on-site. All trash would be deposited in a secure container daily and disposed of at an approved waste facility at least once a week. Also, on-site workers would not attempt to attract or feed any wildlife.

C. Artificial night lighting may be required. To reduce potential disturbance to sensitive resources, lighting would be temporary, and directed specifically on the portion of the work area actively under construction. Use of artificial lighting would be limited to Cal/OSHA work area lighting requirements.

BR-2: Invasive Species

Invasive non-native species control would be implemented. Measures would include:

- Straw, straw bales, seed, mulch, or other material used for erosion control or landscaping which would be free of noxious weed seed and propagules.
- All equipment would be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and vegetation prior to entering the job site to prevent importing invasive non-native species. Project personnel would adhere to the latest version of the *California Department of Fish and Wildlife Aquatic Invasive Species Cleaning/Decontamination Protocol (Northern Region)* for all field gear and equipment in contact with water.

Water Quality and Stormwater Runoff

WQ-1: The project would comply with the provisions of the Caltrans Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order 2022-0033-DWQ), effective January 1, 2023. If the project results in a land disturbance of one acre or more, coverage under the Construction General Permit (CGP) (Order 2022-0057-DWQ) is also required.

Before any ground-disturbing activities, the contractor would prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (per the Construction General Permit Order 2022-0057-DWQ) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) (projects that result in a land disturbance of less than one acre) that includes erosion control measures and construction waste containment measures to protect Waters of the State during project construction. For SWPPP projects (which are governed according to both the Caltrans NPDES permit and the Construction General Permit), soil disturbance is permitted to occur year-round as long as the Caltrans NPDES and CGP and the corresponding requirements of those permits are adhered to. For WPCP projects (which are governed according to the Caltrans NPDES permit), soil disturbance is permitted to occur year-round as long as the Caltrans NPDES permit is adhered to.

The SWPPP or WPCP would identify the sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of stormwater; include construction site Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control sedimentation, erosion, and potential chemical pollutants; provide for construction materials management; include non-stormwater BMPs; and include routine inspections and a monitoring and reporting plan. All construction site BMPs would follow the latest edition of the *Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks: Construction Site BMPs Manual* to control and reduce the impacts of construction-related activities, materials, and pollutants on the watershed.

The project SWPPP or WPCP would be continuously updated to adapt to changing site conditions during the construction phase.

Construction may require one or more of the following temporary construction site BMPs:

- Any spills or leaks from construction equipment (e.g., fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and grease) would be cleaned up in accordance with applicable local, state, and/or federal regulations.
- Accumulated stormwater, groundwater, or surface water from excavations or temporary containment facilities would be removed by dewatering.
- Water generated from the dewatering operations would be discharged on-site for dust control and/or to an infiltration basin, or disposed of offsite.
- Temporary sediment control and soil stabilization devices would be installed.
- Existing vegetated areas would be maintained to the maximum extent practicable.
- Clearing, grubbing, and excavation would be limited to specific locations, as delineated on the plans, to maximize the preservation of existing vegetation.
- Vegetation reestablishment or other stabilization measures would be implemented on disturbed soil areas, per the Erosion Control Plan.

WQ-2: The project would incorporate pollution prevention and design measures consistent with the *Statewide Stormwater Management Plan* (Caltrans 2016). This plan complies with the requirements of the Caltrans Statewide NPDES Permit (Order 2022-0033-DWQ).

The project design may include one or more of the following:

- Vegetated surfaces would feature native plants, and revegetation would use the seed mixture, mulch, tackifier, and fertilizer recommended in the Erosion Control Plan prepared for the project.

- Where possible, stormwater would be directed in such a way as to sheet flow across vegetated slopes, thus providing filtration of any potential pollutants.

Study Methods

Special status species were analyzed for their potential to occur within the project vicinity by querying the following databases:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) for the project Environmental Study Limits (ESL) (USFWS 2023) (Attachment B)
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Species List Tools for the Fort Bragg USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (NMFS 2023) (Attachment C)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for the Fort Bragg and surrounding five quadrangles: Mendocino, Mathison Peak, Noyo Hill, Dutchmans Knoll, and Inglenook (CDFW-CNDDB 2023) (Attachment D)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the Fort Bragg and surrounding five quadrangles: Mendocino, Mathison Peak, Noyo Hill, Dutchmans Knoll, and Inglenook (CNPS 2023) (Attachment E)

Special status species are defined as federally endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate; state endangered, threatened, or candidate; state fully-protected; state species of special concern (SSC); or California Rare Plant Rank 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B.

Habitat Assessment—The project site was visited by Ben Lardiere on June 29, 2023, to document biological resources within the ESL. Floristic surveys and wetland delineations were not conducted because a Permit to Enter (PTE) was not able to be obtained for the ESL. However, the ESL is generally able to be viewed from the roadside, and it appears to consist of entirely ruderal plant species and no potential wetlands or waters were observed. No special status plant taxa, animals, suitable habitats for special status species, or sensitive natural communities were observed.

Waters of the U.S. and State Evaluation

The project would have no impacts on wetlands or Waters of the U.S. and State because none are present within the ESL. No biological permits/certifications from CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board would be required.

Special Status Species Evaluation

Special Status Plant Species—The database queries of USFWS, CNDDB, and CNPS indicated occurrences of special status plant species in the vicinity of the project (Attachments B, D and E). However, the project ESL lacks suitable habitat for any of these species, as confirmed by the June 29, 2023, site visit. A protocol floristic survey of the ESL was not conducted for this evaluation because Caltrans was unable to obtain a PTE. However, a survey will be conducted in June or July 2024 prior to project construction to verify presence or absence of special status plant species, and protection measures will be considered if any are found. The proposed project is not anticipated to impact any special status plant species; therefore, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

Special Status Animal Species—The database queries of USFWS, NMFS, and CNDDB contain special status animal species occurrences in the vicinity of the project (Attachments B, C, and D). However, the project ESL lacks suitable habitat for any of these species. The proposed project is not anticipated to impact any of these special status animal species; therefore, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

Migratory Birds—Nesting birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and may be present during the nesting season (February 1–September 15) on the ground and in trees, shrubs, and structures. During the nesting season, birds can be impacted by tree and vegetation removal. However, no vegetation removal for the project would occur, therefore the work would

not impact migratory birds. If any vegetation is to be removed during the nesting season, surveys would be conducted (no earlier than five days prior to vegetation removal) by a qualified biologist to identify and locate nesting birds.

Effects Findings

Caltrans has determined the project would have "*no effect*" on the following federally listed species or their associated critical habitat due to the nature of the project and/or absence of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site:

- Burke's goldfields (*Lasthenia burkei*)
- Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugens*)
- Howell's spineflower (*Chorizanthe howelli*)
- Menzies' wallflower (*Erysimum menziesii*)
- Monterey clover (*Trifolium trichocalyx*)
- Showy Indian clover (*Trifolium amoenum*)
- Behren's silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene behrensii*)
- Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)
- Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) – California Coastal ESU and critical habitat
- Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) – Central California Coast ESU and critical habitat
- Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) – East Pacific DPS
- Green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris)* – Southern DPS and critical habitat
- Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*)
- Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus)*
- Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
- Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea)*
- Lotis blue butterfly (*Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis*)
- Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

- Monarch butterfly *(Danaus plexippus)*
- North Pacific right whale (*Eubalaena japonica*)
- Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)
- Olive Ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)
- Pacific (Humboldt) marten (*Martes caurina*) – Coastal DPS
- Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)* – Northern California DPS and critical habitat
- Sei whale *(Balaenoptera borealis*)
- Southern Resident killer whale *(Orcinus orca)*
- Sperm whale *(Physeter macrocephalus)*
- Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)
- Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus* ssp. *nivosus*)
- Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

Caltrans has determined the project would have "*no effect*" on Essential Fish Habitat for coho salmon, Chinook salmon, groundfish, coastal pelagic fish, and highly migratory fish species that occur in the project vicinity.

Caltrans has determined this project would have "*no impact"* on any CNPS rare plants or Sensitive Natural Communities due to the nature of the project and the absence of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Caltrans has determined this project would have "*no impact"* on the following state listed, state candidate, species that are proposed for state listing, and species of special concern due to the nature of the project and absence of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site:

- Howell's spineflower (*Chorizanthe howelli*)
- Humboldt County milk-vetch *(Astragalus agnicidus)*
- Menzie's wallflower *(Erysimum menziesii)*
- Monterey clover (*Trifolium trichocalyx*)

- Ashy storm petrel *(Hydrobates homochroa)*
- Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) – Central California Coast ESU
- Foothill yellow-legged frog *(Rana boylii)* – North Coast DPS
- Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)
- Northern goshawk *(Accipiter gentilis)*
- Northern red-legged frog *(Rana aurora)*
- Pacific lamprey *(Entosphenus tridentatus)*
- Pacific tailed frog *(Ascaphus truei)*
- Purple martin *(Progne subis)*
- Red-bellied newt *(Taricha rivularis)*
- Sonoma tree vole *(Arborimus pomo)*
- Southern torrent salamander *(Rhyacotriton variegatus)*
- Townsend's big-eared bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)*
- Tufted puffin *(Fratercula cirrhata)*
- Western bumble bee *(Bombus occidentalis)*
- Western pond turtle *(Emus marmorata)*
- Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus* ssp. *nivosus*)

Conclusions

After reviewing the Environmental Study Request and conducting a desktop and field review for the proposed project, it has been determined that no biological permits/certifications from USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board would be required.

If there are any changes to the project scope and/or schedule, Environmental staff needs to be contacted so that additional surveys, consultations, and permits can be conducted or obtained. **If any changes or additional work are added to the project at a later date, then this Biological Memo would no longer be considered valid and a new Biological Memo or Natural Environment Study would be required.**

If you have any questions regarding this memo, please contact me at (707) 815-5917 or at Christine.hamilton@dot.ca.gov

Christine Hamilton, Environmental Scientist
North Region Environmental-District 01

References Cited

California Department of Fish and Wildlife - California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW-CNDDB). 2023. RareFind 5. https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB. Accessed October 31, 2023.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2016. Statewide Stormwater Management Plan. CTSW-RT-15-316.05.1.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (Online edition v9.5). http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed October 31, 2023.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2023. NMFS California Species List Tool. http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/california_species_list_tools.html. Accessed October 31, 2023.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023. Information for Planning and Conservation (IPac). https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed October 31, 2023.

Attachments

Attachment A: Project Plans and Environmental Study Limits

Attachment B: USFWS Species List

Attachment C: NMFS Species List

Attachment D: CNDDB Species List

Attachment E: CNPS Species List

Attachment A: Project Plans and Environmental Study Limit

01-0K250/ 0120000050

LEGEND

- ROW ACQUISITION AREA
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT AREA
- NEW PAVEMENT AREA
- EXISTING MANHOLES (MH) OR VALVES, UTILITIES
- EXISTING VAULTS, UTILITIES
- EXISTING PAVEMENT MARKINGS (INCLUDING ARROWS)
- EXISTING SIGN
- ESL LIMITS
- ROW LINE
- PARCEL LINE
- SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER, CURB RAMP
- TCE LINE

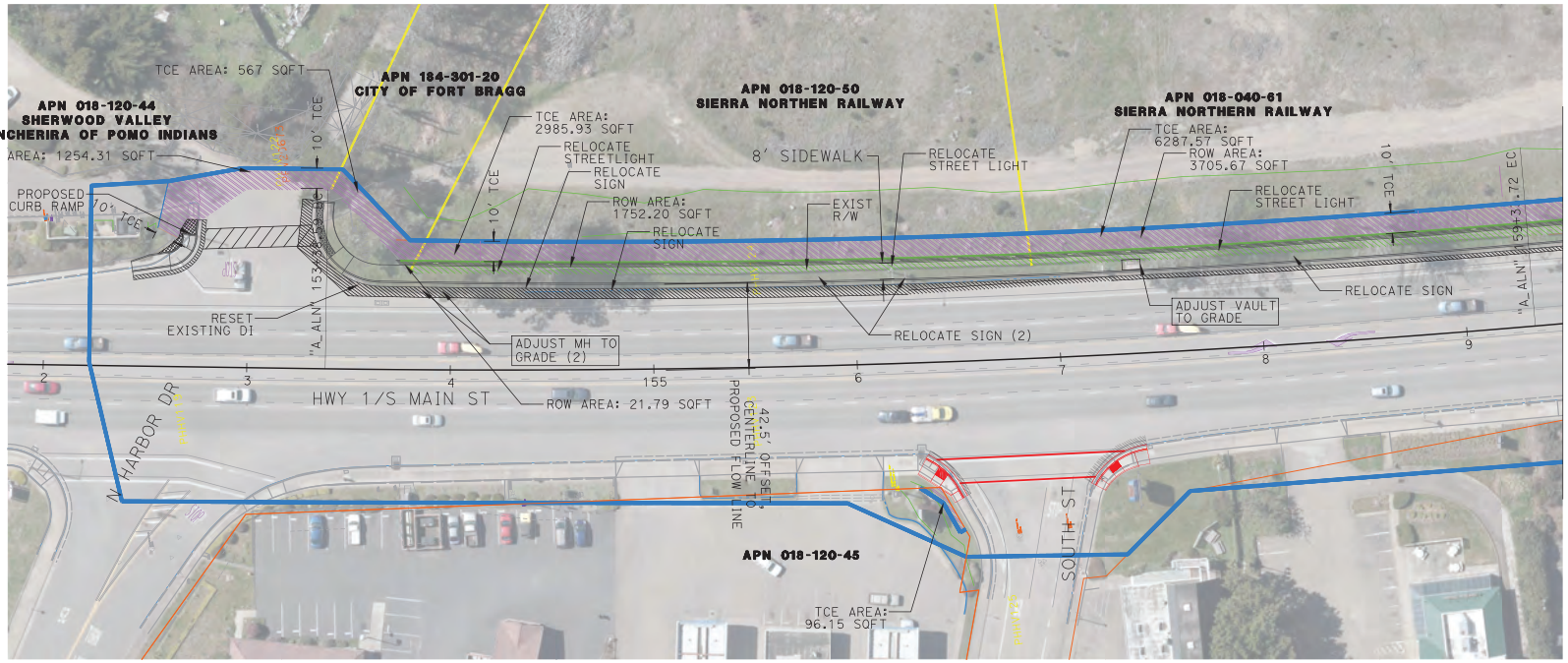
Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OFFICER OR AGENT SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF CHANGES MADE TO THESE PLANS BY OTHERS UNLESS THIS PLAN SHEET.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. Exp. CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA



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CITY OF FORT BRAGG	21.79	566.58
018-120-50	1752.20	2985.93
018-040-61	3705.67	8512.92
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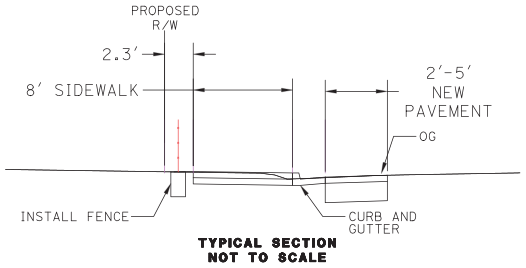

TYPICAL SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Caltrans

FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR

CALCULATED - DESIGNED BY

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DATE REVISED

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RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES

UNIT 0332

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE

LEGEND

- ROW ACQUISITION AREA
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT AREA
- NEW PAVEMENT AREA
- EXISTING MANHOLES (MH) OR VALVES, UTILITIES
- EXISTING VAULTS, UTILITIES
- EXISTING PAVEMENT MARKINGS (INCLUDING ARROWS)
- EXISTING SIGN
- ESL LIMITS
- ROW LINE
- PARCEL LINE
- SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER, CURB RAMP
- TCE LINE

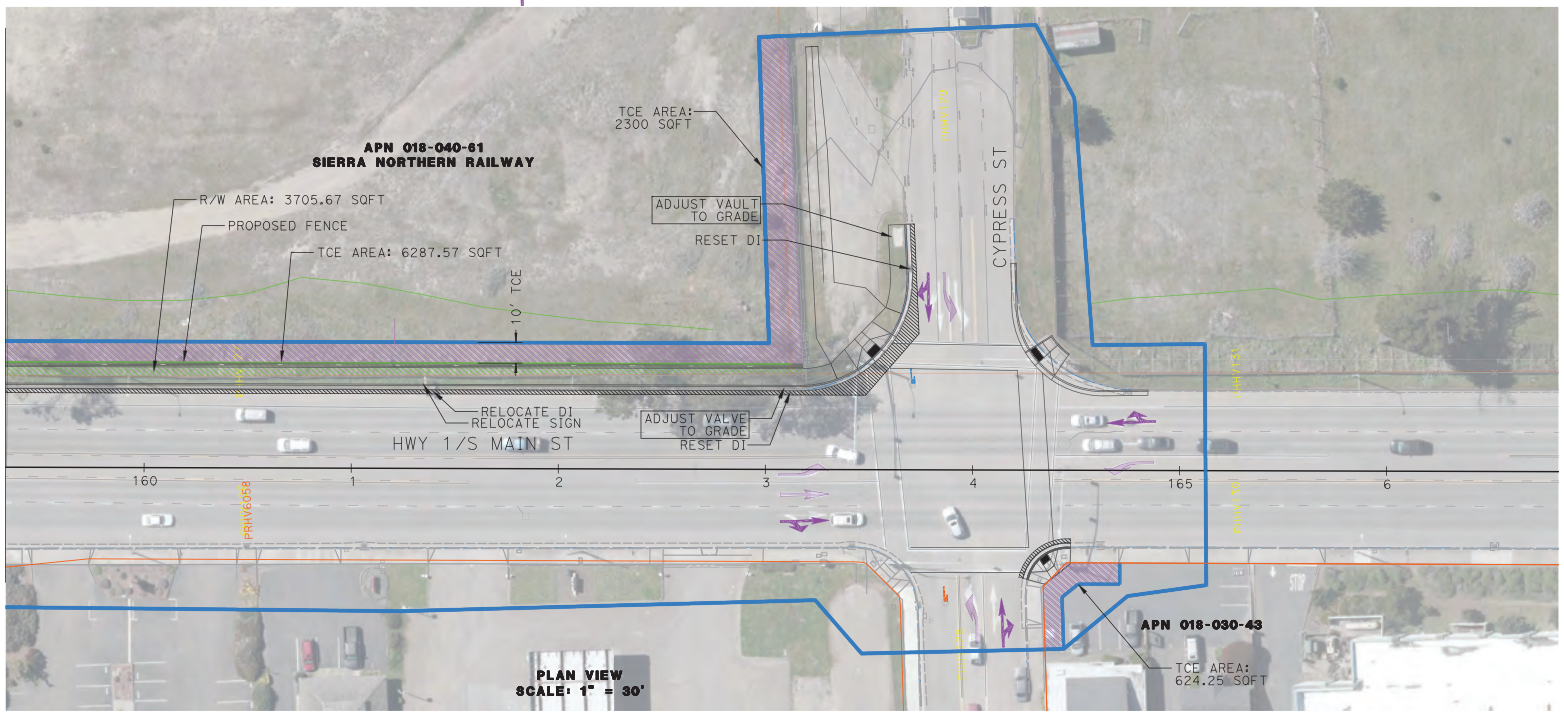
Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. Exp. CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA



ROW REQUIREMENT AREAS		
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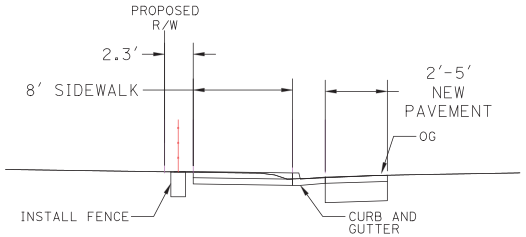

TYPICAL SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Caltrans

FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR

CALCULATED - DESIGNED BY

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USERNAME => USER
DGN FILE => filename

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES

UNIT 0332

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE

DATE PLOTTED => DATE
TIME PLOTTED => TIME

Attachment B: USFWS Species List

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arcata Fish And Wildlife Office
1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521-4573
Phone: (707) 822-7201 Fax: (707) 822-8411

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0102454
Project Name: 0K250 Fort Bragg Sidewalks

October 31, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

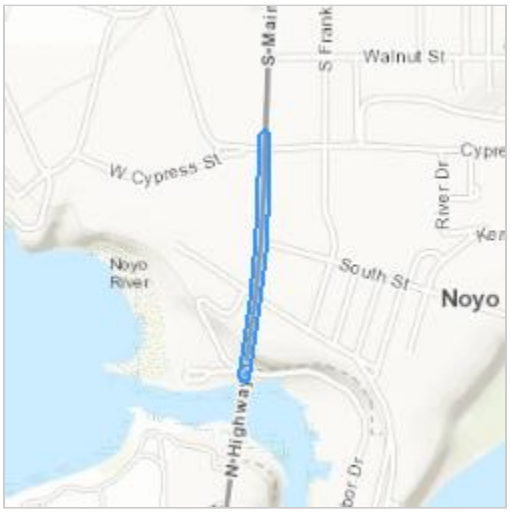
This species list is provided by:

Arcata Fish And Wildlife Office
1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521-4573
(707) 822-7201

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0102454
Project Name: 0K250 Fort Bragg Sidewalks
Project Type: Road/Hwy - Maintenance/Modification
Project Description: Sidewalk and ADA curb ramps
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@39.43046685,-123.80634678983915,14z



Counties: Mendocino County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 13 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Marbled Murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus* Population: U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened
Northern Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis caurina* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME STATUS

Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Threatened
Population: East Pacific DPS
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199

Leatherback Sea Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493

FISHES

NAME STATUS

Tidewater Goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi* Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57

INSECTS

NAME STATUS

Behren's Silverspot Butterfly *Speyeria zerene behrensii* Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/900

Lotis Blue Butterfly *Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis* Endangered
There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5174

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME STATUS

Burke's Goldfields *Lasthenia burkei* Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4338

Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens* Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058

Showy Indian Clover *Trifolium amoenum* Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

---

1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Sep 30

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

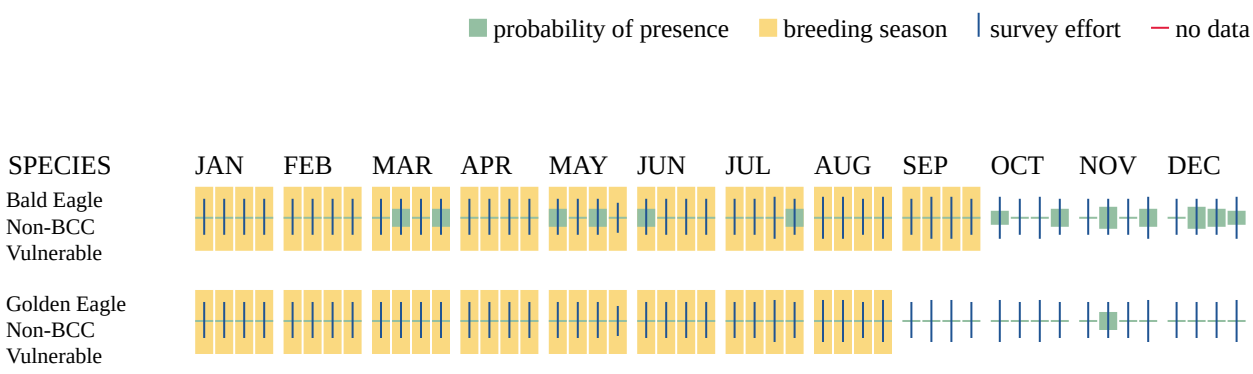
Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Managment https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Sep 30
Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus bachmani* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Black Turnstone *Arenaria melanocephala* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10557	Breeds elsewhere
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10955	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Cassin's Auklet *Ptychoramphus aleuticus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6967	Breeds Mar 21 to Sep 21
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10575	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9465	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Rufous Hummingbird *selasphorus rufus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 10
Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Willet *Tringa semipalmata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10669	Breeds elsewhere
Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10668	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

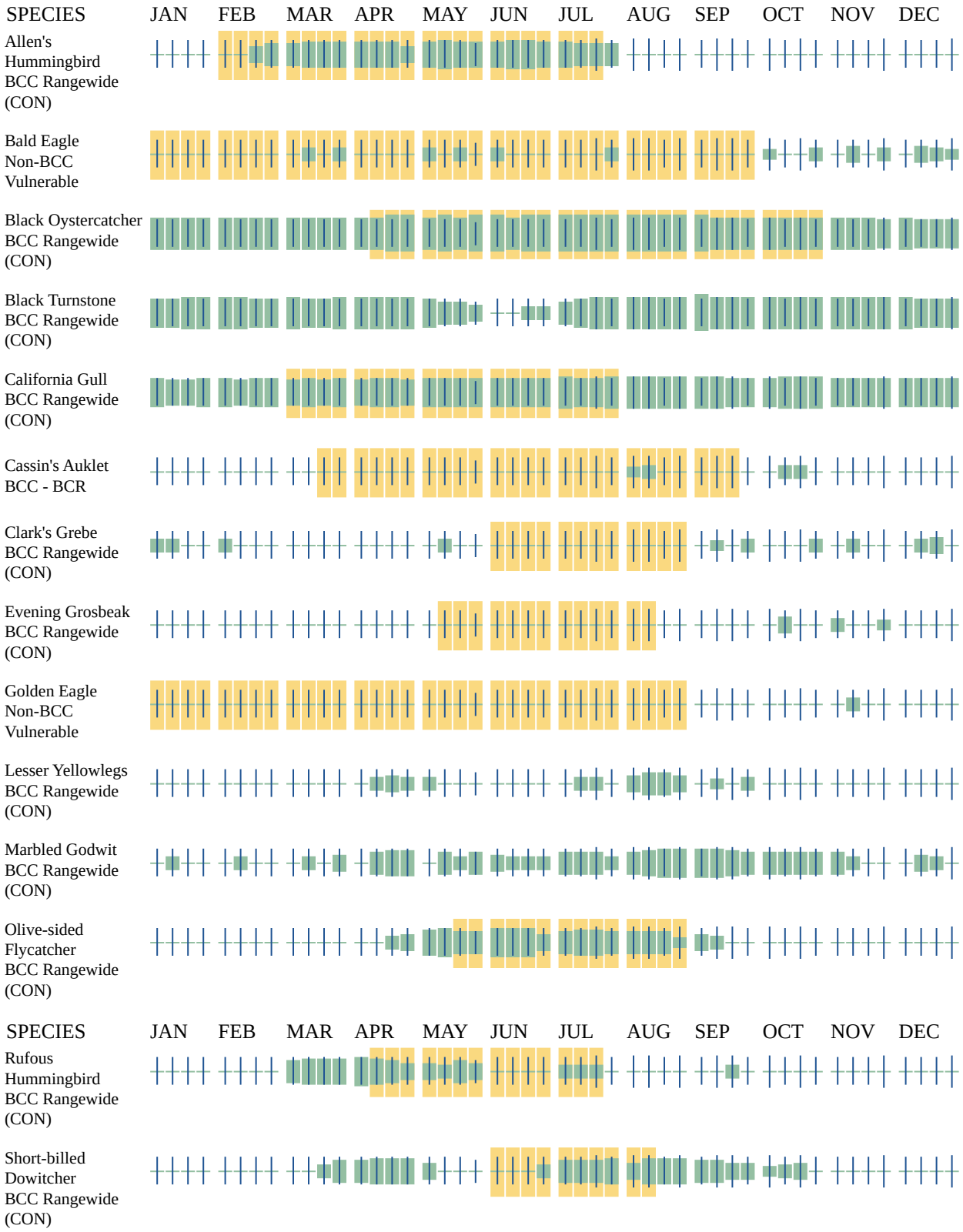
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

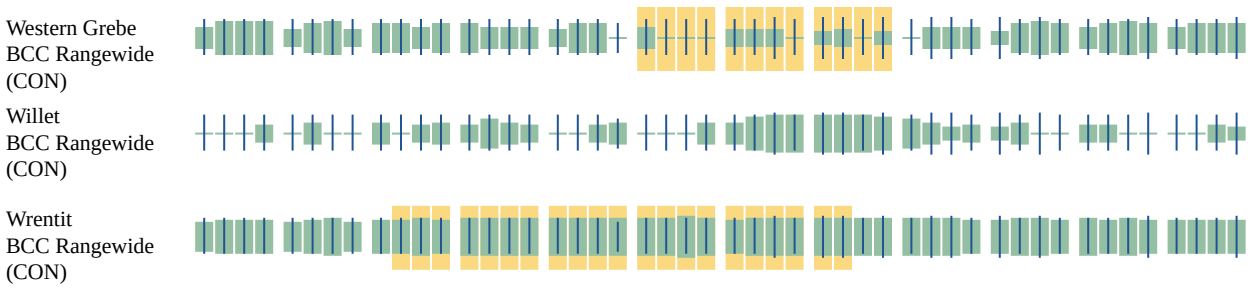
Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data


SPECIES
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
Allen's Hummingbird BCC Rangewide (CON)
Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable
Black Oystercatcher BCC Rangewide (CON)
Black Turnstone BCC Rangewide (CON)
California Gull BCC Rangewide (CON)
Cassin's Auklet BCC - BCR
Clark's Grebe BCC Rangewide (CON)
Evening Grosbeak BCC Rangewide (CON)
Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable
Lesser Yellowlegs BCC Rangewide (CON)
Marbled Godwit BCC Rangewide (CON)
Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON)
SPECIES
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
Rufous Hummingbird BCC Rangewide (CON)
Short-billed Dowitcher BCC Rangewide (CON)



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

WETLANDS

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: California Department of Transportation District 1
Name: Christine Hamilton
Address: 1656 Union St
City: Eureka
State: CA
Zip: 95501
Email christine.hamilton@dot.ca.gov
Phone: 7078155917

Attachment C: NMFS Species List

Quad Name Fort Bragg

Quad Number 39123-D7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) - X

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat - X

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) - X

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) - X

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) - X

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -X

Fin Whale (E) - X

Humpback Whale (E) - X

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) - X

North Pacific Right Whale (E) - X

Sei Whale (E) - X

Sperm Whale (E) - X

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -X

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH - X

Coastal Pelagics EFH - X

Highly Migratory Species EFH - X

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office

562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans - X

MMPA Pinnipeds - X

Attachment D: CNDDB Species List

Selected Elements by Element Code

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Fort Bragg (3912347) OR Mendocino (3912337) OR Mathison Peak (3912336) OR Noyo Hill (3912346) OR Dutchmans Knoll (3912356) OR Inglenook (3912357))

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AAAAF02020	***Taricha rivularis*** red-bellied newt	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
AAAAJ01020	***Rhyacotriton variegatus*** southern torrent salamander	None	None	G3?	S2S3	SSC
AAABA01010	***Ascaphus truei*** Pacific tailed frog	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
AAABH01021	***Rana aurora*** northern red-legged frog	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AAABH01051	***Rana boylii pop. 1*** foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	None	None	G3T4	S4	SSC
ABNDC04030	***Hydrobates homochroa*** ashy storm-petrel	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
ABNGA04010	***Ardea herodias*** great blue heron	None	None	G5	S4	
ABNKC01010	***Pandion haliaetus*** osprey	None	None	G5	S4	WL
ABNKC12060	***Accipiter gentilis*** northern goshawk	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ABNNB03031	***Charadrius nivosus nivosus*** western snowy plover	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
ABNNN06010	***Brachyramphus marmoratus*** marbled murrelet	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2	
ABNNN12010	***Fratercula cirrhata*** tufted puffin	None	None	G5	S1S2	SSC
ABPAU01010	***Progne subis*** purple martin	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AFBAA02100	***Entosphenus tridentatus*** Pacific lamprey	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AFCHA02034	***Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4*** coho salmon - central California coast ESU	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	
AFCHA0213Q	***Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 49*** steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3	
AFCQN04010	***Eucyclogobius newberryi*** tidewater goby	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
AMACC05032	***Lasiurus cinereus*** hoary bat	None	None	G3G4	S4	
AMACC08010	***Corynorhinus townsendii*** Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	G4	S2	SSC

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AMAFF23030	***Arborimus pomo*** Sonoma tree vole	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
AMAFJ01010	***Erethizon dorsatum*** North American porcupine	None	None	G5	S3	
ARAAD02030	***Emys marmorata*** western pond turtle	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
CTT51110CA	***Sphagnum Bog*** Sphagnum Bog	None	None	G3	S1.2	
CTT51200CA	***Fen*** Fen	None	None	G2	S1.2	
CTT52110CA	***Northern Coastal Salt Marsh*** Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	None	None	G3	S3.2	
CTT52200CA	***Coastal Brackish Marsh*** Coastal Brackish Marsh	None	None	G2	S2.1	
CTT52410CA	***Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh*** Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	None	None	G3	S2.1	
CTT82120CA	***Grand Fir Forest*** Grand Fir Forest	None	None	G1	S1.1	
CTT83161CA	***Mendocino Pygmy Cypress Forest*** Mendocino Pygmy Cypress Forest	None	None	G2	S2.1	
IICOL4A010	***Coelus globosus*** globose dune beetle	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
IIHYM24252	***Bombus occidentalis*** western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
IIHYM24380	***Bombus caliginosus*** obscure bumble bee	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
IILEPG5013	***Plebejus anna lotis*** lotis blue butterfly	Endangered	None	G4TH	SH	
IILEPJ6088	***Speyeria zerene behrensii*** Behren's silverspot butterfly	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
ILARAU6040	***Calileptoneta wapiti*** Mendocino leptonetid spider	None	None	G1	S1	
IMGASC5070	***Noyo intersessa*** Ten Mile shoulderband	None	None	G2	S1S2	
NBMUS7S010	***Triquetrella californica*** coastal triquetrella	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
NLLEC3S340	***Ramalina thrausta*** angel's hair lichen	None	None	G5?	S2S3	2B.1
NLLEC5P420	***Usnea longissima*** Methuselah's beard lichen	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
PDAST1A022	***Blennosperma nanum var. robustum*** Point Reyes blennosperma	None	Rare	G4T2	S2	1B.2

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
PDAST3M3Z0	***Erigeron supplex*** supple daisy	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDAST4R0W1	***Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta*** congested-headed hayfield tarplant	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDAST5L0C4	***Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri*** Baker's goldfields	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2
PDAST5L0C5	***Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha*** perennial goldfields	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
PDAST6E030	***Microseris borealis*** northern microseris	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1
PDAST8H0H1	***Packera bolanderi var. bolanderi*** seacoast ragwort	None	None	G4T4	S2S3	2B.2
PDASTE5011	***Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia*** short-leaved evax	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
PDBRA160E3	***Erysimum concinnum*** bluff wallflower	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
PDBRA160R0	***Erysimum menziesii*** Menzies' wallflower	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDCAM02060	***Eastwoodiella californica*** swamp harebell	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PDCON040D2	***Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola*** coastal bluff morning-glory	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
PDCOR010F0	***Cornus unalaschkensis*** bunchberry	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
PDCUS011A2	***Cuscuta pacifica var. papillata*** Mendocino dodder	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
PDERI04280	***Arctostaphylos nummularia ssp. mendocinoensis*** pygmy manzanita	None	None	G3?T1	S1	1B.2
PDFAB0F080	***Astragalus agnicidus*** Humboldt County milk-vetch	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
PDFAB250P0	***Lathyrus palustris*** marsh pea	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
PDFAB402J0	***Trifolium trichocalyx*** Monterey clover	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDHYD0C2B1	***Phacelia insularis var. continentis*** North Coast phacelia	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
PDMAL110E0	***Sidalcea malachroides*** maple-leaved checkerbloom	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
PDMAL110FL	***Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea*** purple-stemmed checkerbloom	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
PDNYC010N4	***Abronia umbellata var. breviflora*** pink sand-verbena	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.1

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
PDONA05025	***Clarkia amoena ssp. whitneyi*** Whitney's farewell-to-spring	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
PDONA0C1K0	***Oenothera wolfii*** Wolf's evening-primrose	None	None	G2	S1	1B.1
PDPGN040C0	***Chorizanthe howellii*** Howell's spineflower	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.2
PDPLM040B6	***Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica*** Pacific gilia	None	None	G5T3	S2	1B.2
PDPLM04130	***Gilia millefoliata*** dark-eyed gilia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDRAN0A020	***Coptis laciniata*** Oregon goldthread	None	None	G4?	S3?	4.2
PDROS0W0B0	***Horkelia marinensis*** Point Reyes horkelia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDROS1L060	***Sanguisorba officinalis*** great burnet	None	None	G5?	S2	2B.2
PDSAX0N020	***Mitellastra caulescens*** leafy-stemmed mitrewort	None	None	G5	S4	4.2
PDSCR0D012	***Castilleja litoralis*** Oregon coast paintbrush	None	None	G3	S3	2B.2
PDSCR0D3N0	***Castilleja mendocinensis*** Mendocino Coast paintbrush	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDSCR0D402	***Castilleja ambigua var. humboldtiensis*** Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
PDSCR0H060	***Collinsia corymbosa*** round-headed collinsia	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
PDVIO041G0	***Viola palustris*** alpine marsh violet	None	None	G5	S1S2	2B.2
PGCUP04032	***Hesperocyparis pygmaea*** pygmy cypress	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
PGPIN04081	***Pinus contorta ssp. bolanderi*** Bolander's beach pine	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PMCYP032D0	***Carex californica*** California sedge	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
PMCYP037A7	***Carex lenticularis var. limnophila*** lagoon sedge	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.2
PMCYP037Y0	***Carex lyngbyei*** Lyngbye's sedge	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
PMCYP03BY0	***Carex saliniformis*** deceiving sedge	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PMCYP03EM5	***Carex viridula ssp. viridula*** green yellow sedge	None	None	G5T5	S2	2B.3

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
PMCYP03N60	***Carex livida*** livid sedge	None	None	G5	SH	2A
PMCYP0N010	***Rhynchospora alba*** white beaked-rush	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
PMJUN012R0	***Juncus supiniformis*** hair-leaved rush	None	None	G5	S1	2B.2
PMLIL1A0C0	***Lilium maritimum*** coast lily	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PMORC1X050	***Piperia candida*** white-flowered rein orchid	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.2
PMPOA04060	***Agrostis blasdalei*** Blasdale's bent grass	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
PMPOA17070	***Calamagrostis crassiglumis*** Thurber's reed grass	None	None	G3Q	S2	2B.1
PMPOA531L0	***Puccinellia pumila*** dwarf alkali grass	None	None	G5	SH	2B.2
PPLYC01080	***Lycopodium clavatum*** running-pine	None	None	G5	S3	4.1

Record Count: 91

Attachment E: CNPS Species List

California Native Plant Society

Search Results

75 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [**3912347:3912337:3912336:3912346:3912356:3912357**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK
Abronia umbellata var. *breviflora*	pink sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.1
Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdale's bent grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
Angelica lucida	sea-watch	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G5	S3	4.2
Arctostaphylos nummularia ssp. *mendocinoensis*	pygmy manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan	None	None	G3?T1	S1	1B.2
Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt County milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.1
Blennosperma nanum var. *robustum*	Point Reyes blennosperma	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Apr	None	CR	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Calamagrostis	Bolander's	Poaceae	perennial	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2

Calystegia purpurata ssp. *saxicola*	coastal bluff morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Carex californica	California sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Carex lenticularis var. *limnophila*	lagoon sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.2
Carex livida	livid sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun	None	None	G5	SH	2A
Carex lyngbyei	Lyngbye's sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Carex saliniformis	deceiving sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun(Jul)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Carex viridula ssp. *viridula*	green yellow sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Jul-Sep(Nov)	None	None	G5T5	S2	2B.3
Castilleja ambigua var. *ambigua*	johnny-nip	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4T4	S3S4	4.2
Castilleja ambigua var. *humboldtiensis*	Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Castilleja latifolia	Monterey Coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Feb-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3

Ceanothus gloriosus var. *exaltatus*	glory brush	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3
Ceanothus gloriosus var. *gloriosus*	Point Reyes ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-May	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3
Chorizanthe howellii	Howell's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.2
Chrysosplenium glechomifolium	Pacific golden saxifrage	Saxifragaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G5?	S3	4.3
Clarkia amoena ssp. *whitneyi*	Whitney's farewell-to-spring	Onagraceae	annual herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Collinsia corymbosa	round-headed collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Coptis laciniata	Oregon goldthread	Ranunculaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Sep-Nov)	None	None	G4?	S3?	4.2
Cornus unalaschkensis	bunchberry	Cornaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Cuscuta pacifica var. *papillata*	Mendocino dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	(Jun)Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	Sarraceniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (carnivorous)	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2

Erysimum concinnum	bluff wallflower	Brassicaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-Jul	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Erysimum menziesii	Menzies' wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Sep	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1
Gilia capitata ssp. *pacifica*	Pacific gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5T3	S2	1B.2
Gilia millefoliata	dark-eyed gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Glehnia littoralis ssp. *leiocarpa*	American glehnia	Apiaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	4.2
Hemizonia congesta ssp. *congesta*	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Nov	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Hemizonia congesta ssp. *tracyi*	Tracy's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Oct	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. *brevifolia*	short-leaved evax	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree		None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	Fabaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2
Iris longipetala	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial	Mar-	None	None	G3	S3	4.2

Lasthenia californica ssp. *bakeri*	Baker's goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2
Lasthenia californica ssp. *macrantha*	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Leptosiphon latisectus	broad-lobed leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
Lilium maritimum	coast lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Lilium rubescens	redwood lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Listera cordata	heart-leaved twayblade	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul	None	None	G5	S4	4.2
Lycopodium clavatum	running-pine	Lycopodiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G5	S3	4.1
Microseris borealis	northern microseris	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1
Mitellastra caulescens	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)Apr-Oct	None	None	G5	S4	4.2
Oenothera wolfii	Wolf's evening-primrose	Onagraceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2	S1	1B.1
Packera bolanderi var.	seacoast ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous	(Jan-Apr)May-	None	None	G4T4	S2S3	2B.2

Pinus contorta ssp. *bolanderi*	Bolander's beach pine	Pinaceae	perennial evergreen tree		None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Piperia candida	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.2
Pityopus californicus	California pinefoot	Ericaceae	perennial herb (achlorophyllous)	(Mar-Apr)May-Aug	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.2
Pleuropogon refractus	nodding semaphore grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Feb-Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Puccinellia pumila	dwarf alkali grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Jul	None	None	G5	SH	2B.2
Ramalina thrausta	angel's hair lichen	Ramalinaceae	fruticose lichen (epiphytic)		None	None	G5?	S2S3	2B.1
Rhynchospora alba	white beaked-rush	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Rhynchospora globularis	round-headed beaked-rush	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1
Sanguisorba officinalis	great burnet	Rosaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5?	S2	2B.2
Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. *purpurea*	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jun	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2

Triquetrella californica	coastal triquetrella	Pottiaceae	moss		None None	G2	S2	1B.2
Usnea longissima	Methuselah's beard lichen	Parmeliaceae	fruticose lichen (epiphytic)		None None	G4	S4	4.2
Veratrum fimbriatum	fringed false-hellebore	Melanthiaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None None	G3	S3	4.3
Viola palustris	alpine marsh violet	Violaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None None	G5	S1S2	2B.2

Showing 1 to 75 of 75 entries

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 31 October 2023].

Memorandum

Making Conservation a California Way of Life

To: Terra McAuliffe
Associate Environmental Planner-E3
North Region Environmental

Date: May 13, 2024

File: Fort Bragg Sidewalks
MEN-1 / PM 60.47-60.67
01-0K250 / 0120000050

From: Christine Hamilton
Environmental Scientist-E3
North Region Environmental

SUBJECT: BOTANICAL SURVEY RESULTS

This memorandum evaluates the results of a botanical survey at the Fort Bragg Sidewalk Project site. Based on these surveys, Caltrans has determined this action would not affect any special status plant species or sensitive habitats.

Project Description

This project is located in Mendocino County on State Route (SR) 1 between post miles (PMs) 60.47 and 60.67 in the southern part of the city of Fort Bragg. The project begins approximately 300 feet north of Noyo Bridge at the intersection between SR 1 and Noyo Point Road and ends at the intersection of SR 1 and Cypress Street. Caltrans proposes to install American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant curb ramps, curb and gutter, and sidewalk that runs on the west side of SR 1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street. Additional work includes minor new pavement to install curb and gutter, adjusting to grade/possibly relocating existing utilities in conflict with the sidewalk, and resetting/relocating existing drainage facilities to accommodate new sidewalk and curb and gutter.

The purpose of the project is to comply with the ADA and create an ADA compliant path on the west side of SR 1 to create better continuity with pedestrian and bicycle access. The project is needed to address continuity issues and a lack of ADA compliant facilities on the west side of SR 1 from Noyo Point Road to Cypress Street.

Survey Methods

Database queries of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation, California Natural Diversity Database, and California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and

Endangered Plants indicated occurrences of special status plant species in the vicinity of the project (Caltrans 2023).

On April 18, 2024, Caltrans botanist Ben Lardiere and project biologist Christine Hamilton conducted a seasonally appropriate floristic botanical survey to determine if any special status plant species may occur in the project area or be impacted by the project. The survey was conducted within the project Environmental Study Limits (ESL) in accordance with *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018). To aid in plant identification, The Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012), and internet sources, such as the Consortium of California Herbaria (2021) and Calflora (2021), were used. All plants observed within the ESL were recorded.

Effects Findings

During the field survey conducted on April 18, 2024, no special status plants, suitable habitats for special status species, or sensitive natural communities were observed (Appendix A, Botanical Inventory List). Based on the flowering period of potential special status plant species that occur regionally, the single survey is adequate and no additional surveys are proposed. The ESL is a disturbed area that consists of almost entirely weedy, ruderal plant species. The proposed project is not anticipated to impact any special status plant species or SNCs; therefore, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

If there are any changes to the project scope and/or schedule, Environmental staff needs to be contacted so that additional surveys can be conducted or obtained. **If any changes or additional work are added to the project at a later date, then this Biological Memo would no longer be considered valid and a new Biological Memo or Natural Environment Study would be required.**

If you have any questions regarding this memo, please contact me at (707) 815-5917 or at Christine.hamilton@dot.ca.gov

Christine Hamilton, Environmental Scientist
North Region Environmental-District 01

References

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2023. Fort Bragg Sidewalks Biological Resources Evaluation Memorandum. EA: 01-0K250, EFIS: 0120000050.

Attachments

Attachment A: Botanical Inventory List

Attachment A. Botanical Inventory List

Scientific Name	Common Name	FAMILY	Origin
Raphanus sativus	Wild radish	Brassicaceae	invasive
Marah oregana	Coast man-root	Cucurbitaceae	native
Geranium molle	Dovefoot geranium	Geraniaceae	introduced
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	Rosaceae	native
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae	invasive
Briza maxima	Rattlesnake grass	Poaceae	invasive
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal grass	Poaceae	invasive
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush	Asteraceae	native
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	Papaveraceae	native
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel	Myrsinaceae	introduced
Taraxacum officinale	Common dandelion	Asteraceae	introduced
Cotoneaster franchetii	Franchet's cotoneaster	Rosaceae	invasive
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	Plantaginaceae	invasive
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome	Poaceae	invasive
Silybum marianum	Milk thistle	Asteraceae	invasive
Rumex acetosella	Sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae	invasive
Vicia sativa subsp. *sativa*	Spring vetch	Fabaceae	introduced
Lupinus rivularis	Riverbank lupine	Fabaceae	native
Pteridium aquilinum var. *pubescens*	Western bracken fern	Dennstaedtiaceae	native
Trifolium subterraneum	Subterranean clover	Fabaceae	introduced
Daucus carota	Queen Anne’s lace	Apiaceae	introduced
Stachys sp.	Hedge-nettle	Lamiaceae	
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom	Fabaceae	invasive
Medicago minima	Burclover	Fabaceae	introduced
Senecio sp.	Groundsel or ragwort	Asteraceae	
Galium aparine	Goose grass	Rubiaceae	native
Frangula purshiana	Cascara	Rhamnaceae	native
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	Poaceae	invasive
Holcus lanatus	Common velvet grass	Poaceae	invasive
Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow	Asteraceae	native
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	Pinaceae	native/ invasive
Erodium botrys	Long-beaked storksbill	Geraniaceae	introduced
Hedera helix	English ivy	Araliaceae	invasive

Water Quality Assessment Exemption

EA: 01-0K250

EFIS: 01 2000 0050

County/Route/PM: MEN-1-60.0/60.6

Project Description: Project is installing pedestrian infrastructure improvements such as sidewalk and ADA curb ramp installation.

Disturbed Soil Area (DSA): DSA < 1 acre

☒ **This project does not require preparation of a Water Quality Assessment.**
☒ **No permanent water quality impacts are anticipated.**
☒ **A Water Pollution Control Program will be prepared by the contractor. Appropriate construction site Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be deployed to avoid/minimize water quality impacts.**
☐ **This project is within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB (rainy season from Oct 15th –Apr 15th)**
☒ **This project is within the jurisdiction of the North Coast RWQCB (rainy season from Oct 15 – May 15)**
☒ **This project is expected to take one construction season.**

Comments:

As currently scoped, the disturbed soil area (DSA) is estimates at 0.35 acres, therefore, compliance with Construction General Permit (CGP) is not required. The project will require a WPCP. If the DSA changes to over an acre, coverage under the CGP and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan would be required. Compliance with the statewide NPDES permit required. Impacts to Jurisdiction Resources are not anticipated under current description. The estimated new impervious surface is under 10,000 square feet; therefore, treatment is not required. Adherence to section 13 of the Standard Specifications (Water Pollution Control) with attention drawn to the sections governing non-stormwater discharges should prevent water quality impacts.

Oscar Rodriguez

Oscar Rodriguez
November 30, 2023
NPDES Coordinator
Caltrans North Region Environmental Engineering Office - North

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

California State Transportation Agency

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

To: ASH ARREOLA
Project Engineer
North Region Design M14

Date: January 5, 2024
File: MEN-1-60.0/60.7
EA: 01-0K650
EFIS: 01 1900 0037
S. Main St Fort Bragg Sidewalks

From: PAUL HAILEY, Chief
District 1 Work Zone Operations

Project Information

Location:	In Mendocino County, in Fort Bragg, from Ocean View Dr to Cypress Ave.	
Type of Work:	Construct sidewalk.	
Anticipated Traffic Control:	Stationary closures on a multilane facility Partial shoulder closure Sidewalk closure with detour	
Estimated Max Delay:	Minimal	
Peak Hour Traffic Vol:	2,000 vph	
WZ Speed Reduction:	Required	
Closure During Darkness:	Possible	
Working Days:	TBD	
Target PA&ED Date:	January 29, 2024	
Target RTL Date:	November 28, 2025	
D1 Traffic/TMP Mgr:	Paul Hailey	(707) 496-1562

Anticipated Traffic Impacts

Significant traffic impacts are not anticipated provided the following recommendations and requirements are incorporated into the project. In conformance with Deputy Directive-60, District Lane Closure Review Committee approval is not required for projects with anticipated traffic delay less than 30 min.

Lane Requirements

- See Chart G1 for lane closure hour restrictions.
- The full width of the traveled way must be open for use by public traffic for the following Special Days:

Event	Event Date	Special Days
Paul Bunyan Days	First Weekend in September	Friday through Monday

The contractor must verify the actual dates for this Special Event. See Chart F "Lane Closure Restrictions for Designated Holidays and Special Days" for lane closure day restrictions.

Public Notice

- Notify the Transportation Permits Branch at least 15 business days before implementing proposed changes to a facility's vertical or horizontal clearance. This requirement provides advance notice to annual permit holders.

- Notify the District Public Information Office at (707) 445-6444 at least 10 business days before of the start of construction.

- Notify the following local authorities at least 10 business days before placing any lane closures:

Authority	Contact Info	Remarks
City of Fort Bragg Public Works	(707) 961-2824	Regarding impacts to city streets.
Mendocino Transit Authority	(707) 462-1422	Regarding impacts to bus lines 5 and 65.

- Each closure must be entered in the Lane Closure System (LCS; https://lcs2.dot.ca.gov).

  - To access the LCS you will need an account. Contact the District 1 LCS Coordinator Cristina Bauss at (707) 834-2134 to obtain an account.

  - Every Monday by noon, submit a schedule of planned closures for the next week period.

  - Closures must be statused daily. Status closures before the first advance warning sign is placed (1097), after the last advance warning sign is picked up (1098) or if cancelled (1022). Statusing can be accomplished through:

Status With	URL/Contact Number
LCS Web Page	https://lcs2.dot.ca.gov
LCS Mobile Web Page	https://lcsmobile.dot.ca.gov
District 1 Dispatch	(707) 441-5747

- The Resident Engineer must provide information to residents and businesses regarding lane closure requirements that may impact commerce and travel adjacent to the work area.

Bicyclist and Pedestrian Accommodation

- Bicyclists must be accommodated through the work zone.
    - Bicycle regulatory or warning signs must be included to alert road users of potential motorist/bicyclist conflicts.
    - During stationary closures, bicyclists must be provided space adjacent to the open traffic lane to traverse through the work zone (e.g., 5 ft of delineated space).
- Pedestrians must be accommodated through the work zone.
    - For pedestrian detour guidance due to a sidewalk/crosswalk closure, see Caltrans Standard Plan T30 "TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES TYPICAL SIDEWALK CLOSURE AND PEDESTRIAN DETOUR", Caltrans Standard Plan T31 "TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES TYPICAL SIDEWALK DIVERSION WITHIN ROADBED" and Caltrans Standard Plan T32 "TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES TYPICAL SIDEWALK/CROSSWALK CLOSURE AND PEDESTRIAN DETOUR".

Traffic Control

- One stationary closure is allowed in each direction of travel at one time.
- Work that requires a stationary closure on an expressway must be in conformance with Caltrans Standard Plan T10 "TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR LANE CLOSURE ON FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS".
    - A minimum of 11 ft of paved roadway in each direction of travel must be open for use by public traffic.
    - A minimum of 5 ft between the edge of traveled way and the devices used for the lane closure must be maintained to allow bicycle passage.
    - Lane closures must also be in conformance with Caltrans Standard Plan T18 "TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT REDUCTION ON FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS".
    - Consider using a Stationary Impact Attenuator Vehicle when workers are on foot within 15 ft of free flow traffic that is not separated by a temporary barrier system.
- A partial shoulder closure is allowed.

- A minimum of 5 ft between the edge of traveled way and the devices used for the partial shoulder closure must be maintained to allow bicycle passage.

- The partial shoulder closure must be in conformance with Caltrans Standard Plan T10 "TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR LANE CLOSURE ON FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS".

- Keep the full width of the traveled way open to traffic when no active construction activities are occurring in the traveled way or within 6 ft of the traveled way.

- Portable Changeable Message Signs (PCMSs) are required to notify the public of closures related to this project.

  - Place PCMSs at the locations shown and in advance of the 1st warning sign for each:

    a) Stationary lane closure

    b) Partial shoulder closure

    c) Work zone speed limit reduction zone.

  - Start displaying the PCMS message 15 minutes before closing the lane.

  - The minimum height of the PCMS must be 7 ft.

- Maintain access to businesses, side roads and residences; see Standard Specifications section 7-1.03 "Public Convenience".

  - When work or traffic queues extend through an intersection, additional traffic control will be required at the intersection.

- The project engineer should assess the need for Construction Zone Enhanced Enforcement Program (COZEEP) funding. Consult with the area construction engineer or resident engineer to determine which specific construction operations should use COZEEP. For guidance regarding COZEEP use criteria, see the CA DOT Construction Manual Section 2-215C.

<u>Project Coordination</u>

The following table lists projects that are anticipated having closures within this project's work limits and must be added to the contract specifications. Anticipated construction dates are 4/17/2026 through 12/1/2027.

Contract No.	Co-Rte-PM	Location	Type of Work

01-0B2204	MEN-1-59.8/62.1	In Fort Bragg	Construct sidewalks
01-0L8504	MEN-1-0.0/65.4	In and near Fort Bragg	Install fiber optic cable

TMP Elements Needed for Cost Estimate

Item Code	Item	Unit	Minimum Cost
010413	Portable Radar Speed Feedback Sign Systems[1]	LS	TBD
013804	Stationary Impact Attenuator Vehicle (LS)	LS	$750/IAV-day
066062	COZEEP Contract[2]	LS	$160/officer-hr
066063	Traffic Management Plan – Public Information[3]	LS	$2,000
066070	Maintain Traffic[4]	LS	TBD
120090	Construction Area Signs	LS	TBD
120100	Traffic Control System[4]	LS	TBD
124000	Temporary Pedestrian Access Route	LS	$5,000
128652	Portable Changeable Message Sign[5]	LS	TBD

[1]Include this item if a work zone speed limit reduction is to be used during temporary traffic control. For item estimating guidance see Caltrans Standard Plan T18.
[2]Consult Construction for number of hours; 2 officers required during hours of darkness.
[3]Funds may be used for flyers, mailings, newspaper/radio/media ads or other items as determined by the RE.
[4]For item estimating guidance see the Flagging Guidelines at https://construction.onramp.dot.ca.gov/bid-item-guidelines.
[5]Need a minimum of 2 PCMS for public notice (1 for each direction of travel) and 2 PCMS for the work zone speed limit reduction (1 for each direction of travel).

Lane Requirement Charts

Chart G1
Expressway Lane Requirements

County: Mendocino	Route/Direction: 1/NB, SB	PM: 60.0/60.7

Closure limits:

From hour to hour	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mondays through Thursdays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fridays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saturdays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sundays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Legend:
1 Provide at least one through expressway lane and an adjacent 5 ft shoulder open in direction of travel.

REMARKS:

Chart F
Lane Closure Restrictions for Designated Holidays and Special Days

Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
xx	**H** xx	xx	xx							
	SD xx									
	xx	**H** xx	xx							
		SD xx								
	xx	xx	**H** xx	xx						
			SD xx							
	xx	xx	xx	**H** xx						
				SD xx						
				xx	**H** xx					
					xx	**H** xx				
						xx	**H** xx	xx	xx	xx

Legend:

	Refer to lane requirement charts
xx	The full width of the traveled way must be open for use by traffic.
H	Designated Holiday
SD	Special Day

Contingency Plan

The Contractor must prepare a contingency plan for reopening closures to public traffic. The Contractor must submit the contingency plan for a given operation to the Engineer within 1 working day of the Engineer's request. Contingencies for unanticipated delays, emergencies, etc. must be coordinated between the Engineer and the Contractor.

CC: DSy
RKing
Traffic Safety
PIO