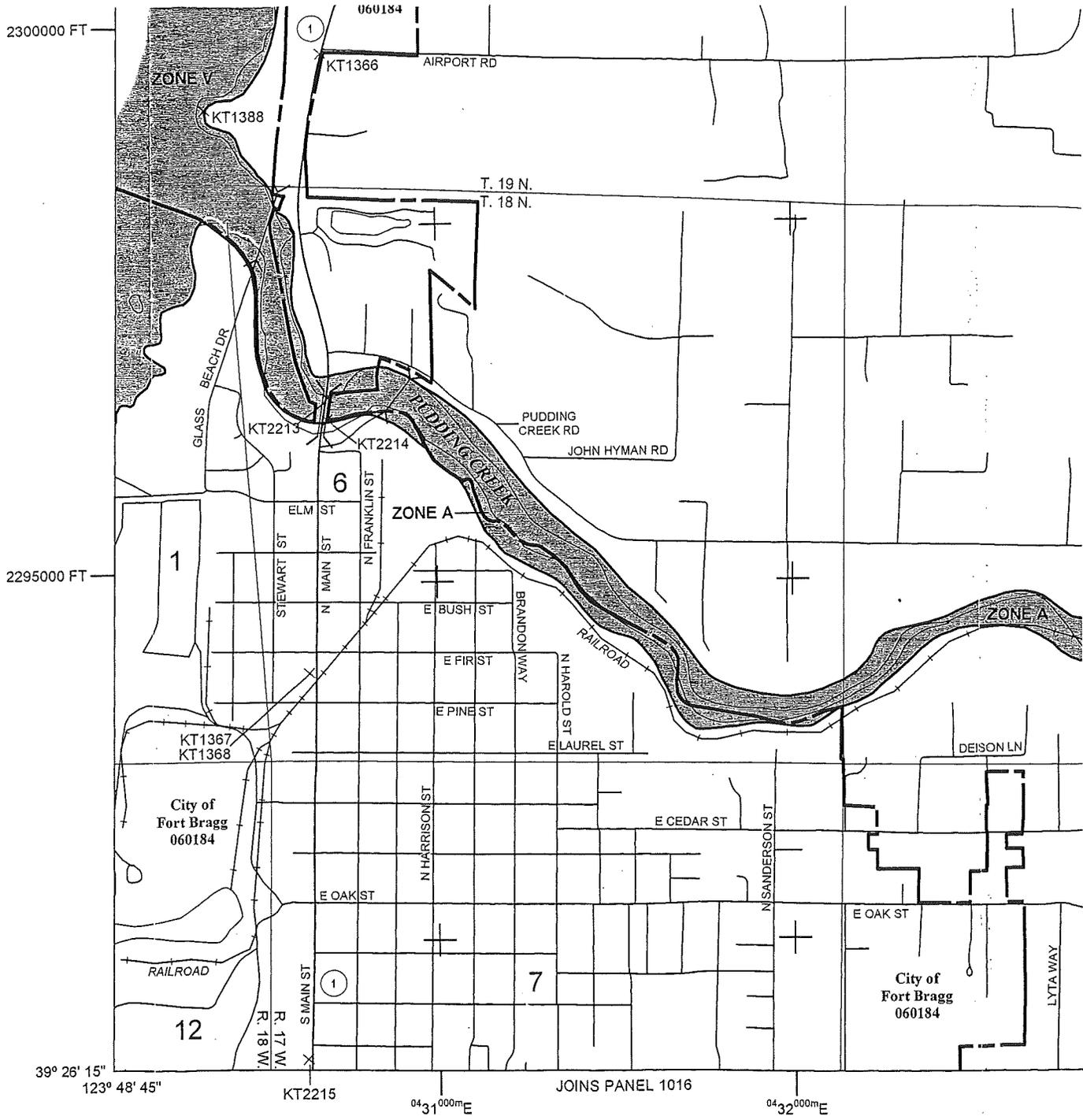


ATTACHMENT B



2300000 FT

2295000 FT

39° 26' 15"
123° 48' 45"

KT2215

04 31 000mE

JOINS PANEL 1016

04 32 000mE

ZONE V

ZONE A

ZONE A

City of
Fort Bragg
060184

City of
Fort Bragg
060184

060184

KT1366

AIRPORT RD

KT1388

T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.

GLASS BEACH DR

KT2213

KT2214

PUDDING CREEK RD

JOHN HYMAN RD

6

1

ELM ST

ZONE A

STEWART ST

N MAIN ST

N FRANKLIN ST

E BUSH ST

E FIR ST

E PINE ST

BRANDONWAY

RAILROAD

N HAROLD ST

E LAUREL ST

KT1367
KT1368

DEISON LN

E CEDAR ST

N SANDERSON ST

E OAK ST

N HARRISON ST

RAILROAD

12

1

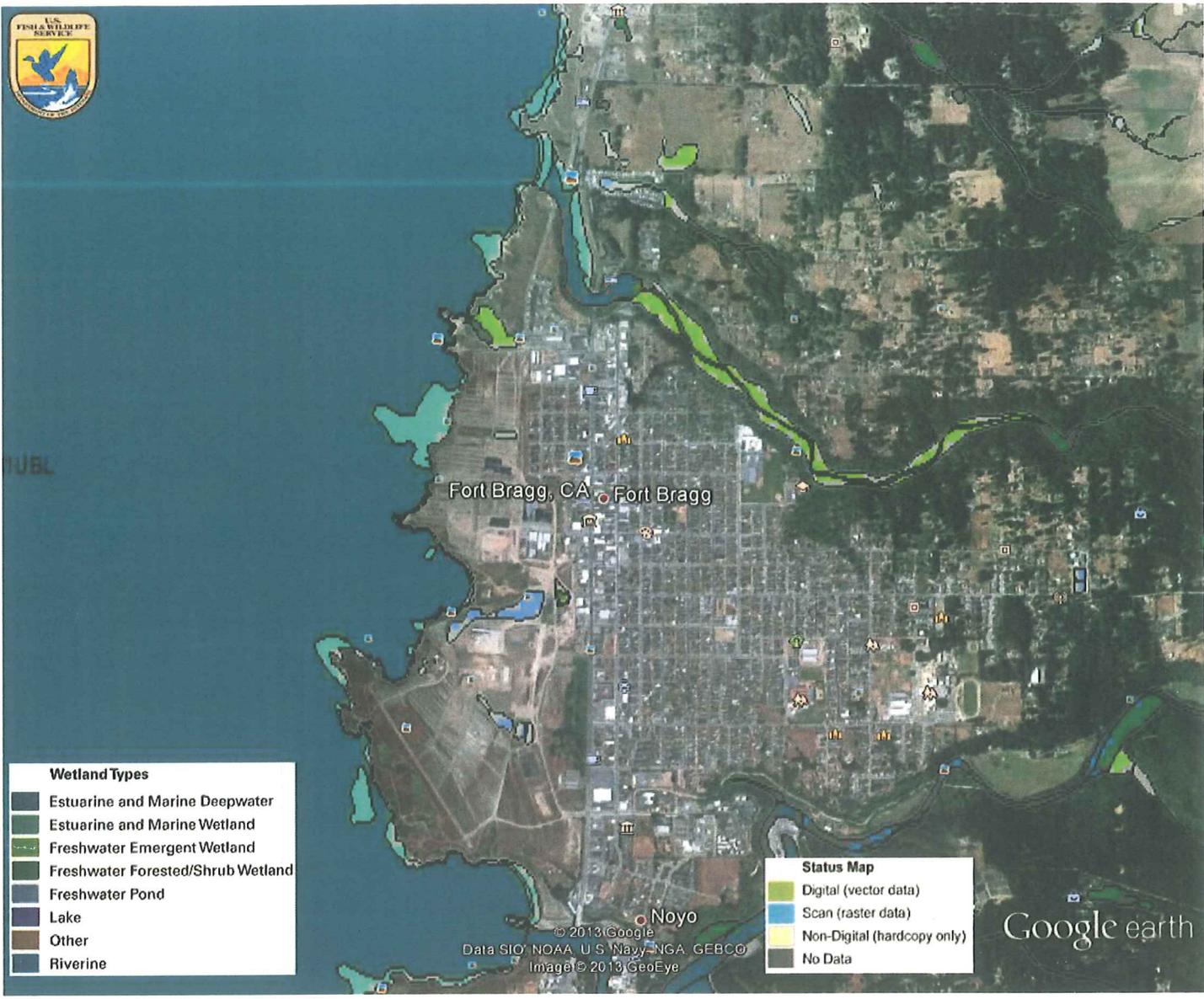
7

LS MAIN ST
R. 17 W.
R. 18 W.

E OAK ST

LYTA WAY

EXHIBIT C



Google earth



EXHIBIT D

The following properties are owned by the City of Fort Bragg and are not contiguous to the City limits. They have been annexed to the City and are assigned the General Plan land use classification of Public Facilities.

APN	PURPOSE
018-391-07	Hwy 20 Water Tank (fire station)
019-070-01	Newman Gulch
019-460-21	Waterfall Gulch
019-470-08	
020-270-48	Madsen Hole
020-480-19	Water Treatment Plant/Corp. Yard
020-500-13	

NON-COASTAL ZONE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- RS SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL (3 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RM MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6-12 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RH HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10-15 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RVH VERY HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (12-24 UNITS PER ACRE)

COMMERCIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- CBD CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- CN NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
- CG GENERAL COMMERCIAL
- CH HIGHWAY VISITOR COMMERCIAL
- CO OFFICE COMMERCIAL

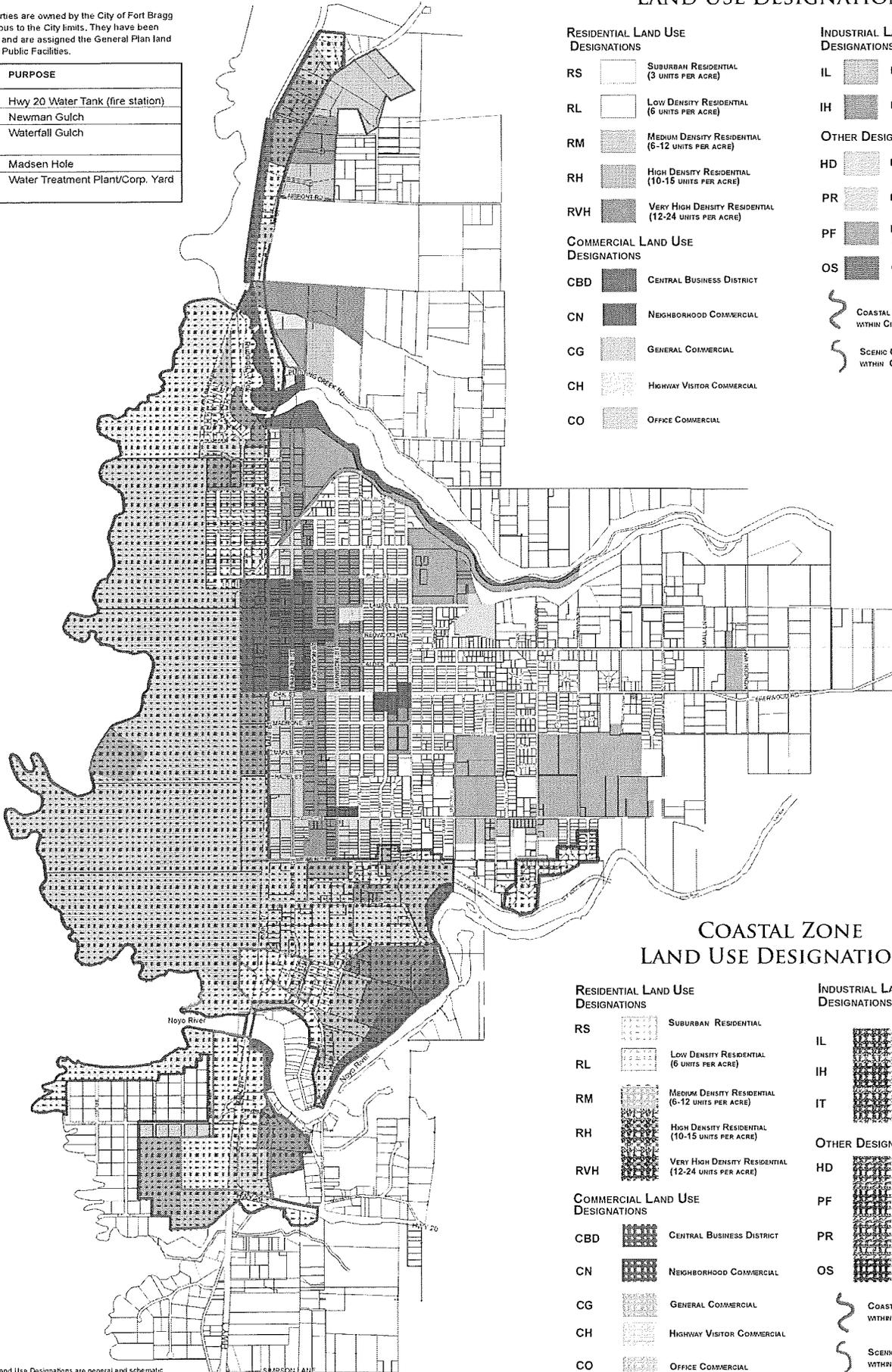
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- IL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- IH HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

OTHER DESIGNATIONS

- HD HARBOR DISTRICT
- PR PARKS AND RECREATION
- PF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- OS OPEN SPACE

- COASTAL ZONE WITHIN CITY OF FORT BRAGG
- SCENIC CORRIDOR WITHIN CITY OF FORT BRAGG



COASTAL ZONE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- RS SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL
- RL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RM MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6-12 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RH HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10-15 UNITS PER ACRE)
- RVH VERY HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (12-24 UNITS PER ACRE)

COMMERCIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- CBD CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- CN NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
- CG GENERAL COMMERCIAL
- CH HIGHWAY VISITOR COMMERCIAL
- CO OFFICE COMMERCIAL

INDUSTRIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- IL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- IH HEAVY INDUSTRIAL
- IT TIMBER RESOURCES INDUSTRIAL

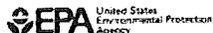
OTHER DESIGNATIONS

- HD HARBOR DISTRICT
- PF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- PR PARKS AND RECREATION
- OS OPEN SPACE

- COASTAL ZONE WITHIN CITY OF FORT BRAGG
- SCENIC CORRIDOR WITHIN CITY OF FORT BRAGG

The boundaries of the Land Use Designations are general and schematic illustrating the policies of the General Plan. Refer to the Assessor's Parcel Maps at the Community Development Department for updated parcel boundary maps.

EXHIBIT E



Pacific Southwest, Region 9

Serving: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Pacific Islands, Tribal Nations

Ground Water

Ground Water Quick Finder

[Ground Water Home](#)
[Class V Wells](#)
[Cesspools in Hawaii](#)

[Onsite Sewage Treatment Permits](#)

[Sole Source Aquifer Source Water Protection](#)

[Tribal Water Protection](#)
[Underground Injection Wells](#)

Sole Source Aquifer

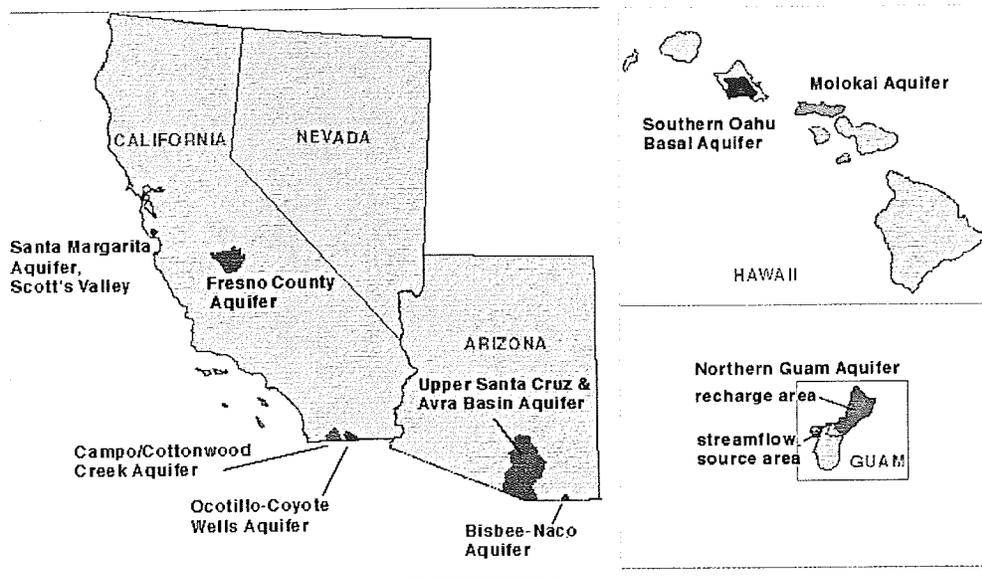
The EPA's Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) Program was established under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA.) Since 1977, it has been used by communities to help prevent contamination of groundwater from federally-funded projects. It has increased public awareness of the vulnerability of groundwater resources. The SSA program allows for [EPA environmental review \(PDF\)](#) (1pg, 34K) of any project which is financially assisted by federal grants or federal loan guarantees. These projects are evaluated to determine whether they have the potential to contaminate a sole source aquifer.

National Links

[EPA Ground Water & Drinking Water Home](#)

You will need Adobe Reader to view some of the files on this page. See [EPA's PDF page](#) to learn more about PDF, and for a link to the free Adobe Reader.

In Region 9, nine sole source aquifers have been designated:



Maps

Click [here](#) for a national layer including all available coverage for **Sole Source Aquifers (SSA)** that can be used in Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

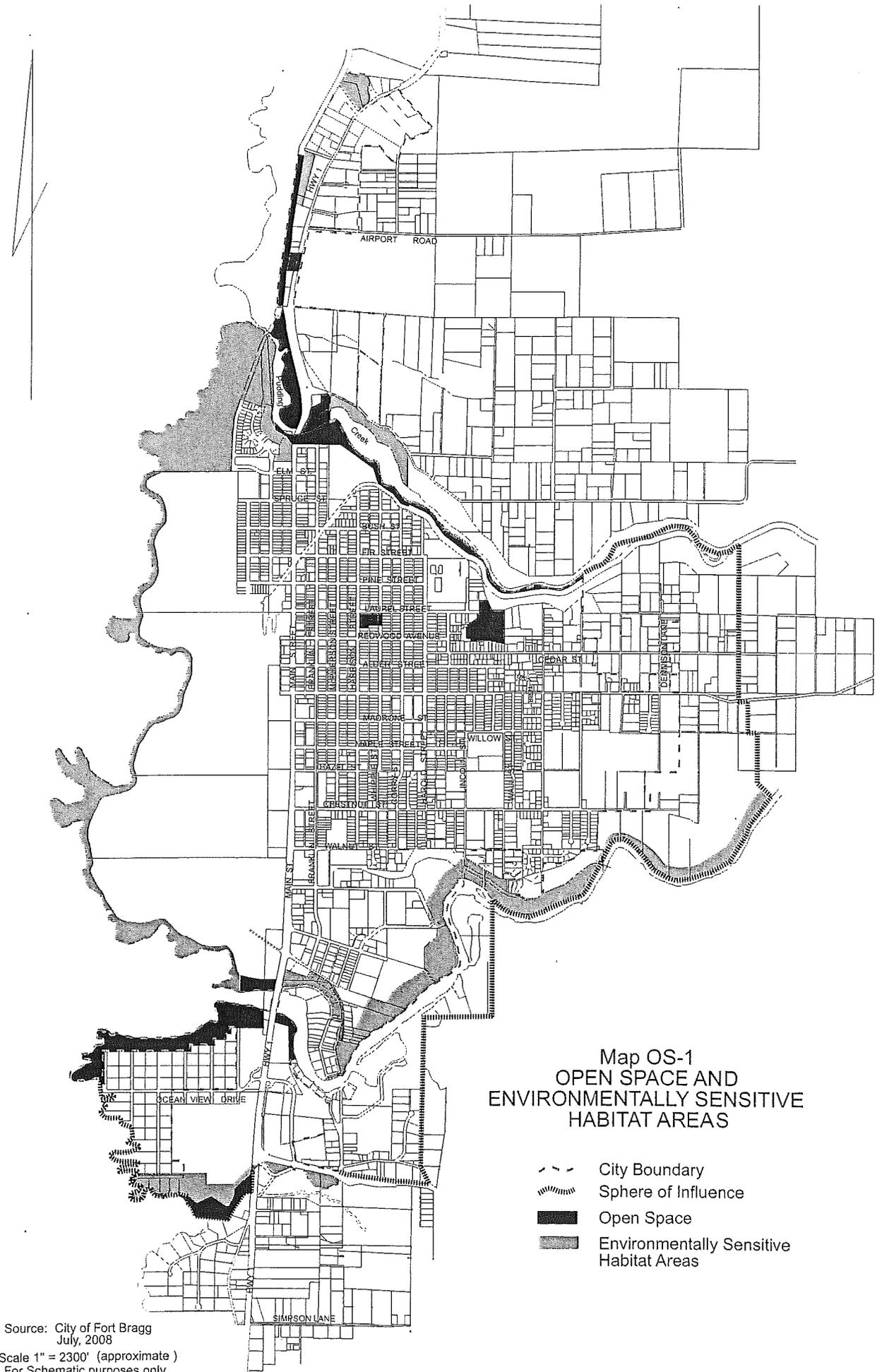
State	Sole Source Aquifer Name	Federal Reg. Cit	Publ. Date	Map
AZ	Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Aquifer	49 FR 2948	01/24/84	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 1.3M)
AZ	Bisbee-Naco Aquifer	53 FR 38337	09/30/88	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 175K)
CA	Fresno County Aquifer	44 FR 52751	09/10/79	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 1.3M)
CA	Santa Margarita Aquifer, Scotts Valley	50 FR 2023	01/14/85	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 434K)
CA	Campo/Cottonwood Creek	58 FR 31024	05/28/93	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 321K)
CA	Ocotillo-Coyote Wells Aquifer	61 FR 47752	09/10/96	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 337K)
GU	Northern Guam Aquifer System	43 FR 17867	04/26/78	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 400K)
HI	Southern Oahu Basal Aquifer	52 FR 45496	11/30/87	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 716K)
HI	Molokai Aquifer	59 FR 23063	04/20/93	KMZ PDF (1 pg, 146K)

CALIFORNIA

California has approximately 189,454 miles of river, of which 1,999.6 miles are designated as wild & scenic—1% of the state's river miles.

Amaragosa River
American River (Lower)
American River (North Fork)
Bautista Creek
Big Sur River
Black Butte River
Cottonwood Creek
Eel River
Feather River
Fuller Mill Creek
Kern River
Kings River
Klamath River
Merced River
Owens River Headwaters
Palm Canyon Creek
Piru Creek
San Jacinto River (North Fork)
Sespe Creek
Sisquoc River
Smith River
Trinity River
Tuolumne River

EXHIBIT F



Map OS-1
 OPEN SPACE AND
 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE
 HABITAT AREAS

-  City Boundary
-  Sphere of Influence
-  Open Space
-  Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

Source: City of Fort Bragg
 July, 2008
 Scale 1" = 2300' (approximate)
 For Schematic purposes only

EXHIBIT G



NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM



- HOME
- NATIONAL SYSTEM
- MANAGEMENT
- RESOURCES
- PUBLICATIONS
- CONTACT US
- KID'S SITE

CALIFORNIA

California has approximately 189,454 miles of river, of which 1,999.6 miles are designated as wild & scenic—1% of the state's river miles.

- Amaragosa River
- American River (Lower)
- American River (North Fork)
- Bautista Creek
- Big Sur River
- Black Butte River
- Cottonwood Creek
- Eel River
- Feather River
- Fuller Mill Creek
- Kern River
- Kings River
- Klamath River
- Merced River
- Owens River Headwaters
- Palm Canyon Creek
- Piru Creek
- San Jacinto River (North Fork)
- Sespe Creek
- Sisquoc River
- Smith River
- Trinity River
- Tuolumne River

EXPLORE DESIGNATED RIVERS



Choose a State Go

Choose a River Go

Seen as barren by the first explorers to today's first-time visitors, the rivers of the high desert simply hide their treasures well.

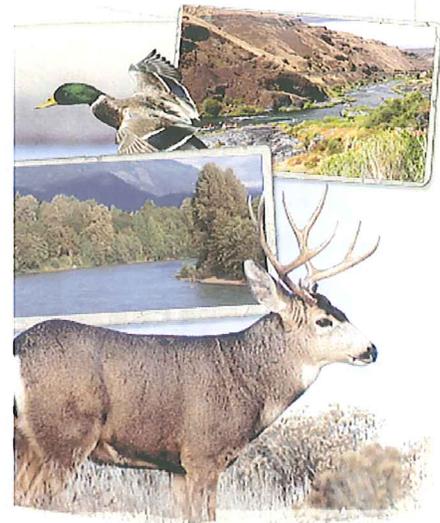


EXHIBIT H

PARTICULATE MATTER ATTAINMENT PLAN

MENDOCINO COUNTY

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

of the

CALIFORNIA

NORTH COAST AIR BASIN

January, 2005

MENDOCINO COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PARTICULATE MATTER ATTAINMENT PLAN

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Chapter VII – Public Health Impacts of Airborne Particulate Matter	Page	16
The Children’s Longitudinal Health Study	Page	18
Local Asthma Rates	Page	18
Chapter VIII – Airborne Particulate Matter Generation and Creation	Page	20
Chapter IX – Wildfire Events	Page	21
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I. INTRODUCTION

The Mendocino County Air Quality Management District is the agency responsible for enforcement of all State and Federal Air Quality Laws and Local Air Quality Regulations in Mendocino County. The District's legal boundaries are coterminous with the County boundaries, however the District is part of the larger North Coast Air Basin, which includes Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Mendocino and part of Sonoma County.

The District is in attainment for all Federal criteria air pollutants and is also in attainment for all State standards except Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size (PM¹⁰). Districts designated non-attainment for all pollutants except PM¹⁰ are required to prepare an attainment plan¹. While the District is not required to prepare a PM¹⁰ attainment plan the District is required to prevent significant deterioration of local air quality and make reasonable efforts toward achieving attainment status for all pollutants. In general, 'reasonable progress' is defined as a 5% reduction in emissions per year, until the standard is attained.

This document is designed to meet the requirements of Senate Bill 656 (2003). SB 656 requires the District to list particulate matter control measures it considers cost-effective and develop a schedule for their implementation by July 31, 2005². This document is designed to serve as a summary of the District's current status, a long range planning tool and a roadmap for future District policy.

¹ California Health and Safety Code, [HSC] Section 40911

² For more information on SB 656 visit <http://www.arb.ca.gov/pm/pmmeasures/pmmeasures.htm>

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mendocino County Air Quality Management District is designated as non-attainment for the State Standard for Airborne Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size (PM¹⁰). The California Clean Air Act of 1988 requires that any District that does not meet the PM¹⁰ standard make continuing progress to attain the standard at the earliest practicable date.

Since the early 1980s levels of airborne particulate matter in the District, as monitored by the District, have gradually declined. This decline is the result of a changing industrial base, enhanced regulations and increased enforcement by the District.

Particulate Matter (PM) has significant documented health effects and new research has shown that children are especially susceptible to elevated PM levels.

While PM levels have dropped over the last 20 years, the District still exceeds the state standard several times a year. The majority of these exceedances result from wildfires, residential wood burning, unpaved roads and construction activities, the largest sources of PM in the District. As the population within the District continues to grow, emissions from many of these sources are likely to increase.

Growth in population, vehicle use and wood combustion will surpass the reductions in levels of airborne particulate matter that have occurred in the last 15 years. In order to continue to improve local air quality, as required by the California Clean Air Act of 1988, the District must implement control measures on the largest sources of Particulate Matter in the County. If implemented properly these measures do not need to be burdensome or complex.

The goal of this document is to provide information on PM levels and its effects on the public and to provide direction from the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District Board to District Staff regarding policy options to reduce future PM levels.

XII. RECOMMENDED CONTROL MEASURES FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

IMPORTANT NOTE! *Each proposed control measure in this section would still be subject to the District's usual rule adoption proceedings of public notice, workshops, Board Action and Air Resources Board approval. The adoption of this plan will not establish any one of these control measures without a separate regulatory proceeding and public hearings. The items below currently represent long-range policy guidance from the Air Quality Management District Board.*

Because most major point sources (typically industrial facilities) of particulate matter are already subject to District regulation and permitting, there is little possibility for significant reductions in point source emissions. Additional regulation of industrial sources will not produce the particulate matter reductions that will allow Mendocino County to become an attainment area without imposing undue economic hardship.

Most area sources are currently unregulated by the District and significant reductions in emissions may be possible with little economic impact. Area sources include the impacts of open outdoor burning, residential wood burning (home heating), unpaved roads and land use decisions. Reductions in particulate matter will come from these area sources and from changes in individual behavior.

Several recommended control measures are discussed below. More stringent control measures may become necessary if the recommended control measures below are not effective in reducing particulate matter levels.

1. Woodstoves

Burning of wood for heat is a classic example of the theory of economic externalities. In terms of economic theory an externality is the cost of an activity that is not borne by the individual conducting the activity. Because externalities are most often borne by society-at-large their cost does not enter into the economic decision making process of individuals. Lower emission heating options (mainly natural gas and propane in the District) are more expensive for the individual than wood burning (provided the wood grows on their own property). However wood burning generates significantly more pollution. Since the owner of the wood-burning device does not have to pay any price for the additional pollution they are generating (compared to propane or natural gas) it is cheaper for them to burn wood.

Burning of wood might be cheaper for the individual, but it is not cheaper for society-at-large because we all pay the price for higher levels of pollution. The idea of an impact fee and/or woodstove replacement funding is to create an economic cost for the externality and an economic incentive to upgrade to cleaner devices.

In 1988, the EPA required that all new woodstoves be certified to new lower emissions standards³³. A primary benefit of an EPA certified wood-burning device is the reduction

³³ After July 1, 1998 only 'Phase I' stoves could be sold and after July 1, 1992 only 'Phase II' stoves could be sold.

of smoke emitted from the chimney. A significant secondary benefit is the reduction of smoke byproducts that enter the home. An additional benefit is the enhanced heating efficiency of EPA certified devices resulting in long term cost savings for the consumer. EPA certified wood burning devices have between 75% and 90% lower emissions than comparable non-certified devices. Put another way, the replacement of ONE uncertified woodstove with a certified model allows up to nine (9) new wood-burning devices without reducing air quality. All new woodstoves and many fireplace inserts meet these new EPA standards.

A. New Woodstoves

A.1. The Uniform Building code, as adopted by all jurisdictions in the County requires that a woodstove cannot be the sole source of heat for a new residence. The District will be working with all local Planning agencies to educate the public about this provision.

A. 1.1 Timeline – Ongoing

A.2. The District should develop and adopt a woodstove/fireplace rule. (Similar rules have been adopted in Glenn County [1994], Shasta County [1994], Tehama County [1995], Feather River AQMD [1996], Great Basin APCD [1990], Butte County [2001] San Luis Obispo APCD [1993] Placer County [1986], Northern Sierra AQMD [1998], Feather River AQMD [1996])

A.2.1. Timeline – Board adoption by December 31st, 2005³⁴.

B. Multiple Woodstoves

As home sizes have increased over the last few decades, it has become increasingly common to see more than one woodstove per residence. Additionally woodstove equipped outbuildings are not uncommon in Mendocino County. Each woodstove is a separate source of air pollution and the cumulative impact of multiple woodstoves is significant.

B.1. Develop a regulation to limit emissions from the installation and use of second woodstoves in new construction. (Similar rules have been adopted in Northern Sierra AQMD, Placer County AQMD and other air Districts)

B.1.1. Timeline - Board adoption by December 31st, 2006.

C. Existing Woodstoves

³⁴ The terms “Board Adoption” and “Implementation Date” or “Implementation Schedule” (required by SB 656) are interchangeable for purposes of this document.

Woodstove replacement programs are a time proven and cost-effective method for improving air quality.

- C.1.** Develop and secure funding for a woodstove replacement program. (Similar programs have been established in Feather River AQMD, San Joaquin Valley AQMD and many communities in Bay Area AQMD)

- C.1.1.** Timeline – Ongoing

2. Campgrounds

While not directly recorded in the emissions inventory; campgrounds, especially the larger campgrounds operated by State Parks represent a significant and growing source of Particulate Matter. Smoke from a large number of campfires can significantly impact local communities, such as Manchester, Cleone, and Mendocino, when campgrounds are in use. In addition, the increased vehicle traffic and congestion generated by these campgrounds is a source of additional air pollution.

- A.1.** Develop regulations establishing an impact fee for larger campground operators. The funds generated by this fee would be used to fund woodstove replacement or educational programs.

- A.1.1.** Timeline - Board adoption by December 31st, 2005.

3. Unpaved Roads

Unpaved roads are a significant and growing source of particulate matter air pollution. Emissions are generated both from ‘in use’ activities (vehicle traffic) and from ‘non-use’ actions (wind generated dust). As residential development continues to occur off unpaved roads, fugitive dust emissions will increase. In addition to any control measures discussed in this plan the Naturally Occurring Asbestos regulations (CCR 93105 and 13106) have road surfacing requirements that the District must enforce.

- A.1.** Encourage and support DOT in making paving of existing roads a priority over development of new roads.

- A.1.1.** Timeline – Ongoing

- A.2.** Develop and adopt regulations that will reduce emissions from unpaved roads in Mendocino County (i.e. impact fee to fund dust suppression or dust control requirements).

- A.2.1.** Timeline – Board adoption by December 31st, 2007.

EXHIBIT I

EXHIBIT J

POINT IN TIME HOMELESS COUNT WORKBOOK FOR THE YEAR

January 24, 2013

THIS WORKBOOK IS DESIGNED AFTER THE GENERAL FORMAT OF THE HUD-HDX REPORT FORMAT FOR JANUARY 2013 PIT

There are separate tally sheets for the Coast, Willits/North Inland, Ukiah/South Inland, and Total of Mendocino County's PIT Count no cross automatic entries all fields entered manually

Further back is a complete side by side of sheltered and unsheltered comparisons for each area and totals. There is also a set of worksheets to log all of the counted and estimated unsheltered homeless, as well as any subpopulation counts either canvased or from survey

This is a working Excel document that can be altered in any way necessary to be used for future counts or redesigned any way seen fit.

POINT IN TIME SUMMARY AREA BY AREA AND TOTALS PIT COUNT January 24, 2013

Persons in Households with at least one Child

TYPE OF COUNT	SHELTERED				UNSHelterED				GRAND TOTALS						
	EMERGENCY				TRANSITIONAL					VEHICLE, CAMPSITE, RV, TENT, SURVEYS, ETC					
TYPE OF SHELTER	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL			
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	0	0	5	5	2	0	11	13	13	2	21	21	36		
PERSONS (UNDER 18)	0	0	6	6	3	0	14	17	19	5	40	40	64	87	
PERSONS (18-24)	0	0	4	4	1	0	5	6	9	2	15	15	26	36	
PERSONS (OVER 24)	0	0	2	2	1	0	9	10	15	5	23	23	43	55	
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	0	0	12	12	5	0	28	33	43	12	78	78	133	178	
														AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	3.3

Persons in Households with Children Under 18 Only

TYPE OF COUNT	SHELTERED				UNSHelterED				GRAND TOTALS					
	EMERGENCY				TRANSITIONAL					VEHICLE, CAMPSITE, RV, TENT, SURVEYS, ETC				
TYPE OF SHELTER	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL		
TOTAL # OF HOUSEHOLDS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	17	17	27	28
# OF 1-CHILD HOUSEHOLDS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	17	17	27	28
# OF MULTI-CHILD HOUSEHOLDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# OF CHILDREN IN MULTI CHILD HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	17	17	27	28

Persons in Households without Children

NOTE: C/M/U UNDER SAFE HAVEN = COAST/WILLITS/UKIAH

TYPE OF COUNT	SHELTERED						UNSHelterED			GRAND TOTALS		
	EMERGENCY			TRANSITIONAL			VEHICLE, CAMPSITE, RV, TENT, SURVEYS, ETC					
TYPE OF SHELTER	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL		
AREA OF COUNT				TOTAL			TOTAL					
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	27	1	62	90	8	0	30	38	438	262	295	995
NUMBER OF PERSONS (18-24)	0	0	3	3	0	0	15	15	27	10	22	59
# OF PERSONS (OVER 24)	27	1	60	88	8	0	15	23	412	259	278	949
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSON	27	1	63	91	8	0	30	38	439	269	300	1008

TOTALS OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS ALL CATEGORIES

NOTE: C/M/U UNDER SAFE HAVEN = COAST/WILLITS/UKIAH

TYPE OF COUNT	SHELTERED						UNSHelterED			GRAND TOTALS		
	EMERGENCY			TRANSITIONAL			VEHICLE, CAMPSITE, RV, TENT, SURVEYS, ETC					
TYPE OF SHELTER	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL		
AREA OF COUNT				TOTAL			TOTAL					
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	27	1	67	96	10	0	41	51	461	264	333	1058
CHILDREN (UNDER 18) PERSONS (18-24)	0	0	7	7	3	0	14	17	29	5	57	91
PERSONS (OVER AGE 24)	0	0	7	7	1	0	20	21	36	12	48	86
TOTAL OF ALL PERSONS	27	1	62	90	8	0	25	33	427	264	301	992
	27	1	76	104	12	0	59	71	492	281	406	1344
Average Household Size										1.1		

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS (IDENTIFIED BY SURVEYS)													
AREA OF COUNT	SHELTERED						UNSHELTERED						
	Emergency Shelters			Safe Havens			VEHICLE, CAMPSITE, RV, TENT, SURVEYS, ETC.			TOTAL			
	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	
Chronically Homeless Individuals	3	0	36	39	0	0	0	0	104	2	148	254	293
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Families)	0	0	3	3					8	1	15	24	27
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Individuals)	0	0	6	6					17	2	31	50	56

OTHER HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

AREA OF COUNT	SHELTERED				UNSHELTERED				TOTALS
	PERSONS IN EMERGENCY & TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, AND SAFE HAVENS				ID BY SURVEY				
	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	COAST	WILLITS NORTH	UKIAH SOUTH	TOTAL	
Total Number of all Veterans (Including Female Veterans)	2	0	13	15	23	0	25	48	63
Total Number of Female Veterans (subset of All Veterans)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Mentally Ill	12	0	61	73	128	0	19	157	230
Chronic Substance Abuse	13	0	68	81	145	2	33	180	261
Persons with HIV/Aids	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	5
Victims of Domestic Violence	11	0	29	40	10	0	9	19	59

4100 to 2nd

Additional Information about Unsheltered Individuals				COAST	
Unsheltered Individuals Demographics					
# of Men	# of Women	# of Undetermined Gender	# of Individual Youth Under 18	# of Individual Youth Age 18-24	
57	21	352	10	0	
Unsheltered Families					
# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth Under 18	Youth Age 18-24		
3	2	3	0		
Miscellaneous Unsheltered (cars, Vans/RV's, Tents/Encampments, Any of Previous in Public or Private Campgrounds)					
Type of Sleeping Unit					
# of cars with sleeping occupants X 2=					
			48		
# of vans or RV's X 3=					
			174		
# of Encampments / People With Tents X 3=					
			102		
# of cars, vans, and/or encampments in public or private					
			10		
Additional Information about Unsheltered Individuals				WILLITS NORTH	
Unsheltered Individuals Demographics					
# of Men	# of Individual Women	# of Undetermined Gender	# of Individual Youth Under 18	# of Individual Youth Age 18-24	
44	8	232	0	10	
Unsheltered Families					
# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth Under 18	Youth Age 18-24		
0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Unsheltered (cars, Vans/RV's, Tents/Encampments, Any of Previous in Public or Private Campgrounds)					
Type of Sleeping Unit					
# of cars with sleeping occupants X 2=					
			64		
# of vans or RV's X 3=					
			117		
# of Encampments / People With Tents X 3=					
			45		
# of cars, vans, and/or encampments in public or private					
			0		
Additional Information about Unsheltered Individuals				UKIAH SOUTH	
Unsheltered Individuals Demographics					

# of Men	# of Women	# of Undetermined Gender	# of Individual Youth Under 18	# of Individual Youth Age 18-24
105	9	181	0	0
Unsheltered Families				
# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth Under 18	Youth Age 18-24	
0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Unsheltered (cars, Vans/RV's, Tents/Encampments, Any of Previous in Public or Private Campgrounds)				
Type of Sleeping Unit				
# of cars with sleeping occupants X 2=		# of Calculated Unsheltered Individuals		
		24		
# of vans or RV's X 3=		42		
# of Encampments / People With Tents X 3=		75		
# of cars, vans, and/or encampments in public or private		0		
TOTAL OF ALL AREAS				
Additional Information about Unsheltered Individuals				
Unsheltered Individuals Demographics				
# of Men	# of Women	# of Undetermined Gender	# of Individual Youth Under 18	# of Individual Youth Age 18-24
206	38	765	10	10
Unsheltered Families				
# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth Under 18	Youth Age 18-24	
3	2	3	0	
Miscellaneous Unsheltered (cars, Vans/RV's, Tents/Encampments, Any of Previous in Public or Private Campgrounds)				
Type of Sleeping Unit				
# of cars with sleeping occupants X 2=		# of Calculated Unsheltered Individuals		
		136		
# of vans or RV's X 3=		333		
# of Encampments / People With Tents X 3=		222		
# of cars, vans, and/or encampments in public or private		10		



State & County QuickFacts

Fort Bragg (city), California

People QuickFacts	Fort	
	Bragg	California
Population, 2012 estimate	7,252	37,999,878
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	7,273	37,253,959
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	-0.3%	2.0%
Population, 2010	7,273	37,253,956
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2010	7.4%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2010	24.7%	25.0%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2010	13.7%	11.4%
Female persons, percent, 2010	51.1%	50.3%
White alone, percent, 2010 (a)	74.8%	57.6%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2010 (a)	0.7%	6.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2010 (a)	2.2%	1.0%
Asian alone, percent, 2010 (a)	1.5%	13.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2010 (a)	0.2%	0.4%
Two or More Races, percent, 2010	4.6%	4.9%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2010 (b)	31.8%	37.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2010	61.7%	40.1%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2008-2012	82.0%	84.2%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2008-2012	23.7%	27.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2008-2012	36.5%	43.5%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	81.6%	81.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	19.4%	30.5%
Veterans, 2008-2012	478	1,952,910
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2008-2012	13.8	27.1
Housing units, 2010	3,196	13,680,081
Homeownership rate, 2008-2012	40.7%	56.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2008-2012	26.1%	30.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2008-2012	\$343,900	\$383,900
Households, 2008-2012	2,832	12,466,331
Persons per household, 2008-2012	2.50	2.93
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2012 dollars), 2008-2012	\$19,629	\$29,551
Median household income, 2008-2012	\$36,389	\$61,400
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008-2012	19.9%	15.3%

Business QuickFacts	Fort	
	Bragg	California
Total number of firms, 2007	1,163	3,425,510
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	4.0%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	1.3%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	14.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.3%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	16.5%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	30.3%
Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	0 ¹	491,372,092
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	D	598,456,486

Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	176,260 455,032,270	
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$26,848	\$12,561
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	35,665 80,852,787	
Geography QuickFacts	Fort Bragg	California
Land area in square miles, 2010	2.75	155,779.22
Persons per square mile, 2010	2,645.7	239.1
FIPS Code	25058	06
Counties		

1: Counties with 500 employees or less are excluded.

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

F: Fewer than 25 firms

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

X: Not applicable

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, County Business Patterns, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Census of Governments

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