

GARCIA BRIDGE SCOUR PROJECT

INITIAL STUDY

with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration



MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT 1 – MEN – 001 — Post Mile 18.5

EA 01-0L280 / EFIS 0121000092

**Prepared by the
State of California Department of Transportation**



September 2026



General Information About This Document

What is in this document?

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has prepared this Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) which examines the potential environmental impacts of the Garcia Bridge Scour Project on State Route (SR) 1 at Post Mile (PM) 18.5 in Mendocino County, California.

Caltrans is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This document tells you why the project is being proposed, how the existing environment could be affected by the project, the potential impacts of the project, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures.

What you should do:

- Please read this document.
- Additional copies of this document are available at: Caltrans District 1 Office, 1656 Union Street, Eureka, CA 95501 or at County of Mendocino, Planning & Building Services, 752 South Franklin Street, Fort Bragg, CA 95437, or Coast Community Branch of Mendocino County Library, 225 Main Street, Point Arena, CA 95468, or Point Arena City Hall, 24000 South Highway 1, Point Arena, CA 95468. Technical studies are available upon request.
- This document may be downloaded at the following website:
(<https://dot.ca.gov/caltrans-near-me/district-1/d1-programs/d1-environmental/d1-environmental-documents/d1-mendocino-county>).
- We'd like to hear what you think. If you have any comments about the proposed project, please send your written comments to Caltrans by the deadline.
- Please send comments via U.S. mail to:
California Department of Transportation
Attention: Rachelle Hadley, North Region Environmental–District 1
1656 Union Street
Eureka, CA 95501
- Send comments via e-mail to: GarciaBridgeScourProject@dot.ca.gov
- Be sure to send comments by the deadline: October 19, 2026

What happens after this?

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, Caltrans may (1) give environmental approval to the proposed project, (2) do additional environmental studies, or (3) abandon the project. If the project is given environmental approval and funding is obtained, Caltrans could complete the design and construct all or part of the project.

Alternate Formats

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document can be made available in Braille, in large print or digital file. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please call or write to Caltrans, Attention: Manny Machado, (707) 496-6879, District 1, 1656 Union Street, Eureka, CA 95501; (707) 445-6600 Voice, or use the California Relay Service 1 (800) 735-2929 (TTY to Voice), 1 (800) 735-2922 (Voice to TTY), 1 (800) 855-3000 (Spanish TTY to Voice and Voice to TTY), 1-800-854-7784 (Spanish and English Speech-to-Speech) or 711.

GARCIA BRIDGE SCOUR PROJECT

Scour Rehabilitation and Painting at Garcia River Bridge on
State Route 1 in Mendocino County
at Post Mile 18.5, about 0.75 mile south of the intersection of SR 1 and
Mountain View Road

INITIAL STUDY with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Submitted Pursuant to:

State: Division 13, California Public Resources Code

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation

09/09/2026

Date of Approval

Liza Walker

Liza Walker, Office Chief
North Region Environmental–District 1
California Department of Transportation
CEQA Lead Agency

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PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Pursuant to: Division 13, California Public Resources Code

State Clearinghouse Number: Pending

Project Description

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes the Garcia Bridge Scour Project on State Route (SR) 1 at Post Mile 18.5 in Mendocino County. The project proposes to rehabilitate scour occurring at 3 of 5 piers (Piers 3, 4, and 5) and 1 abutment (Abutment 6) by placing stabilizing rock around the structures. The bridge's metal components would be spot blasted to remove rust and entirely repainted.

Determination

This proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is included to give notice to interested agencies and the public that it is Caltrans' intent to adopt an MND for this project. This does not mean that Caltrans' decision regarding the project is final. This MND is subject to change based on comments received by interested agencies and the public.

Caltrans has prepared an Initial Study for this project and, pending public review, expects to determine from this study that the proposed project would have *No Impact* on

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Cultural Resources
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Energy
- Mineral Resources
- Noise

- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

The proposed project would have *Less than Significant Impacts* to

- Agriculture and Forest Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Land Use and Planning

With the following mitigation measure (MM) incorporated, the project would have *Less than Significant Impacts* to Biological Resources:

- MM-BR-1 includes activities such as adding large woody debris upstream of the Garcia River to increase stream complexity and cover for migrating fish and/or rearing juveniles (depending on location), increasing floodplain connectivity, and/or adding off-channel habitat within the project area or Garcia River watershed or nearby systems (e.g., Navarro Watershed) for impacts on special-status fish.

Liza Walker, Office Chief
North Region Environmental—District 1
California Department of Transportation

Date

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Acronyms and Abbreviated Terms

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
ADL	Aerially Deposited Lead
ARU	Autonomous Recording Unit
ASR	Archaeological Survey Report
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BO	Biological Opinion
BSA	Biological Study Area
CAL-CET	Caltrans Construction Emissions Tool
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCA	California Coastal Act
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDP	Coastal Development Permit
CEHC	California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGF	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFS	cubic feet per second
CGP	Construction General Permit
CH ₄	methane
CIA	Cumulative Impact Analysis
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRLF	California red-legged frog
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZ	Coastal Zone
dB	decibels
DOC	Department of Conservation
DOT	Department of Transportation
DP	Director's Policy
DPP	Design Pollution Prevention
DPS	Distinct Population Segment

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
DWR	(California) Department of Water Resources
ECAs	Essential Connectivity Areas
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EO(s)	Executive Order(s)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESA(s)	Environmentally Sensitive Area(s)
ESHA	Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area
ESL	Environmental Study Limits
ESM	Engineered Streambed Material
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FED	Final Environmental Document
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FP	Fully Protected Species
FP	Federal Species Proposed for Listing
FR	Federal Register
FRM	Fiber-Reinforced Matrix
FYLF	Foothill yellow-legged frog
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential
H&SC	Health & Safety Code
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene Pipes
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HTL	High Tide Line
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation (USFWS)
IS	Initial Study
IS/MND	Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCP	Local Coastal Plan
LSAA	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (CDFW)
LWD	Large woody debris
MCOG	Mendocino Council of Governments
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MMT	million metric tons
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NC	North Coast or Northern California
NCRWQCB	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NES	Natural Environment Study
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWPT	Northwestern pond turtle
O ₃	ozone
OHM	Ordinary High Water
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OPC	Ocean Protection Council
OPR	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
PAMB	Point Arena mountain beaver
PBFs	Physical and Biological Features
PBO	Programmatic Biological Opinion
PDT	Project Development Team
PG	Partially Grouted
PLACs	Permits, Licenses, Agreements and Certifications
PLOC	Programmatic Letter of Concurrence
PM(s)	Post Mile(s)
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
Project	Garcia Bridge Scour Project
PRC	(California) Public Resources Code
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways 8.5 Emissions Scenario
RECP	Rolled Erosion Control Products
RSP	Rock Slope Protection
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RTPA	Regional Transportation Planning Agency
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SF	square feet
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SHS	State Highway System
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SNC(s)	Sensitive Natural Community(ies)
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SPCC Plan	Spill Prevention Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
THVF	Temporary High Visibility Fencing
TMDLs	Total Maximum Daily Loads
TMP	Transportation Management Plan
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
U.S. or US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
U.S. DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WDR	Waiver of Discharge Requirement
WIFL	Willow flycatcher
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Program
WQAR	Water Quality Assessment Report

Chapter 1. Proposed Project

1.1 Introduction/Project History

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes the Garcia Bridge Scour Project to preserve and improve the structural integrity of the Garcia River Bridge. The project is located in Mendocino County at Post Mile (PM) 18.50 (Figure 1) on State Route (SR) 1, about 0.75 mile south of the intersection of SR 1 and Mountain View Road (Figure 2). The project transverses the Point Arena 2021 United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle (quad), and is located in Township 13 North, Range 17 West, Section 36.

The Garcia River Bridge is a 5-span structure with foundations of reinforced concrete walls and supported by driven timber piles. The bridge, built in 1938, has a history of scour and debris accumulation from debris washed down the Garcia River during rain events. Flooding in 2019 created a now roughly 86-foot-diameter scour hole upstream of the bridge at pier 5 on the north bank, which is filled with water year-round. Subsequent inspection reports indicated the scour hole itself is not immediately impacting the structure; therefore, no work was recommended for the scour hole. However, if no action is taken to address scouring on the piers and abutment, scouring would likely continue and may compromise the integrity of the bridge and its supporting components. Historical analysis shows the river's main channel, or thalweg, has migrated south from between Piers 4 and 5 to between Piers 3 and 4, which has contributed to scouring and undermining of the pile caps at Piers 3 and 4. In addition, alluvial rock and soil and vegetated debris has accumulated on the north bank under the bridge up to the base of Abutment 6 (northern abutment) (see Figure 3 below for profile view of proposed scour rehabilitation at the Garcia River Bridge).

The Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

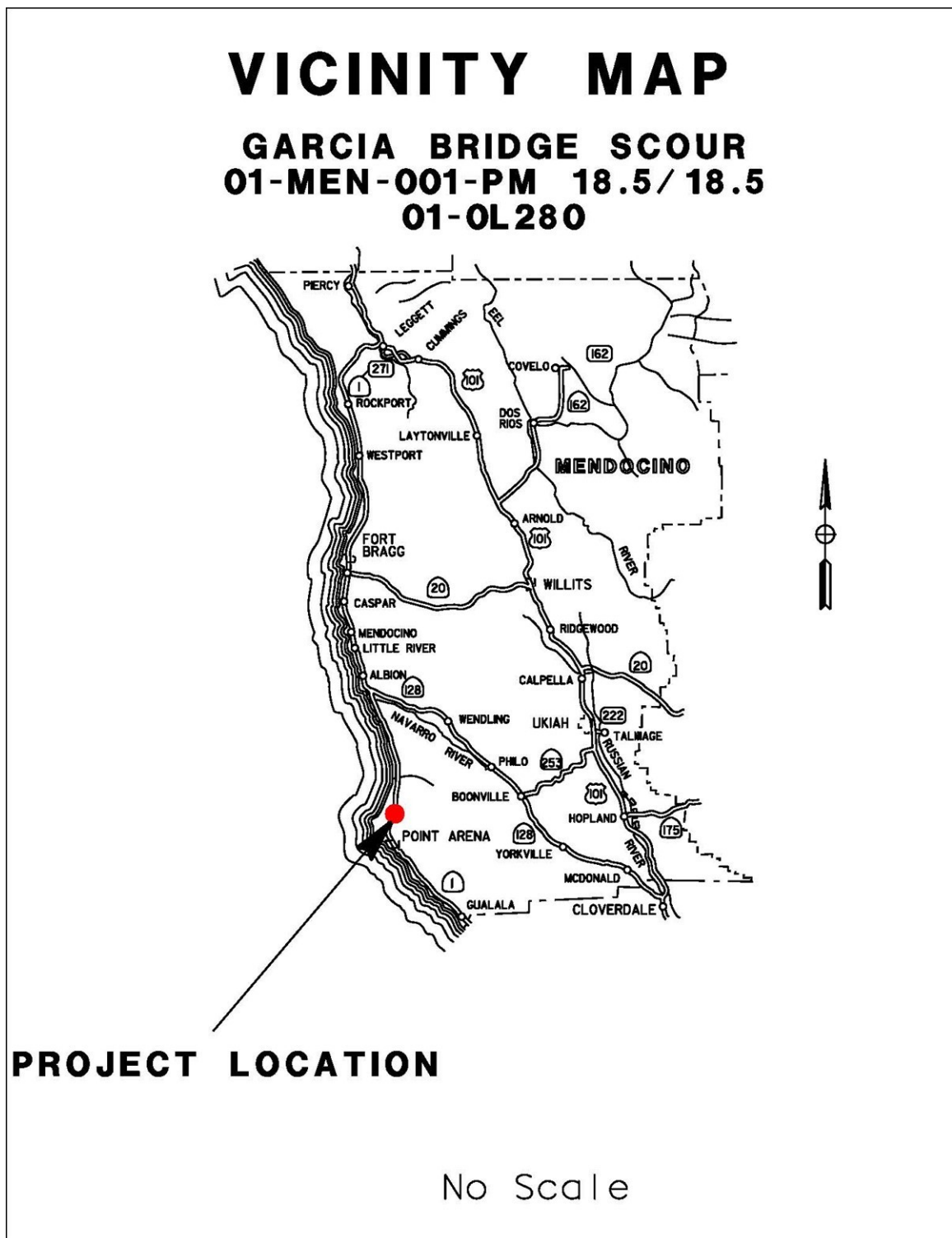
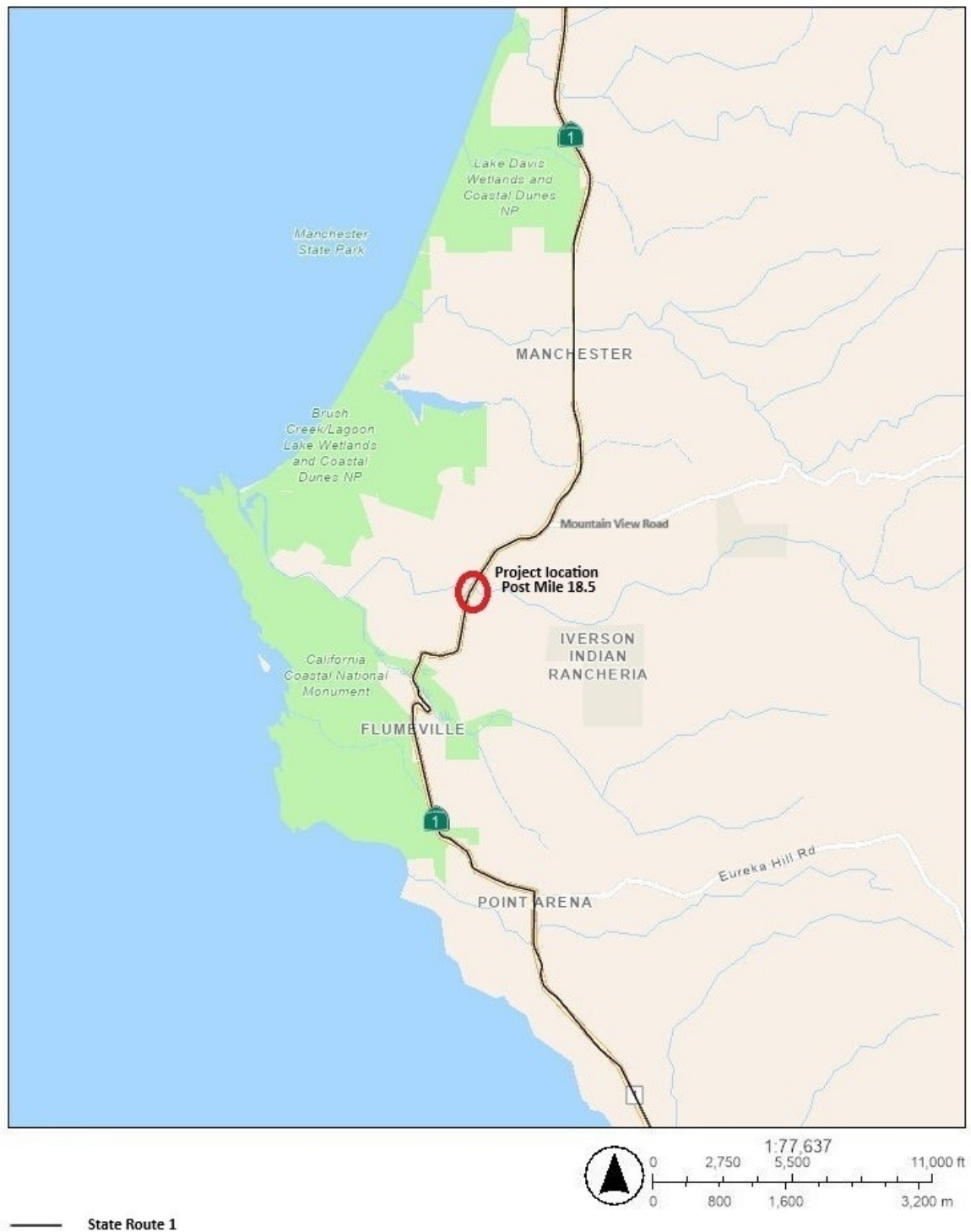
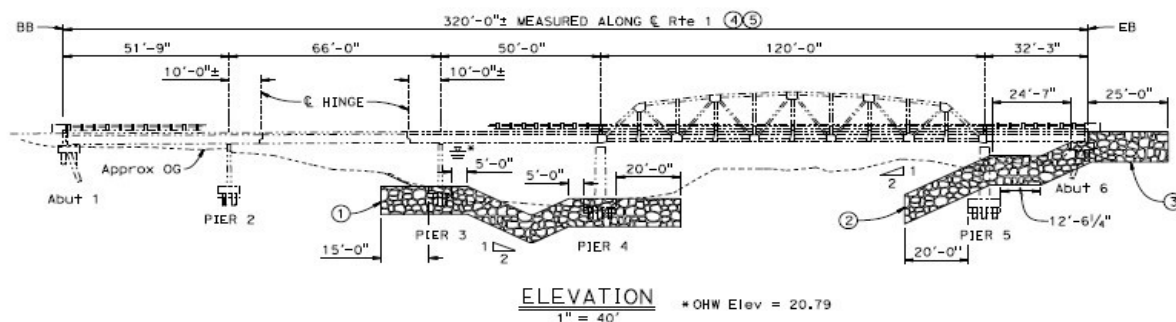


Figure 2. Project Location Map



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 3. Profile View of Proposed Scour Rehabilitation at Garcia River Bridge

1.2 Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of the proposed project is to preserve and improve the structural integrity of the Garcia River Bridge.

Need

Caltrans Bridge Inspection Reports have identified the Garcia River Bridge as having high scour vulnerability. Per the 2020 Bridge Inspection Report, the bridge is rated “Scour Critical,” meaning the bridge foundations were determined to be unstable for assessed or calculated scour conditions. The bridge has a history of scour resulting in scour holes and exposed pile cap/footings at various piers, including debris loading acting on Piers 3, 4, and 5, and Abutment 6. Structures Maintenance and Investigations has identified the need for the bridge to be cleaned, prepped, and fully painted.

1.3 Project Description

This section describes the proposed action developed to meet the purpose and need of the Garcia Bridge Scour Project. Analysis involves the No-Build Alternative and a Build Alternative, as described in the sections below.

No-Build (No-Action) Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would maintain the facility in its current condition and would not meet the purpose and need of the project. Under the No-Build Alternative, no alterations to existing conditions would occur and proposed improvements would not be implemented.

Build Alternative

The proposed Build Alternative would involve excavating and removing debris around Piers 3, 4, and 5 and Abutment 6, recontouring the fill within the deeper parts of the scour critical areas, then placing Rock Slope Protection (RSP) around Piers 3, 4, and 5, and along the base of Abutment 6. There are two proposed methods of placement of rock slope protection (RSP) at Garcia River Bridge.

- The first option would be to use partially grouted (PG) RSP, a matrix riprap that bonds selected contact points between rock to increase resiliency to flooding compared to RSP without partial grouting. This option would result in approximately 8,960 square feet (SF) of 36" diameter rock at 3 feet in depth being placed around Piers 3, 4, and 5 and the south side of Abutment 6 (Appendix A–Project Layouts).
- The second option would be to use RSP without grouting. A total of approximately 8,960 SF of rock at 7.5 feet in depth would be placed around the same foundations, with 24-36" (1-ton) RSP placed around Piers 3 and 4, and 18" (1/4-ton) rock placed at Pier 5 and Abutment 6 (Appendix A– Project Layouts–Construction Plan Sets: RSP).

For both options, in order to preserve the existing timber piles, per geotechnical investigations near the piers, no excavation would occur within 5 feet of the piers. Both options would utilize an 8-inch-deep universal gravel filter in lieu of filter fabric.

In addition, the central channel (i.e., >10 feet from Piers 3 and 4) would be contoured/excavated deep enough below the original grade to allow for fish passage during all flow levels. Dewatering around the piers would be required, as well as a clear water diversion to move water downstream from the proposed project site.

In addition to the work addressing scour, the bridge would be cleaned, and areas of rust would be spot-blasted, after which the entire metal structure would be repainted.

To create access for equipment, staging areas and access roads would be needed, which would include clearing and grubbing of vegetation. Proposed staging areas include the gravel pullout south of the bridge and the northernmost area in the Environmental Study Limits (ESL) (Figure 4). The northernmost staging area would utilize the existing State right of way and possibly some private property; if private property is needed for staging, property owner permission would be required by way of a Temporary Construction Easement (TCE).

Traffic control would be needed for moving equipment to and from SR 1 down to the river and the worksite, and during the preparation and painting of the bridge's metal components.

1.4 Construction Activities

The following sections provide information on activities required for the project. See Appendix A for project layouts.

Preconstruction and Site Preparation

Standard Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as stormwater control and temporary high visibility fencing (THVF) around environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs), would be installed prior to beginning construction work (Section 1.6). BMPs would be maintained and modified as needed.

Sequence of Work

Sequence of construction would be:

- Between October 16 and June 14, which is outside of the in-water work window, and with consideration of nesting bird season, which is between February 1 and September 15:
 - Vegetation removal within the project footprint (and grubbing above top of bank). If vegetation removal occurs during the nesting bird season, surveys for nesting birds would be conducted in accordance with Standard Measure BR-2A.
- Between June 15 and October 15, which is the in-water work window:
 - Grub remaining roots and stumps below top of bank.

- Install a temporary clear water diversion using a temporary cofferdam and a culvert system to convey river water through the project limits within the stream channel.
- Grade the terrain and lay down material for access roads.
- Resurface temporary access roads.
- Excavate around Piers 3, 4, and 5 and Abutment 6.
- Install RSP at Piers 3, 4, and 5 and Abutment 6, either PGRSP or standard RSP method. Particular to the PGRSP method, gaps in the RSP would be partially filled with grouting material and then the grout would be cured/dried.
- Remove temporary access roads/regrade to original contours.
- Remove clear water diversion.

The bridge's metal components would be spot blasted to remove rust, prepared for painting, and completely repainted the same green color.

Traffic Management

Traffic would pass over the bridge throughout the construction period, though there would be periods of traffic control for equipment to enter and exit the proposed project site, and during the preparation and painting of the bridge's metal components. One-way reversing traffic control is anticipated; delays to motorists and other highway users would be temporary, no longer than approximately 15 minutes. Emergency access would be maintained at all times during construction.

Staging

Construction staging would take place in pullouts on SR 1 approximately 500-700 feet north of the bridge and approximately 150-300 feet south of the bridge. During construction, all construction materials would be stockpiled at designated staging areas or on the existing highway and disposed of at the end of construction at designated, approved sites.

Temporary Construction Easements and Site Access

Most project work would be conducted within the existing Caltrans right of way. However, TCEs would be required for temporary access roads to enable equipment to excavate the channel area and deliver the RSP rock to Piers 3, 4, 5 and Abutment 6. These approximately 20-foot-wide roads would be installed about 30 feet to the west and 65 feet to the east of the bridge. There are four potential access road routes, one at each corner of the bridge. The contractor would choose the most efficient route or set of routes to the channel and abutment on the north bank.

Construction Equipment

Equipment anticipated to be used for the project includes excavators, backhoes, skip loaders, dump trucks, generators, trucks, concrete trucks, pressure grouters, jackhammers, boom trucks/cranes, basic carpentry tools, sump pumps, chainsaws, and vibratory hammers.

Disturbed Soil Area

Disturbed soil area is anticipated to be approximately 1.7 acres. Before any ground-disturbing activities, the contractor would prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes erosion control measures and construction waste containment measures to protect jurisdictional waters during project construction. Previously vegetated surfaces would be revegetated after construction using a native seed mixture, mulch, tackifier, and fertilizer recommended in the Erosion Control Plan prepared for the project.

Stream Diversion

A temporary clear water stream diversion would be required for channel grading and improvements. The diversion would provide a clean, dry work area, and equipment access into the river, while minimizing water quality and impacts to biological resources. This could involve installing steel sheet piles around the channel work area using a vibratory hammer, along with placing a cofferdam and temporary culvert or set of culverts with a diameter large enough to encompass the flow of the river. A combination of plastic liner, gravel bags, water bladder, and/or other clean, impermeable materials could be used to construct a temporary cofferdam upstream of the bridge, directing water through a temporary culvert. The water would be directed to a point downstream of the work area (below the stream bed and channel improvement work).

Prior to implementing the clear water diversion, a qualified biologist would relocate fish within the project area. Clear water diversions would be done in conformance with a Construction Site Temporary Clear Water Diversion Plan designed to route surface water around the project area. The plan would also describe methods to capture groundwater that enters the project area, pump it to an upland area, and allow it to infiltrate such that turbid waters do not enter surface waters.

Drainage Systems/Culvert Locations

There is currently one cross culvert located immediately north of Abutment 6 that receives stormwater runoff from the northeast agricultural field adjacent to the highway. The drainage would remain dry during the construction period and, after the temporary removal, the cross culvert would be replaced and then graded and recontoured to its original topography. No additional culverts or drainage systems would be added as part of the project.

Revegetation

A Revegetation Plan would be developed which would include replanting temporarily disturbed areas with native species. These activities would be conducted within the existing Caltrans right of way in the project vicinity and within TCEs adjacent to the right of way.

Utility Relocation

There are no utility conflicts that would require temporary relocation.

Disposal Sites

Excavated areas of the channel bottom and banks would be recontoured using the existing soil, as well as some imported material. None of the excavated areas are expected to be disposed of off-site. If off-site disposal is required, all material would be disposed of at an approved disposal site.

Construction Schedule

Construction would occur over one season with in-stream work and bridge cleaning and painting occurring at the same time. Project construction is estimated to take 90 days to complete most of the work, mostly during the dry season between June 15 and October 15. The following seasonal restrictions are anticipated:

- Wet season/anadromous fish – work within the bed, bank, and channel up to the delineated top of bank would be restricted to the dry season between June 15 and October 15.
- Nesting birds – vegetation removal is planned to occur outside of the general nesting season for birds, which is between February 1 and September 15. However, if there are delays, vegetation removal can occur during the nesting season provided the necessary surveys are conducted to prevent inadvertent adverse impacts on nesting birds, and in accordance with Standard Measure BR-2A.

1.5 Permits and Approvals Needed

The following permits, licenses, agreements, or certifications (PLACs) are required for project construction.

Table 1. Anticipated Permits, Licenses, Agreements, and Certifications

Agency	PLACs	Status
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	404 Section 404–Nationwide Permit #3 for work in Waters of the U.S. pursuant to Clean Water Act, and Section 10 Permit for the Rivers and Harbors Act (via submitting a Section 10 Letter of Concurrence)	Obtain after Final Environmental Document (FED) approval
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Biological Opinion Letter of Concurrence	Initiate consultation and obtain Biological Opinion after FED approval
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Biological Opinion	Initiate consultation and obtain Biological Opinion after FED approval
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA)	Obtain after FED approval
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Waiver of Discharge Requirement (WDR)	Obtain after FED approval
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	401 Certification	Obtain after FED approval
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	Coastal Development Permit (CDP)	Obtain after FED approval
Mendocino County Planning & Building Services	Consolidation or CDP	Consolidation request to be submitted or CDP obtained after FED approval

1.6 Standard Measures and Best Management Practices Included in All Alternatives

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15370 defines mitigation as avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing/eliminating, and compensating for an impact. In contrast, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) consistently implements Standard Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) as features or components on Caltrans projects, as applicable. These project components predate the project's proposal, are prescriptive and sufficiently standardized to be generally applicable for a project, and result from measures outlined in Caltrans plans, specifications, and special provisions as well as laws, permits, agreements, guidelines, and agency directives and policies. For this reason, these measures and practices are not considered "mitigation" under CEQA; rather, they are part of the project and included prior to determining impact significance.

Any project-specific avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures that would be applied to reduce the effects of project impacts are listed further below as Additional Measures or in Section 2.4–Biological Resources.

Air Quality

- AQ-1:** The construction contractor would comply with all applicable air-pollution control rules, regulations, ordinances, and statutes related to air quality.
- AQ-2:** Construction activities would adhere to the most recent emissions reduction regulations mandated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).
- AQ-3:** Construction equipment and vehicles would be properly tuned and maintained. All construction equipment would use low sulfur fuel as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 17, Section 93114.
- AQ-4:** The contractor would be required to control dust resulting from work activities. Measures could include applying dust palliatives, temporary soil stabilization or stockpile management.

AQ-5: A Dust Control Plan would be developed documenting sprinkling, temporary paving, speed limits, and timely revegetation of disturbed slopes. Dust and mud that are deposited on paved, public roads due to construction activity and traffic would be promptly and regularly removed to reduce Particulate Matter (PM) emissions. Water or a dust palliative would be applied to the site and equipment as often as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions. All transported loads of soils and wet materials would be covered before transport, or adequate freeboard (space from the top of the material to the top of the truck) would be provided to minimize release of dust during transportation on highways.

Biological Resources

BR-1: Environmental Awareness Training

Before starting work, a qualified biologist would provide environmental awareness training on environmental permit conditions and requirements relative to each stage of the proposed project including, but not limited to, environmentally sensitive areas and how to identify and report regulated species within the project area.

BR-2: Animal Species

A. To protect migratory and nongame birds, including raptors (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 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 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. A clear water diversion would be necessary during construction operations to provide a clean, dry work area and equipment access into the river while minimizing water quality and biological impacts. The contractor would be required to prepare and submit a Construction Site Dewatering and Diversion Plan to Caltrans for approval prior to implementing the clear water diversion. The plan would also require specifications for the relocation of sensitive aquatic species. Provisions for dewatering and aquatic species relocation would include the following measures:
- Installation of the temporary diversion dam and culvert pipe would be conducted on or after June 15. Aquatic species relocation may occur the week prior to June 15, but not more than 7 days prior to June 15. The diversion would be removed and the channel restored to pre-existing conditions prior to October 31.
 - The clear water diversion would encompass only that which is needed for construction activities and would be placed where flow can easily be managed (areas of slow water less than 1 cubic feet per second (cfs).
 - Where gravel is removed temporarily to facilitate construction, it would be stored adjacent to the site then placed back in the channel post-construction.
 - Water generated from the dewatering operations would be pumped and discharged according to the approved plan, such that it does not enter surface waters, as per the Field Guide to Construction Site Dewatering (Caltrans 2014) and the Caltrans authorized Dewatering Plan.

- The plan would include measures to slowly ramp down flows during implementation to allow aquatic species to voluntarily relocate and to re-water the site slowly to avoid a release of sediment.
- D. A qualified biologist would monitor in-stream construction activities that could potentially impact sensitive biological receptors (e.g., amphibians, fish). To ensure adherence to permit conditions, the biological monitor would be present during activities such as installation and removal of dewatering or diversion systems. In-water work restrictions would be implemented as appropriate.
- E. An *Aquatic Species Relocation Plan*, or equivalent, would be prepared by a qualified biologist and include provisions for pre-construction surveys and the appropriate methods or protocols to relocate regulated species found. If previously unidentified threatened or endangered species are encountered or anticipated incidental take levels are exceeded, work would either be stopped until the species is out of the impact area, or the appropriate regulatory agency would be contacted to establish steps to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects. This Plan may be included as part of the *Temporary River Diversion System Plan* identified in BR-2.C.

Considerations specific to Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*) include:

- The Aquatic Species Relocation Plan would include provisions for a pre-construction survey for lamprey by professional aquatic species and fisheries biologists, or lamprey would be assumed to be present.
- If lamprey are present, or presumed to be so, then dewatering and electrofishing methods must also comply with *Best Management Practices to Minimize Adverse Effects on Pacific Lamprey (Entosphenus tridentatus)* (USFWS 2010a)

- F. A Limited Operating Period would be observed, whereby all in-stream work below ordinary high water (OHW) would be restricted to the period between June 15 and October 15, to protect water quality and vulnerable life stages of sensitive fish species.

BR-3: Invasive Species

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

- Straw, straw bales, and fiber rolls used for erosion control would be free of noxious weed seed and propagules. Weed seeds in wood mulch would be restricted.
- 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 Decontamination Protocol (Northern Region)* (CDFW 2022) for all field gear and equipment in contact with water.

BR-4: Plant Species, Sensitive Natural Communities, and ESHA

- A. Seasonally appropriate, pre-construction floristic surveys for sensitive plant species would be completed (or updated) by a qualified biologist prior to construction in accordance with *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018).
- B. A *Revegetation Plan* would be prepared, which would include a plant palette, establishment period, watering regimen, monitoring requirements, and invasive plant species control measures. The Revegetation Plan would also address measures for wetland and riparian areas temporarily impacted by the project.

- C. Prior to the start of work, Temporary High Visibility Fencing (THVF) and/or flagging would be installed around Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), such as sensitive natural communities, environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), rare plant occurrences, intermittent streams and wetlands and other waters, where appropriate. No work would occur within fenced/flagged areas.
- D. Upon completion of construction, all superfluous construction materials would be completely removed from the site. The site would then be restored to a natural contour by regrading and stabilizing with a hydroseed mixture of native species along with fast growing sterile erosion control seed, as required by the Erosion Control Plan.

BR-5: Wetlands and Other Waters

- A. Prior to any river diversion, the contractor would be required to prepare and submit a *Temporary Creek Diversion System Plan* to Caltrans for approval. Depending on site conditions, the plan may also require specifications for the relocation of sensitive aquatic species (see also Aquatic Species Relocation Plan in BR-2E). Water generated from the diversion operations would be pumped and discharged according to the approved plan and applicable permits. In-stream work would be restricted to the period between June 15 and October 15 to protect water quality and vulnerable life stages of sensitive fish species (see also BR-2F). Construction activities restricted to this period include any work below ordinary high water. Construction activities performed above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of a watercourse that could potentially directly impact surface waters (i.e., soil disturbance that could lead to turbidity) would be performed during the dry season, typically between June through October, or as weather permits per the authorized contractor-prepared Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP), and/or project permit requirements.
- B. See BR-4C for Temporary High Visibility Fencing (THVF) information.

Cultural Resources

- CR-3:** If cultural materials are discovered during construction, work activity within a 60-foot radius of the discovery would be stopped and the area secured until a qualified archaeologist can assess the nature and significance of the find in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).
- CR-4:** If human remains and related items are discovered on private or State land, they would be treated in accordance with State Health and Safety Code (H&SC) § 7050.5. Further disturbances and activities would cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who would then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

Human remains and related items discovered on federally owned lands would be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (23 USC 3001). The procedures for dealing with the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects on federal land are described in the regulations that implement NAGPRA 43 CFR Part 10.

All work in the vicinity of the discovery shall be halted, and the administering agency's archaeologist would be notified immediately. Project activities in the vicinity of the discovery would not resume until the federal agency complies with the 43 CFR Part 10 regulations and provides notification to proceed.

Geology, Seismic/Topography, and Paleontology

- GS-1:** The project would be designed to minimize slope failure, settlement, and erosion using recommended construction techniques and BMPs. New earthen slopes would be vegetated to reduce erosion potential.

- GS-2:** In the unlikely event that paleontological resources (fossils) are encountered, all work within a 60-foot radius of the discovery would stop, the area would be secured, and the work would not resume until appropriate measures are taken.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- GHG-1:** The construction contractor would comply with all applicable air-pollution control rules, regulations, ordinances, and statutes related to air quality.
- GHG-2:** Construction activities adhere to the most recent emissions reduction regulations mandated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).
- GHG-3:** Transportation management strategies would be used to minimize vehicle delays and idling emissions. As part of this, traffic would be scheduled and directed to reduce congestion and related air quality impacts caused by idling vehicles along the highway. Pedestrians and bicycles would be accommodated or detoured during construction activities.

Hazardous Waste and Material

- HW-1:** Per Caltrans requirements, the contractor(s) would prepare a project-specific *Lead Compliance Plan* (CCR Title 8, § 1532.1, the “Lead in Construction” standard) to reduce worker exposure to lead-impacted soil. The plan would include protocols for environmental and personnel monitoring, requirements for personal protective equipment, and other health and safety protocols and procedures for the handling of materials containing lead.
- HW-2:** If treated wood waste (such as removal of signposts or guardrail) is generated during this project, it would be disposed of in accordance with Standard Specification 14-11.14 “Treated Wood Waste.”
- HW-3:** If asbestos-containing material is removed during this project, it would be removed and disposed of in accordance with Standard Special Provisions (SSP) 14-11.10 Naturally Occurring Asbestos and SSP 14–11.16 Asbestos-containing Construction Materials in Bridges”.

Traffic and Transportation

TT-1: A Transportation Management Plan (TMP) would be prepared for the project. The contractor would be required to schedule and conduct work to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to the public and to maintain access to driveways, houses, and buildings within the work zones. Pedestrian and bicycle access would be maintained during construction.

Utilities and Emergency Services

UE-1: All emergency response agencies in the project area would be notified of the project construction schedule and would have access to SR 1 throughout the construction period.

UE-2: Caltrans would coordinate with utility providers to plan for relocation of any utilities to ensure utility customers would be notified of potential service disruptions before relocation.

Water Quality and Stormwater Runoff

WQ-1: Effective January 1, 2023, the State Water Resources Control Board issued a statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order 2022-0033-DWQ) to Caltrans to regulate stormwater and some non-stormwater discharges from the Caltrans right of way. The Caltrans NPDES permit requires post-construction treatment BMPs for increases in impervious surface area of 10,000 square feet or more and any alterations to existing flow patterns (e.g., hydromodification). For non-highway facilities, or for projects that require a 401 Certification from the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB), the applicable threshold is lowered to 5,000 square feet.

The project would comply with the provisions of the Caltrans Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order 2022-0033-DWQ). 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 jurisdictional waters during project construction. For SWPPP/WPCP 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. 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.

WQ-2: The project would incorporate pollution prevention and design measures consistent with the *2024 Caltrans Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)*. This plan complies with the requirements of the Caltrans Statewide NPDES Permit (Order 2022-0033-DWQ).

Permanent impacts to water quality would be prevented by adhering to the required permits, and the incorporation of Design Pollution Prevention (DPP) BMP strategies found in Table 4.1 of the 2024 SWMP. The DPP BMP categories listed below are designed to accomplish these objectives:

- Consideration of Downstream Effects Related to Potentially Increased Flow
- Preservation of Existing Vegetation

- Concentrated Flow Conveyance Systems
- Slope/Surface Protection Systems

It is anticipated that the inclusion of appropriate permanent BMPs would avoid potential impacts to water quality and meet the requirements of the Caltrans NPDES Permit, the CGP, and the Basin Plan. BMPs can be found in the Stormwater Quality Handbooks: “*Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual*” (Caltrans 2024a) and “*Project Planning and Design Guide*” (Caltrans 2023a).

1.7 Discussion of the NEPA Categorical Exclusion

This document contains information regarding compliance with CEQA and other state laws and regulations. Separate environmental documentation supporting a Categorical Exclusion determination will be prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). When needed for clarity, or as required by CEQA, this document may contain references to federal laws and/or regulations (CEQA, for example, requires consideration of adverse effects on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] and the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]—in other words, species protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act).

Chapter 2. CEQA Environmental Checklist

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors noted below would be potentially affected by this project. Please see the CEQA Environmental Checklist topics on the following pages for additional information.

Potential Impact Area	Impacted: Yes / No
Aesthetics	No
Agriculture and Forest Resources	Yes
Air Quality	No
Biological Resources	Yes
Cultural Resources	No
Energy	No
Geology and Soils	Yes
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Yes
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	No
Hydrology and Water Quality	No
Land Use and Planning	Yes
Mineral Resources	No
Noise	No
Population and Housing	No
Public Services	No
Recreation	No
Transportation	No
Tribal Cultural Resources	No
Utilities and Service Systems	No
Wildfire	No
Mandatory Findings of Significance	No

The CEQA Environmental Checklist identifies physical, biological, social, and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with the project will indicate there are no impacts to a particular resource. A “NO IMPACT” answer in the last column of the checklist reflects this determination. The words “significant” and “significance” used throughout the CEQA Environmental Checklist are only related to potential impacts pursuant to CEQA. The questions in the CEQA Environmental Checklist are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

Project features, which can include both design elements of the project, as well as standardized measures that are applied to all or most Caltrans projects (such as Best Management Practices [BMPs] and measures included in the Standard Plans and Specifications or as Standard Special Provisions [Section 1.4]), are considered to be an integral part of the project and have been considered prior to any significance determinations documented in the checklist or document.

Project Impact Analysis Under CEQA

CEQA broadly defines “project” to include “the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment” (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 15378). Under CEQA, normally the baseline for environmental impact analysis consists of the existing conditions at the time the environmental studies began. However, it is important to choose the baseline that most meaningfully informs decision-makers and the public of the project’s possible impacts. Where existing conditions change or fluctuate over time, and where necessary to provide the most accurate picture practically possible of the project’s impacts, a Lead Agency may define existing conditions by referencing historic conditions, or conditions expected when the project becomes operational, or both, that are supported with substantial evidence. In addition, a Lead Agency may also use baselines consisting of both existing conditions and projected future conditions that are supported by reliable projections based on substantial evidence in the record. The CEQA Guidelines require a “statement of the objectives sought by the proposed project” (14 CCR § 15124(b)).

CEQA requires the identification of each potentially “significant effect on the environment” resulting from the project, and ways to mitigate each significant effect. Significance is defined as “*Substantial or potentially substantial adverse change to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project*” (14 CCR § 15382). CEQA determinations are made prior to and separate from the development of mitigation measures for the project.

The legal standard for determining the significance of impacts is whether a “fair argument” can be made that a “substantial adverse change in physical conditions” would occur. The fair argument must be backed by substantial evidence including facts, reasonable assumption predicated upon fact, or expert opinion supported by facts. Generally, an environmental professional with specific training in an area of environmental review can make this determination.

Though not required, CEQA suggests Lead Agencies adopt thresholds of significance, which define the level of effect above which the Lead Agency will consider impacts to be significant, and below which it will consider impacts to be less than significant. Given the size of California and its varied, diverse, and complex ecosystems, as a Lead Agency that encompasses the entire state, developing thresholds of significance on a state-wide basis has not been pursued by Caltrans. Rather, to ensure each resource is evaluated objectively, Caltrans analyzes potential resource impacts in the project area based on their location and the effect of the potential impact on the resource as a whole. For example, if a project has the potential to impact 0.10 acre of wetland in a watershed that has minimal development and contains thousands of acres of wetland, then a “less than significant” determination would be considered appropriate. In comparison, if 0.10 acre of wetland would be impacted that is located within a park in a city that only has 1.00 acre of total wetland, then the 0.10 acre of wetland impact could be considered “significant.”

If the action may have a potentially significant effect on any environmental resource (even with mitigation measures implemented), then an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared. Under CEQA, the Lead Agency may adopt a Negative Declaration (ND) if there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a potentially significant effect on the environment (14 CCR § 15070(a)).

A proposed Negative Declaration must be circulated for public review, along with a document known as an Initial Study. CEQA also allows for a “Mitigated Negative Declaration” (MND) in which mitigation measures are proposed to reduce potentially significant effects to less than significant (14 CCR § 15369.5).

Although the formulation of mitigation measures shall not be deferred until some future time, the specific details of a mitigation measure may be developed after project approval when it is impractical or infeasible to include those details during the project’s environmental review. The Lead Agency must (1) commit itself to the mitigation, (2) adopt specific performance standards the mitigation will achieve, and (3) identify the type(s) of potential action(s) that can feasibly achieve that performance standard and that will be considered, analyzed, and potentially incorporated in the mitigation measure. Compliance with a regulatory permit or other similar processes may be identified as mitigation if compliance would result in implementation of measures that would be reasonably expected, based on substantial evidence in the record, to reduce the significant impact to the specified performance standards (§ 15126.4(a)(1)(B)).

Per CEQA, measures may also be adopted, but are not required, for environmental impacts that are not found to be significant (14 CCR § 15126.4(a)(3)). Under CEQA, mitigation is defined as avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, and compensating for any potential impacts (CEQA 15370). Regulatory agencies may require additional measures beyond those required for compliance with CEQA. Though not considered “mitigation” under CEQA, these measures are often referred to in an Initial Study as “mitigation”, Good Stewardship, or Best Management Practices. These measures can also be identified after the Initial Study/Negative Declaration is approved.

CEQA documents must consider direct and indirect impacts of a project (California Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21065.3). They are to focus on significant impacts (14 CCR § 15126.2(a)). Impacts that are less than significant need only be briefly described (14 CCR § 15128). All potentially significant effects must be addressed.

No-Build (No-Action) Alternative

For each of the following CEQA Environmental Checklist questions, the “No-Build” Alternative has been determined to have “No Impact”. Under the “No-Build” Alternative, no alterations to the existing conditions would occur and no proposed improvements would be implemented. The “No-Build” Alternative will not be discussed further in this document.

Definitions of Project Parameters

When determining the parameters of a project for potential impacts, the following definitions are provided:

Project Area: This is the general area where the project is located. This term is mainly used in the *Affected Environment* section (e.g., watershed, climate type, etc.).

Project Limits: This is the beginning and ending post miles for a project. This is different than the Environmental Study Limits in that it sets the beginning and ending limits of a project along the highway. It is the limits programmed for a project, and every report, memo, etc., associated with a project should use the same post mile limits. In some cases, there may be areas associated with a project that are outside of the project limits, such as staging and disposal locations.

Project Footprint: The area within the Environmental Study Limits (ESL) the project is anticipated to impact, both temporarily and permanently. This includes staging and disposal areas.

Environmental Study Limits (ESL): The project engineer provides the Environmental team the ESL as an anticipated boundary for potential impacts. The ESL is *not* the project footprint. Rather, it is the area *encompassing* the project footprint where there could *potentially* be direct and indirect disturbance by construction activity. The ESL is larger than the project footprint in order to accommodate any future scope changes. The ESL is also used for identifying the various Biological Study Areas (BSAs) needed for different biological resources.

Biological Study Area (BSA): The BSA *encompasses* the ESL plus any areas outside of the ESL that could be potentially affected by a project (e.g., noise, visual, Coastal Zone, etc.). Depending on resources in the area, a project could have multiple BSAs. Each BSA should be identified and defined. If the project is within the Coastal Zone, this area would also include the required 100-foot buffer.

The project BSA (Figure 4) encompasses the ESL, as well as areas adjacent to the ESL, where standard environmental assessments for sensitive resources (habitats, plants, wildlife, wetlands, etc.) are conducted. The potential for direct and indirect impacts is considered when determining the BSA. The limits of the BSA were determined, in part, using known jurisdictional limits and ecology of listed species that were present in agency record searches. These limits vary by type depending on species and jurisdiction and include the following:

- BSA #1 – 100-foot Coastal Zone (CZ) buffer
- BSA #2 – 500-foot California red-legged frog (CRLF) and Point Arena Mountain Beaver (PAMB) habitat buffer
- BSA #3 – all habitat for salmonids from the upstream extent of temporary river dewatering to the downstream estimated extent of sediment and pollutant flow.

Figure 4. Environmental Study Limits and Biological Study Area



2.1 Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Landscape Architecture Scoping Questionnaire to Determine Visual Impact Assessment Level* (Caltrans 2024b).

Potential impacts to aesthetics are not anticipated because the project does not propose changes to any existing visual features, and the post-construction project would look largely the same as before from the roadway viewshed.

Once the proposed project is completed, RSP would be exposed underneath the bridge deck near Piers 3, 4, and 5 and Abutment 6. However, these features are not easily seen by the traveling public from the approach roadway or the bridge deck. After spot-blasting rust, the metal support structures would be repainted in the same green color; no structural changes are proposed.

2.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project; the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	No	No	No	Yes

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No	No	No	Yes

Regulatory Setting

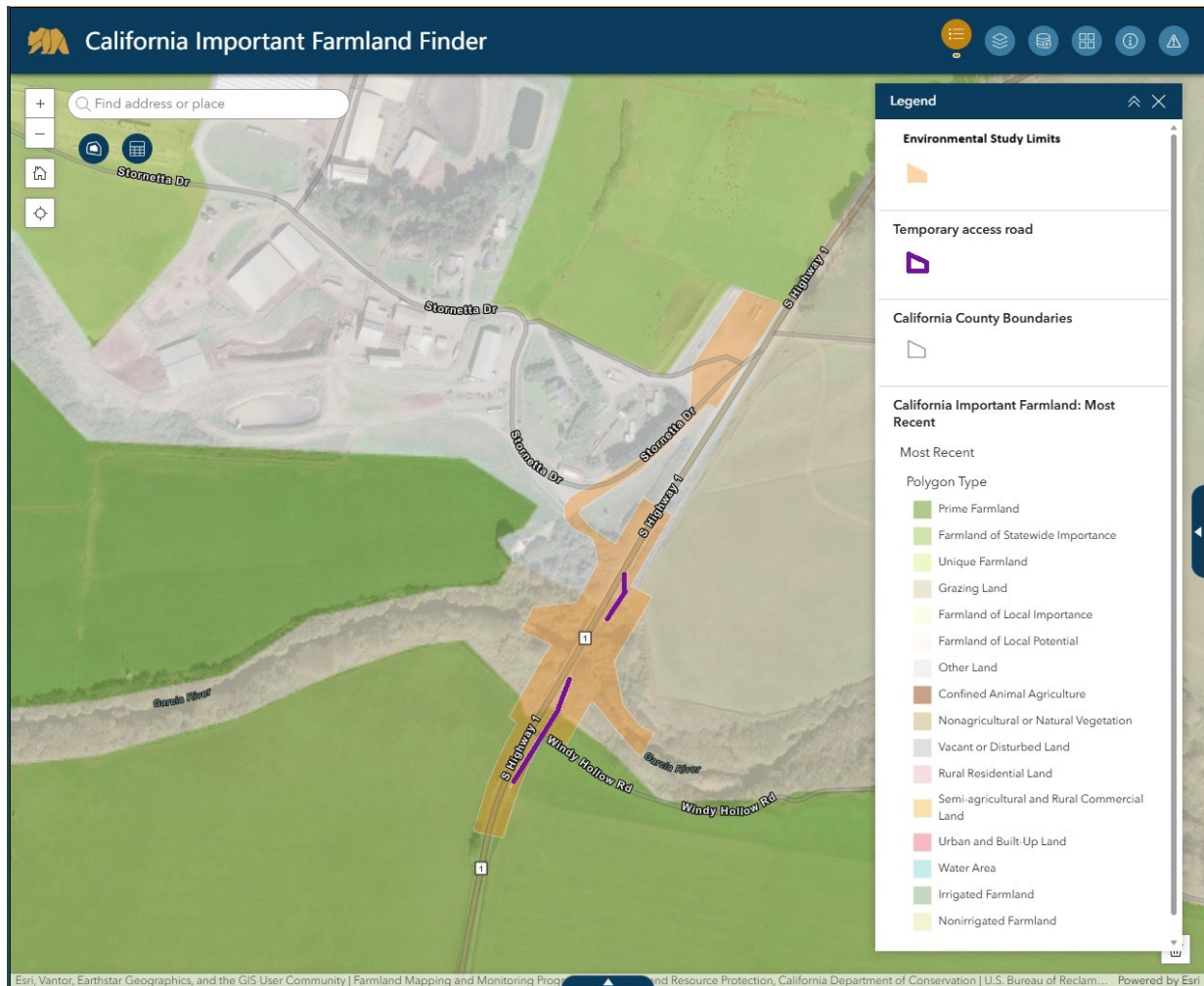
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the review of projects that would convert Williamson Act contract land to non-agricultural uses. The main purposes of the Williamson Act are to preserve agricultural land and to encourage open space preservation and efficient urban growth. The Williamson Act provides incentives to landowners through reduced property taxes to discourage the early conversion of agricultural and open space lands to other uses.

Affected Environment

Lands surrounding the proposed project are zoned agricultural. According to the California Department of Conservation's (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) (California DOC 2018), the proposed project's approximately 5-acre ESL consists of roughly 42.0% other land (2.1 acres), followed by roughly 40.0% grazing land (2.0 acres), and 18.0% farmland of statewide importance (0.9 acre); these estimated areas do not differentiate between riparian vegetation and other similar non-farmland uses (Figure 5 below) and are estimations made by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Lands classified by NRCS as 'other land' are considered farmland or farmland support, and includes land such as confined livestock facilities, water bodies smaller than 40 acres, brush, timber, or wetlands unsuited for grazing. The area within the ESL outside of the Garcia River and its riparian vegetation includes farmland and an active dairy.

Three parcels partially within and mostly adjacent to the ESL are enrolled in the Williamson Act as prime farmland, including the two parcels immediately east of SR 1 and southeast of the proposed project's location, and one to the southwest. Additionally, one parcel northeast of the project and partially within the ESL is considered grazing land. All parcels immediately west of the project are considered prime farmland.

Figure 5. California Department of Conservation Important Farmland Finder Map



Environmental Consequences

Farmland that is anticipated to be affected by the proposed project is at the southeast bridge corner, where a temporary access road would be placed shown in purple in Figure 5 above.

An approximately 0.03 acre portion of the southeast access road would be placed over land considered Williamson Act prime farmland. The small portion of farmland affected by the southeast access road would not be available for grazing or livestock feed production while the access road is in place for one construction season. Post construction, the temporary access road would be returned to its previous use, would not affect the ongoing Williamson Act status, or prevent the use of the underlying soil as farmland.

Because the project proposes to temporarily affect farmland and cannot be avoided, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Form AD-1006 was submitted and received concurrence that no conversion of land use or farmland to non-farmland would occur as a result of the proposed project. As the construction is temporary, and the area would be fully restored after construction, there would be no conversion of farmland. Although land adjacent to the proposed project includes those enrolled in Williamson Act, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Unique Farmland, those lands are not anticipated to be affected by the proposed project.

Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

In addition to Standard Measures and BMPs described in Section 1.6, the following avoidance and minimizations measures would be applied to the project for impacts to farmland:

- Vegetation removed to accommodate construction would be retained and converted to duff, which is ground or chipped vegetation. Duff would be stockpiled during construction and incorporated into soils disturbed by construction.
- Vegetation removal would not exceed the minimum required clearing for construction.
- Reseeding would include a fiber reinforced matrix (FRM), or another tackifier, to prevent erosion to post-construction reseeding.
- As needed, grading, soil amendments, compost, and/or fertilizer may be used to return any potentially disturbed soils to an agriculturally appropriate state.
- Caltrans staff would contact the owner(s) of the adjacent lands to coordinate plant species to replant or reseed on disturbed areas for the future agricultural use of the surrounding lands.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist below, no mitigation measures are proposed.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.2—Agriculture and Forest Resources

- a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?***

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would not convert farmland to non-farmland use. However, small portions of the adjacent farmland would be used for one construction season and the land would be fully restored post-construction, a less than significant impact determination was made. While no mitigation is proposed, the avoidance and minimization measures described above would be implemented to further minimize impacts to farmlands as a result of the proposed project.

- b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?***

Less Than Significant Impact. Small portions of adjacent lands zoned for agricultural use and under Williamson Act contract would be used for one construction season to construct temporary access roads. However, after construction, the area would be restored as described above. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on areas of agricultural use under Williamson Act contract.

- c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?*

No Impact. The proposed project area does not include any area zoned for forest land or timber production; therefore, a no impact determination has been made.

- d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

No Impact. The proposed project area does not include any area zoned for forest land or timber production, so no impacts are anticipated. Therefore, a no impact determination has been made.

- e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

No Impact. The proposed project area does not include any area zoned for forest land or timber production, so no impacts are anticipated. Other than the temporary effects associated with the construction of the access road described above, there would be no other changes that would result in the conversion of farmland. Therefore, a no impact determination has been made.

2.3 Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Air Quality and GHG Analysis* (Caltrans 2026f).

Mendocino County is categorized as an attainment/unclassifiable area for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards; therefore, transportation conformity requirements do not apply. Long-term impacts to air quality are not anticipated because the scope of the project does not include changes to traffic volume, fleet mix, or speed that would increase emissions after construction is complete..

Further, while the project may contribute to the short-term impacts to air quality, this would be limited by implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6, including those applicable to air quality, GHG emissions..

2.4 Biological Resources

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries?	No	Yes	No	No
Would the project: b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	No	No	Yes	No

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	No	No	No	Yes

Regulatory Setting

Within this section of the document (Section 2.4—Biological Resources), the topics are separated into Sensitive Natural Communities, Wetlands and Other Waters, Plant and Animal Species, including Threatened and Endangered Species, and Invasive Species. Threatened and endangered special status plant and animal species include USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW candidate/proposed species and CDFW Fully Protected (FP) species. CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare plants are covered in their respective Plant and Animal sections.

The following sections rely on Chapter 4 of the project *Natural Environment Study* (NES) (Caltrans 2026g) (see also Species Lists and Plant and Animal Species Tables in Appendices C and D).

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

This section of the document discusses Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs). The focus is on biological communities, not individual plant or animal species. CDFW maintains a list of SNCs. Sensitive Natural Communities are habitats considered sensitive because of their high species diversity, high productivity, unusual nature, limited distribution, or declining status. Due to their limited distribution statewide or within a county or region, SNCs are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects. These communities may or may not contain special status taxa or their habitat.

This section also includes information on wildlife corridors, fish passage, and habitat fragmentation. Wildlife corridors are areas of habitat used by wildlife for seasonal or daily migration. Fish passage is the ability of fish and other aquatic organisms to be able to freely move through a water system to access habitats necessary to complete their life cycle. Habitat fragmentation involves the potential for dividing sensitive habitat and thereby lessening its biological value.

Habitat areas that have been designated as critical habitat (CH) under the Federal Endangered Species Act are discussed below in the Threatened and Endangered Species section.

WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS

Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States and State are protected under several laws and regulations. The primary laws and regulations governing wetlands and other waters include:

- Federal: Clean Water Act (CWA)—33 United States Code (USC) 1344 (USACE—Section 404 Permits)
- Federal: Executive Order for the Protection of Wetlands (Executive Order [EO] 11990)
- Federal: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act
- State: California Fish and Game Code (CFGF)—Sections 1600–1607
- State: Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act—Section 3000 et seq.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREAS (ESHA)

The California Coastal Commission (CCC) through the California Coastal Act (CCA), and the County of Mendocino through the Local Coastal Program (LCP), are the jurisdictional agencies that have authority in the identification and protection of ESHAs.

An ESHA is defined by CCA section 30107.5, as “*...any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.*”

PLANT SPECIES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) have regulatory responsibility for the protection of special status plant species. “Special status” species are selected for protection because they are rare and/or subject to population and habitat declines. The primary laws governing plant species include:

- Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)—USC 16 Section 1531, et seq.
See also 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 402
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)—California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) Section 2050, et seq.
- Native Plant Protection Act—California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900–1913
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)—40 CFR Sections 1500 through 1508
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)—California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 21000–21177

ANIMAL SPECIES

The USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW have regulatory responsibility for the protection of special status animal species. The primary laws governing animal species include:

Federal laws and regulations relevant to wildlife include the following:

- National Environmental Policy Act—40 CFR Sections 1500 through 1508
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act—16 USC Sections 703–712
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act—16 USC Section 661

State laws and regulations relevant to wildlife include the following:

- California Environmental Quality Act
- Sections 1600–1603 of the California Fish and Game Code
- Sections 4150 and 4152 of the California Fish and Game Code

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The primary laws governing threatened and endangered species include:

- FESA–16 USC Section 1531, et seq. See also 50 CFR Part 402
- CESA–California Fish and Game Code Section 2050, et seq.
- CESA–California Fish and Game Code Section 2080
- CEQA–California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000–21177
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended–16 USC Section 1801

INVASIVE SPECIES

The primary laws governing invasive species are Executive Order (EO) 13112 and NEPA.

Environmental Study Limits and Biological Study Area

A *Natural Environment Study* (NES) (Caltrans 2026g) was prepared for this project. Caltrans coordinated with fisheries and wildlife biologists, water quality specialists, as well as agency personnel from USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW. See Chapter 3 for a summary of these coordination efforts and professional contacts. The following information relies on the NES.

The Environmental Study Limits (ESL), provided by the Caltrans Design team at the beginning of the environmental study process, are the anticipated boundaries for potential impacts. The ESL is the area encompassing the project footprint where there could potentially be direct and indirect disturbance from construction activity. The ESL is also used for identifying the Biological Study Area (BSA) needed for various biological resources. The BSA *encompasses* the ESL as well as any areas adjacent to the ESL that may potentially be affected by the project (e.g., noise, visual disturbance, downstream impacts, Coastal Zone, etc.) (Figure 4).

The BSAs for the project include the following buffers:

- BSA #1: 100-foot Coastal Zone (CZ) buffer. A 100-foot buffer surrounding the construction footprint to evaluate the potential presence and impacts to ESHAs.
- BSA #2: 500-foot California red-legged frog (CRLF) and Point Arena Mountain Beaver (PAMB) habitat buffer.
- BSA #3: All habitat for salmonids from the upstream extent of temporary river dewatering to the downstream estimated extent of sediment and pollutant flow.

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Natural and semi-natural vegetation types within the BSA #1 were identified based on the vegetation classification and keys in *A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd edition and online updates* (Sawyer et al., 2009). The classification is based on the dominant plant species and emphasizes natural, existing vegetation. Vegetation types within the BSA #1 were identified at the alliance level where possible. Rarity of each vegetation type was determined from CDFW's current California Natural Communities List, the current list of vegetation Alliances, Associations, and Special Stands, which notes which vegetation types are considered sensitive (CDFW 2025c).

The global rank reflects the overall status of an element throughout its global range:

- G1 = Critically Imperiled—At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2 = Imperiled—At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
- G3 = Vulnerable—At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
- G4 = Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- G5 = Secure—Common; widespread and abundant.

The state rank reflects the overall status of an element throughout its California range:

- S1 = Critically Imperiled—Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s), such as very steep declines, making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
- S2 = Imperiled—Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
- S3 = Vulnerable—Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
- S4 = Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare in the state; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- S5 = Secure—Common, widespread, and abundant in the state.

For alliances with State ranks of S1, S2, and S3, all associations within them are also considered sensitive. Alliances that are not sensitive may have associations within them that are sensitive; therefore, the natural vegetation types were identified to the association level as far as possible and where necessary to determine if sensitive associations are present. Semi-natural stands are not ranked because they are strongly dominated by non-native species

Affected Environment – Vegetation/Natural Communities

Field surveys to map vegetation types were conducted concurrently with the special status plant surveys and the wetland delineation surveys. During the field surveys, Caltrans biologists identified the boundaries of each vegetation type polygon and noted dominant species and associated species (Figure 6). The ESL and BSA #1 are dominated by *Alnus rubra* Forest and Woodland Alliance (red alder forest) on the south bank of the Garcia River and by *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance (Coastal dune willow-Sitka willow-Douglas spiraea thicket) on the northwest bank and mixed willow and red alder thickets on the northeast bank.

Conium maculatum and *Foeniculum vulgare* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (poison hemlock patch) is present just above the south bank in elevation beyond riparian habitat (Figure 6). Agricultural fields, ruderal habitat, and non-vegetated areas also occur within the ESL and BSA #1, particularly beyond the riparian forest lining the Garcia River.

Of these, three were determined to be SNCs, including:

- *Gaultheria shallon* - *Rubus ursinus* Shrubland Alliance (Salal-berry brambles)– California Blackberry Thicket Association
- *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance (Coastal dune willow-Sitka willow-Douglas spiraea thicket)– Coastal Dune Willow Thicket Association
- *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance (Coastal dune willow-Sitka willow-Douglas spiraea thicket)– Sitka Willow Thicket Association

There would be approximately 0.0133 acre of temporary impacts to California Blackberry Thicket Association (Figures 6 and 7; Table 2). This SNC habitat impacted within the ESL is less than 1% of the available regional SNC habitat.

There would be approximately 0.6153 acre of temporary impacts and 0.0309 acre of permanent impacts to *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance totaled over both Sitka Willow Thicket and Coastal Dune Willow Thicket Associations (Figures 6 and 7; Table 2).

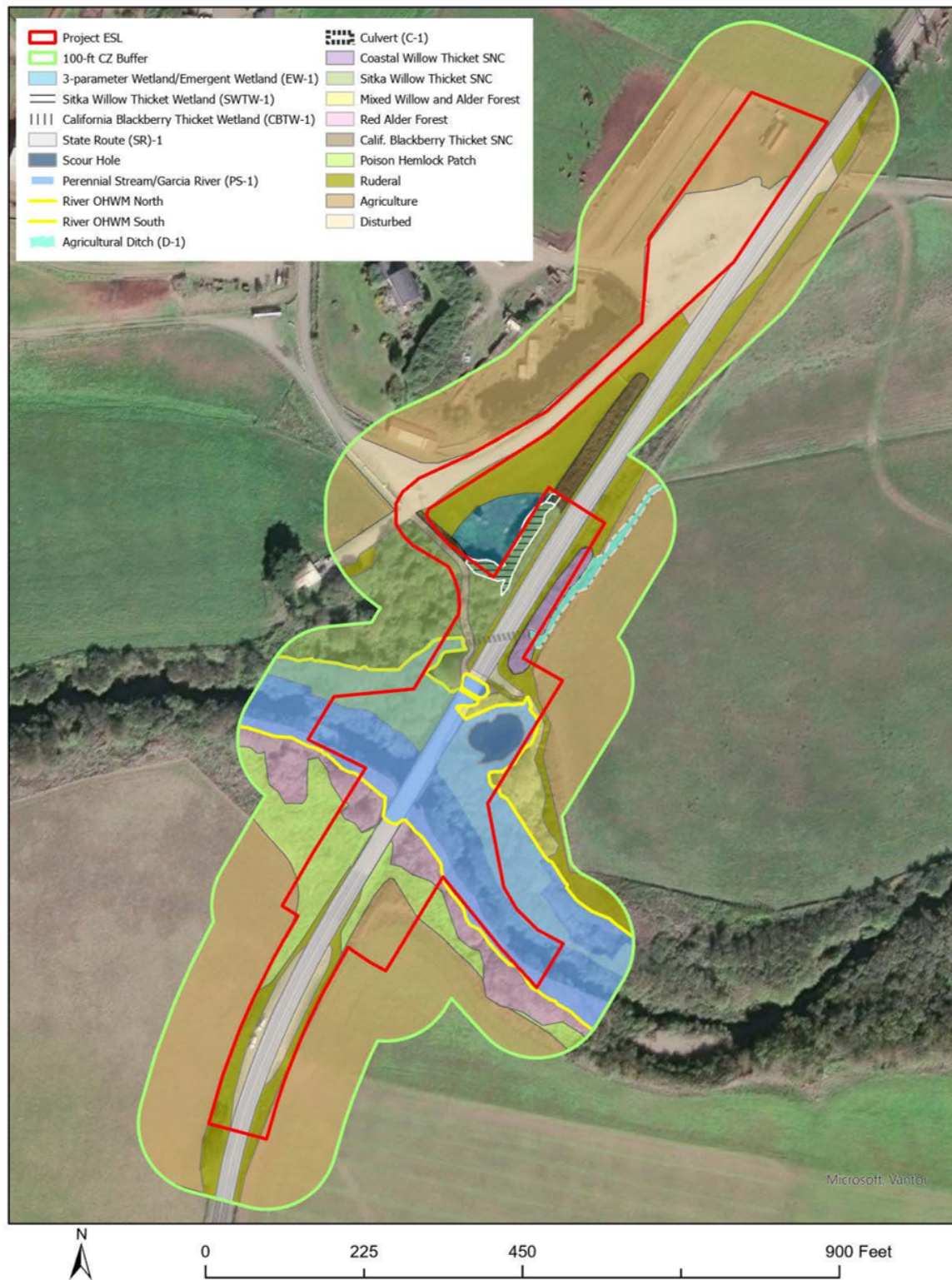
Figure 6. Land Cover Types within the Coastal Zone (CZ) Buffer (BSA #1)

Table 2. Temporary and Permanent Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities within the ESL and Coastal Zone BSA (BSA #1)

Natural Communities Alliance	Common Name for Association	Global and State Rank	Jurisdictional Coverage	Acres within ESL	Acres within BSA	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i> - <i>Rubus ursinus</i> Shrubland Alliance (Salal-berry brambles)	California Blackberry Thicket Association	Alliance: GNR/S4 Association: G3/S3?	CDFW, CCC	0.0133	0.1382	0.0133	0
<i>Salix hookeriana</i> – <i>Salix sitchensis</i> – <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow-Sitka Willow-Douglas Spiraea Thicket)	Coastal Dune Willow Thicket Association	G4/S3 – Provisional	CDFW, CCC	0.0813	0.1079	0.0813	0
<i>Salix hookeriana</i> – <i>Salix sitchensis</i> – <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow-Sitka Willow-Douglas Spiraea Thicket)	Sitka Willow Thicket Association	G4/S3 – Provisional	CDFW, CCC	0.5649	1.3506	0.5340	0.0309
<i>Salix hookeriana</i>–<i>Salix sitchensis</i>–<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> Shrubland Alliance –overall alliance (Coastal dune willow-Sitka willow-Douglas spiraea thicket)		G4/S3	CDFW, CCC	0.6462	1.4585	0.6153	0.0309

Figure 7. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Community Habitat within the ESL



California Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) Thicket Association within the *Gaultheria shallon* – *Rubus (ursinus)* Shrubland Alliance (Salal-berry brambles)

Affected Environment

Gaultheria shallon-*Rubus (ursinus)* Shrubland Alliance (Salal-berry brambles) is a natural vegetation community that is not ranked globally and state ranked “apparently secure” (GNR/S4) (CDFW 2025c). The project BSA #1 represents specifically the *Rubus ursinus* subclass association (California Blackberry Thicket). California Blackberry Thicket Association, which is an SNC with a ranking of G3/S3?, is found along the coast in California from San Mateo County north to the Oregon border.

This SNC totals approximately 0.0133 acre within the ESL (Figure 7 and Table 2) and approximately 0.1382 acre within BSA #1 and is restricted to an agricultural ditch that runs along SR 1 on the west side, north of the bridge and the Garcia River. This community is dominated primarily by California blackberry but is also co-dominant with Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

Environmental Consequences

California Blackberry Thicket SNC vegetation would need to be removed to access the river channel for placement of RSP, resulting in approximately 0.0133 acre of temporary impacts to California Blackberry Thicket SNC (Table 2; Figure 7). Notably, based on GIS analysis of the surrounding habitat, impacts to this SNC habitat represent less than 1% of the available SNC habitat within a 1-mile radius. There would be no change in the overall quality, characteristics, or structure of these communities or proliferation of invasive species as result of the proposed project.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Project-related impacts to *Rubus ursinus* Shrubland Association SNC (California blackberry thicket) would be temporary in nature and minimized as much as feasible with incorporation of the Standard Measures and Best Management Practices outlined in Section 1.6. Additionally, the Revegetation Plan would incorporate species-specific measures, such as seed collection, plant salvage, and/or plant establishment procedures, to ensure successful replanting within temporarily disturbed areas.

Salix hookeriana – Salix sitchensis – Spiraea douglasii Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow – Sitka Willow – Douglas Spiraea Thicket)

Affected Environment

Salix hookeriana–Salix-sitchensis–Spiraea douglasii Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow–Sitka Willow–Douglas Spiraea Thicket) is an SNC that is globally ranked “apparently secure” and state ranked “imperiled” (G4/S3) (CDFW 2025c).

- The small strip of willows along the drainage ditch on the northeast side of the bridge (0.0813 acre within the ESL and 0.1079 acre within BSA #1) is dominated by coastal dune willow (*Salix hookeriana*) and would be characterized by the *Salix hookeriana* (Coastal Dune Willow Thicket) Association (61.203.01).
- The vegetation community present on the west side (0.5649 acre within the ESL and 1.3506 acres within BSA #1) is best characterized by the *Salix sitchensis* Association (Sitka Willow Thicket Association) (61.206.01) as it is dominated by Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*).

The Coastal Dune Willow–Sitka Willow–Douglas Spirea Thicket Shrubland Alliance is widespread throughout western Canada and the northwest U.S. north to Alaska. In California, this Alliance exists within 50 miles of the coast from the Oregon border south to San Luis Obispo County.

Salix hookeriana–Salix sitchensis–Spiraea douglasii Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow–Sitka Willow–Douglas Spiraea Thicket) totals approximately 0.6462 acre within the ESL and 1.4585 acres within BSA #1 (Table 2; Figure 7), primarily on the north bank, northwest of the intersection of the Garcia River and the bridge.

Environmental Consequences

There would be approximately 0.6153 acre of temporary impacts and 0.0309 acre of permanent impacts to *Salix hookeriana–Salix sitchensis–Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance SNC (Table 2 and Figure 7). Permanent impacts are due to placement of RSP around Pier 5 and Abutment 6 that would prevent existing erosion and scour issues. Notably, based on GIS analysis of the surrounding habitat, impacts to this SNC habitat represent less than 1% of the available SNC habitat within a 1.5-mile radius. There would be no change in the overall quality,

characteristics, or structure of these communities or proliferation of invasive species as a result of the proposed project.

Potential impacts that could occur, due to invasive nonnative plants colonizing the disturbed area, would be minimized through revegetation efforts and implementation of Standard Measures and Best Management Practices (Section 1.6), including the project's Revegetation Plan to control and ideally reduce the spread of invasive nonnative species. Additionally, the Revegetation Plan would incorporate species-specific measures, such as seed collection, plant salvage, and/or plant establishment procedures, to ensure successful replanting within temporarily disturbed areas. Also, designating adjacent SNC areas as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and installing Temporary High Visibility Fencing (THVF) at the closest edge of the proposed ESL would protect adjacent habitat. To reduce the spread of invasive species, construction equipment would be inspected and cleaned during construction to remove invasive species and/or pathogens. Additionally, all disturbed areas would be seeded with native herbaceous species and weed-free mulch would be applied post construction.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

As described in Section 1.6, Caltrans would develop an onsite Revegetation Plan for areas impacted by construction. Several other Standards Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6) implemented for the project would help reduce overall impacts to *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance SNC (Coastal Dune Willow Thicket) within the project ESL. While these measures may adequately offset temporary impacts to *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow Thicket) SNC habitat, Caltrans anticipates pursuing off-site permit-driven mitigation to offset permanent losses of approximately 0.0309 acre of riparian habitat that cannot be restored or replaced onsite. Appropriate permit-driven mitigation ratios and measures would be identified and coordinated through the CCC and CDFW.

HABITAT CONNECTIVITY/FISH PASSAGE

Habitat Connectivity

Wildlife corridors are areas of habitat used by wildlife for seasonal or daily migration. Stream courses and their associated riparian areas are often used as migration corridors by aquatic and terrestrial species. If corridors are degraded, habitat fragmentation can result. Habitat fragmentation is the process by which habitat loss results in the division of large, continuous habitats into smaller, more isolated remnants, thereby lessening its biological value.

The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project (CEHC) was commissioned by Caltrans and the CDFW to identify and describe wildlife movement corridors in California (CDFW 2025). The CEHC identifies large parcels of intact habitat or natural landscape that support native biodiversity and areas essential for ecological connectivity between them (Essential Connectivity Areas [ECAs]). Additionally, the CEHC models linkages between the ECAs that need to be maintained for use as wildlife corridors. The goal of the project is to integrate natural resource considerations into transportation and land use planning processes. The BSAs for the Garcia Bridge Scour Project are not within an ECA (CDFW 2025b).

Similarly, the CDFW Areas of Conservation Emphasis (ACE) is a tool that utilizes a compilation of statewide spatial information on items such as biodiversity, rarity, significant habitats, and connectivity to produce a ranking of an area's connectivity importance (CDFW 2025b). The BSAs for the Garcia Bridge Scour Project are within an area that has an ACE ranking of "1 – Limited Connectivity Opportunity" and is not considered an area of known importance for connectivity (CDFW 2025b).

Fish Passage

In 2006, SB 857 was passed (Streets and Highways Code, Section 156.1), which requires Caltrans to remediate barriers to salmon and steelhead habitat on the State Highway System. Projects to remediate fish passage barriers to salmon and steelhead are regulated by agencies with jurisdiction over listed species, such as NMFS and CDFW, as well as agencies with jurisdiction over other project area resources and habitat (including the USACE, USFWS, CCC, and RWQCB.)

A review of the California Fish Passage Assessment Database (CDFW 2022b) shows a fish barrier status of “unknown.” Further description of the rationale for this status states, “1st pass survey determined a detailed survey is warranted. Bridge with Potential Passage Constraints; Old metal bridge with two pillars one in stream currently splitting it somewhat. It appears that the water line can get very high here. Meaning the second pillar affects water flow as well. Estimated highway crossing. The crossing needs verification and a fish passage assessment.”

Based on personal communication with CDFW biologist Sarah Gallagher and on ground-truthing performed by Caltrans fisheries biologists Laurel Osborn and Jason Frederickson, the Garcia River at the SR 1 bridge was determined to not be a fish passage barrier. The current channel location with the pier does not impede fish from moving up or downstream for spawning or migration. Salmonids have been recently documented both up and downstream of the bridge by CDFW and The Nature Conservancy biologists (CDFW 2026; TNC 2026).

WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS OF THE U.S. AND STATE AND RIPARIAN HABITAT

Affected Environment

Wetland delineations were performed by Caltrans Biologists to survey for potentially jurisdictional wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) and State and Coastal wetlands, as defined by the California Coastal Act, within BSA #1 with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Wetlands Delineations Manual* (USACE 2010). The USACE methodology relies on a three-parameter approach in which criteria for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology are all evaluated.

Coastal wetlands that occur in the Coastal Zone are defined by the California Coastal Act as areas that are permanently or periodically covered with shallow water. Coastal wetlands only need to meet one parameter to be classified as a wetland.

Wetland delineations were conducted within BSA # 1 between July 1 and 3, 2025, and April 13-14, 2026. A total of approximately 1.4920 acres of wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. and State were mapped within the ESL (Table 3).

Within the ESL, aquatic resources include a small portion of a 3-parameter wetland Waters of the U.S. and State to the northwest of the bridge, and primarily the Garcia River and its lower banks, which includes a scour hole northeast of the river and bridge and a small portion of an agricultural ditch to the northeast of the bridge (Figures 8 and 9). Within BSA #1, this includes a total of approximately 2.7954 acres of wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. and State (Table 3).

A total of approximately 1.2297 acres of riparian habitat is present within the ESL and 2.7684 acres of riparian habitat is present within BSA #1 (Table 3). Of the riparian habitat within the ESL, approximately 0.6475 acre is below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) within Other Waters of the U.S. and State and 0.5822 acre is above the OHWM. This riparian habitat borders the river on the north and south banks, as well as along roadside ditches to the north of the bridge along SR 1 (Figures 8 and 9).

Figure 8. Aquatic Resources within the ESL and BSA #1 and Associated Riparian Habitat

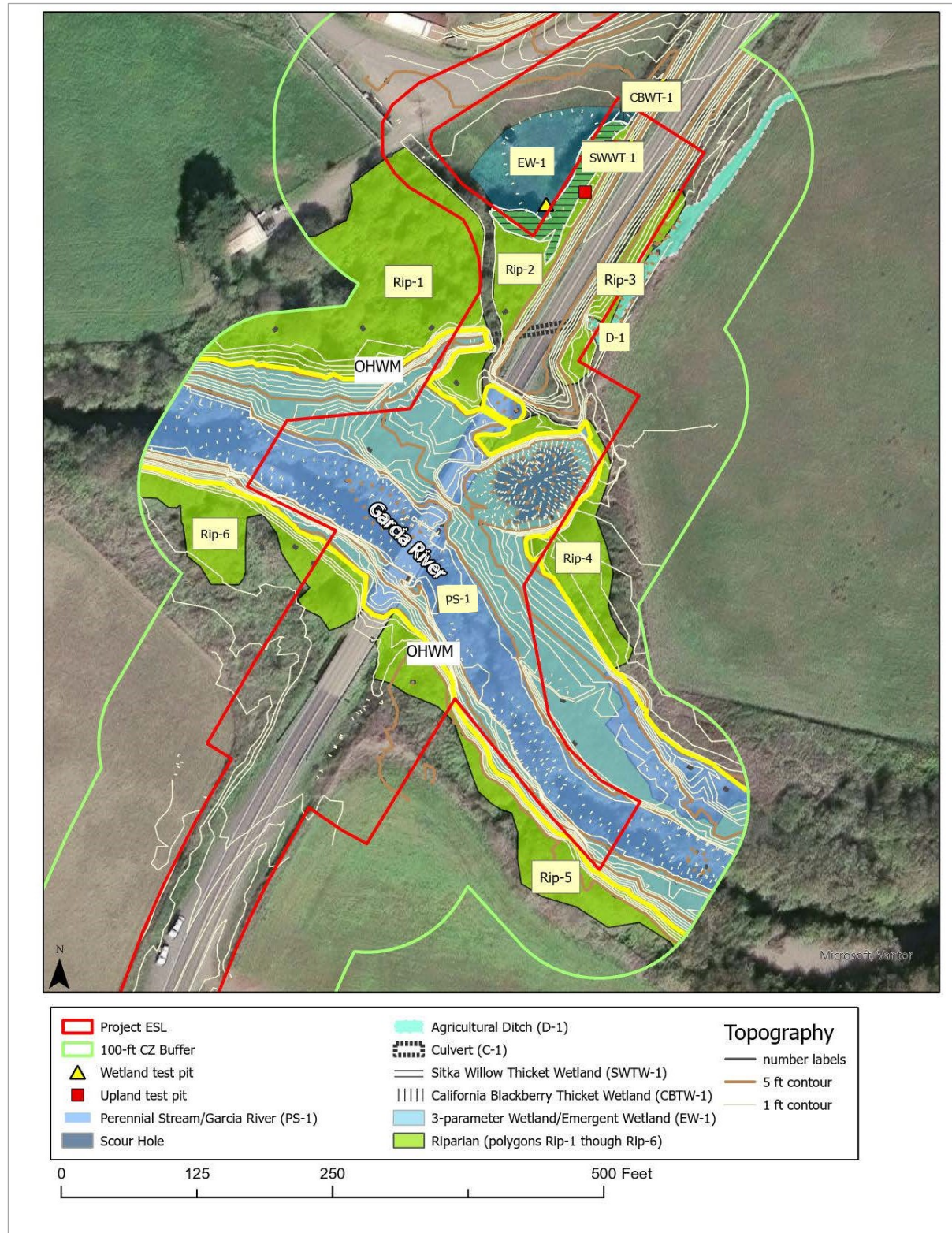


Table 3. Potential Jurisdictional Wetlands, Waters of the U.S. and State, and Associated Riparian Habitats Identified within the Biological Study Area

Feature/ ESHA Type	Feature ID	Jurisdictional Coverage	Linear Feet within the ESL	Linear Feet within the Coastal Zone BSA	Acres within the ESL	Acres within the Coastal Zone BSA
Three-parameter emergent ruderal wetland	EW-1	CDFW, CCC, NCRWQCB, USACE	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.0052	0.1755
Three-parameter scrub-shrub wetland (California blackberry thicket wetland)	CBWT-1	CDFW, CCC, NCRWQCB, USACE	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.0047	0.0048
Three-parameter scrub-shrub wetland (Sitka willow thicket wetland)	SWWT-1	CDFW, CCC, NCRWQCB, USACE	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.0661	0.0813
Total 3-Parameter Wetland Waters of the U.S. and State			Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.0760	0.2616
Perennial Stream/Garcia River (Other Waters of the U.S. and State)	PS-1	CDFW, CCC, NCRWQCB, USACE	495	703	1.4130	2.4591
Ditch (Other Waters of the U.S. and State)	D-1	NCRWQCB	7	304	0.0030	0.0747
Total Other Waters of the U.S. and State			502	1,007	1.4160	2.5338

Feature/ ESHA Type	Feature ID	Jurisdictional Coverage	Linear Feet within the ESL	Linear Feet within the Coastal Zone BSA	Acres within the ESL	Acres within the Coastal Zone BSA
Total Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. and State Habitat			502	1,007	1.4920	2.7954
Riparian habitat below the OHWM that overlaps with PS-1	Rip-1 Rip-4 Rip-5 Rip-6	CDFW, CCC, NCRWQCB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.6475	1.4154
Riparian habitat above the OHWM	Rip-1 through Rip-6	CDFW, CCC, NCRWQCB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.5822	1.3530
Total Riparian Habitat			Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1.2297	2.7684

Environmental Consequences

The project would result in 0.0760 acre of temporary impacts to 3-parameter wetlands (Wetland Waters of the U.S. and State) (Table 4).

Total impacts to non-wetland Other Waters of the U.S. and State (“Other Waters”) would include:

- 1.2298 acre temporary impacts and 0.1832 acre permanent impacts to the perennial stream/Garcia River (PS-1) (Table 4)
- 0.0030 acre temporary impacts to the Agricultural Ditch (Ditch D-1) (Table 4)

Notably, based on GIS analysis of the surrounding habitat, impacts to this Other WOTUS and State habitat represent less than 2% of the available contiguous riverine habitat. The proposed project would temporarily impact approximately 1.1720 acres of riparian habitat and approximately 0.0575 acre of permanent removal of riparian vegetation within the ESL (Figure 7 and Table 4).

The wetland habitat impacted within the ESL is anticipated to be fully restored post construction within a short timeframe; therefore, wetland habitat would incur no net loss. Temporary impacts to riparian would be revegetated onsite with native vegetation where appropriate.

Figure 9. Impacts to Waters of the U.S. and Associated Riparian Habitat within the ESL.

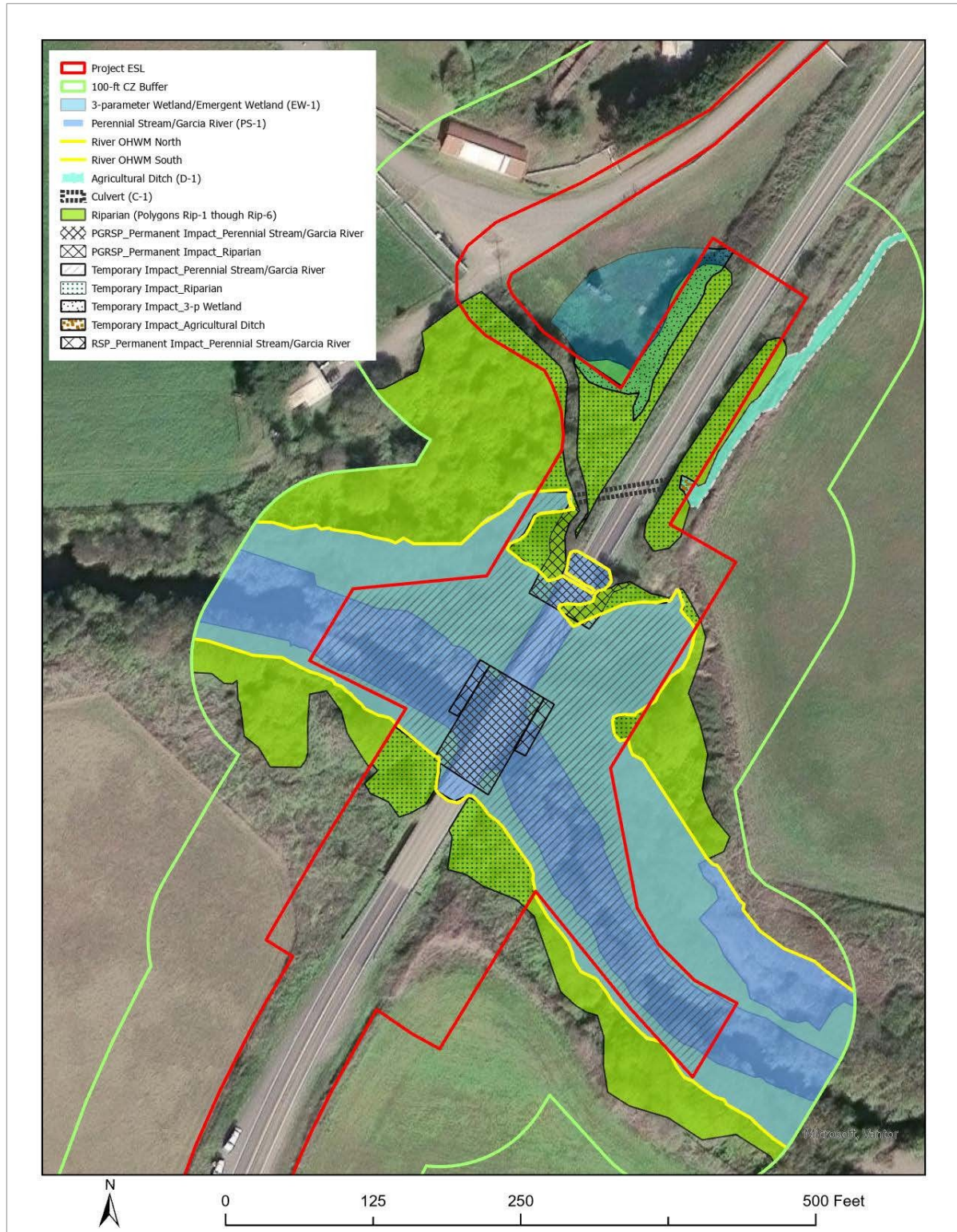


Table 4. Anticipated Impacts to Wetland and Other Waters of the U.S. and State and Associated Riparian Habitat within the ESL

Feature Type	Feature ID	Temporary Impact (LF)	Temporary Impact (AC)	Permanent Impact (LF)	Permanent Impact (AC)
3-parameter Emergent Wetland (ruderal vegetation)	EW-1	Not Applicable	0.0052 ac	Not Applicable	0
3-parameter scrub-shrub wetland (California blackberry thicket wetland)	CBWT-1	Not Applicable	0.0047 ac	Not Applicable	0
3-parameter scrub-shrub wetland (Sitka willow thicket wetland)	SWWT-1	Not Applicable	0.0661 ac	Not Applicable	0
Total Impacts to Wetland Waters of the U.S. and State		Not Applicable	0.0760 ac	Not Applicable	0 ac
Perennial Stream/ Garcia River (Other Waters of the U.S. and State)	PS-1	418	1.2298 ac	72	0.1832 ac
Agricultural Ditch (Other Waters of the U.S. and State)	D-1	17	0.0030 ac	0 LF	0 ac
Total Impacts to (Non-wetland) Other Waters of the U.S. and State		435 LF	1.2328 ac	72 LF	0.1832 ac
Total Impacts to Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. and State		435 LF	1.3088 ac	72 LF	0.1832 ac
Riparian upland habitat above OHWM	Rip-1 through Rip-6	Not Applicable	0.5460 ac	Not Applicable	0.0360 ac
Riparian habitat below OHWM	Rip-1 through Rip-6	Not Applicable	0.6260 ac	Not Applicable	0.0215 ac
Total Impacts to Associated Riparian Habitat		Not Applicable	1.1720 ac	Not Applicable	0.0575 ac

LF = linear feet

AC = acre

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The State of California has a “no net loss” jurisdictional waters policy. As discussed in Section 1.6 (Standard Measures), disturbed soil for Other Waters of the U.S. and State and associated riparian habitat biological resources would be restored through regrading and returning topography to its pre-construction state, employing invasive weed removal, and replanting with native vegetation where appropriate. While these measures may adequately offset temporary impacts to Other Waters of the U.S. and State and associated riparian habitat biological resources, Caltrans anticipates pursuing in-kind, off-site restoration within the same region at a local mitigation bank to offset permanent losses of approximately 0.1832 acre of jurisdictional waters protected under the CWA and 0.0575 acre of associated riparian habitat that cannot be restored or replaced onsite (see Appendix E). Appropriate compensatory mitigation ratios and measures would be identified and coordinated through the USACE, NCRWQCB, CCC, and CDFW.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREAS (ESHAs)

Affected Environment

As this project is within the Coastal Zone, it would require a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from the County of Mendocino and/or the California Coastal Commission (CCC).

The ESHA resources identified within the BSA #1 include wetlands, sensitive natural communities, riparian areas, species of rare or endangered plants, and habitats of rare and endangered plants and animals.

ESHAs present within the project BSA #1 include the following:

- A three-parameter wetland WOTUS and State covering an area that includes emergent ruderal vegetation (EW-1), scrub-shrub dominated by California blackberry (CBWT-1), and scrub-shrub dominated by Sitka and coastal willow (SWWT-1).
- Other Waters of the U.S. and State (e.g., perennial stream and ditch), which includes the perennial Garcia River (PS-1) and a ditch (D-1), which is a Water of the State.

- The Garcia River and its banks are also considered an ESHA due to various salmonids and other protected fish using the river for rearing and spawning, and for California red-legged frog (CRLF) using it for dispersal and breeding.
- Riparian habitat, also classified as Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) Forest Alliance and Coastal Dune Willow-Sitka Willow-Douglas Spirea Thicket Alliance, which includes Coastal Willow (*Salix hookeriana*) Thicket Association and Sitka Willow (*Salix sitchensis*) Thicket Association, was observed within the ESL and BSA #1 adjacent to and upland of the OHWM of the Garcia River. The riparian habitat on the upper banks of the Garcia River is also considered an ESHA for dispersal and foraging habitat for CRLF and Point Arena Mountain Beaver (PAMB).

Acreages of each ESHA within the ESL and Coastal Zone BSA (BSA #1) are presented above in Table 3 and Figure 8.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project has the potential to result in temporary impacts on 3-parameter wetland Waters of the U.S. and State, temporary and permanent impacts on Other Waters of the U.S. and State, and temporary and permanent impacts on Coastal Dune Willow–Sitka Willow–Douglas Spiraea Thicket Alliance (i.e., riparian habitat). Additional indirect temporary impacts caused by sedimentation or modification of hydrology could affect these ESHAs. Temporary impacts may result from construction of access roads, work areas, containment systems, clear water diversions, and excavation work for RSP placement. Excavation and fill with RSP would result in permanent impacts to these ESHAs.

Acres of impacted wetland and Other Waters of the U.S. and State and riparian habitat/ESHAs presented in this section are intended to provide worst-case scenarios; actual impacts are expected to be less because vegetation within temporary work areas would be avoided to the greatest extent practicable through the implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs designed to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources. In general, as the very small proportion of area permanently impacted would be offset, the project would not impact the overall quality, characteristics, or structure of the ESHAs in which they are located.

Impacts to each type of ESHA resource resulting from the proposed project and restoration of impacted habitats in these locations would be determined in consultation with the County of Mendocino and/or the California Coastal Commission during the permitting phase of the project.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

In addition to the Standard Measures and BMPs to protect ESHAs identified in Section 1.6, Caltrans would work with the County of Mendocino and/or the CCC to minimize impacts to ESHA resources through the Coastal Development Permit process. Impacted ESHA habitat that cannot be avoided or restored on-site would be offset with in-kind restoration where feasible and through permit-driven off-site mitigation either at a mitigation bank or permittee-responsible mitigation site within the same watershed and geographic region. Caltrans anticipates a mitigation ratio of 4:1 for impacts to the wetland and Other Waters of the U.S. and State ESHA and a 3:1 ratio for impacts to riparian habitat ESHA. Exact location and type of mitigation and enhancement would be determined in the permitting phase and the final combination of mitigation strategies would be determined after additional conversations with the County of Mendocino and/or the CCC (Appendix E).

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) for federally managed species as "those waters and substrate necessary for fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." Elements of EFH include adequate substrate, water quality, water quantity, water temperature, water velocity, cover/shelter, food, riparian vegetation, space, and safe passage conditions. Waters include aquatic areas and their associated physical, chemical, and biological properties. Within EFH, there are Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs) which are a subset of EFH considered high priority areas for conservation, management, or research. The EFH provisions of the Sustainable Fisheries Act are designed to protect habitat for commercially managed fish species from being lost due to disturbance and degradation.

The Garcia River includes EFH for Pacific Coast Salmon within the project area, in both the ESL and BSA #3. Although the NOAA Fisheries Spatial Query Report (NOAA 2026) shows overlap with EFH for Highly Migratory Species, Coastal Pelagic Species, and Groundfish, in discussion with NMFS on October 14, 2025, it was determined that EFH for those groups are not present based on current changes to tidal limits, where the tidal limits are downstream of the BSA.

Potential effects to Pacific Coast Salmon EFH at the project locations are similar to those described for salmonid critical habitat. These potential impacts would include temporary reductions in water quality and temporary removal of riparian vegetation. The proposed project would have **no adverse effect** on EFH for Groundfish, Coastal Pelagics, or Highly Migratory Species. However, the proposed project **may adversely affect** EFH for Pacific Coast Salmon in downstream waters due to:

- Hardening of the river channel
- Potential temporary increases in turbidity from activities that involve ground disturbance or by contaminants in roadway stormwater runoff or accidental spills during construction, or
- temporary removal of riparian habitat

Water quality may be temporarily impaired due to short term, localized increases in turbidity due to ground disturbance, contaminants in roadway stormwater runoff, or accidental spills. Reductions in water quality can compromise safe passage conditions for fish migration and/or reduce the quality of localized rearing habitat. However, project features described in Standard Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6) would minimize the magnitude and duration of any turbidity increases, provide for site stabilization post construction, and ensure proper handling and storage of potential contaminants.

These BMPs include stabilizing bare soil area during and immediately following construction, treatment controls, soil stabilization practices, and weather-appropriate scheduling. In addition, standard measures, such as THVF, would be used to limit ground disturbance to the project footprint, and debris containment plans would be implemented (if needed) to ensure construction debris does not enter adjacent waters. Any debris and sediment would be contained within the project site and disposed appropriately off-site.

No substantial, long term permanent impacts to waters are anticipated; therefore, no long-term, permanent impacts to EFH for Pacific Coast Salmon species are anticipated that would reduce the quality of habitat to an extent that individual fish would be affected. Formal consultation with NMFS for salmonids would address potential effects on EFH for Pacific Coast Salmon. The proposed project would have **no adverse effect** on EFH for Groundfish, Coastal Pelagics, or Highly Migratory Species.

Section 7 consultation for effects to Pacific Coast Salmon EFH related to project actions at Garcia River are anticipated to be covered under an individual formal consultation with submittal of a Biological Assessment (BA) to NMFS and receipt of a Biological Opinion (BO) from NMFS due to necessary modifications of the river channel.

Compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts to Pacific Coast Salmon EFH may be required and would be determined through formal consultation with NMFS upon submittal of the BA.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has an estuarine restoration project in the Garcia River estuary reach for fisheries planned for construction in 2028. Although there may be temporary impacts, the timing of the construction of the Garcia Bridge Scour Project would be later in 2029; thus, no cumulative impacts from construction are anticipated. Therefore, given the scope of the project and that most impacts on Pacific Coast Salmon EFH are temporary, cumulative impacts are not anticipated.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment

Some of the species found in or adjacent to the project ESL that most threaten native ecosystem function and structure in coastal Mendocino County include Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*).

Environmental Consequences

The above-listed species have a California invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) rating of “high,” meaning that they have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically (Cal-IPC 2025).

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

With implementation of Caltrans’ Standard Measures and Best Management Practices (Section 1.6) such as using straw, straw bales, seed, mulch, or other material used for erosion control or landscaping free of noxious weed seed and propagules, and thoroughly cleaning all equipment of dirt and vegetation prior to entering the job site, as described in Standard Measure BR-3, no additional project-specific avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are needed.

PLANT SPECIES

Botanical surveys were conducted April 29 and 30 and between July 1 and 3 of 2025. Plants are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special status plants or animals occurring on-site.

Based on queries to the USFWS, CDFW-CNDDDB and CNPS databases, several special status (FESA/CESA) plant species could potentially occur in the project Environmental Study Limits (ESL) (Appendix C). However, while none of these species were observed within the Environmental Study Limits, suitable habitat for Roderick’s fritillary (*Fritillaria roderickii*), a state endangered species, was present in the appropriate elevational range.

RODERICK’S FRITILLARY

Affected Environment

Roderick’s fritillary (*Fritillaria roderickii*) is a state endangered plant species in California with a California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) of 1B.1, meaning it is rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. It inhabits coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairies, and valley grasslands, and is found at elevations of 50 to 1,310 feet (15 to 400 meters). Roderick’s fritillary is a perennial herb in the lily family

(Liliaceae) that grows erect up to two feet tall, and the flower is maroon with six petals. It blooms from March to May. The nearest CNDDDB detection record is approximately 6.13 miles southeast of BSA #1 on eroding coastal bluffs and prairies along SR 1 at Schooner Gulch. Although the ESL and BSA #1 contain suitable grassland habitat for Roderick's fritillary, this species was not observed during botanical surveys.

Environmental Consequences

Roderick's fritillary has not been documented within BSA #1; therefore, proposed construction would not be expected to directly or indirectly impact this species.

Per CESA, Caltrans has determined the project would have no State "**take**" of Roderick's fritillary.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Given Roderick's fritillary would not be affected by the proposed work, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures are proposed.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

ANIMAL SPECIES

Based on the USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW-CNDDDB database queries, and discussions within the Natural Environment Study, the following indicates those special status animal species which could potentially occur within the Environmental Study Limits/Biological Study Area and thus could potentially be impacted by project construction (Appendices C and D).

CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG

Affected Environment

The California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) (CRLF) is a federally threatened species and a state Species of Special Concern (SSC). The CRLF was listed as threatened under FESA in May 1996, and critical habitat for this species was designated in the Federal Register on March of 2010; critical habitat in Mendocino County (MEN-1 unit) is located along the bottomlands on and adjacent to the Garcia River. CRLF breeds in lowland and foothill streams, or water associated with

emergent wetlands (such as cattails, tule, hard stem bulrush) or overhanging willows, including livestock ponds (USFWS 2002). Aquatic breeding habitat includes permanent water sources such as streams, marshes, and natural and manmade ponds in valley bottoms and foothills (Bulger et al., 2003; Stebbins 2003). Non-breeding aquatic habitat consists of shallow freshwater features, such as seasonal streams, small seeps, springs, and ponds (USFWS 2010b). Breeding behavior usually occurs from December to April and tadpoles generally take until late summer or early fall to complete metamorphosis, depending on the location (Ford et al., 2013).

This species may also be found in upland habitats (e.g., annual grasslands or oak woodlands adjacent to aquatic habitat) near breeding areas and along intermittent drainages connecting wetlands, seeps, and springs. Adults may take refuge during dry periods in rodent burrows, under leaf litter and downed logs, in desiccation cracks, and under rip/rap in upland habitat. Although CRLF typically remain near streams or ponds, studies show they will disperse to neighboring water features or moist upland sites when breeding is complete or when breeding pools dry out (Bulger et al., 2003). CRLF may also take refuge up to 328 feet (100 meters) from water at any time of the year (USFWS 2005).

Focused passive surveys were conducted for CRLF in the fall and winter of 2025. Four Autonomous Recording Units (ARUs) were placed at the scour hole pond to collect audio vocalization data.

The nearest CRLF CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 0.48 mile south of BSA #2. According to CNDDDB records, four adults were observed in the winter of 1998 along Hathaway Creek, just north of its intersection with SR 1.

The ESL and BSA #2 provide suitable dispersal and foraging habitat for CRLF within and along the Garcia River in aquatic and riparian habitat. Marginal potential breeding habitat is present within the large scour hole (approximately 3,900 square feet in area) immediately east of the bridge. The scour hole was created in 2018 as the river slightly changed course to shift north during an extreme rain event. The majority of this feature is located below the OHWM of the Garcia River and is still subject to annual and biannual disturbance due to river flow. The scour hole resembles pond habitat with >10 feet of standing water and dense willow cover along the banks.

No CRLF were detected on audio recordings or visually observed at or adjacent to the scour hole. The only amphibian call detected was Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*). Additionally, no CRLF egg masses were observed. However, as no protocol surveys were conducted, absence cannot be determined.

Environmental Consequences

Potential effects of the proposed action to CRLF and its habitat within the ESL are discussed under the following impact categories:

- Direct Injury and/or Mortality Impacts
- Noise and Visual Disturbance
- Water Quality Impacts
- Habitat Modification Impact

Direct Injury and/or Mortality Impacts

Several project activities could potentially result in the injury and/or mortality of CRLF if they are in the work area during construction. These activities would include clearing and grubbing for vegetation removal, temporary water diversion installation and operation, and installation of RSP. In particular, activities such as vegetation removal and movement of large equipment and construction vehicles within riparian areas may result in take of this species. Standard measures, such as the requirement for a qualified biologist to conduct clearance surveys before and during construction each day, would be expected to greatly reduce potential injury to metamorphs and adult frogs. Similarly, appropriately sized pumps and frequent monitoring by qualified biologists during water diversion activities would also decrease potential for harm to any aquatic life stage of the frog. However, some project actions may occur during the normal “wet season,” when higher numbers of CRLF would be expected to occupy upland areas. For this project, vegetation removal would occur during the fall/winter (outside of the bird and bat nesting and maternity season which generally falls between September 15 and February 1). Therefore, despite surveys by qualified biologists immediately prior to and during construction activities, there could still be a possibility of missing frogs buried in the duff and soft soils of riparian areas. Thus, with construction activities using equipment or vehicles within the riparian areas, take of CRLF individuals cannot be discounted.

Noise and Visual Disturbance

Construction activities conducted below top of bank could cause stress-related behavioral responses of CRLF occupying the ESL and BSA #1. General construction noise and vibrations (i.e., non-impulsive, continuous noise) and other physical disturbances can harass wildlife, disrupt, or delay normal activities, or increase potential exposure or vulnerability to predators. The view shed from the water includes the underside of the bridge, roadway traffic, and riparian vegetation. The ESL is in areas with high traffic use. Therefore, noise disturbance due to worker and equipment presence is not expected to substantially exceed baseline levels. General construction noise and visual impacts would be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the ESL. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be minimal.

During construction, movement of CRLF may be affected by noise (e.g., vibration from construction equipment) and visual stressors (e.g., sudden movements). However, upon cessation of work, it is anticipated that CRLF movement and access would return to pre-construction conditions. Noise and visual disturbances are expected to have only temporary, minor effects on the behavior and distribution of CRLF. Noise and visual disturbances would be further minimized through implementation of the Standard Measures and Best Management Practices identified in Section 1.6., including preparation of an *Aquatic Species Relocation Plan* as outlined in BR-2, which would involve pre-construction surveys for CRLF and protective measures put in place if CRLF are found. Therefore, no impacts to dispersing CRLF would be anticipated from construction noise and visual stressors.

Water Quality Impacts

Construction activities that could impact water quality include excavation and vegetation removal for access, grading, and installation of RSP. This may result in temporary and short-term increases in turbidity and suspended sediments in watercourses downstream from the project area. Elevated levels of suspended sediments can cause negative physiological and behavioral effects on aquatic organisms. Even short-term increases in turbidity and suspended sediment can disrupt normal behavior patterns of aquatic organisms, potentially affecting foraging, rearing, and migration (Bash et al., 2001).

Accidental discharges (spills or leaks) of petroleum products during operation of heavy equipment near drainages or watercourses or contact of surface waters with uncured concrete could be toxic to CRLF.

There is potential for temporary reductions in downstream water quality from construction within the ESL. The proposed project may impact CRLF in downstream waters due to potential short term, localized increases in turbidity due to ground disturbance, contaminants in roadway stormwater runoff, or accidental spills. Caltrans would implement Standard Measures and BMPs to protect water quality as described in Section 1.6, including BR-5 which restricts instream work to the period between June 15 and October 15, and WQ-1 which includes measures to protect water quality, such as control of sedimentation, erosion, and potential chemical pollutants, which would protect water quality downstream. Therefore, the potential for water quality impacts to affect CRLF would be discountable if they were to occur.

Habitat Modification Impacts

The modification impacts to CRLF aquatic and upland habitat would be mostly temporary in nature, primarily due to the stream diversion in the stream channel aquatic habitat and temporary removal and grading of surrounding riparian upland habitat. Garcia River would be dewatered approximately 300 feet upstream and 100 feet downstream of the bridge by installing a cofferdam upstream of the bridge to divert the stream flow, which would then be pumped downstream of the work area through a diversion pipe. Diversions would be installed on or after June 15 and removed prior to October 15, as outlined in Section 1.6, Measures BR-2 and BR-5.

The stream diversion system may restrict the movement of any frogs that could be present within the ESL, potentially making them more vulnerable to stress and predation; however, the timing of diversion avoids the breeding period (December to May). Elements of habitat potentially affected by operation of the stream diversion include aquatic channel habitat downstream of the diversion.

The design plans (Appendix A) show that excavation and RSP installation would occur immediately adjacent to the current extent of the scour hole on the northwest side of the hole. Temporary disturbance, both with shifting substrate potentially resulting in temporary partial fill of the scour hole, as well as grading and riparian vegetation removal, would result in a temporary habitat loss of marginal breeding habitat. Due to the relatively high OHWM, the scour hole is in a position to be regularly flooded, and therefore not likely to host a large population of breeding frogs. Additionally, the temporary filling of the scour hole would take place outside of the breeding period.

The relatively minimal area of riparian vegetation removal within potential CRLF upland habitat within the ESL would not result in a reduction in shade or measurable increase in water temperature for fish-bearing waters due to the extensive mixed red alder and willow riparian habitat available immediately outside the ESL. Therefore, no significant impact to CRLF is anticipated. Permanent impacts to the stream bed and channel habitat for the purpose of scour repair around Piers 3, 4, and 5 and Abutment 6 would be relatively small considering the larger area and passage for frogs along the river beyond the RSP and embankment. Construction of the proposed project would result in the temporary loss of approximately 1.2298 acres and the permanent removal of approximately 0.1832 acre of aquatic habitat within the OHWM of perennial stream/Garcia River (PS-1, Table 4). Loss of riparian upland habitat (red alder and Sitka willow stands) due to construction would include approximately 0.5460 acre of temporary and 0.0360 acre of permanent habitat removal (Table 4 and Figure 7). Loss of riparian habitat below OHWM (red alder and Sitka willow stands) due to construction would include approximately 0.6260 acre of temporary and 0.0215 acre of permanent habitat removal (Table 4 and Figure 7). Temporary loss of aquatic habitat would be minimized and restored through Standard Measures and BMPs outlined in Section 1.6, including preparation of an onsite Revegetation Plan to replant riparian vegetation, and restoring contours and topography of the temporarily disturbed aquatic habitat immediately post-construction.

Per FESA, based on the nature of these potential impacts and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs included as part of the project design, Caltrans anticipates the proposed project ***may affect, and is likely to adversely affect*** CRLF.

Federally designated critical habitat is not within the project area; therefore, it is anticipated that there would be ***no effect*** on critical habitat. Caltrans would pursue formal Section 7 consultation with USFWS to address potential impacts on CRLF.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

By design (Section 1.6), the project would avoid and minimize potential effects to CRLF following the Standard Measures and BMPs such as BR-2, BR-4, BR-5, and WQ-1. Additional species-specific conservation measures include water pumps would be screened with wire mesh screens no larger than 0.2 inch to prevent CRLF tadpoles, sub-adults, and adults from entering the pump system. Although pre-activity surveys may have detected no CRLF, this measure is to ensure that frogs that were missed during the survey are not harmed or killed by water pumps.

- All vegetation removal activities would be done with the use of hand tools only (including chainsaws) while working within 50-100 feet of the OHWM of any water, or as agreed upon following additional technical assistance from USFWS.
- The number of access routes, numbers and sizes of staging areas, and the total area of the activity would be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries would be clearly demarcated.

Section 7 formal consultation with USFWS may also result in additional species-specific avoidance and minimization efforts for CRLF; these avoidance measures would be incorporated into the final specifications and project plans.

FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG

Affected Environment

The Foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) (*Rana boylei*)—North Coast (NC) Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (Population 1) is designated a CDFW Species Of Special Concern.

The range for the NC DPS extends from north of San Francisco Bay through the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains to the northern limit of the species' range in western Oregon, and in California east to the Cascade Range into Shasta, Tehama, and portions of Butte, Lassen, Modoc and Siskiyou counties. Population 1 of this NC DPS does not have designated critical habitat. The species can occur at elevations from sea level to 6,370 feet above sea level (Stebbins 2003). FYLF inhabit forest streams and rivers with sunny, sandy, and rocky banks, deep pools, and shallow riffles (California Herps 2025a). FYLF can be active year-round and

during both day and night. During the day, adults are typically found basking on the shore or on rocks in streams (CDFW 2019; Stebbins and McGinnis, 2012). The species breeds from mid-March to early July, usually after the high winter and early spring flows have subsided and less sediment is being transported (California Herps 2025a). Breeding typically occurs in sunny reaches with relatively wide and shallow channels comprising cobble, boulder, and gravel substrates (Thomson et al., 2016).

Tadpoles have not been found in water colder than 55° Fahrenheit (°F) (13° Celsius [°C]) and prefer temperatures between 61–72°F (16.5–22.2°C) (Thomson et al., 2016). Tadpoles require water for at least 15 weeks to reach metamorphosis, which typically occurs between July and September (Jennings and Hayes, 1994).

Nonbreeding season habitat includes sunny areas with limited canopy cover, often associated with riffles and pools. Overwintering habitat varies depending on local conditions but is relatively similar to habitat other times of year, although the species is more commonly found along smaller tributaries away from larger streams and rivers where winter flows may be high (CDFW 2019). FYLF disperse through riparian corridors as well as over land and have been found using upland habitats with an average distance of 234 feet from water (CDFW 2019).

Focused surveys for FYLF were not conducted. This species may be present in waterways and adjacent riparian forest habitat; therefore, it is generally presumed they could occur within and adjacent to the project construction footprint. FYLF may use Garcia River as nonbreeding habitat for foraging and dispersal, but it would most likely be limited to the period following breeding. Overall, the substrate in this reach of Garcia River within the ESL is a mix of gravel and smaller cobbles and pebbles with sandy banks closer to the piers, not meeting the substrate requirement for FYLF. The river would not likely be used as overwintering habitat because the species generally avoids larger streams and rivers where the risk of being displaced by heavy flows is greater (CDFW 2019). FYLF could potentially use the adjacent riparian area for cover and foraging. The nearest FYLF CNDDDB occurrence to BSA #1 is approximately 0.5 mile upstream of the BSA where 30 metamorphs were observed in October of 2002.

Environmental Consequences

Potential project impacts on FYLF are mostly the same as those described for CRLF above, including potential effects related to temporary increases in turbidity and sedimentation, potential discharges of contaminants, general construction noise, vibration, and visual disturbance, direct injury associated with installation of stream diversions, dewatering, and habitat impacts, including temporary loss of riparian habitat and permanent loss of aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation.

Implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6– BR-2, BR-4, BR-5, and WQ-1) as part of the project would avoid and minimize potential impacts to FYLF within the ESL and BSA #1. These measures include pre-construction surveys in the *Aquatic Species Relocation Plan*, a clear water diversion, a biologist monitor for instream work, a limited operating period, control of invasive species in disturbed areas, delineating sensitive adjacent habitat and implementation of a Revegetation Plan to restore temporarily disturbed habitat, and temporary and permanent pollutant and erosion control BMPs. Additionally, no suitable FYLF breeding habitat is present within the ESL and BSA #1; therefore, no impacts are anticipated for this type of habitat.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Standard Measures and BMPs described in Section 1.6, such as species surveys, habitat delineation and protection, and water quality measures would be implemented prior to and during construction to avoid and minimize impacts to FYLF and its habitat. Measures that would benefit CRLF would benefit this species as well. No additional species-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented.

NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE

Affected Environment

Northwestern pond turtle (NWPT) (*Actinemys marmorata*) is a federal proposed threatened species and a state SSC. This species can be found near permanent ponds, lakes, streams, and irrigation ditches (California Herps 2025b). They favor habitats with large numbers of emergent logs or boulders, where they gather to bask. NWPT are omnivorous and most of their animal diet includes insects, crayfish, and other aquatic invertebrates. Females typically move overland for up to 100 feet (30.5 meters) to find suitable nesting sites for egg laying (California Herps

2025b). Eggs are laid from March to August and incubate underground for approximately 75 days. Eggs are typically deposited in nests constructed in sandy banks along large slow-moving streams, though nests have been observed in many soil types as far as 325 feet (100 meters) from water. When turtles leave the waterbody in late fall, they can move into upland habitats up to one-quarter mile (500 meters) or more to overwinter (Holland 1994). Adults will disperse for overwintering and do not congregate in one direction or area (Bury et al., 2012). If the turtle overwinters on land rather than in the substrate underwater, a thick layer of duff is generally a preferred characteristic of the microsite (Bury et al., 2012).

No species-specific surveys were conducted for NWPT. The nearest NWPT CNDDDB occurrence to either project site location is approximately 0.5 mile downstream on the Garcia River southwest of BSA #2. One adult was observed during salmonid snorkel surveys in April 2016 on the Garcia River at the confluence with Hathaway Creek, approximately 1 mile from the ESL.

This species has potential to occur within the ESL and BSA #2. The bank habitat around the scour hole to the immediate east of the bridge on the north bank and riparian habitat farther upland provide marginal breeding habitat based on sandy and gravely substrate and elevation above OHWM, but neither location is likely to support breeding NWPT due to the overall dense canopy. Adjacent to the scour hole the habitat is characterized by open banks with suitable basking habitat for the turtles. NWPT may use the river channel and banks and the neighboring riparian corridor for overwintering, dispersal, and foraging

Environmental Consequences

Potential project impacts on NWP include potential effects related to temporary increases in turbidity and sedimentation, discharges of contaminants, general construction noise, vibration, and visual disturbance, direct injury and/or mortality associated with vegetation removal and installation of stream diversions, and habitat impacts, including loss of creek habitat and riparian vegetation. While the proposed project would have the potential to affect NWPT, if present, due to water quality impacts, these effects would be minimal due to the BMPs that would limit turbidity, sedimentation, and the discharge of contaminants. A qualified biologist would be present to monitor in-stream activities that could affect species like NWPT, and an aquatic species relocation plan, or equivalent, would be prepared, including relocation protocols, as appropriate.

Per FESA, based on the nature of these potential impacts and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs included as part of the project design (Section 1.6), Caltrans anticipates the proposed project **may affect, and is likely to adversely affect** NWPT. As the project would have only minimal adverse impacts, the project would not jeopardize the continued existence of the federally proposed NWPT and conferencing is not required or proposed.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

With implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs for aquatic organisms (Section 1.6), and by design, the project would minimize potential effects to NWPT. These measures would also allow Caltrans to comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. As such, no species-specific avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are proposed.

BALD EAGLE

Affected Environment

Though the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted from federal status, it is still federally protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC § T668). In California, it is protected as both a state endangered species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and a state fully protected (FP) species.

Focused surveys for bald eagle were not conducted. There were no records of bald eagle in the CNDDDB nine-quad search. The nearest active nest was documented in 2001 along Rancheria Creek, 1.5 miles southeast of Ornbau Valley, approximately 23 miles east of BSA #1. Habitat within BSA #1 was visually assessed for presence of larger conifers with structures that would support nests, and no nesting habitat is present. However, bald eagles may forage along the Garcia River within BSA #1 where there are suitable gaps in the canopy and perches in red alder trees.

Environmental Consequences

Foraging bald eagles within BSA #1 could potentially be impacted by visual and noise disturbance associated with construction. However, noise and visual impacts to these species would not be substantial given the relatively high ambient noise and human activity that currently exists along SR 1, the temporary nature of the project, and the relative abundance of foraging habitat within 1 mile of the ESL to which eagles could relocate if needed.

Per CESA, there would be no “**take**” of bald eagle from auditory or visual disturbance, nor from removal of nest trees.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

As bald eagles are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed work, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

LITTLE WILLOW FLYCATCHER

Affected Environment

Little willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*) (WIFL) is a state endangered species, listed on January 2, 1991. WIFL occurs annually both as a spring and fall migrant and casual summer resident and breeder in northwestern California (Hunter et al., 2005). They are late spring migrants, appearing along the coast between May-September. They are locally rare to uncommon June-July. Breeding habitat is typically wet meadows with perennial streams; lowland riparian woodlands dominated by willow (primarily in tree form) and cottonwoods; or smaller spring-fed or boggy areas with willow or alder (Craig and Williams, 1998). In lowland riverine habitats, such as those found within the ESL and BSA #1, it is thought that contiguous willow thickets are used because the linear nature of these areas provide sufficient edge habitat and/or the tree-like willows typically found in these areas provide sufficient openings within the canopy (Harris 1991).

Focused surveys for WIFL were not conducted. There were no records of WIFL in the CNDDDB nine-quad search. The nearest occurrence in eBird (eBird 2026) was a migrating individual in August 2022 along Greenwood Creek, approximately 12 miles north of BSA #1. Habitat within BSA #1 was visually assessed for presence of dense, multi-layered riparian habitat with a high percentage of willows. While WIFL is not known to breed in Mendocino County, nesting habitat is present within the ESL and BSA #1 in the riparian floodplain along the Garcia River. WIFL are more likely to pass through during migration.

Environmental Consequences

Although unlikely to nest in Mendocino County, potential nesting WIFLs within the ESL could potentially be impacted by direct vegetation removal of willows and alders for construction access and, if present within BSA #1, visual and noise disturbance associated with construction. However, these potential impacts would be avoided through implementation of Standards Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6), such as preconstruction bird surveys, not leaving trash out which would attract avian nest predators, invasive species control, delineating sensitive riparian habitat with THVF, as well as implementing a Revegetation Plan for restoration of riparian habitat. These measures include conducting vegetation removal outside the nesting season or, if needed, pre-construction surveys for active bird nests in suitable habitat within the ESL if vegetation removal must wait until spring.

Per CESA, there would be no “**take**” of WIFL from auditory or visual disturbance given the existing relatively high ambient noise and human activity, nor from removal of nest trees.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

No species-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented for WIFL beyond the Standards Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

OSPREY AND WHITE-TAILED KITE

Affected Environment

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) are raptors that are protected by different regulations.

Osprey is a species with a “Watchlist (WL)” designation, meaning it is treated as a “taxa to watch” by CDFW due to their former inclusion on special concern lists. While this species has demonstrated population declines, it is still common and widespread enough in the state and is currently at low risk for extinction. The current population trend for osprey is increasing (International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN] 2019).

White-tailed kite was listed as a state fully protected (FP) species in 1957 in California (CFGC Section 3511).

These species are discussed together since they occupy the same taxonomic group, similar ecological niches, and have similar potential to be impacted by construction activities.

Osprey nesting habitat must include an adequate supply of accessible fish within a maximum of 12 miles of the nest. Its nests are usually built on snags, treetops, or crotches between large branches and trunks, on cliffs, or on human-built platforms. They are placed in open surroundings for easy approach and elevated for safety from ground predators. Nesting typically occurs from March to September (Zeiner et al., 1990).

White-tailed kite can be found in the Central Valley and entire California coast in a variety of habitats. It nests in dense, relatively large stands of riparian, redwood, and Douglas-fir trees. Kites build platform nests in dense canopies at the tops of nest trees. The nesting season for white-tailed kites in California is generally from late January until August (Dunk 2020).

No focused surveys were performed for osprey or white-tailed kites. No osprey or white-tailed kites were observed within BSA #1 during reconnaissance surveys, and no CNDDDB occurrences were detected within the 9-quadrant search. The nearest known occurrence of osprey, based on eBird sources, is from April 2025 approximately 1.7 miles west of BSA #1.

The nearest known occurrence of white-tailed kites, also based on eBird sources, is from November 2024 at the Garcia River mouth, approximately 1.2 miles west of BSA #1. No nests were observed within BSA #1 during reconnaissance surveys, but the riparian forest within the ESL and BSA #1 provides suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kites and marginal nesting habitat for osprey. Trees within BSA #1, and particularly the ESL, generally do not have many large snags or taller trees.

Environmental Consequences

There potentially could be visual and noise disturbance to nesting osprey and white-tailed kites during installation of access roads, RSP placement, and equipment staging. However, there is a low likelihood of increased measurable visual and acoustic impacts due to the existing noise levels on SR 1 and the regular visual disturbance of traffic activity from the ranch operation activities on site.

Vegetation removal of riparian habitat could potentially result in the direct mortality of adults, young, and eggs; however, implementation of Standard Measures (Section 1.6) would result in avoidance of direct impacts to nesting osprey or white-tailed kites. This would involve removing vegetation outside of the nesting season or, if vegetation removal is required during the breeding season, surveys for active bird nests would be conducted. If an active nest is found, the biologist would coordinate with CDFW to establish appropriate species-specific requirements. The loss of riparian nesting habitat would be minimal due to the availability of suitable habitat associated with the relatively large expanse of riparian habitat beyond the ESL. Also, Caltrans would delineate sensitive riparian habitat and fence those areas with THVF, as well as onsite restoration of the habitat through implementation of a Revegetation Plan, as outlined in Section 1.6 Standard Measure BR-4.

Per CESA, as a fully-protected species, there would be **no “take”** of white-tailed kite.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

As osprey and white-tailed kites are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed work, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented beyond the Standards Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

PURPLE MARTIN

The purple martin (*Progne subis*) is a swallow-like bird protected by CDFW as a Species of Special Concern.

Affected Environment

Martins typically nest near abundant insect prey sources in cavities of a variety of substrates and materials, such as live tree cavities, snags, bridge gaps and weep holes, and utility poles (Shuford and Gardali, 2008). Active breeding occurs May to mid-August (Shuford and Gardali, 2008).

Focused surveys for purple martin were not conducted. There is an unprocessed record for purple martin in the CNDDDB QuickView tool nine-quad search from the Cold Spring quad, approximately 10 miles to the northeast. Habitat within BSA #1

was visually assessed for presence of snags, tree cavities, and bridge weep holes and gap features that would support nests. The area provides marginal nesting habitat – there are few snags or existing cavities, but large alders and coastal willows with a few dying limbs and cavities within the ESL and BSA #1 may support nesting martins. This species may forage along the channel of the Garcia River within BSA #1.

Environmental Consequences

There potentially could be visual and noise disturbance to nesting purple martins during installation of access roads, RSP placement, and equipment staging. However, there is a low likelihood of increased measurable visual and acoustic impacts due to the existing noise levels on SR 1 and regular visual disturbance of traffic activity from the ranch operation activities on site.

Vegetation removal of riparian habitat could potentially result in the direct mortality of adults, young, and eggs; however, implementation of Standard Measures (Section 1.6) would result in avoidance of direct impacts to nesting purple martins. This would involve removing vegetation outside of the nesting season or, if vegetation removal is required during the breeding season, surveys for active bird nests would be conducted. If an active nest is found, the biologist would coordinate with CDFW to establish appropriate species-specific requirements. The loss of riparian nesting habitat would be minimal due to the availability of suitable habitat associated with the relatively large expanse of riparian habitat beyond the ESL. Also, Caltrans would delineate sensitive riparian habitat and fence those areas with THVF, as well as onsite restoration of the habitat through implementation of a Revegetation Plan, as outlined in Section 1.6.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

As purple martins are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed work, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented beyond the Standards Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

YELLOW WARBLER AND YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

Affected Environment

Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) and yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) are protected by CDFW as SSCs. These species are discussed together since they occupy the same taxonomic group, similar ecological niches, and have similar potential to be impacted by construction activities.

Yellow warblers prefer small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland and open to medium density woodlands with heavy brush understory. Yellow-breasted chats prefer early successional riparian scrub habitat with a well-developed shrub layer and open canopy and blackberry, grape, willow, etc. habitat that form dense thickets and tangles for nesting substrate.

Both species use riparian thickets and brushy tangles, dense brushy thickets and tangles near water, and thick understory in riparian woodland (Shuford and Gardali, 2008).

The dense, low, riparian woodlands found within the ESL and BSA #1 may provide migration and nesting habitat for yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat. No yellow warblers or yellow-breasted chats were observed within or adjacent to the ESL during reconnaissance field surveys. There is one documented occurrence of yellow warbler within the ESL. A group of eight yellow warblers was observed in the riparian forest immediately southeast of the crossing of the river and highway in September 2020. There are no documented occurrences of yellow-breasted chat within the nine-quad CNDDDB search. However, an eBird query documented a yellow-breasted chat in May 2022 at Navarro River Redwoods State Park, approximately 12 miles north of BSA #1 (eBird 2026). Although no nests of either species were found within or near the ESL during field surveys, the dense riparian forest within the ESL and BSA #1 offers suitable nesting habitat.

Environmental Consequences

There potentially could be visual and noise disturbance to nesting yellow warblers and yellow-breasted chats during installation of access roads, RSP placement, and equipment staging. However, there is a low likelihood of increased measurable visual and acoustic impacts due to the existing noise levels on SR 1 and regular visual disturbance of traffic activity from the ranch operation activities on site.

Vegetation removal of riparian habitat could potentially result in the direct mortality of adults, young, and eggs; however, implementation of Standard Measure BR-2 (Section 1.6) would result in avoidance of direct impacts to nesting yellow warblers and yellow-breasted chats. This would involve removing vegetation outside of the nesting season or, if vegetation removal is required during the breeding season, surveys for active bird nests would be conducted. If an active nest is found, the biologist would coordinate with CDFW to establish appropriate species-specific requirements. The loss of riparian nesting habitat would be minimal due to the availability of suitable habitat associated with the relatively large expanse of riparian habitat beyond the ESL. Also, Caltrans would delineate sensitive riparian habitat and fence those areas with THVF, as well as onsite restoration of the habitat through implementation of a Revegetation Plan, as outlined in Section 1.6.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

As yellow warblers and yellow-breasted chats are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed work, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented beyond the Standards Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

CHINOOK SALMON – CALIFORNIA COASTAL ESU AND ITS CRITICAL HABITAT

Affected Environment

The Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)–California Coastal Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) (Population 17) (CC Chinook salmon) was federally listed as threatened on September 16, 1999 (64 FR 50394). Their threatened status was reaffirmed August 15, 2011 (76 FR 50447). CC Chinook salmon is also designated a SSC by CDFW.

Critical habitat for CC Chinook Salmon was designated September 2, 2005 (70 FR 52488) and includes the lateral extent of stream channel within designated stream reaches as defined by the ordinary high-water line (33 CFR 329.11) in freshwater areas and high tide line (HTL) in tidally influenced portions of their habitats. Critical habitat includes (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, on which are found those physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the listed species and that may require

special management considerations or protection, and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that are essential for the conservation of a listed species.

The Physical and Biological Factors (PBFs) identified in the critical habitat designation include:

- Freshwater spawning sites that supported spawning, incubation and larval development.
- Freshwater rearing sites with sufficient water quantity, quality, floodplain connectivity, and natural cover to support juvenile growth, development, and mobility.
- Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction and excessive predation with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover, such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
- Estuarine areas free of obstruction and excessive predation with water quality, water quantity, salinity conditions, and sufficient juvenile and adult forage to support juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater. Additionally, natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, undercut banks and important characteristics of critical habitat.

In the past, the ESU contained both spring-run and fall-run CC Chinook salmon components, but it is now believed that the spring-run CC Chinook salmon has been eliminated (extirpated). CC Chinook salmon are anadromous fish that typically spawn in the lower reaches of rivers and tributaries.

Most fall-run CC Chinook salmon return to their natal streams between September and October. When compared to other fall-run CC Chinook salmon (e.g., Northern California or Oregon), fall-run CC Chinook salmon adult migration can be later because migratory corridors in the rivers they inhabit typically open later in the season in response to large winter storms (November through January). Late freshwater entry is especially common in watersheds that form seasonal sandbars at the mouth during the dry season (summer to early fall) (CDFW 2016).

Typically, fall-run CC Chinook salmon enter fresh water at an advanced stage of maturity, move rapidly to their spawning areas and spawn within a few weeks of freshwater entry (Healey 1991). Adults die within a few days after spawning. Fry emerge from the gravel in the late winter or spring and initiate outmigration within a week to months of emergence (Moyle et al., 2008). Fresh water residence, including outmigration, usually ranges from two to four months; similar to adult migration, juvenile outmigration also tends to occur later than other salmonid species, peaking in late May and early July in Mendocino coastal streams. After emergence, CC Chinook salmon fry seek out areas behind fallen trees, back eddies, undercut banks, and other areas of bank cover. As they grow larger, their habitat preferences change (Everest and Chapman, 1972). Juveniles move away from stream margins and begin to use deeper water areas with slightly faster water velocities, although continue to use available cover to minimize the risk of predation and reduce energy expenditure.

Water temperature is one of the most important environmental influences on salmonids at all life stages, affecting physiological processes and timing of life history events (Spence et al., 1996). Adult fall-run CC Chinook salmon tolerate water temperatures ranging from 51°F–67°F (10°C–19.4°C). Based on studies of steelhead and coho salmon, water temperature ranging from 50°F–55°F (10°C–12.8°C) has been recommended as the optimal thermal range for smoltification and emigration (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] et al., 2002). Juvenile Chinook salmon prefer water temperatures less than 71.6°F (22°C).

Most spawning habitat for CC Chinook salmon is in the upper main stems of rivers and lower reaches of coastal creeks. These habitats, when in proper condition, provide stable substrate and sufficient flows into late winter. As they move downstream, they use more open waters at night, while seeking protected pools during the day. Pools that are cooler than the main river, from upwelling or tributary inflow, may be sought out by migrating juveniles as daytime refuges (Moyle et al., 2008).

No netting or electrofishing surveys for CC Chinook salmon were conducted because the protected status of CC Chinook salmon precludes the use of these types of fish sampling. Therefore, fish presence information and impact assessments on CC Chinook salmon depend largely on previously collected data, general species life history accounts, literature reviews, and snorkel and field observations.

Snorkel surveys and field investigations were attempted on October 22, 2025, and on June 17, 2026, within the ESL and species abundance results are provided below in Table 5. The survey area ranged from approximately 300 linear feet upstream of the bridge to approximately 100 feet downstream of the bridge. For the October surveys, water temperature was recorded at 62°F (16.7°C). Flow depths ranged from 3 feet to shallow riffles and water clarity was high, which allowed for visual observation of substrate conditions and fish. For the June surveys, water temperature was recorded at 64°F (17.6°C). Flow depths ranged from 2.5 feet to shallow riffles and water clarity was high, which allowed for visual observation of substrate conditions and fish. In total, 2-4 young of year (i.e., "0+") CC Chinook salmon were observed just upstream of the bridge and under the bridge (Table 5). Stream habitat consisted of cobble-dominated pools, runs, and riffles, both upstream and downstream of the bridge. Marginally suitable potential spawning habitat, as defined by suitable substrate only, was observed.

Additionally, Sarah Gallagher of CDFW and Peter Van de Burgt of The Nature Conservancy, in personal communication with biologist Tracy Walker on February 2, 2026, stated that CC Chinook salmon have been observed in recent years within less than one mile of BSA #3 along lower reaches of the Garcia River. This includes all life stages.

Table 5. Salmonid Visual and Snorkel Survey and Results Within the Project ESL

Survey Date	Surveyor(s)	NC Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)		CCC Coho Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)			CC Chinook Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)		
		0+, 1+ and 2+	Adult	0+	1+ and 2+	Adult	0+	1+ and 2+	Adult
October 22, 2025	L. Osborn	60-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 17, 2026	L. Osborn	15-20	0	0	0	0	2-4	0	0

Environmental Consequences

This section describes and evaluates the potential for impacts of proposed scour repair activities on fish and fish habitat related to water quality degradation, general construction noise and visual disturbance, direct injury from in-water construction activities (installation of stream diversions) and fish capture/relocation, effects on fish passage, and habitat impacts.

The Garcia River acts as a migratory corridor for adult CC Chinook salmon migrating to and from upstream spawning areas. This corridor is used by juveniles for rearing and passage during their seaward migration and seasonal within-stream movements. Restricting in-water construction activities between June 15 and October 15 as outlined in Section 1.6, Standard Measures BR-2 and BR-5, would avoid the primary migration periods of adult CC Chinook salmon in the project area. This period also avoids the most sensitive life stages (spawning, egg incubation, alevin, newly emerged fry) and the peak migration periods of smolting juveniles (age 1 year and older) (March through May). However, emigrating juveniles and young-of-year may be present in the project area through summer (Shapovalov and Taft, 1954). As described above, juvenile CC Chinook salmon have been documented in spring and early summer. While juvenile CC Chinook salmon have not been observed in the project area in large numbers, suitable habitat is present and any juvenile CC Chinook salmon potentially present during the summer could be subject to exposure from construction activities during the potential in-water construction season June 15 to October 15.

Water Quality–Turbidity and Suspended Sediment

Site clearing, earthwork, creation of new impervious surface, and installation of RSP and cofferdams could all result in disturbance of soil and riverbed sediments, potentially resulting in temporary increases in turbidity and suspended sediments in and downstream of the affected waters. However, in-water construction activities (e.g., installation and removal of K-rail system, any temporary cofferdams, water bladders, culverts, and temporary fill) may have the greatest potential for causing increases in turbidity and sedimentation.

Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, suspended sediment can cause lethal, sublethal, and behavioral effects on fish (Newcombe and Jensen, 1996). The severity of these effects depends on the sediment concentration, duration of exposure, and sensitivity of the affected life stage. Short-term increases

in turbidity and suspended sediment may disrupt feeding activities or result in avoidance or displacement of fish from preferred habitat (Bisson and Bilby, 1982). Juvenile salmonids have been observed to avoid streams that are chronically turbid (Lloyd 1987) or move laterally or downstream to avoid turbidity plumes (Sigler et al., 1984). Sigler et al. (1984) found that prolonged exposure to elevated turbidity levels resulted in reduced growth and increased emigration rates of juvenile CC Chinook salmon compared to controls. These findings are generally attributed to reductions in the ability of salmonids to see and capture prey in turbid water (Waters 1995). Exposure to high turbidity and suspended sediment may also affect growth and survival by impairing respiratory function, reducing tolerance to disease and contaminants, and causing physiological stress (Waters 1995). Berg and Northcote (1985) observed changes in social and foraging behavior and increased gill flaring (an indicator of stress) in juvenile CC Chinook salmon at moderate turbidity. In this study, behavior returned to normal quickly after turbidity was reduced to lower levels.

Increased sedimentation above natural levels can also result in modification of habitat such as filling of pools, filling of the interstitial spaces within the substrate, altering invertebrate communities (a primary food source for fish and other aquatic and terrestrial organisms), and adversely affecting the quality of spawning and rearing habitat. Fine sediment deposited in spawning gravel can reduce interstitial flow, reducing the oxygen supply to developing embryos and fry, and can prevent the emergence of fry from the gravel (Hicks et al., 1991). The filling of pools and interstitial spaces within the substrate can adversely affect rearing habitat and food abundance by reducing the amount of living space and cover for juveniles and benthic invertebrates (Bjornn and Reiser, 1991; Hicks et al., 1991). Fine sediment in suspension can also affect the availability of food in streams by reducing primary production; increases in turbidity have been shown to reduce light penetration in both lakes and streams, resulting in decreased primary production, decreased abundance of food organisms (secondary production), and decreased production and abundance of fish (Lloyd 1987).

At the beginning of the in-water construction season, installation of the stream diversion could result in periodic increases in turbidity and suspended sediment in the rivers for brief periods when the barriers (sheet piles, K-rails, cofferdam or water bladder) and any fill (clean spawning-size gravel) are placed in the river. A slow, incremental process would be used to install the barriers and fill, resulting in only minor, localized disturbances of the bed and downstream water column at any given

time. A similar process would be used to remove the gravel fill and barriers at the end of the in-water construction season. Brief periods of increased turbidity and suspended sediment are anticipated to occur during removal of the barriers and restoration of flow to the reactivated portion of the river bed.

Based on the restrictions for in-water construction activities to be conducted only from June 15 to October 15 (Standard Measure BR-5), and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs described in Section 1.6, Water Quality (Standard Measures BR-5 and WQ-1), elevation of turbidity and sedimentation events associated with construction are expected to be minor and transient in nature, and would not lead to measurable impacts on CC Chinook salmon or its critical habitat. Water quality measures in WQ-1 include implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) per NPDES regulations, and utilizing erosion prevention and control BMPs such as isolating work areas using cofferdams, diverting streamflow via pipes or bypass channels, and stabilizing banks with erosion control products such as fiber rolls, hydroseeding, or compost blankets.

Water Quality–Contaminants

Project actions that involve the storage, use, or discharge of toxic and other harmful substances near streams and other water bodies (or in areas that drain to these water bodies) can result in contamination of these water bodies and adverse effects on fish and other aquatic organisms. The operation of heavy equipment and other construction equipment in or near the river can result in accidental spills and leakage of fuel, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and coolants. Other sources of contaminants include wet concrete, asphalt, and discharges from vehicle and concrete washout facilities.

The potential magnitude of biological effects resulting from the accidental discharge of contaminants depends on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the proximity of the discharge to water bodies; the type, amount, concentration, and solubility of the contaminant; and the timing and duration of the discharge.

Contaminants can impact survival and growth rates, as well as the reproductive success of fish and other aquatic organisms. The level of effect depends on species and life stage sensitivity, duration and frequency of exposure, condition or health of individuals, and physical or chemical properties of the water (e.g., temperature, dissolved oxygen).

The potential exposure of CC Chinook salmon to contaminants and other harmful substances would be avoided or minimized through implementation of the Project Features, Standard Measures, and BMPs described in Section 1.6. Caltrans would require the contractor to prepare and implement a Stormwater Plan and other construction site BMPs as described in WQ-1 to control stormwater discharges and potential discharges of pollutants to the Garcia River. These pollutant prevention and control BMPs include releasing dewatering discharge a minimum distance from perennial streams, proper storage of pollutants away from streams, daily inspection of equipment for fuel leaks, refueling away from streams, and a response plan for any minor or major spills. These BMPs are designed to avoid and minimize the potential for and extent of accidental spills and avoid and minimize the potential for contaminated runoff from waste materials. Implementation of the BMPs, in accordance with an approved water protection plan and other requirements of the Caltrans Statewide NPDES Permit, would substantially reduce or eliminate the potential for accidental spills or unintentional discharges of potentially hazardous materials to the Garcia River, wetlands, and drainage channels.

Contaminants generated by traffic due to wear of tires, brakes, and pavement, as well as exhaust emissions and fluid leaks deposited on impervious roadway surfaces, may be carried by stormwater runoff into receiving waters, resulting in chronic to acute effects on aquatic organisms depending on the concentration and duration of contaminant inputs. To minimize stormwater discharge during construction, existing vegetated areas would be maintained to the maximum extent practicable, and new slopes and temporarily disturbed areas would be stabilized using erosion control products and vegetation planting as outlined in Section 1.6, Standard Measure WQ-1. After construction, all stormwater conveyance systems, permanent erosion control, and stormwater treatment measures would be maintained in compliance with Caltrans' Storm Water Management Program. In addition, the project would not result in any increase in roadway impervious surface or traffic volume and the proposed work would not replace, modify, or otherwise extend the life of any existing stormwater drainage systems on the bridge or highway within the project limits, therefore there would be no change during or after construction in stormwater runoff and contaminant delivery conditions.

General Construction Noise, Vibrations and Visual Disturbance

General construction noise and vibrations (non-impulsive, continuous sources of noise below injury thresholds), artificial nighttime light, and other physical disturbances (movement of equipment and construction personnel, shadows) can affect fish by disrupting or delaying normal activities, or by increasing potential exposure or vulnerability to predators. The magnitude of potential effects depends on numerous factors, including the type and intensity of the disturbance, proximity of the action to the water body, timing of actions relative to the occurrence of sensitive life stages, and frequency and duration of activities.

For most activities, the effects on fish would be limited to avoidance behavior in response to movements, noises, and shadows caused by construction personnel and equipment operating in or adjacent to the water body. Potential exposure of salmonids to general construction noise and visual disturbance would be further reduced throughout the construction season by the stream diversion and the use of a temporary work platform and debris catchment for bridge painting, which would block visual disturbance in close proximity to the work area and help attenuate overhead sounds. The potential for behavioral effects is expected to be highest in the immediate vicinity of the construction site where noise and visual disturbances would be most intense. Although juvenile salmonids may respond by leaving or avoiding active construction areas, substantial uncertainty exists regarding their responses to specific stimuli, especially in natural settings. For example, artificial lighting can affect the behavior of juvenile salmonids by attracting juvenile salmonids and allowing them to actively feed as they would during the day (Tabor et al., 2017). Although this may be beneficial in terms of increased food consumption, it may increase the vulnerability of juvenile salmonids to passage delays or predation (Tabor et al., 2004). However, as previously stated, the presence of a covered diversion system during bridge painting would greatly reduce potential impacts from visual disturbance, including artificial lighting.

Potential effects to CC Chinook salmon from general construction noise would be minimized through implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6. In addition to Standard Measures BR-2 and BR-5, which restrict all in-water construction activities between June 15 and October 15, Caltrans would implement Standard Measure WQ-1 to protect aquatic habitat.

It is anticipated that small numbers of juvenile CC Chinook salmon in the immediate vicinity of construction activities may leave protective cover in response to general construction noise and visual disturbances, potentially resulting in an increased risk of predation. Although some CC Chinook salmon juveniles were observed within the project ESL, the percentage of the population that may be exposed to such disturbance during construction is expected to be small as the timing of activities would primarily be outside of peak migration periods and the quantity of potentially affected and available rearing habitat within the watershed is small. Juveniles (smolts) and fry that may be present would be either excluded through aquatic species relocation or would migrate through the construction site with the clear water diversion in place after June 15, and may experience minor and temporary disturbances in migration movements. Therefore, impacts to CC Chinook salmon from noise, vibration and visual disturbances are anticipated to be minor.

General construction noise and visual disturbance could result in a small temporary impact on the critical habitat of CC Chinook salmon over the course of the in-water construction season. Given the small quantity of habitat affected, the minor magnitude and short duration of effects per day, and considering each site's in-water work window, Caltrans anticipates these impacts would result in only minor, temporary effects on the overall quantity and quality of habitat in the salmonid BSA. No permanent effects on rearing and migratory habitat are anticipated.

Clear Water Diversion and Electrofishing

With the installation of stream diversions with fish relocation, injury or mortality due to direct contact with construction equipment or materials that enter or operate within the river channel is not expected. However, there is the potential of fish being impinged or crushed during installation of the temporary stream diversion system and fish being stranded as the river is being dewatered. Restricting these activities to the period between June 15 and October 15 of the construction year would avoid the most sensitive life stages and peak juvenile emigration periods. To avoid and minimize the potential for harm, Caltrans would adhere to the Aquatic Species Relocation Plan (Section 1.6, Standard Measure BR-4) prior to diversion installation. The Plan would involve a process in which biologists would gently guide fish from the work area with nets or utilize electrofishing and may install temporary block nets upstream and downstream of the work area before installation of the clear water diversion to allow juvenile salmonids to exit the area, thereby decreasing potential for direct harm.

While fish guiding and relocation aims to avoid potential harm, fish relocation activities themselves can result in injury to fish. The amount of unintentional injury or mortality attributable to fish capture and handling varies widely depending on the method used, stream conditions, and the expertise and experience of the field crew. Fish collecting gear, whether passive or active, poses some risk to individual fish, including stress, disease transmission, injury, or death. In addition, relocated fish may be subject to increased predation risk or impaired growth because of competition with other fish and displacement to less favorable habitat (Keeley 2003; Ward et al., 2007).

Despite adherence to the standard measures developed to reduce potential harm and diligent efforts by qualified biologists, some amount of injury to fish during installation of diversions, dewatering, and fish relocation is anticipated. Data on fish relocation efforts from clear water diversion activities since 2004 show that average mortality rates are below three percent for salmonids (Hurlbert 2013). The specific methods employed for dewatering and fish relocation would be outlined in a Caltrans-approved Construction Site Dewatering and Diversion Plan and Aquatic Species Relocation Plan prepared by the contractor-supplied biologist prior to construction (Section 1.6, Standard Measures BR-2 and BR-5). With the standard measures described above incorporated, impacts from dewatering are anticipated to be minor.

Fish Passage

The proposed clear water stream diversions or fish exclusions could potentially affect fish passage, depending on the methods used to direct flow through or around the construction sites. Several options may be used to direct the river flow and dewater the work area, including culverts, K-rail, concrete blocks or cofferdams, and water-bladders. The specific method and type of stream diversion used would be based on the contractor's proposed methods and final permit conditions from natural resources regulatory agencies.

Project construction would likely require that the stream channel be confined by either channeling water (and fish) into a culvert system or conveying stream flow through the work area in a confined open channel using K-rail or similar structure.

The diversion for the river would span the entire channel width and potentially extend approximately 100 linear feet downstream of the bridge and extend upstream of the bridge approximately 300 linear feet of the channel length during the in-channel construction season (June 15 to October 15). Channeling stream flow into a culvert or constricting the normal channel width into a bypass channel could result in increased flow velocities in the culvert or in the open channel during early summer when water flows may still be high, presenting a potential impediment to upstream movement for juvenile salmonids for part of each summer.

Juvenile CC Chinook salmon could also be affected by the altered physical and hydraulic conditions associated with either a culvert or open bypass channel or exclusion. While the proposed timing of the temporary stream diversions (June 15 to October 15) avoids the peak migration period of adult and juvenile CC Chinook salmon, a small proportion of juveniles and kelts (post-spawning adults) may migrate through the project area after June 15. Although downstream passage for juvenile CC Chinook salmon would be maintained, juveniles that migrate through the project area after June 15 may encounter altered physical and hydraulic conditions associated with the presence of the temporary constricted channel or culvert in the river during natural distribution. Studies have demonstrated that dams, weirs, and other artificial structures can substantially increase passage mortality of juvenile salmonids due to disorientation of juveniles and increases in predator holding habitat (perch sites for avian predators, favorable hydraulic conditions or cover for larger juveniles or adults) and predator feeding efficiency (Sabal et al., 2016). The predation risk in the river is unknown but may be heightened by passage through the constricted channel, especially at night when daily movements of migrating juveniles typically peak (Shapovalov and Taft, 1954).

The temporary stream diversions are anticipated to be removed by October 15, before CC Chinook salmon adults return and ascend the river to spawn; therefore, regardless of the type of stream diversion employed, adult fishes would not experience delays as a result of physical impediments or avoidance behaviors as they attempt to pass the construction site. Although RSP would span the river channel from Pier 3 to Pier 4, the scour repair hydraulics design would avoid a potential fish passage barrier for CC Chinook salmon. The RSP design would be further refined in cooperation with CDFW and NMFS hydraulics engineers during design and permitting phase.

This would involve a hydraulics analysis that may include components such as RSP thickness/depth, engineered streambed and bank material along the longitudinal edges of the RSP, velocity flow variability, and geomorphic hydrology patterns.

RSP would be integrated with the bank and channel and would be buried under the current channel thalweg elevation where feasible, or include engineered streambed and bank material in the channel and bank. The project would include construction of a narrower, deeper channel (see Appendix A: Plan Sets) at the thalweg designed to meet fish passage requirements according to CDFW and NMFS guidelines (CDFW 2004; NMFS 2023). Therefore, the proposed scour repair would not result in a long-term fish passage barrier.

Habitat Impacts

The proposed project would result in temporary and permanent loss of sensitive aquatic habitats, including riparian zones adjacent to fish-bearing streams and aquatic habitat supporting listed anadromous salmonids. For CC Chinook salmon, these habitats include the essential physical and biological features of critical habitat supporting adult migration and juvenile rearing and migration. Potential impacts on sensitive aquatic resources are shown in Table 4.

Habitat Impacts—Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation, as it relates to critical habitat for fish, also includes riparian zones adjacent to the fish-bearing streams that are not classified as riparian species or communities. These zones directly influence the quality of salmonid habitat, affecting cover, food, habitat complexity, streambank stability, and water temperature. Vegetation in riparian zones and large woody debris (LWD) play important roles in stabilizing stream channels and creating and maintaining diverse high-quality habitats for salmonids and other fishes (Doloff and Warren, 2003). Vegetation in riparian zones provides several important functions that benefit salmonids and other fishes, including bank stabilization, cover, velocity refuge, water quality functions, and a source of food and nutrients to the stream. Numerous studies indicate a positive relationship between the amount of cover in streams and the survival and production of juvenile salmonids (Hicks et al., 1991; Everest et al., 1987).

Pools, woody debris, and coarse substrates provide shelter during high flows, hiding and escape cover from predators, and preferred feeding stations (Bjornn and Reiser, 1991). Consequently, the loss of cover can reduce the rearing capacity of streams and increase the susceptibility of juveniles to predators and displacement by high flows (Rhodes et al., 1994).

Clearing of the vegetation in riparian zones (i.e., banks adjacent to the river) would be associated with construction of the access roads and placement of RSP. As a whole, this would result in approximately 0.5460 acre of temporary impacts to riparian forest above the river including upper bank habitat, and approximately 0.0360 acre of permanent impacts to bank habitat adjacent to the streambed at Garcia River (Table 4). These constitute adverse effects on the designated critical habitat of Chinook salmon, including the PBFs that support adult migration corridors, juvenile rearing areas, and juvenile migration corridors. However, the riparian habitat permanently impacted within the ESL is less than 1% of the available contiguous riparian habitat within a 2-mile radius. Permanent displacement of the small area of riparian vegetation within the project ESL is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the quality or function of the adjacent riverine system or affect wildlife corridors, particularly with implementation of the Standard Measures in Section 1.6, such as BR-4 that requires ESA delineation and THVF fencing, a Revegetation Plan for all temporarily impacted areas, including invasive plant species control as outlined in Standard Measure BR-3, and water quality protections outlined in WQ-1.

As part of the project design, Caltrans would implement a Revegetation Plan to help offset temporary impacts to riparian vegetation, as outlined in Section 1.6, Standard Measures BR-3 and BR-4. The objective of this plan would be to restore onsite riparian habitat at a minimum ratio of 1:1 to ensure no net loss of riparian function, subject to final permitting requirements and coordination with resource agencies. Due to post-construction restoration, temporary losses of riparian habitat are not likely to reduce the overall quantity or quality of rearing habitat available to juvenile Chinook salmon.

Habitat Impacts—Aquatic Habitat

Installation of the temporary stream diversions would result in temporary seasonal disturbance to, and losses of open water and benthic habitat. Placement of the stream diversions and dewatering of sections of the river channel between June 15 and October 15 of the construction year would result in a temporary reduction in summer rearing habitat for juvenile CC Chinook salmon through the loss of physical habitat (living space), substrate, and food producing areas (macroinvertebrate production).

The seasonal footprint of the stream diversion and dewatered river channel is estimated to be a maximum of approximately 1.4 acres. This area in Garcia River is utilized by juvenile salmonids during summer, as juvenile steelhead were observed in this reach during surveys in October 2025.

Although these losses would have temporary effects on rearing habitat availability and food production, they constitute a small fraction of the total amount of living space and riverbed area in the Garcia River and would be of relatively short duration. Following installation of scour repair, the temporary stream diversions would be removed. Consequently, these losses are not likely to have measurable effects on the overall quantity or quality of rearing habitat available to juvenile CC Chinook salmon in this system.

Permanent loss of approximately 0.1832 acre of aquatic habitat would occur as a result of installation of RSP to repair the scour damage and prevent future scour events. This would permanently reduce aquatic critical habitat for CC Chinook salmon within the ESL. This constitutes adverse effects on the designated critical habitat of Chinook salmon, including the PBFs that support adult migration corridors, juvenile rearing areas, and juvenile migration corridors. However, GIS analysis of the surrounding habitat showed that impacts to this aquatic critical habitat represent less than 1% of the available aquatic critical habitat within a 2-mile radius.

While there would be impacts to designated critical habitat within the project area, these would primarily result from a reduction in riparian shade and lower bank habitat, which would be mostly temporary and minor in scale as compared to the available habitat within the system. Permanent modification of the small area of aquatic habitat within the project ESL would have minimal effects on CC Chinook salmon rearing and migration habitat, and would not have a substantial impact on

the quality or function of the adjacent riverine system or affect wildlife corridors, particularly with implementation of the Standard Measures in Section 1.6 that require ESA delineation and THVF fencing and restoring contour of the temporarily disturbed bank and channel to pre-project conditions.

FESA/CESA Determination

Per FESA, based on the above assessment of effects, Caltrans anticipates that implementation of the proposed project would result in a **may affect, is likely to adversely affect** determination for Chinook salmon–CC ESU.

Per FESA, the project **may affect, is likely to adversely affect** Chinook salmon–CC ESU critical habitat due to permanent fill within the streambed, which is part of the aquatic habitat PBFs. Caltrans would pursue formal consultation with NMFS, resulting in a Biological Opinion (BO), to address potential impacts on CC Chinook salmon individuals and their critical habitats within the BSA in the Garcia River.

Chinook salmon-CC ESU is considered a CDFW SSC. Although there would be a relatively small amount of habitat affected and work would be a short duration, and as implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs would minimize the level of impacts, the proposed project has the potential for individual mortality from installing a clear water diversion.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would avoid and minimize impacts on Chinook salmon–CC ESU with incorporation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6 such as temporary clear water diversions of the river, fish relocation, limited in-water operating period from June 15 to October 15, restoring contour of the channel and bank, onsite revegetation of riparian habitat along the river bank, and implementation of water quality BMPs during and post construction, as outlined in measures BR-2, BR-4, BR-5, and WQ-1. These measures would protect water quality, follow current protocols for fish handling during stream diversion, allow fish passage (appropriate water depth and velocity), adhere to work windows, require a qualified biologist on-site during construction, limit nighttime lighting, minimize the construction footprint, and require reconstruction and restoration of disturbed streambanks and riparian habitat.

Adverse effects to individual CC Chinook salmon as a result of relocation for dewatering procedures, as well as adverse effects from permanent impacts to critical habitat, would require permittee-responsible mitigation. Caltrans would coordinate with NMFS through FESA Section 7 formal consultation regarding any on-site and off-site mitigation for the project, as well as implement the mitigation measure (MM) - BR-1 below.

For work that would occur within the river drainage, Caltrans would comply with permit conditions and regulatory requirements determined as part of the USACE Section 404 Nationwide permit, NCRWQCB 401 permit, CDFW 1602 LSAA permit, State Coastal Development Permit, NMFS BO, and CESA and CEQA regulations.

Mitigation Measure (MM)

MM-BR-1: Caltrans would pursue feasible mitigation opportunities to offset impacts to federally and state listed fish species commensurate with impacts to be identified in applicable permit(s). Potential options include funding of habitat complexity improvements or salmonid recovery projects within the area. Improving habitat complexity would involve working with potential partners to improve portions of the Garcia River within the project area or Garcia River watershed. This could include adding large woody debris upstream to increase stream complexity and cover for migrating fish and/or rearing juveniles (depending on location), increasing floodplain connectivity and/or adding off-channel habitat. Potential partners for fish mitigation projects (fish passage and/or habitat restoration/enhancements) in the Garcia River or nearby systems (e.g., Navarro Watershed) may include, but may not be limited to, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), California State Parks (DPR), CDFW Fisheries Restoration Grant Program and Trout Unlimited.

COHO SALMON – CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COAST ESU AND ITS CRITICAL HABITAT

Affected Environment

NMFS listed the coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)–Central California Coast (CCC) Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) as threatened on October 31, 1996 (61 FR 56138) and subsequently reclassified it as endangered on June 28, 2005 (70 FR 37160).

NMFS designated critical habitat for this ESU on May 5, 1999 (64 FR 24049). Garcia River is designated as critical habitat for coho salmon.

CDFW listed CCC coho salmon north of San Francisco Bay as endangered under CESA on March 30, 2005.

Coho salmon are dependent on five essential habitat types to complete their life cycle: (1) juvenile summer and winter rearing areas, (2) juvenile migration corridors, (3) areas for growth and development to adulthood, (4) adult migration corridors, and (5) spawning areas. Within these sites, essential physical and biological features (PBFs) include adequate: (1) substrate, (2) water quality, (3) water quantity, (4) water temperature, (5) water velocity, (6) cover/shelter, (7) food, (8) riparian vegetation, (9) space, and (10) safe passage conditions. In addition, designated freshwater and estuarine critical habitat includes riparian areas that provide the following functions: shade, sediment, nutrient or chemical regulation, stream bank stability, and input of large woody debris or organic matter.

Coho salmon are anadromous fish (born in fresh water, grows in salt water, and then returns to fresh water to spawn (lay eggs)) that exhibit a 3-year life cycle in which juveniles rear in fresh water for up to 15 months and then migrate to the ocean where they spend up to 18 months before returning as adults to spawn (Moyle et al., 2008). Some males, called “jacks”, may return after only 6 months at sea (at age 2), but most males and virtually all females return after 15 months in the ocean (at age 3). In California, the timing of upstream migration varies among tributaries but generally occurs from September through January with a peak in November and December (Moyle et al., 2008).

In small coastal streams, migration frequently begins between mid-November and mid-January after high flows open the sandbars that form at the mouths of estuaries. In California, coho salmon spawn mainly from November to January. Most spawning occurs in tributary streams with a gradient of three percent or less. Both males and females die after spawning, although the female may guard a redd (nest) for up to two weeks (Hassler 1987). Following emergence, fry seek out shaded stream margins, backwaters, and side channels where water velocity is low and small invertebrates are abundant. As they grow larger, juveniles (parr) begin to establish feeding territories (Shapovalov and Taft, 1954; Sandercock 1991). Juvenile rearing usually occurs in tributary streams with a gradient of three percent or less, although they may move up streams with as much as five percent gradient (NMFS 2014). Preferred rearing habitat consists of low-velocity, pool habitat with complex woody cover (Moyle 2002; Quinn 2005). Cool water is necessary for coho salmon development. Water temperatures between 53.6–57.2°F (12–14°C) are

avored for rearing (Bjornn and Reiser, 1991). During summer, juvenile coho move into deep pools or backwater areas with dense shade, large woody debris, undercut banks, and overhanging vegetation for refuge from high temperatures (Brown et al., 1994).

Juveniles typically rear in their natal stream for one year before emigrating to the ocean but may spend up to two years in fresh water, occupying non-natal rearing habitats in lower river reaches and estuaries before entering the ocean (Bell and Duffy, 2007). Seaward migration of coho salmon generally occurs from late March or early April through June with a peak in April to late May/early June (Weitkamp et al., 1995). Most coho salmon in California remain in the ocean for one winter and return to spawn in fresh water the following fall or winter, although a small minority of coho salmon return to spawn as 2-year-old jacks before their first winter in the ocean. Thus, coho salmon have a fairly rigid 3-year life cycle with most coho salmon spending approximately 18 months at sea before returning to their natal streams to spawn (Shapovalov and Taft, 1954; Weitkamp et al., 1995).

As mentioned above for CC Chinook salmon, habitat and snorkel surveys were conducted on October 22, 2025, and June 17, 2026, within the project ESL. The survey area ranged from approximately 300 linear feet upstream of the bridge to approximately 100 feet downstream of the bridge. For the October surveys, water temperature was recorded at 62°F (16.7°C). Flow depths ranged from 3 feet to shallow riffles and water clarity was high, which allowed for visual observation of substrate conditions and fish. For the June surveys, water temperature was recorded at 64°F (17.6°C). Flow depths ranged from 2.5 feet to shallow riffles and water clarity was high, which allowed for visual observation of substrate conditions and fish. No coho salmon were observed (Table 5).

Stream habitat consisted of cobble-dominated pools, runs, and riffles, both upstream and downstream of the bridge. Potential spawning habitat, as defined by suitable substrate only, was observed.

Additionally, Sarah Gallagher of CDFW and Peter Van de Burgt of The Nature Conservancy, in personal communication with biologist Tracy Walker on February 2, 2026, stated that coho salmon have been observed in recent years within less than one mile of BSA #3 along lower reaches of the Garcia River. This includes all life stages.

Environmental Consequences

Potential project impacts on coho salmon—CCC ESU and its critical habitat are the same as those described above for Chinook salmon—CC ESU above, including potential effects related to temporary increases in turbidity and sedimentation, potential discharges of contaminants, general construction noise, vibration, and visual disturbance, direct injury associated with installation of stream diversions, dewatering and fish capture and relocation, temporary potential restrictions to fish passage for the summer, and habitat impacts, including temporary loss of riparian habitat and permanent loss of aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation.

Per FESA, Caltrans anticipates that implementation of the proposed project would result in a **may affect, likely to adversely affect** determination for coho salmon—**CCC ESU**.

Per FESA, the project **may affect, is likely to adversely affect** coho salmon—CCC ESU critical habitat due to permanent fill within the streambed, which is part of the aquatic habitat PBF. Caltrans would pursue formal consultation with NMFS, resulting in a Biological Opinion (BO), to address potential impacts on coho salmon individuals and their critical habitats in the Garcia River within BSA #3.

Per CESA, the project would result in **“take”** of coho salmon (Population 4). Though no coho salmon were present during survey efforts, Caltrans assumes there is a chance that coho juveniles may be present during the relocation effort required for installation of the temporary clear water diversion, and therefore potential take of coho salmon may occur.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would avoid and minimize impacts to coho salmon—CCC ESU with incorporation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6 similarly to what was described for CC Chinook salmon above. These measures would protect water quality, follow current protocols for fish handling during stream diversion, allow fish passage (appropriate water depth and velocity), adhere to work windows, require a qualified biologist on-site during construction, limit nighttime lighting, minimize construction footprint, and require reconstruction and restoration of disturbed streambanks and riparian habitat as outlined in measures BR-2, BR-4, BR-5, and WQ-1.

Potential for project impacts to water quality or habitat as identified above would result in minimal adverse effects to coho salmon—CCC ESU with incorporation of the standard measures (BR-2, BR-4, BR-5, and WQ-1) outlined in Section 1.6. However, there is potential take of coho salmon—CCC ESU that cannot be discounted. This take would be from potential mortality due to fish relocation as part of dewatering. Caltrans anticipates that mitigation would be required for any impacts that could result in incidental take of coho, such as relocation for dewatering procedures. Mitigation measure MM-BR-1 described above for Chinook salmon--CC ESU would also benefit coho salmon. In addition, Caltrans would coordinate with NMFS through FESA Section 7 formal consultation and CDFW through CESA Section 2080.1 regarding any on-site and off-site compensatory mitigation for the project.

With implementation of the Standard Measures and Best Management Practices, the on-site restoration and aquatic habitat enhancements in MM-BR-1, as well as additional permit-required on-site and potentially off-site compensatory mitigation to meet federal and state permit requirements, impacts on special-status fish would be Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

PACIFIC LAMPREY

Affected Environment

Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*) is a CDFW SSC. Pacific lampreys are parasitic anadromous fish native to the Pacific coast of North America and Asia. As adults in the ocean, Pacific lampreys are parasitic and feed on the body fluids and blood of marine fish. After spending one to three years in the marine environment, they stop feeding and migrate back to fresh water between February and June. They overwinter in fresh water until they spawn the following year between March and July (CalFish 2025). Pacific lamprey ammocoetes (the larval stage) start life under gravel in freshwater streams. After a few weeks they emerge, usually at night, and drift downstream until they find a low velocity backwater filled with silt or mud where they burrow and live as filter feeders for up to seven years. Metamorphosis to macrophthalmia (juvenile phase) occurs gradually over several months from July to November. During this transformation, they develop eyes and teeth. Macrophthalmia begin their downstream migration in late summer-early fall when rains increase stream flows that passively carry fish to main stem rivers and eventually the ocean.

Focused surveys for Pacific lamprey were not conducted for the proposed project. The nearest known CNDDDB occurrence of Pacific lamprey is at Elk Creek, approximately 12.62 miles north of BSA #3. Although there are no records of lamprey within the ESL, the river has dispersal and spawning habitat with riffles and gravel or cobble and scattered pockets of suitable deep, sandy substrate as rearing habitat for larvae (ammocoetes). Therefore, presence of Pacific lamprey is assumed.

Environmental Consequences

Potential project impacts on Pacific lamprey are mostly the same as those described for Chinook salmon—CC ESU, including potential effects related to temporary increases in turbidity and sedimentation, potential discharges of contaminants, general construction noise, vibration, and visual disturbance, direct injury associated with installation of stream diversions, dewatering and fish capture and relocation, potential restrictions to fish passage for the summer, and habitat impacts, including temporary loss of riparian habitat and permanent loss of aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation. Additionally, specific to Pacific lamprey ammocoetes, dewatering and stream diversion within Garcia River could cause a rapid fluctuation in water level and strand ammocoetes in the substrate. Clear water diversion could also impede upstream migrations by adult lamprey and downstream movement of ammocoetes and macrophthalmia (juvenile phase). Excavation of the substrate within the dewatered river channel for excavation and RSP installation could affect all age classes of ammocoetes, if present. Contaminants from accidental spills could also harm or kill ammocoetes, which are thought to have a higher propensity for accumulating toxins since they spend three to seven years filter feeding.

Because lamprey ammocoetes may not emerge from dewatered substrates until they begin to desiccate, which often occurs at night after other fish salvage operations have ceased (USFWS 2010a), dewatering and relocation efforts for lamprey would be performed in accordance with all measures outlined in the Aquatic Species Relocation Plan (Section 1.6, Measure BR-5) and would adhere to *Best Management Practices to Minimize Adverse Effects to Pacific Lamprey* (*Entosphenus tridentatus*) (USFWS 2010a).

These include:

- The orientation, siting, and type of fish screens used for dewatering operations would be selected to minimize potential entrainment of lamprey.
- Electrofishing would be performed prior to dewatering to relocate ammocoetes within the work zone to a safe area away from the construction site.
- Dewatering would be performed slowly over several days or, at a minimum, overnight to allow opportunity for any remaining lamprey to relocate on their own.
- A professional fisheries biologist would be present during channel excavations to sift through removed substrate that is suitable rearing habitat for larvae (ammocoetes) to salvage any remaining ammocoetes, returning them to the stream channel a safe distance away from the construction site.

These measures, in addition to other Standard Measures and BMPs listed in Section 1.6, are anticipated to adequately minimize impacts to Pacific lamprey; no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures are proposed.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Caltrans would implement the Standard Measures and BMPs for water quality and seasonal restrictions as described in Sections 1.6 to avoid and minimize impacts on Pacific lamprey; therefore, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures for Pacific lamprey are proposed.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

PINK SALMON

Affected Environment

Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), while not a listed species under federal or state laws, is designated a G5/S1 species by CDFW and a California Fish of Conservation Priority. The designation for this species is based on a system by NatureServe and indicates that the species is globally secure—at very low risk of extinction due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats. However, the state ranking is Critically Imperiled: very high risk of extirpation in the state due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors. Pink salmon have well established populations from Alaska to Washington and are occasionally spotted in Northern California, with Monterey County being the southern limit of its range (Skiles et al., 2013).

Pink salmon are anadromous and inhabit both the sea and cold, clear freshwater streams. Pink salmon typically live for two years, and return to fresh water from June to September to spawn. Spawning is most common in intertidal or lower stream reaches that allow for rapid migration to the ocean. Their two-year life cycle has given rise to discrete odd- and even-year runs in the same river systems, with spawning in California typically taking place in odd years. In California, there are records from many coastal streams, but spawning in recent years has only been recorded in the Garcia, Russian, and Sacramento rivers, as well as Redwood Creek. Spawning occurs in October in gravelly riffles in intertidal or lower reaches of streams with moderate flows (NOAA 2026a). Young hatch in February or March. And unlike most other salmon species, juveniles do not reside or feed in fresh water, but migrate quickly after hatching in large schools at night to reach river estuaries to out migrate (Caltrout 2026).

Caltrans fisheries biologists conducted focused habitat and snorkel surveys on October 22, 2025, and June 17, 2026, within the ESL. No pink salmon individuals were observed. However, there are mapped occurrences of pink salmon within the ESL submitted to CNDDDB dating back to 2003. Per Jon Hendrix from CDFW, who submitted the CNDDDB report, adult and redd surveys of the area on October 14-15, 2003, detected several redds and dozens of adults within the ESL and BSA #1. Adults were seen in 2 pools and 13 redds were seen in 9 different riffles between the confluence of Garcia River and Hathaway Creek and 500 feet upstream of the SR 1

bridge. Mr. Hendrix stated that he does not have records of pink salmon within BSA #1 or BSA #3 since then, but suspects they are still arriving and spawning since the species is on a 2-year return cycle.

Environmental Consequences

Potential project impacts on pink salmon are mostly the same as those described for CC Chinook salmon above, including potential effects related to temporary increases in turbidity and sedimentation, potential discharges of contaminants, general construction noise, vibration, and visual disturbance, as well as habitat impacts, including temporary loss of riparian habitat and permanent loss of aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation. However, due to the unique life history of pink salmon, there would not be potential risk of direct injury associated with installation of stream diversions, dewatering and fish capture and relocation, as the work would avoid migratory timelines and pink salmon juveniles do not stay and rear within the freshwater system over the summer.

Additionally, construction would be limited in duration. The temporary nature of the construction and implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6) would be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts on pink salmon adults and juveniles. These include temporary and permanent water quality BMPs to control pollutants and turbidity in the river as described in WQ-1, a temporary clear water diversion and limited in-water operating period described in BR-4, restoring the bank and channel contour to preconstruction condition described in BR-4, and implementing an Aquatic Species Relocation Plan described in BR-2.

Temporary loss of a small portion of spawning habitat, due to a partial seasonal overlap in spawning season with construction occurring during early October, would not prohibit all spawning activities. The relatively small area of permanent modification to the Garcia River would not substantially reduce suitable and documented spawning habitat; based on 2003 spawning data from CDFW (pers. comm., Jon Hendrix), less than 3% of suitable spawning habitat where spawning was historically observed within the lower Garcia River would be permanently lost due to placement of RSP under the bridge. This would not preclude pink salmon spawning activities.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Standard Measures and BMPs described in Section 1.6, such as BR-2; BR-4, BR-5, and WQ-1 would be implemented prior to and during construction to avoid and minimize impacts to pink salmon and its habitat as a result of the proposed project.

Given the small amount of habitat affected, the short duration of construction, and implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs, the proposed project is not likely to result in substantial population-level effects to pink salmon and no specific compensatory mitigation for pink salmon is proposed.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed for this species.

STEELHEAD – NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DPS (WINTER-RUN) AND CRITICAL HABITAT

Affected Environment

NMFS listed the Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of Northern California (NC) steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) (steelhead) on July 7, 2000 (65 FR 36074), and reaffirmed the listing status as threatened on February 5, 2006 (71 FR 834). NC steelhead (winter-run; Population 49) is also designated an SSC by CDFW.

This DPS includes all naturally spawned anadromous NC steelhead populations below natural and human-made impassable barriers in California coastal river basins from Redwood Creek (Humboldt County) southward to, but not including the Russian River in Mendocino County (71 FR 834).

NMFS designated critical habitat for the steelhead–Northern California DPS on September 2, 2005 (70 FR 52488). Critical habitat designation includes the Garcia River. Steelhead are dependent on four essential freshwater habitat types to complete their life cycle: 1) freshwater spawning sites, 2) freshwater rearing sites, 3) freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction, and 4) estuarine areas free of obstruction (70 FR 52521). Within these sites, essential physical and biological features (PBFs) include adequate: 1) substrate, 2) water quality, 3) water quantity, 4) floodplain connectivity, 5) cover/shelter, 6) food, 7) vegetation (riparian and aquatic), 8) salinity in estuarine areas, and 9) unobstructed passage conditions (70 FR 52521). In addition, the lateral extent of critical habitat is designated to be the width

of the stream channel defined by the ordinary high-water line as defined by USACE and includes the adjacent riparian zone and floodplain (70 FR 52521–52522).

Steelhead are anadromous rainbow trout and are further classified as winter or summer steelhead based on the timing of their spawning migration; however, only winter steelhead occur in the Garcia River (65 FR 36081). In addition, steelhead populations commonly exhibit both anadromous and non-anadromous (resident) life history forms. Steelhead rear in stream or estuarine habitats for 1 to 3 years and spend 1 to 4 years in the ocean before returning to spawn. Unlike Pacific salmon, steelhead may survive following spawning and spawn more than once in their lifetime.

Steelhead enter the Garcia River between December and April, with a peak in January and February, although the precise timing of creek entry depends on the condition of the creek mouth and the amount of runoff (Fukushima and Lesh, 1998). Upon entry to the estuary, adults migrate upstream in response to increased flows that provide suitable passage to upstream spawning areas containing the appropriate mix of suitable gravel, water depth, and water velocity. Spawning occurs primarily between December and early April. Adults that survive after spawning typically return to the ocean by May or June. Upon emergence from the gravel, steelhead fry live in shallow water close to shore but, as they grow, move to deeper, faster water where they defend feeding territories. Rearing juveniles (parr) prefer cool, clear streams with frequent riffles and pools, abundant riparian and submerged cover (e.g., in-stream woody material, undercut banks), and diverse and abundant invertebrate communities. During the parr stage, juveniles of all age classes may exhibit some movement, with peak movements typically occurring during the late spring or early summer, depending on flows. Juveniles may remain in estuaries for variable periods of time before entering the ocean. Smolts, juveniles that have undergone a physiological transformation that allows them to switch to a marine environment, typically emigrate and enter the ocean between February and June, with a peak in April and May (Fukushima and Lesh, 1998).

Because steelhead have a mandatory freshwater residency period, it is critical that suitable conditions for juvenile rearing exist year-round. Juveniles require year-round flows, suitable water temperatures, adequate cover, and abundant food to support growth and survival to the smolt stage. Summer rearing habitat consisting of pools, cool, well oxygenated water, and sufficient cover often is cited as a major limiting factor for juvenile steelhead in California streams when one or more of these

habitat conditions is absent (Moyle 2002). Juvenile steelhead feed primarily on drifting aquatic organisms and terrestrial insects, and occasionally on active benthic invertebrates (Moyle 2002).

As mentioned above (Table 5) for CC Chinook salmon, habitat and snorkel surveys were conducted on October 22, 2025, and June 17, 2026, within the ESL. Approximately 60-95 age 0 to 2+ steelhead individuals were observed during the October survey, and approximately 15-20 steelhead individuals were observed during the June survey.

Environmental Consequences

Potential project impacts on NC steelhead and its critical habitat are the same as those described for CC Chinook salmon above, including potential effects related to temporary increases in turbidity and sedimentation, potential discharges of contaminants, general construction noise, vibration, and visual disturbance, direct injury associated with installation of stream diversions, dewatering and fish capture and relocation, potential restrictions to fish passage for the summer, and habitat impacts, including temporary loss of riparian habitat and permanent loss of aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation. However, construction would be limited in duration and Caltrans would implement Standard Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6), including temporary and permanent water quality BMPs to control pollutants and turbidity in the river as described in WQ-1, a temporary clear water diversion and limited in-water operating period described in BR-5, restoring the bank and channel contour to preconstruction condition described in BR-4, and implementing an Aquatic Species Relocation Plan described in BR-2.

Per FESA, based on the above assessment of effects, Caltrans anticipates that implementation of the proposed project would result in a **may affect, likely to adversely affect** determination for steelhead—NC DPS (winter-run).

Per FESA, the project **may affect, is likely to adversely affect** steelhead—NC DPS (winter-run) critical habitat due to permanent fill within the streambed, which is part of the aquatic habitat PBF. Caltrans would pursue formal consultation with NMFS, resulting in a Biological Opinion (BO), to address potential impacts on steelhead individuals and their critical habitats within the BSA in the Garcia River.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would avoid and minimize impacts on NC steelhead (winter-run) with incorporation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6. These measures would protect water quality, follow current protocols for fish handling during stream diversion, allow fish passage (appropriate water depth and velocity), adhere to work windows, require a qualified biologist on-site during construction, limit nighttime lighting, minimize construction footprint, and require reconstruction and restoration of disturbed streambanks and riparian habitat.

Caltrans would initiate Section 7 consultation with NMFS for impacts to NC steelhead; if consultation results in the recommendation for additional avoidance and minimization measures (reasonable and prudent measures) to reduce impacts to salmonids, Caltrans would include these measures as part of the Aquatic Species Relocation Plan outlined in Section 1.6, Standard Measure BR-2.

Project-related impacts to NC steelhead, such as potential direct mortality with relocation for dewatering procedures, as well as permanent impacts to NC steelhead critical habitat, would be minimized with the incorporation of the standard measures outlined in Section 1.6 and would be mostly temporary in nature. Mitigation measure MM-BR-1 described above for CC Chinook and CCC coho salmon would also benefit NC steelhead and their critical habitat used for migration and rearing. In addition, Caltrans would coordinate with NMFS through FESA Section 7 formal consultation and CDFW through CESA Section 2080.1 regarding any on-site and off-site compensatory mitigation for the project.

Caltrans would implement the Standard Measures and Best Management Practices, the on-site restoration and aquatic habitat enhancements in MM-BR-1, as well as additional permit-required on-site and potentially off-site compensatory mitigation to meet federal and state permit requirements.

POINT ARENA MOUNTAIN BEAVER

Affected Environment

The Point Arena mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*) (PAMB) is a federally endangered species, listed by the USFWS as endangered on December 12, 1991. A recovery plan was established for PAMB in 1998. No critical habitat has been identified for this species. PAMB is also designated as a SSC by CDFW.

The known range and probable distribution of PAMB is restricted to an area of only 24 square miles on the southwestern Mendocino County coast. PAMB live most of their lives within underground burrow systems with openings under vegetation; often found on steep north-facing slopes or in gullies which are thought to provide the cool and moist environment most likely to support dense perennial vegetation for food and soil conditions ideal for burrow excavation (USFWS 1998). As primarily fossorial mammals, PAMB may be sensitive to increased noise levels and vibration caused by road construction or repair activities, especially during breeding season which is from December 1 to June 30. Juveniles disperse from the burrow nest between April 15 and September 30. They will readily move into vacated suitable habitat. Burrow systems comprise several underground chambers with multiple tunnels that open to the surface. A burrow system is generally occupied by one adult. A PAMB population is defined as a loose association of adjacent burrow systems with individuals capable of interbreeding, rather than as a colony.

The main threat to PAMB is habitat loss and fragmentation due to development, grazing, spread of invasive non-native species, and wildfire.

PAMB are found in a variety of habitat types that contain the following characteristics: 1. Cool, moist micro-climate, 2. North aspect topography with a mild slope, 3. Well-drained, friable soils, and 4. Diverse and abundant herbaceous and woody plant species. These plant species include sword fern (*Polystichum* spp.), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), stinging nettle (*Urtica* spp.), and Angelica (*Angelica* spp.)

USFWS has identified the area in which PAMB is likely to occur on the California State Highway System. This potential PAMB distribution area overlaps with SR 1 from PM 10.6 north to PM 29.85. Analysis of aerial imagery and extensive field review of potential PAMB habitat was conducted to determine the extent of suitable habitat within the project ESL and BSA #2.

Suitable PAMB habitat was observed throughout the undeveloped areas of the ESL along the banks of the Garcia River in the form of riparian woodland and riparian scrubland. Based on this desktop analysis, Caltrans requested technical assistance from USFWS liaisons Greg Schmidt and Matt Parker to prepare for in-person presence/absence surveys for PAMB. This consultation included determining the appropriate survey area based on expected disturbance from project activities and modifying factors of the project and PAMB population patterns in the immediate area.

PAMB burrow entrances were documented in 2019 and 2022 during protocol surveys. The locations were all to the southwest of the intersection of the bridge and the Garcia River. The surveys in April 2022 detected three burrow entrances. Two were located 10 feet west of the south abutment and the third was located at the north-facing side of the base of a large willow approximately 30 feet northwest of the south abutment.

USFWS-trained Caltrans biologists Tracy Walker and Bryce Hawley-Jones performed presence-absence surveys for PAMB on three dates: April 29 and 30, 2025, and May 15, 2025. USFWS liaison Matt Parker was present for the survey on May 15, 2025. All suitable PAMB habitat within the determined buffers was surveyed for burrow entrances and none were detected, including the area where burrow entrances were detected in 2022. PAMB in the survey area are likely to be using the habitat for dispersal rather than establishing burrows for breeding (personal communication with Matt Parker, USFWS 2025). Presence-absence surveys for PAMB would be repeated prior to construction after the two-year expiration date of the latest surveys.

Environmental Consequences

Based on the results of presence-absence and habitat assessment surveys in 2025, as well as the tendency for the river to routinely flood, limiting the suitable denning habitat for breeding to a narrow strip of riparian habitat above the flood line, it is unlikely that PAMB occurs within the project area. However, the PAMB BSA #2 supports suitable burrow habitat for foraging and dispersal.

While temporary impacts to PAMB habitat (riparian woodland and riparian scrubland) are anticipated to allow construction equipment access, the majority of available PAMB habitat would be avoided during construction.

Temporary impacts to potential PAMB habitat include vegetation removal and grading of approximately 0.6494 acre of suitable habitat. These impacts would be minimized through implementation of the standard measures outlined in Section 1.6, such as the placement of THVF fencing to limit the extent of ground disturbance within PAMB habitat to the smallest area needed for construction of the project. Permanent impacts to potential PAMB habitat include installation of RSP covering approximately 0.0360 acre. Notably, based on GIS analysis of the surrounding habitat, impacts to suitable burrowing habitat and foraging areas represent less than 2% of the available habitat within BSA #3 where PAMB could disperse to and utilize.

Per FESA, Caltrans anticipates that implementation of the proposed project would result in a ***may affect, not likely to adversely affect*** determination for PAMB and its habitat. Caltrans anticipates pursuing Section 7 consultation with USFWS after the project ESL is finalized.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Species-specific avoidance and minimization measures for PAMB would include pre-construction surveys, as mentioned in the USFWS Programmatic Letter of Concurrence (PLOC) (USFWS 2022), even though Caltrans is seeking a Letter of Concurrence and is not anticipating using the PLOC for this project. Prior to implementing proposed vegetation-altering or ground-disturbing activities within the current range of the subspecies, as defined by USFWS, habitat assessments and presence/absence surveys for (PAMB) must be conducted by a USFWS-approved biologist using the USFWS survey protocol (USFWS 2017). Survey and habitat assessment results are valid for 2 years if conducted within 200 feet (61 meters) of the impact area. Therefore, if proposed activities do not begin within 2 years of surveys, additional surveys would need to be conducted prior to conducting the work. If new burrow entrances are identified within the project footprint prior to or during construction, the burrow entrance would be protected with THVF and USFWS would need to be contacted and consultation initiated regarding potential impacts to PAMB.

No other additional species-specific measures are proposed at this time.

BATS

In California, nine species of bats are considered SSC by CDFW and three additional species are proposed for that status; one SSC is the western red bat discussed below. The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management list some species as sensitive, and the Western Bat Working Group lists some species as high priority for consideration of conservation measures. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that Species of Special Concern should be included in an analysis of project impacts. CFGC Section 4150 provides further protection to bats (non-game mammals) from take or possession.

Affected Environment

The project ESL and BSA #1 lie within the range of three SSC bats—pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), and Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillei*). Several more common bat species may also occur in the vicinity of the project such as big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*), and California myotis (*Myotis californicus*) (CDFW-CNDDDB 2026).

Several bat species in California either use, or are likely to use, trees for their habitat needs (Taylor 2006). Bats use tree cavities for roosting during the day and for bearing and rearing young (i.e., maternal roost) typically from May through August. They may also use trees in winter as hibernacula. At night, bats often roost in the open on tree bark. Night roosts, which are used from approximately sunset to sunrise, are sites where animals congregate to rest and digest their food between foraging bouts. Night roosts also serve as important stopping points during migration. In the mild northern California coastal climate, bats are present year-round.

No focused surveys were conducted to detect presence of bats in BSA #1. There are no CNDDDB records of occurrences of special status bat species within the CNDDDB nine-quadrangle search. The bridge was surveyed in 2022 by Caltrans biologist Steve Hansen for a previous Caltrans road maintenance project. He observed that all the deck joints are blocked from below by transverse bridge girders and are not accessible by bats from below. He saw no evidence of bat use (guano, urine staining, night roost staining) on the bridge at that time. This would indicate no habitat is present for pallid bat or Townsend's big-eared bat.

However, the project ESL and BSA #1 include dense riparian vegetation on either side of the bridge that provides potentially suitable roosting habitat for Western red bat. This species may use red alders and willows within the ESL and BSA #1 for shelter or foraging.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would involve removal of several large red alders and willow trees to allow construction access. Other project impacts to these species could occur as a result of indirect auditory disturbance associated with construction noise levels that could temporarily displace nearby bats using suitable day roosting habitat. If disturbed, day and night roosting bats, including mother bats with pups, could relocate given the availability of suitable roosting and foraging habitat close to the ESL (Zeiner et al, 1990). Because of the existing relatively high ambient noise level from semi traffic on SR 1 and ATV use within the ESL and BSA #1 for farming operations, the regular visual disturbance of traffic, and the availability of higher quality habitat within the habitats surrounding the project area, noise impacts to bats are expected to be minimal (Taylor 2006).

Bridge roosting bats, such as Townsend's big-eared bat and pallid bat, are not anticipated to utilize the bridge for day or night roosting based on lack of suitable spaces in the concrete or steel to roost. Western red bat is unlikely to roost within the ESL and BSA #1 due to the project's close proximity to the ocean where wind, rain and fog create unstable and cool conditions. This species, however, has low potential to utilize the wooded riparian habitat on the Garcia River.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Due to the temporary nature of the project and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs outlined in Section 1.6, including revegetation of temporarily disturbed riparian habitat (BR-3 and BR-4), conducting a pre-construction bat survey, and the preparation of a Bat Exclusion Plan (BR-2) if appropriate, no species-specific avoidance and minimization measures are proposed.

Invertebrates

As shown in Table 2 in Appendix D, no suitable habitat for federally and state protected invertebrates (Behren's silverspot butterfly, Chace juga, conservancy fairy shrimp, Lotis blue butterfly, monarch butterfly, obscure bumble bee, Pomo bronze shoulderband, and Western bumble bee) was observed within the BSA #1 during surveys for host plant species. Therefore, Caltrans anticipates no impacts to regionally-protected invertebrates.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4a)— Biological Resources

- a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries/NMFS?***

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. A CEQA determination has been made for all species individually, based on level of impact, and as described below. An overall call has been made based on the species with the greatest impact.

The project would have no impact under CEQA on species with no potential habitat. The project would not have a significant impact on identified species with avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures incorporated as described below.

See the previous section, "Environmental Consequences," for detailed project-related impacts to individual species.

PLANT SPECIES

Roderick's Fritillary

No Impact. While Roderick's fritillary, a state endangered plant species with a CRPR ranking of 1B.1, has habitat in the project area it was not observed during botanical surveys. It is anticipated that the project would have no impact on this species under CEQA.

Per CESA, Caltrans has determined the project would have no State "**take**" of Roderick's fritillary.

Other FESA/CESA Plant Species

As there is either no suitable habitat, the species was not observed during botanical surveys, or the project is out of the elevational range of the species, there would be **no effect/no impact** on the following special status plant species.

- Burke's goldfields (*Lasthenia burkei*) – federal threatened, state endangered
- Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugens*) and its critical habitat - federal threatened
- Humboldt County milk-vetch (*Astragalus agnicidus*) – state endangered
- Monterey clover (*Trifolium trichocalyx*) – federal and state endangered
- Showy Indian clover (*Trifolium amoenum*) – federal threatened

ANIMAL SPECIES

Table 6 below identifies those special status species that may be impacted by the proposed project followed by discussion of impacts.

As the project is either out of the geographical range of the species, or there is no suitable habitat, there would be **no effect/no take/no impact** to the following special status species.

- California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*) – CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC)
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) **critical habitat only** – federal threatened

- (Pacific) Coastal tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*) – SSC
- Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)–East Pacific DPS – federal threatened
- Northern red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*) – SSC
- Red-bellied newt (*Taricha rivularis*) –SSC
- Southern torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton variegatus*) –SSC
- Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) – state endangered
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) – state candidate endangered, SSC
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) – state fully protected
- Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) and its critical habitat – federal threatened and state endangered
- Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) and its critical habitat – federal and state threatened
- Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) –SSC
- Tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*) –SSC
- Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*) –SSC
- Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*) – Pacific Coast DPS and its critical habitat – federal threatened and SSC
- Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) – Western U.S. DPS and critical habitat – federal threatened and state endangered
- Gualala roach (*Hesperoleucus parvipinnis*) – SSC
- Longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*) – state threatened
- Northern coastal roach (*Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis*) – SSC
- Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) and its critical habitat – federal endangered and SSC
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) – SSC
- Northern California ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus raptor*) – state fully protected
- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) –SSC
- Sonoma tree vole (*Arborimus pomo*) – SSC

- Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) – SSC
- Behren's silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene behrensi*) – federal endangered
- Chace juga (*Juga chacei*) – *A California Terrestrial Invertebrate of Conservation Priority
- Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*) – federal endangered
- Lotis blue butterfly (*Plebejus [Lycaeides] argyrognomon lotis*) – federal endangered
- Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) – (Pop. 1–California overwintering population) – federal proposed threatened
- Obscure bumble bee (*Bombus caliginosus*) – *A California Terrestrial Invertebrate of Conservation Priority
- Pomo bronze shoulderband (*Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis*) – *A California Terrestrial Invertebrate of Conservation Priority
- Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*) – state candidate endangered

Table 6. Findings of Special Status Animal Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/State	FESA Effect/ CEQA Impact	Effect Finding for Critical Habitat or EFH (if applicable)
AMPHIBIANS/REPTILES				
California red-legged frog (CRLF)	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT/SSC	May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect; Less than Significant Impact	CH Absent
Foothill yellow-legged frog–North Coast DPS (Pop. 1)	<i>Rana boylei</i>	--/SSC	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Northwestern (Western) pond turtle (NWPT)	<i>Actinemys [Emys] marmorata</i>	FPT/SSC	May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect; Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/State	FESA Effect/ CEQA Impact	Effect Finding for Critical Habitat or EFH (if applicable)
BIRDS				
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL/SE, FP	No "Take" Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Little willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	--/SE	No "Take" Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	--/WL	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	--/SSC	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	--/SSC	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	--/SSC	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
FISH				
Chinook salmon—California Coastal ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT/SSC	May Affect, Likely To Adversely Affect; Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	<i>CH:</i> May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect <i>EFH:</i> May Adversely Affect
Coho salmon—Central California Coast ESU (Pop. 4)	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FE/SE	May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect; Incidental "Take" – Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	<i>CH:</i> May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect <i>EFH:</i> May Adversely Affect
Pacific lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	--/SSC	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Pink salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	--/-- *a CA Fish of Conservation Priority	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/State	FESA Effect/ CEQA Impact	Effect Finding for Critical Habitat or EFH (if applicable)
Steelhead– Northern California DPS <i>winter-run</i> (Pop. 49)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT/SSC	May Affect, Likely To Adversely Affect; Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	May Affect, Likely To Adversely Affect CH
MAMMALS				
Point Arena mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa nigra</i>	FE/SSC	May Affect, Not Likely To Adversely Affect; Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	--/SSC	Less than Significant Impact	Not Applicable

California Red-legged Frog

CRLF, a federally threatened species and state SSC, was not detected during focused passive surveys conducted in the fall and winter of 2025. Four Autonomous Recording Units (ARUs) were placed at the scour hole pond to collect audio vocalization data. The nearest CRLF CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 0.48 mile south of BSA #2. According to CNDDDB records, four adults were observed in the winter of 1998 along Hathaway Creek, just north of its intersection with SR 1. The only amphibian call detected was Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*). Additionally, no CRLF egg masses were observed. However, as no protocol surveys were conducted, absence cannot be determined.

Due to the potential impacts to CRLF from project activities, such as water quality impacts, temporary loss of habitat, noise and visual disturbance and potential for direct injury and/or mortality, it is anticipated that project activities **may affect, and is likely to adversely affect** CRLF under FESA. However, due to the limited disturbance, the lack of breeding habitat, the short-term nature of the activities, and the abundance of suitable habitat adjacent to the project construction footprint for which it could relocate, if necessary, and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs included as part of the project design, impacts that may be realized would be minimal, and it is anticipated to have a **less than significant impact** under

CEQA. Federally designated critical habitat is not within the project area; therefore, it is anticipated that there would be **no effect/no impact** on critical habitat. Caltrans would pursue formal Section 7 consultation with USFWS to address potential impacts on CRLF.

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog

The foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) (*Rana boylei*) is designated a CDFW Species of Special Concern. Focused surveys for FYLF were not conducted. This species may be present in waterways and adjacent riparian forest habitat; therefore, it is generally presumed they could occur within and adjacent to the project construction footprint. FYLF may use Garcia River as nonbreeding habitat for foraging and dispersal, but it would most likely be limited to the period following breeding.

Under CEQA, due to the limited disturbance, the lack of breeding habitat, the short-term nature of the activities, and the abundance of suitable habitat adjacent to the project construction footprint for which it could relocate, if necessary, and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs included as part of the project design, it is anticipated project activities would have a **less than significant impact** on FYLF.

Northwestern Pond Turtle

Northwestern pond turtle (NWPT) is a federal proposed threatened species and a state SSC. No surveys were conducted specifically for this species. The nearest NWPT CNDDDB occurrence to either project site location is approximately 0.5 mile downstream on the Garcia River southwest of BSA #1. One adult was observed during salmonid snorkel surveys in April 2016 on the Garcia River at the confluence with Hathaway Creek, approximately 1 mile from the ESL.

While the proposed project would have the potential to affect NWPT due to water quality impacts, if present, these effects would be minimal due to the BMPs that would limit turbidity, sedimentation, and the discharge of contaminants. A qualified biologist would be present to monitor in-stream activities that could affect species like NWPT, and an Aquatic Species Relocation Plan, or equivalent, would be prepared, including relocation protocols, as appropriate.

Under FESA and CEQA, due to the limited disturbance, short-term nature of the activities, and the abundance of suitable habitat adjacent to the project construction

footprint to which it could relocate if necessary, and with implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs, it is anticipated that project activities **may affect, are not likely to adversely affect** NWPT per FESA and have **less than significant impacts** under CEQA.

Bald Eagle

Surveys were not conducted for bald eagle, a federally fully protected species, a state endangered species under CESA, and a state fully protected (FP) species. There were no bald eagle occurrences indicated in the CNDDDB nine-quad search. The nearest active nest was documented in 2001 along Rancheria Creek, 1.5 miles southeast of Ornbaur Valley, approximately 23 miles east of BSA #1. Foraging bald eagles within BSA #1 could potentially be impacted by visual and noise disturbance associated with construction. However, noise and visual impacts to these species would not be substantial given the relatively high ambient noise and human activity that currently exists along SR 1, the temporary nature of the project, and the relative abundance of foraging habitat within 1 mile of the ESL to which eagles could relocate if needed.

Under CESA, there would be no **“take”** of bald eagle from auditory or visual disturbance, nor from removal of nest trees

Under CEQA, due to the limited disturbance, short-term nature of the activities, and the abundance of suitable habitat adjacent to the project construction footprint for which it could relocate if necessary, it is anticipated project activities would have a **less than significant impact** on bald eagle.

Little Willow Flycatcher

No surveys were conducted for little willow flycatcher (WIFL) a state endangered species. There were no records of WIFL in the CNDDDB nine-quad search. The nearest occurrence in eBird (eBird 2026) was a migrating individual in August 2022 along Greenwood Creek, approximately 12 miles north of the BSA #1. Habitat within BSA #1 was visually assessed for presence of dense, multi-layered riparian habitat with a high percentage of willows. While nesting habitat is present within BSA # 1 in the riparian floodplain along the Garcia River, WIFL is not known to breed in Mendocino County. WIFL are more likely to pass through during migration.

Per CESA, there would be no “take” of WIFL from auditory or visual disturbance, nor from removal of nest trees.

Per CEQA, noise and visual impacts to WIFL would **be less than significant** given the existing relatively high ambient noise and human activity.

Osprey and White-tailed Kite

Osprey, a watchlist species and white-tailed kite, a fully protected species, are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed work because loss of suitable nesting habitat would be minimal due to the availability of suitable habitat associated with the relatively large expanse of riparian habitat beyond the ESL and with implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6.

Under CEQA, it is anticipated that project activities would have **less than significant impact** on osprey and white-tailed kite.

Purple Martin

The purple martin, a California SSC, has marginal habitat within BSA #1. With the incorporation of Standard Measures outlined in Section 1.6, it is anticipated the project activities would have **less than significant impact** on purple martin.

Yellow Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat

Yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat, both SSCs, are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed work. Yellow warblers have been documented within the ESL. A group of eight yellow warblers was observed within the riparian forest immediately southeast of the crossing of the river and highway in September 2020. Yellow-breasted chat, an SSC, has not been documented within the nine-quad CNDDB search. However, an eBird query documented a yellow-breasted chat in May 2022 at Navarro River Redwoods State Park, approximately 12 miles north of BSA #1.

Vegetation removal of riparian habitat could potentially result in the direct mortality of adults, young, and eggs; however, implementation of Standard Measure BR-2 (Section 1.6) would result in avoidance of direct impacts to nesting yellow warblers.

This would involve removing vegetation outside of the nesting season or, if vegetation removal is required during the breeding season, surveys for active bird nests would be conducted. If an active nest is found, the biologist would coordinate with CDFW to establish appropriate species-specific requirements.

Because loss of riparian nesting habitat would be minimal due to the availability of suitable habitat associated with the relatively large expanse of riparian habitat beyond the ESL, and with the implementation of Standard Measures, it is anticipated project activities would have a **less than significant impact** on yellow warblers and yellow-breasted chats.

Chinook Salmon–California Coastal ESU; Coho Salmon–Central California Coast ESU; Steelhead–Northern California DPS (winter-run) and Critical Habitat

Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)–California Coastal Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) (CC Chinook salmon) a federally threatened and CDFW SSC; coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)–Central California Coast (CCC) ESU, a federally and state endangered species; and steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*)–Northern California (NC) Distinct Population Segment (DPS), a federally threatened and CDFW SSC, are present within BSA #3.

Potential effects to fish include temporary impacts to water quality, noise, visual, and habitat modification, as well as direct injury or mortality to individual fish. It is anticipated that these species would be affected by construction activities that affect water quality, generate noise, or cause visual disturbances. However, these activities are temporary, and minimal due to implementation of standard measures (Section 1.6) such as water quality BMPs and limited in-water work windows. In addition, affected habitat would be restored post construction.

However, while standard measures limit impacts to individual fish, including biological handling and specifications for fish handling, Caltrans expects that the project may result in mortality of salmonids. Additionally, there would be adverse effects from permanent impacts to critical habitat; as such, it is anticipated that the project could require mitigation.

Per FESA, the project ***may affect, is likely to adversely affect*** Chinook salmon–CC ESU; coho salmon–CCC ESU; and steelhead–NC DPS and ***may affect, is likely to adversely affect critical habitat*** for all three special status fish populations

due to permanent fill within the streambed, which is part of the aquatic habitat PBFs. Caltrans would pursue formal consultation with NMFS, resulting in a Biological Opinion (BO), to address potential impacts on CC Chinook salmon, Coho salmon–CCC and steelhead–NC individuals and their critical habitats within BSA #3 in the Garcia River.

Per CESA, the project would result in “**take**” of coho salmon (Population 4). Though no coho salmon were present during survey efforts, Caltrans assumes there is a chance that coho juveniles may be present during the relocation effort required for installation of the temporary clear water diversion, and therefore potential take of coho salmon may occur.

Mitigation Measure MM-BR-1 would be implemented for impacts to these special status fish. Under this measure, Caltrans would pursue mitigation to compensate for impacts to federally- and state-listed fish through various options, such as improving habitat complexity or partially funding a salmonid recovery project. Under CEQA, with this measure, impacts on these special status fish species would be **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**.

Pacific Lamprey

Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*), protected by CDFW as an SSC, is known to occur at Elk Creek, approximately 12.62 miles north of BSA #3. Although there is no record of lamprey within the ESL, the river has dispersal and spawning habitat with riffles and gravel or cobble and scattered pockets of suitable deep, sandy substrate as rearing habitat for larvae. Therefore, presence of Pacific lamprey is assumed.

Given the small amount of habitat affected, the short duration/intermittent nature of the work, and with implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs for water quality and seasonal restrictions as described in Section 1.6 to avoid and minimize impacts on Pacific lamprey, the proposed project would have **less than significant impact** on Pacific lamprey.

Pink Salmon

Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), a G5 S1 species (and a California Fish of Conservation Priority), was not observed during snorkel surveys. However, there are mapped occurrences of pink salmon submitted to CNDDDB dating back to 2003.

Based on 2003 spawning data from CDFW (pers. Comm., Jon Hendrix), less than 3% of suitable spawning habitat where spawning was historically supported within the lower Garcia River would be permanently lost due to placement of RSP under the bridge. This would not preclude pink salmon spawning activities.

Given the relatively small amount of spawning habitat permanently affected, the short duration of construction, and with implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs, it is anticipated project activities would have ***less than significant impact*** on pink salmon.

Point Arena Mountain Beaver

The Point Arena mountain beaver (PAMB) is a federally endangered species and designated an SSC by CDFW. While temporary impacts to PAMB habitat (riparian woodland and riparian scrubland) are anticipated to allow construction equipment access, the majority of available PAMB habitat would be avoided during construction. Temporary impacts to potential PAMB habitat include vegetation removal and grading of approximately 0.6494 acre of suitable habitat. These impacts would be minimized through implementation of the Standard Measures and Best Management Practices outlined in Section 1.6, such as the placement of THVF fencing to limit the extent of ground disturbance within PAMB habitat to the smallest area needed for construction of the project. Permanent impacts to potential PAMB habitat include installation of RSP covering approximately 0.0360 acre. Notably, based on GIS analysis of the surrounding habitat, impacts to suitable burrowing habitat and foraging areas represent less than 2% of the available habitat within BSA #3 within the project vicinity where PAMB could disperse to and utilize.

Per FESA, Caltrans anticipates that implementation of the proposed project would result in a ***may affect, not likely to adversely affect*** determination for PAMB and its habitat. Caltrans anticipates pursuing Section 7 consultation with USFWS.

Under CEQA, due to the limited disturbance, short-term nature of the activities, implementation of Standard Measures and BMPs (such as delineating adjacent

habitat to avoid and implementing a Revegetation Plan as outlined in Standard Measure BR-4), and the abundance of suitable habitat adjacent to the project construction footprint to which it could relocate if necessary, it is anticipated project activities would have a ***less than significant impact*** on PAMB.

Bats

In California, nine species of bats are considered state SSC by CDFW and three additional species are proposed for that status.

Although there is the potential for temporary roosting habitat loss and noise and visual impacts, due to the temporary nature of the project and implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs outlined in Section 1.6, including revegetation of temporarily disturbed riparian habitat (BR-3 and BR-4), conducting a pre-construction bat survey, and the preparation of a Bat Exclusion Plan (BR-2) if appropriate, the project would have a ***less than significant impact*** on bat populations.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4b)— Biological Resources

- b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

Less Than Significant Impact. Based on discussions provided below, the project would result in a Less Than Significant Impact on the sensitive natural communities identified below.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Less Than Significant Impact. A less than significant impact to sensitive natural communities *Gaultheria shallon* - *Rubus ursinus* Shrubland Alliance (Salal berry brambles) (California Blackberry Thicket Association); *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow-Sitka Willow-Douglas Spiraea Thicket) (Coastal Dune Willow Thicket Association); and *Salix hookeriana*–*Salix sitchensis*–*Spiraea douglasii* Shrubland Alliance (Coastal Dune Willow-Sitka Willow-Douglas Spiraea Thicket) (Sitka Willow Thicket Association) is

anticipated because of the proximity of the road corridor and because the forest areas along the road are already influenced by edge effects and habitat fragmentation. These vegetation types are less than an acre in extent within the ESL.

Several mature willows between 11 and 24 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) within the Coastal Dune Willow-Sitka Willow-Douglas Spirea Thicket Shrubland Alliance or co-dominant associate trees, such as red alders, would need to be removed to access the river channel. Project-related impacts to SNCs would be temporary in nature and minimized as much as feasible with incorporation of the Standard Measures and Best Management Practices outlined in Section 1.6. Additionally, the Revegetation Plan would incorporate species-specific measures such as seed collection, plant salvage, and/or plant establishment procedures to ensure successful replanting within temporarily disturbed areas. Designating adjacent SNC areas as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and installing Temporary High Visibility Fencing (THVF) at the closest edge of the proposed ESL would also protect adjacent habitat. The affected community types are abundant in the watersheds and the region, and the area of disturbance to these communities is so small as to be inconsequential on a landscape scale.

Given the above, the project is anticipated to have a ***Less Than Significant Impact*** to SNCs in response to CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4b). No mitigation would be required.

Riparian Habitat

Removal of riparian vegetation to create access to the river channel would result in the temporary loss of approximately 1.172 acres of riparian vegetation and for installation of RSP around the bridge abutments and piers. The placement of RSP would result in a permanent loss of 0.0575 acre of riparian vegetation within the ESL (Table 4).

Caltrans would implement a Revegetation Plan to help offset temporary impacts to riparian vegetation. The objective of this plan would be to restore onsite riparian habitat at a minimum ratio of 1:1 to ensure no net loss of riparian function, subject to final permitting requirements and coordination with resource agencies. While these measures may adequately offset temporary impacts to riparian resources, Caltrans anticipates pursuing off-site restoration to offset permanent losses of approximately

0.0575 acre of riparian habitat that cannot be restored or replaced onsite. Appropriate mitigation ratios and measures would be identified and coordinated through the CCC, NCRWQCB, and CDFW.

Following post-construction restoration, temporary losses of riparian habitat are not likely to reduce the overall quantity or quality of rearing habitat available to juvenile coho salmon and other salmonids.

Impacts to riparian habitat would be minimized in various ways with Standard Measures and BMPs, as well as other habitat-specific measures, including restoring the landform and topography conditions in areas of temporary ground disturbance via grading back to preexisting conditions, onsite revegetation with native plants, off-site restoration to offset permanent losses, invasive species control, and monitoring of the regrowth. In addition, standard measures, such as THVF, would be used to limit ground disturbance to the project footprint. With the implementation of these measures, it is anticipated that the project would have **Less Than Significant Impact** on riparian habitat in response to CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4b). No mitigation would be required.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4c)— Biological Resources

- c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?***

Wetlands and Other Waters

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project has the potential to result in permanent and temporary impacts to Waters of the U.S. and State, including jurisdictional wetlands, due to access roads, placement of rock within the river channel and around the piers and abutments. Additional indirect temporary impacts caused by sedimentation or modification of hydrology could affect the river, wetlands, or riparian habitat.

The project would result in approximately 0.0760 acre of temporary impacts to wetland Waters of the U.S. and State (Table 4). The project would result in

approximately 1.2328 acres of temporary impacts and 0.1832 acre of permanent impacts and to non-wetland Waters of the U.S. and State ("Other Waters") (Table 4).

Temporary impacts to the 3-parameter wetland Waters of the U.S. would be minimized in various ways with Standard Measures and BMPs . These include restoring the landform and topography conditions in areas of temporary ground disturbance via grading back to preexisting conditions, as well as onsite revegetation with native plants, invasive species control, and monitoring of the regrowth as outlined in Section 1.6, Measures BR-3 and BR-4. In addition, standard measures, such as THVF, would be used to limit ground disturbance within the project footprint. The wetland habitat impacted within the ESL is anticipated to be fully restored post construction within a short period; thus, would incur no net loss.

The project is therefore expected to have a **"Less Than Significant Impact"** in response to CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4c.

***Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4d)—
Biological Resources***

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed clear water stream diversions or fish exclusions could potentially affect fish passage, depending on the methods used to direct flow through or around the construction sites. Several options may be used to direct the river flow and dewater the work area including culverts, K-rail, concrete blocks or cofferdams, and water-bladders. The specific method and type of stream diversion used would be based on the contractor's proposed methods and final permit conditions from regulatory agencies.

Project construction would likely require that the stream channel be confined by either channeling water (and fish) into a culvert system or conveying stream flow through the work area in a confined open channel using K-rail or similar structure. The diversion for the river would span the entire channel width and potentially extend approximately 300 feet upstream of the channel length and 100 linear feet downstream of the bridge during the in-channel construction season (June 15 to

October 15). Channeling stream flow into a culvert or constricting the normal channel width into a bypass channel could result in increased flow velocities in the culvert or in the open channel during early summer when water flows may still be high, presenting a potential impediment to upstream movement for juvenile salmonids for part of each summer.

Animal Species

Juvenile CC Chinook salmon could also be affected by the altered physical and hydraulic conditions associated with either a culvert or open bypass channel or exclusion. While the proposed timing of the temporary stream diversions (June 15 to October 15) avoids the peak migration period of adult and juvenile CC Chinook salmon, a small proportion of juveniles and kelts (post-spawning adults) may migrate through the project area after June 15. Although downstream passage for juvenile CC Chinook salmon would be maintained, juveniles that migrate through the project area after June 15 may encounter altered physical and hydraulic conditions associated with the presence of the temporary constricted channel or culvert in the river during natural distribution.

Although hardscaping (i.e., RSP) would span the river channel, the scour repair hydraulics design would avoid a potential fish passage barrier for CC Chinook salmon. The RSP would be integrated with the bank and channel and would be buried under the current channel thalweg elevation and may include engineered streambed and bank material in the channel and bank. The RSP design would be further refined in cooperation with CDFW and NMFS hydraulics engineers during the design and permitting phase and would meet fish passage requirements according to CDFW and NMFS guidelines (CDFW 2004; NMFS 2026b). Therefore, the proposed scour repair would not result in a long-term fish passage barrier.

Given the above, the project is anticipated to have a ***“Less Than Significant Impact”*** in response to CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4d. No mitigation would be required.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4e)— Biological Resources

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is within the Coastal Zone and would require a Coastal Development Permit in compliance with the California Coastal Act and Mendocino County's Local Coastal Program and associated ESHA policies. Caltrans did not find any county policies or ordinances that protect specific biological resources, such as a tree ordinance. Although the project was found to be inconsistent with Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Code and the Coastal Element of the General Plan policies regarding biological resources for minimum setback to ESHA, through the Coastal Development permit process Caltrans would ensure consistency with Section 20.496.030(A) that allows certain development to occur within ESHA. Impacts to ESHA would be avoided and minimized to the extent feasible, while still allowing the project to be buildable and meet the purpose and need. The project would have “Less Than Significant Impact” in response to CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4e).

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4f)—Biological Resources

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. There are no Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans or any other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plans identified for the project area. The project would therefore have “No Impact” in response to CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.4f). No mitigation would be required.

2.5 Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Archaeological Survey Report* (ASR) (Caltrans 2026a), and the *Historic Property Survey Report* (HPSR) (Caltrans 2026b).

Potential impacts to cultural resources are not anticipated because review of literature, consultation with Native American groups, and pedestrian surveys all resulted in no known cultural resources being identified within the project area. There is a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected within the Area of Potential Effect*. Standard Measures in Section 1.6 would be implemented for inadvertent discovery protocols in the event cultural materials are encountered during construction. Therefore, the project has no potential to affect historic properties.

2.6 Energy

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Energy Analysis Memorandum* dated March 25, 2025 (Caltrans 2025a).

Potential impacts are not anticipated because the project’s scope does not include capacity increasing measures or provide congestion relief; therefore, it is unlikely to increase direct energy consumption on mobile sources. Proposed project construction would primarily of consume diesel and gasoline through operation of heavy-duty construction equipment, material deliveries, and debris hauling feasible. The project’s 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.

2.7 Geology and Soils

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	No	No	No	Yes
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	No	No	No	Yes
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	No	No	No	Yes
iv) Landslides?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	No	No	No	Yes

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	No	No	No	Yes

Regulatory Setting

The primary laws governing geology and soils include:

- Historic Sites Act of 1935–16 USC 461 et seq.
- CEQA–California Public Resources Code Section 21000

Affected Environment

This bridge has a history of scour resulting in scour holes and exposed pile caps and footings at several of the piers, with an overall rating of “Scour Critical.” Areas near the bridge foundations are eroding and exposing pile caps at Piers 3 and 4. Similar scour is occurring at Pier 5, just to a lesser extent as the pile caps are not exposed. Abutment 6 is immediately downstream of the large scour hole, which is on the north bank of Garcia River. Per bridge inspection reports, Abutment 6 has been subjected to scouring and timber piles are exposed below the abutment footing.

Environmental Consequences

The scope of work for the project includes work that could contribute to erosion, including clearing and grubbing of vegetation, creation of temporary access roads, temporary dams to prepare the proposed project worksite for clear water diversion, dewatering of the river and/or groundwater intrusion into the excavation site, and excavation and placement of RSP near the bridge piers and abutment.

Implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs described in Section 1.6 and Additional Measures in Hydrology and Water Quality Section 2.10 would serve to avoid and minimize effects on geology and soils. Once construction is completed, the bridge would be less susceptible to scouring during high precipitous events and subsequent high river flow rates.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

In addition to the Standard Measures and BMPs listed in Section 1.6, duff would be retained during vegetation removal and stored in a stable location during construction. After construction, the duff would be used to cover exposed soils with the purpose of using local materials, indirectly retaining any available seeds, to increase soil water retention, prevent erosion and loss of topsoil, and increase replanting success. Compost may similarly be used, and would serve to increase soil fertility and drainage to ensure success of replanting after construction. Additional measures may be developed in the design phase to ensure the project would not result in adverse impacts to soils and geology.

Based on the determinations made in the CEQA Environmental Checklist, no mitigation measures are proposed.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Questions 2.7a-e)— Geology and Soils

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item based on the proximity of the proposed project to known fault lines. There is a fault line approximately 2-miles upstream from the proposed project site, and excavation to place RSP would be too shallow to affect the fault line. Due to the limited scope of work and distant proximity to the fault line, no impact from the proposed project to fault lines is anticipated.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. Shallow excavation to place RSP would occur and would not cause strong seismic ground shaking.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No Impact. A no impact determination was made based on the scope, description, and location of the project. As the proposed project site does not include soils that entail or would cause liquefaction or ground failure, there would be no impact.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item based on the scope, description and location of the proposed project. Slopes at the site are moderate, and would be revegetated once the proposed construction has been completed. No historic landslides have occurred in the immediate vicinity or downstream of the proposed project; therefore, a no impact determination was made.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact. Ground-disturbing earthwork associated with construction activities could increase soil erosion rates and the loss of topsoil. Access roads would be revegetated, and erosion would be minimized by ensuring soils exposed or disturbed during construction are covered with straw and/or hydroseeded immediately after construction season ends. Existing drainage patterns would be perpetuated, left in place, or recreated. With implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs identified in Section 1.6, the project would not result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil. Therefore, a less than significant impact determination was made.

- c) *Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item because there is minimal history of landslides in the area, and no landslides have been reported downstream of the proposed project. Additionally, no lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse could be reasonably foreseen as a result of the proposed project.

- d) *Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?*

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item because there are no expansive soils within the proposed project site.

- e) *Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?*

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item because there are no septic tanks or wastewater treatment systems proposed as part of the project, or within the project limits.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.9f)— Paleontological Resources

- f) *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

No Impact. A no impact determination was made for this CEQA checklist item based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. Potential impacts to paleontological resources are not expected. Per the *Paleontological Initial Screening* (Caltrans 2026c), a search of applicable records was investigated and found no fossils occur; therefore, there is a low potential for the project to impact paleontological resources.

In the event paleontological remains are found, Caltrans Standard Specification (2025) 14-7.03 for Discovery of Unanticipated Paleontological Resources would apply, as would Standard Measure GS-2 in Section 1.6.

2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	No	No	Yes	No
Would the project: b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	No	No	Yes	No

Climate change refers to long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind patterns, and other elements of the Earth's climate system. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, established by the United Nations and World Meteorological Organization in 1988, is devoted to GHG emissions reduction and climate change research and policy. Research published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other scientists over recent decades has shown an accelerated rate of climatological changes over the past 150 years, attributed to GHG emissions generated from the production and use of fossil fuels.

The impacts of climate change are already being observed in the form of sea level rise, drought, extended and severe fire seasons, and historic flooding from changing storm patterns. The most important strategy to address climate change is to reduce GHG emissions. Additional strategies are necessary to mitigate and adapt to these impacts. In the context of climate change, "mitigation" involves actions to reduce GHG emissions to lessen adverse impacts that are likely to occur.

“Adaptation” is planning for and responding to impacts to reduce vulnerability to harm, such as by adjusting transportation design standards to withstand more intense storms, heat, and higher sea levels. This analysis would include a discussion of both in the context of this transportation project.

Regulatory Setting

For a full list of laws, regulations, and guidance related to climate change (GHGs and adaptation), please refer to *Caltrans’ Standard Environmental Reference (SER)*, Chapter 16, Climate Change (Caltrans 2026d).

Affected Environment

The proposed project is in a rural coastal area, with an economy primarily based on natural resources, agricultural and tourism. SR 1 is the main transportation route to and through the area for both passenger and commercial vehicles. The proposed project area is in a region with mild summers and mild, wet winters. Vegetation types in the immediate project area include riparian canopy, and the greater project area is surrounded by farmland supporting an active dairy. The nearest alternate route is SR 128, 19 miles to the north. Traffic counts are low and SR 1 is rarely congested. The unincorporated community of Manchester lies approximately two miles north, and the incorporated city of Point Arena is located approximately three miles to the south.

The Mendocino Council of Governments (MCOG) guides transportation development in the project area, and MCOG created the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) 2022 (MCOG 2022) which guides transportation development in Mendocino County. The 2022 RTP promulgates policies and goals intended to reduce GHGs, including encouraging and expanding opportunities for active transportation. The Mendocino County General Plan was adopted in 2009 and does not specifically address GHG emissions or climate change (County of Mendocino 2009).

GHG INVENTORIES

A GHG emissions inventory estimates the amount of GHGs discharged into the atmosphere by specific sources over a period of time. Tracking annual GHG emissions allows countries, states, and smaller jurisdictions to understand how emissions are changing and what actions may be needed to attain emission reduction goals.

The U.S. EPA is responsible for documenting GHG emissions nationwide, and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) does so for the state of California, as required by Health & Safety Code Section 39607.4. Cities and other local jurisdictions may also conduct local GHG inventories to inform their GHG reduction or climate action plans.

NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

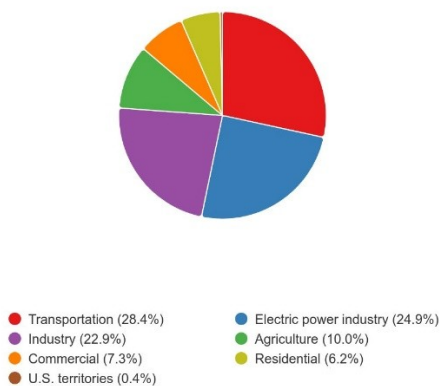
Total national GHG emissions from all sectors in 2022 were 5,489 million metric tons (MMT), factoring in deductions for carbon sequestration in the land sector. Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry in the United States provide a carbon sink equivalent to 15% of total U.S. emissions in 2022 (U.S. EPA 2024a). While total GHG emissions in 2022 were 17% below 2005 levels, they increased by 1% over 2021 levels. Of these, 80% were CO₂ (carbon dioxide), 11% were CH₄ (methane), and 6% were N₂O (nitrous oxide); the remaining balance consisted of fluorinated gases. From 1990 to 2022, CO₂ emissions decreased by only 2% (U.S. EPA 2024a).

The transportation sector's share of total GHG emissions remained at 28% in 2022 and remains the largest contributing sector (Figure 10). Transportation activities accounted for 37% of U.S. CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2022. This is a decrease of 0.5% from 2021 (U.S. EPA 2024b).

Figure 10. U.S. 2022 GHG Emissions by Economic Sector and by Gas

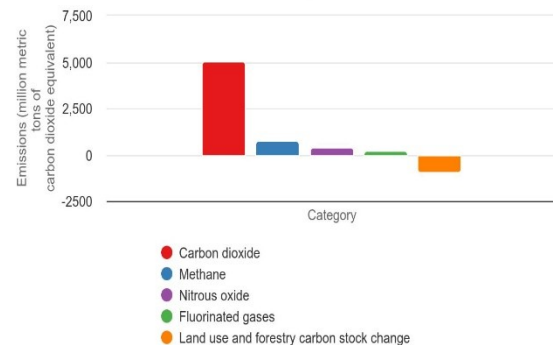
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector, 2022

Emissions in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent



Source: U.S. EPA's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2022. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas, 2022



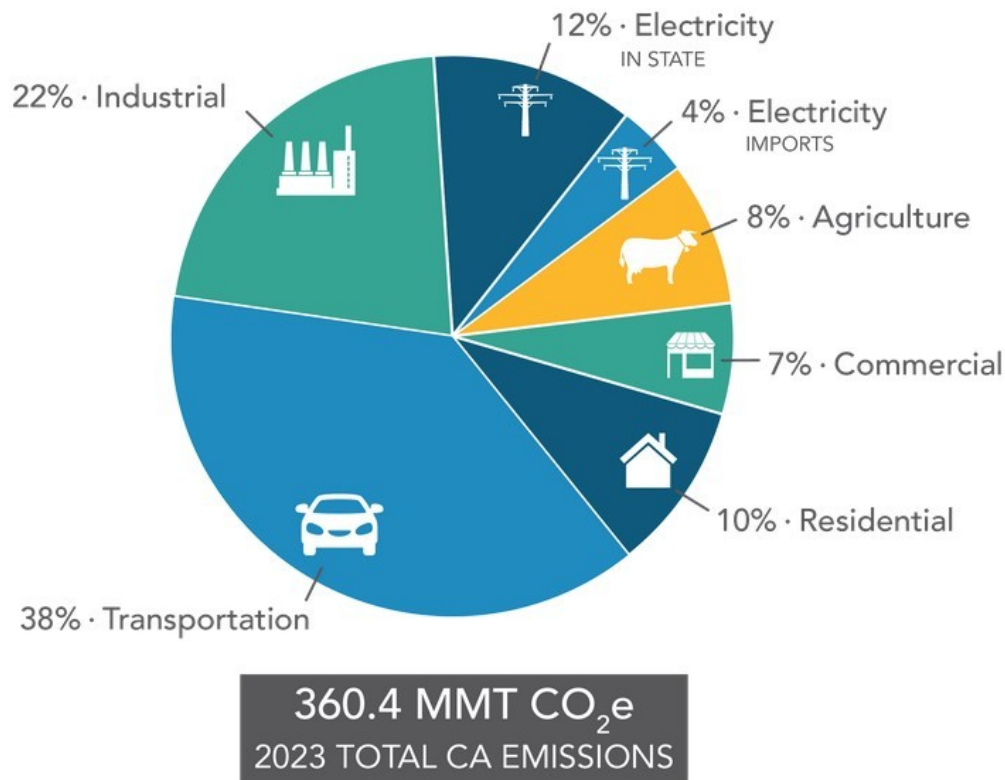
Source: U.S. EPA's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2022. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

Source: U.S. EPA 2024b

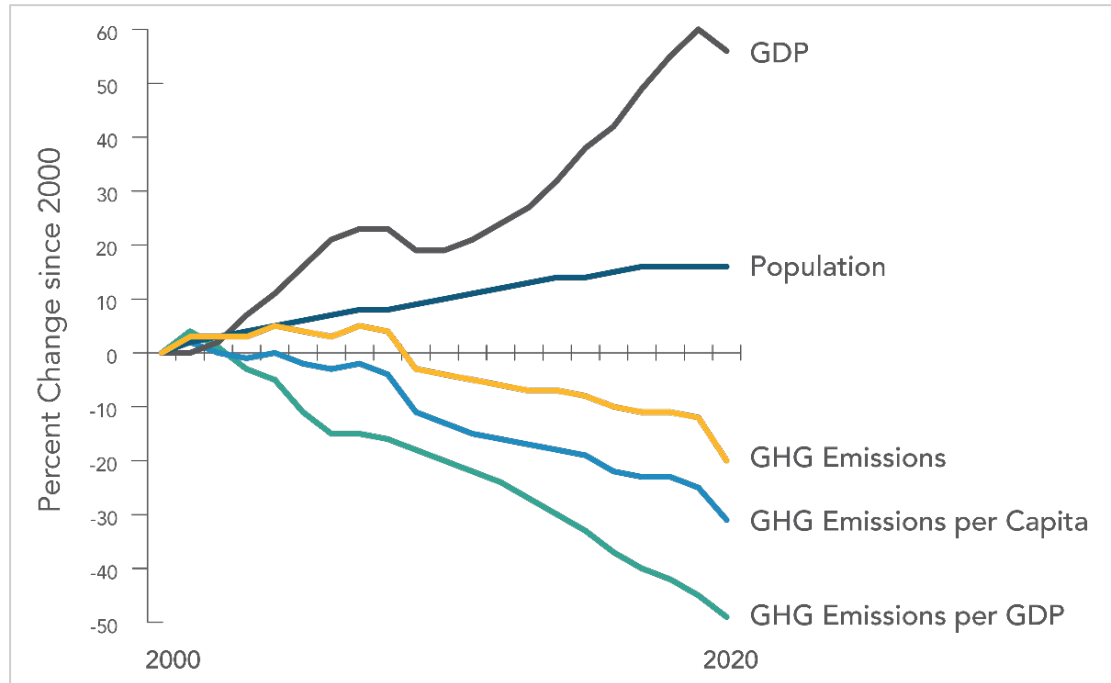
STATE GHG INVENTORY

The CARB collects GHG emissions data for transportation, electricity, commercial and residential, industrial, agricultural, and waste management sectors each year. It then summarizes and highlights major annual changes and trends to demonstrate the state's progress in meeting its GHG reduction goals. Overall statewide GHG emissions declined from 2000 to 2023 despite growth in population and state economic output (Figures 11 and 12) (CARB 2024).

Figure 11. California 2000-2023 GHG Emissions by Economic Sector



Source: CARB 2024

Figure 12. Change in California GDP, Population, and GHG Emissions since 2000

Source: CARB 2024

AB 32 required the CARB to develop a Scoping Plan that describes the approach California will take to achieve the goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, and to update it every 5 years. The *AB 32 Scoping Plan*, and the subsequent updates, contain the main strategies California will use to reduce GHG emissions. The CARB adopted the first scoping plan in 2008 (CARB 2008). The second updated plan, *California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*, adopted on December 14, 2017, reflects the 2030 target established in EO B-30-15 and SB 32. The *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*, adopted September 2022, assesses progress toward the statutory 2030 reduction goal and defines a path to reduce human-caused emissions to 85 percent below 1990 levels and achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2045, in accordance with AB 1279 (CARB 2022).

REGIONAL PLANS

As required by *The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008* (Senate Bill 375), the CARB sets regional GHG reduction targets for California's 18 Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to achieve through planning future projects that will cumulatively achieve those goals and reporting how they will be met in the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) (CARB 2021). Targets are set as a percentage reduction in passenger vehicle GHG emissions per person, based on 2005 levels.

MCOG serves as the regional transportation planning agency (RTPA) for unincorporated Mendocino County, including the project site. As such, there are no specific regional emissions reduction targets, but MCOG prepares the RTP. Since the proposed project location is not considered a metropolitan planning organization, they are not required to create a sustainable communities strategy as part of SB 375. The 2022 RTP identifies a number of broad goals and policies to address climate change:

- Prioritize transportation projects which lead to reduced GHG emissions and reduced vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and prioritize projects that can mitigate for VMT-increasing projects.
- Evaluate transportation projects based on their ability to reduce Mendocino County's transportation-related GHG emissions and reduce VMT.
- Monitor new technologies and opportunities to implement energy efficient and nonpolluting transportation infrastructure.

The primary purpose of this project is to address scour occurring at three of the five bridge piers and one abutment, and to prepare and paint the bridge's metal components. As such, advancing the climate change goals in the RTP is outside the project's scope. However, the project remains consistent with relevant RTP goals and policies as it would not increase VMT or operational GHGs.

Mendocino County has not formed a climate action plan that specifically focuses on transportation projects. Formed in 2019, Mendocino County Climate Action Advisory Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors reviewing and approving a Mendocino County Sustainability and Climate Action Program.

Project Analysis

GHG emissions from transportation projects can be divided into those produced during operation and use of the State Highway System (operational emissions) and those produced during construction. The primary GHGs produced by the transportation sector are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, tetrafluoromethane, hexafluoroethane, sulfur hexafluoride, and various hydrofluorocarbons. CO₂ emissions are a product of burning gasoline or diesel fuel in internal combustion engines, along with relatively small amounts of methane and nitrous oxide. Additionally, the transportation sector emits a minor amount of hydrofluorocarbon emissions, which are related to refrigeration and air conditioning systems used in vehicles.

GHGs vary in their ability to trap heat in the atmosphere, a characteristic known as global warming potential. CO₂ is the most significant GHG due to its abundance and impact, and thus, the amounts of other gases are expressed relative to CO₂ using a metric called “carbon dioxide equivalent” (CO₂e). The global warming potential of CO₂ is assigned as a value of 1, and the global warming potential of other gases is assigned as multiples of CO₂. Both operational and construction emissions associated with the proposed project are analyzed in the sections below and emission values, if required, are expressed in CO₂e to provide a standardized measure of their impact.

The CEQA Guidelines generally address GHG emissions as a cumulative impact due to the global nature of climate change (Public Resources Code, § 21083(b)(2)). As the California Supreme Court explained, “because of the global scale of climate change, any one project's contribution is unlikely to be significant by itself.” (Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Assn. of Governments (2017) 3 Cal.5th 497, 512). In assessing cumulative impacts, it must be determined if a project's incremental effect is “cumulatively considerable” (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064(h)(1) and 15130).

To make this determination, the incremental impacts of the project must be compared with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects. Although climate change is ultimately a cumulative impact, not every individual project that emits greenhouse gases must necessarily be found to contribute to a significant cumulative impact on the environment.

Operational Emissions

The purpose of the proposed project is to mitigate scour at 3 of the 5 bridge piers and 1 abutment, and paint metal components. The proposed project would not increase the vehicle capacity of the roadway. This type of project generally causes minimal or no increase in operational GHG emissions. The project would not increase the number of travel lanes on SR 1, and no increase in VMT would occur. While some GHG emissions during the construction period would be unavoidable, no increase in operational GHG emissions is expected.

Construction Emissions

Construction GHG emissions would result from material processing and transportation, on-site construction equipment, and traffic delays due to construction. These emissions would be produced at different levels throughout the construction phase; their frequency and occurrence can be reduced through innovations in plans and specifications and by implementing better traffic management during construction phases. While construction GHG emissions are only produced for a short time, they have long-term effects in the atmosphere, so cannot be considered “temporary” in the same way as criteria pollutants that subside after construction is completed.

Use of long-life pavement, improved Transportation Management Plans, and changes in materials can also help offset GHG emissions produced during construction by allowing longer intervals between maintenance and rehabilitation activities. The table below summarizes estimated construction-related GHG emissions in metric tons per year.

Construction is anticipated to begin in early 2029 and is estimated to occur over approximately 70 to 83 working days. Construction GHGs would result in generation of GHG emissions during construction. Construction GHG emissions consist of emissions produced as a result of material processing, emissions produced by onsite construction equipment, and emissions arising from traffic delays due to construction. These emissions would be generated at different levels through the construction phase.

All construction contracts include Caltrans Standard Specifications related to air quality. Sections 7-1.02A and 7-1.02C, Emissions Reduction, require contractors to comply with all laws applicable to the project and to certify they are aware of and would comply with all CARB emission reduction regulations.

Section 14-9.02, Air Pollution Control, requires contractors to comply with all air pollution control rules, regulations, ordinances, and statutes. Certain common regulations (such as equipment idling restrictions) that reduce construction vehicle emissions also help reduce GHG emissions. Recycled construction materials would be used where applicable to reduce the consumption of raw materials, reduce landfill waste, and encourage cost savings. Table 7 describes estimated GHG emissions during each year of construction.

Table 6. CAL-CET Estimates of GHG Emissions During Construction

Construction Year	CO₂ (US tons)	CH₄ (US tons)	N₂O (US tons)	BC (US tons)	HFC-134a (US tons)	CO₂e (Metric tons)
2028	52	0.001	0.002	0.009	0.001	53
2029	10	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	10
Total	62	0.001	0.003	0.010	0.001	63

* A quantity of GHG is expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) that can be estimated by the sum after multiplying each amount of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by its global warming potential (GWP). Each GWP of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs is 1, 25, 298, and 14,800, respectively.

CEQA Conclusion

While the project would generate GHG emissions during construction (Table 6), GHG reduction measures would be implemented during construction. The project would not result in any increase in operational GHG emissions. The proposed project does not conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Caltrans is firmly committed to implementing measures to help reduce GHG emissions. These measures are outlined in the following section.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies

STATEWIDE EFFORTS

In response to Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act, California is implementing measures to achieve emission reductions of GHGs that cause climate change. Additionally, Caltrans has enacted policies and initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in transportation to reach the state's climate goals. For a full list of statewide and Caltrans GHG reduction strategies, refer to the SER, Chapter 16, Climate Change (Caltrans 2026d).

Project-Level Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies

The following measures would also be implemented to reduce GHG emissions and potential climate change impacts from the project:

- Caltrans Standard Specification "Air Quality" requires compliance by the contractor with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality (Caltrans Standard Specification [SS] 14-9).
- Compliance with Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, which includes restricting idling of diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles and equipment with gross weight ratings of greater than 10,000 pounds to no more than 5 minutes.
- Caltrans Standard Specification "Emissions Reduction" ensures that construction activities adhere to the most recent emissions reduction regulations mandated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) (Caltrans SS 7-1.02C).
- Use of a Transportation Management Plan (TMP) to minimize vehicle delays and idling emissions. As part of this, construction traffic would be scheduled and routed to reduce congestion and related air quality impacts caused by idling vehicles along the highway during peak travel times.
- All areas temporarily disturbed during construction will be revegetated with appropriate native species, as appropriate. Landscaping reduces surface warming and, through photosynthesis, decreases CO₂. This replanting would help offset any potential CO₂ emissions increase.

- Pedestrian and bicycle access would be maintained on State Route 1 during project activities.
- Temporary access roads, construction easements, and staging areas that were previously vegetated would be restored to a natural contour and revegetated with regionally-appropriate native vegetation.
- Where feasible, construction lighting would be temporary, and directed specifically on the portion of the work area actively under construction.
- Where feasible, the removal of established trees and vegetation would be minimized. To demarcate areas where vegetation would be preserved and root systems of trees protected, Temporary High Visibility Fencing (THVF) would be installed in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) before start of construction.

Adaptation Strategies

While reducing GHG emissions is crucial in combating climate change, it is only one part of the solution. Caltrans must proactively plan for the impact of climate change on California's transportation infrastructure. This involves modifying and protecting facilities to reduce potential damage and build resilience against future climate-related challenges.

Caltrans has conducted District Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments to identify segments of the State Highway System that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, such as sea level rise, increased temperatures, and extreme weather events (Caltrans 2019). These assessments help prioritize areas for adaptation efforts and inform the development of strategies to enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure.

Additionally, Caltrans periodically prepares a *Sustainability Roadmap*, which outlines the agency's strategic plans and progress reports aimed at achieving state sustainability goals. The roadmap is a two-year progress report on several important milestones achieved by Caltrans while implementing Executive Orders B-16-12, B-18-12, and the adaptation planning process of Executive Orders B-30-15, N-19-19, and N-82-20.

Refer to the SER, Chapter 16, Climate Change for additional information regarding federal, state, and Caltrans adaptation efforts (Caltrans 2026d).

PROJECT ADAPTATION EFFORTS

Caltrans has considered the effects of the project on climate change. The project is not anticipated to exacerbate the effects of climate change related to flooding, hazards, and wildfire.

Tsunami Hazards

The project is just within an area identified as a tsunami hazard or evacuation area. However, specific adaptation strategies were not part of the scope of the project because the intent is only to address scour occurring at the bridge piers. Adaptation strategies (like raising the bridge height or otherwise making changes to the bridge structure) are not part of the scope. By addressing scour, the project would contribute to the reliability of this route for the purposes of emergency services and evacuation. Therefore, tsunami hazards were considered and determined not to be a factor affected by the proposed project.

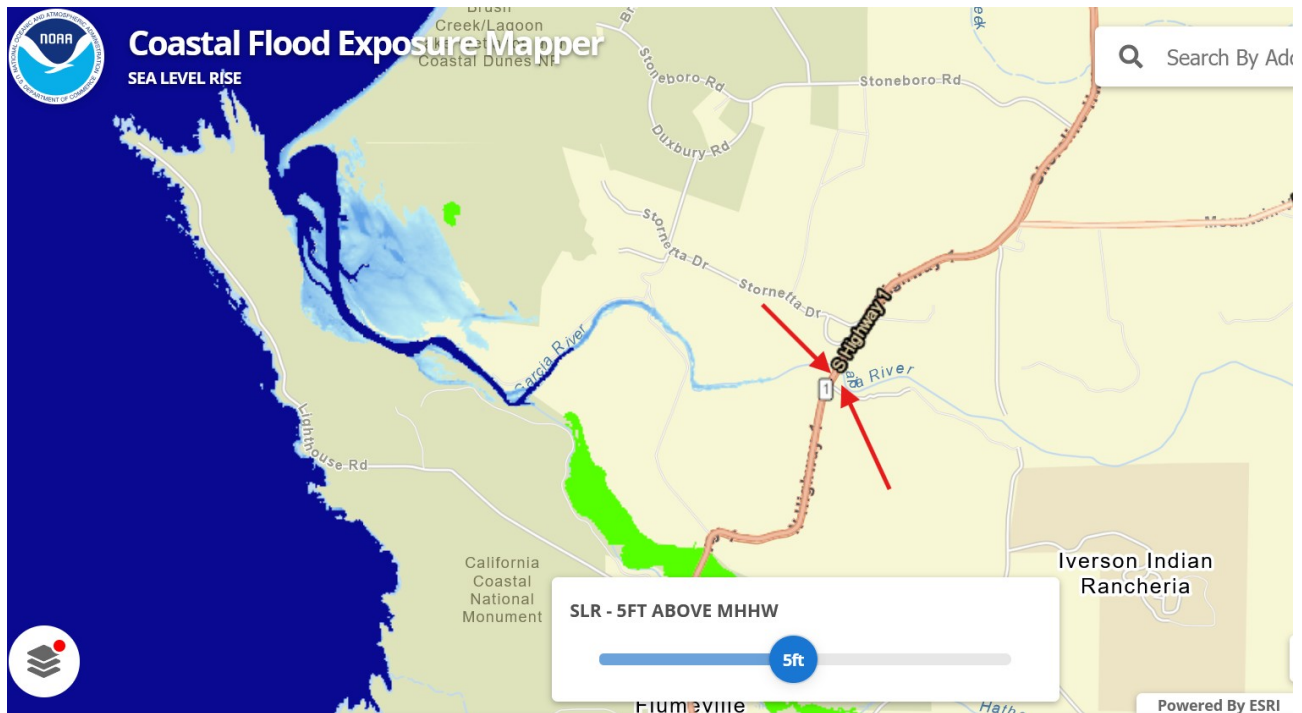
Sea Level Rise

The proposed project lies in the Coastal Zone under dual jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission and County of Mendocino. It is anticipated that the permit would be consolidated to the state, resulting in a Coastal Development Permit from California Coastal Commission. This project aims to address scouring at three out of five of the bridge's piers (Piers 3, 4, and 5) and northern abutment (Abutment 6) and is not intended to extend the service life of the bridge. Since the bridge was constructed in 1938 and the bridge is nearly 100 years old, it has been assumed the bridge would be approaching the end of its service life. A feasibility study was conducted for a bridge replacement, but it was not recommended for replacement as subsequent inspection reports have indicated the bridge is generally functioning appropriately aside from the scour concern.

Future sea level rise was evaluated according to the Ocean Protection Council [OPC] State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance using a high probability scenario (5.0 feet) of sea level rise (SLR) for the Arena Cove tide gauge for the year 2100 (California OPC 2022). Streambed elevation under the bridge is high enough that the tailwater condition created from high tide and up to 5.0 feet of SLR would not affect surface water elevations. The 5.0 foot scenario was chosen because the combination of high tide and high risk SLR would create an estuary about 1,700 feet downstream of the bridge; however, the bridge would not be inundated.

Therefore, no impacts related to SLR (such as inundation, detours, short- or long-term closures, or obstruction of a critical emergency route) are anticipated, and the project would not exacerbate SLR risks (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Sea Level Rise within Project Study Area from NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer



Source: NOAA 2025

Precipitation and Flooding

The *Caltrans Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for District 1* (Caltrans 2019) mapped potential changes in the 100-year storm precipitation event throughout the district. The 100-year storm event is a metric commonly used in the design of culverts. The projections are based on the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 8.5 Emissions Scenario. The RCP is a set of emissions data used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; the RCP 8.5 assumes that high GHG emissions will continue to the end of the century. The mapping indicates a percentage increase range from 0% to 4.9% in the project study area. Heavier precipitation and extreme weather events, such as the 100-year flood (a 100-year flood is a flood event having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year), may occur as a result of climate change.

Many location-specific variables make it difficult to calculate exactly how precipitation change would affect flood dynamics at a given site.

The proposed project is located within a flood-prone area according to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood map 06045C1750G (FEMA 2026). The area south of the bridge is lower than the bridge deck and is prone to flooding. Immediately north of the bridge is a gate to prevent traffic from crossing the bridge during flood events.

The proposed project would address scour occurring at three out of five of the bridge's piers (Piers 3, 4, and 5) and one abutment (Abutment 6) by excavating and placing stabilizing rock. The bridge's metal components would be spot blasted to remove rust and entirely repainted. The bridge's structure, nearing 90 years old in 2028, is currently not intended to undergo any changes. Stormwater would move over the bridge in the same fashion as prior to construction. Any vegetated areas disturbed by construction would be subject to erosion control measures and Best Management Practices would be implemented, including replanting of appropriate plant species and multi-year monitoring efforts to guarantee planting success. The approximately 8,960 square feet of rock slope protection needed to prevent scour would not substantially increase flooding or other related hazards. The RSP would be placed in excavated areas within and next to the existing river channel. The RSP placed near Piers 3 and 4 would be mostly submerged in the channel, and an engineered streambed material (ESM) would be placed on top to more closely mimic a natural riverbed.

Wildfire

The project is located within State Responsibility Area (SRA) for wildfire emergency response. The project area is within lands classified by CAL FIRE as a *moderate* Fire Hazard Severity Zone (Figure 14) (CAL FIRE 2026). The Caltrans *Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for District 1* (Caltrans 2019) details mapped centerline miles exposed to medium to very high wildfire concern on routes throughout the district. The projections are based on the RCP 8.5 Emissions Scenario. By 2085, the project location is modeled at a *high level* of wildfire concern. While average temperatures on the coast are relatively mild, increased precipitation due to climate change could lead to increased fuels in fire prone locations.

Figure 14. Wildfire hazard severity map of project study area within moderate (yellow) zone.



Initial Study / Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
EA 01-0L280 Garcia Bridge Scour Project

2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	No	No	No	Yes

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Initial Site Assessment* (ISA) (Caltrans 2025b). Potential impacts to Hazards and Hazardous Waste are not anticipated because the project is not within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, airport, or airport land use plan, and is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites. Although there would be temporary traffic delays to get equipment off and on SR 1 and during painting and paint preparation work, all emergency response agencies in the project area would be notified of project construction schedule and would have access to SR 1 throughout the construction period.

2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	No	No	No	Yes
(i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	No	No	No	Yes
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	No	No	No	Yes
(iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	No	No	No	Yes
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	No	No	No	Yes

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Tidal and Sea Level Rise (SLR) Assessment* (Caltrans 2017), *Floodplain Evaluation Report Summary (FERS)* (Caltrans 2026h), Basin Plan 2025 (NCRWQCB 2025), *Draft Final Hydraulic Report* (Caltrans 2025c), and *Water Quality Analysis Report* (Caltrans 2026e).

Potential impacts to water quality would be addressed by implementing recommended water quality and stormwater BMPs. Temporary BMPs necessary to address stormwater impacts and to protect water quality would include, but not limited to, topsoil stabilization, sediment control, tracking control (keeping soils within the project site), and non-stormwater management such as job site management, waste management, and material pollution control.

The contractor would be required to detail the in-field implementation of BMPs in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and amend the document as necessary to match field conditions of the proposed project during construction.

With implementation of the Standard Measures and BMPs listed in Section 1.6, temporary impacts related to increased sediment and turbidity and baseflow within receiving waters would be minimal as a result of the proposed project.

2.11 Land Use and Planning

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Physically divide an established community?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	No	No	Yes	No

Regulatory Setting

The primary law governing land use and planning is CEQA. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) is the primary federal law enacted to preserve and protect coastal resources.

California has developed a Coastal Zone Management Plan and has enacted its own law, the California Coastal Act of 1976 (CCA), to protect the coastline. The policies established by the CCA are similar to those for the CZMA. They include the protection and expansion of public access and recreation; the protection, enhancement, and restoration of environmentally sensitive areas; the protection of agricultural lands; the protection of scenic beauty; and the protection of property and life from coastal hazards. The California Coastal Commission is responsible for implementation and oversight under the California Coastal Act.

Affected Environment

The Mendocino County General Plan, adopted in August 2009, guides the land use patterns and development for the project study area (County of Mendocino 2009). The General Plan outlines principles, goals, and policies that recognize and aim to protect and enhance a wide range of natural systems, open spaces, and recreational opportunities in the county.

Zoning on all parcels in the project area is AG 60, Agriculture with a minimum parcel size of 60 acres per dwelling unit (County of Mendocino 2026). See Figure 15 below for zoning designations within and adjacent to the proposed project ESL.

Figure 15. Mendocino County Zoning Map



The land use study area is minimally developed and supports a working dairy and grazing or livestock feed production. Riparian vegetation dominates the landscape around the Garcia River and creates a natural buffer between the ranch land and the river. The proposed project is within the Coastal Zone under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and is therefore subject to the CCA. It is also included in the Coastal Element of the Mendocino County General Plan 2009, which contains the Local Coastal Plan (LCP) provisions; this means the project lies in dual jurisdiction. The project area contains coastal resources, including Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs), which may include sensitive natural communities, wetlands, waters, riparian habitat, critical habitat for federal and state listed species, and essential fish habitat (EFH). These resources are described in Section 2.4—Biological Resources.

Environmental Consequences

The consistency of the proposed project with relevant local policies, including the Mendocino County General Plan, Regional Transportation Plan, and Coastal Element of the General Plan, was analyzed, as shown below in Table 7. The proposed project overall would not conflict with the relevant plans. The one inconsistency is with Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Section 20.496.020(A), minimum setbacks to ESHA. However, this inconsistency is negligible, as the next section of code, Section 20.496.030(A) addresses allowable development within ESHA or ESHA buffers, including an example of repairing and inspecting bridge piers.

Any development within the Coastal Zone requires a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from either the CCC or the local government if an LCP is in place. Because the project is within the jurisdiction of both the state and Mendocino County, Caltrans would pursue permit consolidation or two coastal development permits if consolidation is not approved. Applicable local policies related to the CCA and the LCP, and the consistency of the project with these policies, are included below in Table 7.

Table 7. Consistency with Regional, and Local Plans and Programs

Plan/Policies	Proposed Project Consistency
Mendocino County General Plan Principle 2-1a: Conservation of Mendocino County's natural resources, farmland, forestland, and open spaces is essential to the rural quality of life desired by residents and visitors alike.	Consistent. The proposed project has the potential to affect the county's natural resources and farmland. These impacts would be minimized to the extent feasible with implementation of Standard Measures and Best Management Practices described in Section 1.6, and by way of on-site restoration and off-site mitigation for impacts to natural resources (see Section 2.4– Biological Resources). No forest land or open spaces would be impacted by the project. Temporary impacts to farmland are anticipated and would be fully restored to its preexisting condition postconstruction (see Section 2.2– Agriculture and Forest Resources).
Mendocino County General Plan Principle 2-1b: Mendocino County's natural, scenic, recreational, historic, and archaeological resources are vital to the quality of life and shall be protected for the enjoyment and economic prosperity of present and future generations.	Consistent. The proposed project would not substantially affect the county's natural, scenic, recreational, historic, and archaeological resources. Impacts to natural resources would be avoided and minimized to the extent feasible by the implementation of Standard Measures and Best Management Practices described in Section 1.6. Mitigation would be applied for potentially significant impacts as described in MM-BR-1.
Mendocino County General Plan Goal DE-1 (Land Use): Land use patterns that maintain the rural character of Mendocino County, preserve its natural resources, and recognize the constraints of the land and the limited availability of infrastructure and public services.	Consistent. The proposed project would not affect the land use patterns that maintain the rural character of the county because existing land uses would not change as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project.

Plan/Policies	Proposed Project Consistency
Mendocino County General Plan Goal DE-8 (Transportation): A balanced and coordinated transportation system that: • Is an integrated and attractive part of each community. • Is functional, safe and pleasant to use, and supports emergency services. • Provides a choice of modes accessing and connecting places frequented in daily life. • Promotes compact development and infrastructure efficiencies. • Is consistent with principles of sustainability and conservation of resources. • Is not solely dependent on the continuation of fossil fuel resources. • Can be maintained, used, and justified if available energy sources change during the duration of the General Plan.	Consistent. The proposed project would include addressing scour at the existing structure to maintain the safety and function of the bridge, preserving connectivity on the coast, including access for emergency services. Rehabilitating the scour and painting metal bridge components is consistent with sustainability and conservation or resources principles.
Mendocino County General Plan Goal DE-9 (Road Systems): A countywide road system that provides safe, efficient, and attractive access, coordinated with interstate, state, local and area-wide systems.	Consistent. The proposed project would maintain access on SR 1, the primary access route in the area.
Mendocino County General Plan Policy DE-135: Evaluate and work to reduce the air quality impacts of all proposed transportation projects.	Consistent. The proposed project would include standard measures that serve to minimize air quality impacts generated from the proposed project during construction. See Section 2.3, Air Quality, and Section 1.6 subsection for Air Quality.

Plan/Policies	Proposed Project Consistency
Mendocino County RTP/ATP Goods Movement Goal: A transportation system allowing the efficient free flow of goods and freight, including agricultural good, within and through the region.	Consistent. The proposed project would maintain the existing bridge structure in the same capacity as before; essentially meaning the bridge would continue to facilitate the movement of people and products both created within and for local people and businesses. Therefore, the proposed project would potentially aid the efficient free flow of goods and freight, including agriculture, within and through the region.
Mendocino County General Plan Goal RM-7 (Biological Resources): Protection, enhancement, and management of the biological resources of Mendocino County and the resources upon which they depend in a sustainable manner.	Consistent. The proposed project incorporates avoidance and minimization measures for biological resources described in Section 2.4, in addition to off-site restoration or mitigation measures. Incorporating mitigation measures effectively addresses any indirect inconsistencies between the proposed project and the General Plan element. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with this provision.
Mendocino County General Plan Goal RM-8 (Marine Resources): Protection and restoration, and enhancement of Mendocino County's fresh water and marine environments.	Consistent. The proposed project would result in temporary impacts on freshwater environments during construction. However, avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize environmental effects on freshwater environments (see Section 2.4—Biological Resources). In addition to avoiding and minimizing impacts, off-site restoration or mitigation would occur in accordance with consultation and permitting from all applicable regulatory agencies. See Section 1.5—Permits and Approvals.
Mendocino County General Plan Goal RM-14 (Visual Character): Protection of the visual quality of the county's natural and rural landscapes, scenic resources, and areas of significant natural beauty.	Consistent. The proposed project would not result in impacts to visual quality/aesthetics and character. The only visually perceivable change from the roadway after construction would be a new coat of the same paint color on the metal trusses of Garcia River Bridge.

Plan/Policies	Proposed Project Consistency
Mendocino County General Plan Policy RM-1: Protect stream corridors and associated riparian habitat.	Consistent. The proposed project would result in temporary impacts to Garcia River and associated riparian habitat during construction (see Section 2.4–Biological Resources). However, Caltrans Standard Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6), and avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are incorporated, as well as compensatory offsite restoration or mitigation, to minimize environmental effects to Garcia River and riparian habitat.
Mendocino County General Plan Policy RM-75: Protection of existing sensitive resources is the highest priority. On-site replacement or off-site replacement, protection or enhancement is less desirable.	Consistent. The proposed project would result in temporary and permanent impacts to biological resources during construction. However, avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize environmental effects to biological resources, which would include on-site and off-site replacement. These measures would be amended and applied as a result of consulting with and gaining approval and permits from all applicable regulatory agencies.
Mendocino County General Plan Policy RM-89: Conserve and enhance watercourses to protect habitat, fisheries, soils, and water quality.	Consistent. The proposed project would result in temporary impacts to Garcia River. However, Caltrans Standard Measures and BMPs (Section 1.6) and avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize environmental effects to Garcia River.
Mendocino County RTP. Provide a safe transportation system and enable rapid and safe evacuation and emergency response.	Consistent. The proposed project would maintain the existing safety and function of the bridge for all modes of transportation, and for safe evacuation and emergency response.
Mendocino County RTP. Provide safe, efficient transportation for regional and interregional traffic while maintaining quality of life for residents of the county.	Consistent. The Build Alternative would maintain the existing safe, efficient transportation for regional and interregional traffic while maintaining quality of life for residents of the county by preserving and improving the structural integrity of the Garcia Bridge.

Plan/Policies	Proposed Project Consistency
Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Section 20.496.020(A). A buffer area shall be established adjacent to all environmentally sensitive habitat areas. The purpose of this buffer area shall be to provide for a sufficient area to protect the environmentally sensitive habitat from degradation resulting from future developments and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas. Section (1) requires a minimum 100 foot ESHA buffer.	Inconsistent. Although the proposed project would require work within ESHAs, no buffer would be required. Specific work includes clearing and grubbing vegetation, creation of access roads, excavation within and near the river channel, placement of RSP in and near the piers and abutment, erosion control installation, recontouring and revegetation, and monitoring for replanting success. With the avoidance and minimization and specific mitigation measures described in Section 2.4, water quality measures described in Section 2.10, and Standard Measures and BMPs in Section 1.6, the impacts to ESHA would be sufficiently reduced to a less than significant impact.
Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Section 20.496.030(A) Establishes criteria for development within Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA), and specifies permitted development within open coastal waters, lakes, streams, rivers. Development permitted in open coastal waters and lakes shall be limited to the following: (1) All development permitted in wetlands and estuaries (Sec. 20.496.025). (2) New or expanded boating facilities and the placement of structural pilings for public recreation piers that provide public access and recreational opportunities. (3) Sandor gravel extraction in portions of open coastal waters that are not ESHAs.	Consistent. The proposed project aligns with this measure because it includes incidental public service purposes as described in Section 20.496.025, that include, but are not limited to, burying pipes or cables, inspection of piers, and maintenance of existing intake and outfall lines. Although those activities described are slightly different, the inclusion of the phrase “not limited to” implies that addressing scouring on the bridge’s support structures would qualify under this section of code.

Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Measures

Given the proposed project overall is consistent with state and local plans and policies, and that permits would be sought for actions in local government jurisdictions, no specific avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures to address land use impacts would be required in addition to the Standard Measures and BMPs described in Section 1.6, and Section 2.4—Biological Resources, and project permit conditions through the permitting process with the County of Mendocino and/or California Coastal Commission.

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.11—Land Use and Planning

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. All work is proposed to occur in the immediate areas around the bridge's piers and northern abutment, and access over the bridge would be maintained during and after construction. Therefore, the project would not divide an established community and a no impact determination was made.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project overall would not conflict with existing land use designations, zoning, or the implementation of the Mendocino County General Plan or any community plans. The Mendocino County Local Coastal Plan and Coastal Zoning Code both contain policies to protect ESHAs and buffer them from impacts associated with development. Garcia River and the associated riparian corridor are considered ESHAs. The project would be subject to the ESHA protection policies of the California Coastal Act and Mendocino County Zoning Code. Any conflicts with individual policies in the California Coastal Act and Mendocino County General Plan would be identified during the Coastal Development Permit process.

Mendocino Coastal Zoning Code Section 20.496.030 contains criteria for development within ESHAs. Any impacts not avoided or minimized by compliance with the section would be reduced through project permit conditions through the permitting process with the County of Mendocino and/or California Coastal Commission. Therefore, conflicts with land use plans, policies, or regulations would be less than significant.

2.12 Mineral Resources

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

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. Potential impacts to mineral resources are not anticipated as there are no known mineral resources in the project area.

2.13 Noise

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in: a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project result in: b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project result in: c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Noise Analysis for the Garcia Bridge Scour Project* (Caltrans 2025d).

Noise from construction activities would be temporary and minimized by Caltrans Standard Specification Section 14-8.02, which limits noise to 86 dBA Lmax at 50 feet from the job site from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. and requires the contractor to control and monitor noise resulting from work activities. The project would not increase traffic noise in the long term but would be a source of increased ambient noise during construction.

Although construction would result in some groundborne vibrations and noise levels, once construction is complete the proposed project would not result in any permanent vibrations or noise.

The project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, is not within the boundary of an airport use plan, and would not contribute to long term sources of noise or vibration.

2.14 Population and Housing

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. The purpose of the proposed project is to address scour at the Garcia River Bridge and to repaint steel supports. As such, the project does not involve actions that would promote population growth and would not require the displacement of housing or people.

2.15 Public Services

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	No	No	No	Yes
Fire protection?	No	No	No	Yes
Police protection?	No	No	No	Yes
Schools?	No	No	No	Yes
Parks?	No	No	No	Yes
Other public facilities?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. Potential impacts to public services are not anticipated because the project does not propose installing new or physically altered governmental facilities, or otherwise adversely affect public services. Emergency services would be able to utilize the bridge while construction is occurring, and emergency response agencies would be notified of the construction schedule (see Section 1.6—Standard Measure UE-1). Traffic delays would be minimal, and the contractor would be required to schedule and conduct work to avoid any unnecessary inconvenience to the public (see Section 1.6—Standard Measure TT-1).

2.16 Recreation

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

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. No public parks or recreational facilities exist within the project area, and access through the project site would be subject to minimal delays for traffic, pedestrians, and bicyclists as described in Standard Measure TT-1. Therefore, impacts to recreation are not anticipated.

2.17 Transportation

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. Potential impacts to transportation are not anticipated because the proposed project is a bridge scour rehabilitation and painting project. The proposed project would not increase capacity and would not result in changes to vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Vehicles, including emergency vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists would be able to utilize the bridge throughout construction.

2.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k), or	No	No	No	Yes
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project, as well as the *Archaeological Survey Report* (Caltrans 2026a) and the *Historic Property Survey Report* (Caltrans 2026b).

There are no resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or resources otherwise determined to be significant in the project area. There is a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected within the Area of Potential Effect* for the project. Standard Measures in Section 1.6 would be implemented for inadvertent discovery protocols in the event cultural materials are encountered during construction.

2.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities—the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	No	No	No	Yes
Would the project: e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	No	No	No	Yes

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. Impacts to utilities and service systems are not anticipated as the project scope is limited to addressing scour and painting steel supports. While there are utilities on the existing bridge, including AT&T, AT&T Legacy, and PG&E (gas and electric), those features are not proposed to be enlarged or altered by the proposed project.

2.20 Wildfire

Question	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) or lands classified as <i>very high</i> Fire Hazard Severity Zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No	No	No	Yes
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	No	No	No	Yes
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	No	No	No	Yes
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	No	No	No	Yes

Senate Bill 1241 required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, the California Natural Resources Agency, and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to develop amendments to the "CEQA Environmental Checklist" for the inclusion of questions related to fire hazard impacts for projects located on lands classified as *very high* Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The 2018 updates to the CEQA Guidelines expanded this to include projects "near" these *very high* Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

“No Impact” determinations in this section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project. The project is located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA) for fire protection and response, and within lands classified as *moderate* Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2026).

The project would not include any new infrastructure that might increase fire risks. All emergency response agencies in the project area would have access over the bridge and State Route 1 during construction. The proposed work would not hinder any adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan, increase fire risks, or expose structures or people to significant risks. As such, the project is not anticipated to increase risks from wildfires or related emergency response.

2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

Discussion of CEQA Environmental Checklist Question 2.21—Mandatory Findings of Significance

- a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated – The proposed project would result in impacts on natural communities, wetlands and other waters, animal species, and threatened and endangered species, as described in Section 2.4—Biological Resources. It is anticipated on-site restoration and off-site mitigation would address potential impacts to these resources, with approval from regulatory agencies by way of consultation and necessary permitting. Mitigation Measure MM-BR-1 is incorporated into the project to reduce impact to less than significant for special-status fish, such as Chinook, coho and steelhead described in Section 2.4—Biological Resources.

- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)*

No Impact. Cumulative impacts on biological resources, in addition to all other environmental resource topics, are not expected with implementation of Caltrans' Standard Measures and Best Management Practices described in Section 1.6, inclusion of MM-BR-2 and/or federal and state permit requirements described in multiple subsections of Chapter 2.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

No Impact. Impacts during construction would be temporary and minimal with implementation of Caltrans' Standard Measures and Best Management Practices (Section 1.6). Due to the limited scope of the project (scour repair and painting), the project would not result in impacts that would have a substantial adverse effect on human beings.

2.22 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are those that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, combined with the potential impacts of this proposed project. A cumulative impact assessment looks at the collective impacts posed by individual land use plans and projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively substantial impacts taking place over a period of time (CEQA § 15355).

Cumulative impacts to resources may result from residential, commercial, industrial, and highway development, as well as from agricultural development and the conversion to more intensive agricultural cultivation. These land use activities can degrade habitat and species diversity through consequences such as displacement and fragmentation of habitats and populations, alteration of hydrology, contamination, erosion, sedimentation, disruption of migration corridors, changes in water quality, and introduction or promotion of predators. They can also contribute to potential community impacts identified for the project, such as changes in community character, traffic patterns, housing availability, and employment.

Per Section 15130 of CEQA, a Cumulative Impact Analysis (CIA) discussion is only required in "...situations where the cumulative effects are found to be significant." An EIR is required in all situations when a project might result in a "significant" direct, indirect, or cumulative impact on any resource.

Project impacts have been assessed by Caltrans' technical specialists, resulting in application of specific avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. The analyses indicate the activities associated with this project do not have the potential to have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on any resource. Given this, an EIR and CIA were not required for this project.

Chapter 3. Agency and Public Coordination

Early and continuing coordination with the general public and public agencies is an essential part of the environmental process. It helps planners determine the necessary scope of environmental documentation and the level of analysis required, and to identify potential impacts and avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures and related environmental requirements. Agency and tribal consultation and public participation for this project have been accomplished through a variety of formal and informal methods, including Project Development Team (PDT) meetings, interagency coordination meetings, and field meetings at the project site. This chapter summarizes the results of Caltrans' efforts to identify, address, and resolve project-related issues through early and continuing coordination.

The following agencies, organizations, and individuals were consulted in the preparation of this environmental document.

Coordination with Resource Agencies

Coordination with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies occurred through a series of meetings and discussions. Information was shared including, but not limited to, survey needs and requirements, avoidance and minimization efforts, permitting needs, and mitigation requirements (Table 8).

Table 8. Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

Coordination Effort	Date	Personnel*
Discuss project actions and proposed surveys for PAMB	October 16, 2024	USFWS: Greg Schmidt and Matthew Parker, Biologists Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Devin Sutfin, Coordinator; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist
Discuss PAMB protocol survey training at Manchester State Park and Garcia River project site	March 7, 2025	USFWS: Greg Schmidt and Matthew Parker, biologists Caltrans: Tracy Walker, biologist; Devin Sutfin, Coordinator; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist

Coordination Effort	Date	Personnel*
Site visit to Garcia River project site for PAMB habitat surveys	April 9, 2025	USFWS: Greg Schmidt and Matthew Parker, Biologists Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Bryce Hawley-Jones, Biologists
Site visit to Garcia River project site for protocol PAMB surveys	May 15, 2025	USFWS: Matthew Parker, Biologist Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Bryce Hawley-Jones, Biologists
Email sent to USFWS showing results of protocol PAMB surveys	May 21, 2025	USFWS: Matthew Parker, Biologist Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist
Discussed USFWS proposed changes to PLOC for CRLF	August 7, 2025	USFWS: Matthew Parker, Biologist Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist
Introduced project to NMFS and discussed species and habitat presence and potential stormwater impacts	October 14, 2025	NMFS: Elena Meza, Biologist; Emily Thomas, Hydraulics Engineer Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Devin Sutfin, Coordinator; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist
Introduced project to CDFW and discussed project scour repair alternatives and fish passage concerns	January 14, 2026	CDFW: Rick Macala, Hydraulics Engineer; Greg O'Connell, CDFW Liaison/Biologist Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Devin Sutfin, Coordinator; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist; Tony Symanovich, Project Manager; John Gabriel, Jesse Martin and Fariar Kohzad, Hydraulics Engineers
Discussed CRLF survey efforts, status, likely impacts and possible conservation measures with USFWS.	January 28, 2026	USFWS: Brad Nissen and Matthew Parker, Biologists Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Devin Sutfin, Coordinator; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist; Rachelle Hadley, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisor)

Coordination Effort	Date	Personnel*
Discussed project scour repair alternatives and fish passage concerns with CDFW	February 4, 2026	CDFW: Greg O'Connell, Liaison/Biologist Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist
Follow up meeting to discuss project scour repair alternatives and fish passage concerns with CDFW	April 4, 2026	CDFW: Rick Macala, Hydraulics Engineer; Greg O'Connell, Liaison/Biologist Caltrans: Tracy Walker, Biologist; Devin Sutfin, Coordinator; Dawn Graydon, Senior Resource Specialist; Tony Symanovich, Project Manager; John Gabriel, Jesse Martin and Fariar Kohzad, Hydraulics Engineers
Email communication with NRCS staff regarding potentially affected farmland and farmland conversion (no affected farmland or conversion of farmland)	April 21, 2026 May 27, 2026	NRCS: Brad Rust Caltrans: Devin Sutfin, Coordinator

*Personnel acronyms:

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

ES: Environmental Scientist

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

NRCS: Natural Resource Conservation Service

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Coordination with Property Owners

Permits to Enter were obtained in early 2025 to access a handful of parcels within the project's Environmental Study Limits to perform field surveys. Permits to Enter are valid for one year, and a second round of Permits to Enter were obtained in late 2025 to allow for continued field surveys in 2026.

A copy of the draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration will be sent to owners and occupants of properties adjacent to the project area.

Tribal Consultation

Cultural consultation was initiated on November 10, 2025, with Manchester–Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians. No tribal responses have been received regarding this project to date. Caltrans will continue to consult with interested and affected tribes throughout the life of the project.

Chapter 4. List of Preparers

The following individuals performed the environmental work and contributed to the preparation of the Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project:

California Department of Transportation, District 1

Tony Symanovich	Project Manager
Tracy Walker	Environmental Scientist, Biologist Contribution: Natural Environment Study
Devin Sutfin	Environmental Scientist, Coordinator Contribution: Draft Initial Study Preparation
Desiree Davenport	Environmental Scientist, Coordinator Contribution: Draft Initial Study Preparation
Rachelle Hadley	Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisory) Contribution: Initial Study Oversight
Liza Walker	Environmental Office Chief Contribution: Initial Study Oversight
Valerie Jones	Landscape Associate Contribution: Visual Impact Assessment
Loren Murch	Environmental Scientist, Archaeology Contribution: HPSR/ASR
Gwen Erickson	Engineering Geologist/NPDES Coordinator Contribution: Water Quality Assessment Memo
Andres Coy	Project Engineer Contribution: Project Design
Jesse Gilbert	Transportation Engineer Contribution: Project Design

John Gabriel	Transportation Engineer Contribution: Project Design
Youngil Cho	Transportation Engineer, Air and Noise Contribution: Air Quality, Noise, and Greenhouse Gas Analyses
Paul Sundberg	Engineering Geologist, Hazardous Waste and Paleontology Coordinator Contribution: Initial Site Assessment
Erin Ponte	Landscape Architect Contribution: Visual Impact Assessment
Christina Wagner	Revegetation Specialist Contribution: Revegetation Consultation for temporary impacts
Tatiene Guia	Landscape Associate Contribution: Revegetation Consultation

Chapter 5. Distribution List

Federal and State Agencies

California Transportation Commission
1120 N Street MS 52
Sacramento, CA 95814

Matt Parker, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95518

Greg O'Connell, California Department of Fish and Wildlife
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Elena Meza, National Marine Fisheries Service
777 Sonoma Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Susan Stewart, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
5550 Skylane Blvd., Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95404-4731

Abigail Strickland, California Coastal Commission
1385 8th St #130
Arcata, CA 95521

Tribal Governments

Manchester – Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians
PO Box 623
Point Arena, CA 95468

Regional/County/Local Agencies

Mendocino Council of Governments
525 South Main Street, Suite B
Ukiah, CA 95482

Mendocino County Department of Planning and Building Services
Katrina Bartolomie, Mendocino County Clerk
501 Low Gap Road, Room 1020
Ukiah, CA 95482

Local Elected Officials

Supervisor Ted Williams
Mendocino County Board of Supervisors
501 Low Gap Road, Room 1010
Ukiah, CA 95482

Property Owners

Maxine Stornetta-Smith, Toby Stornetta, and Robert Stornetta
PO Box 1805
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Chapter 6. References

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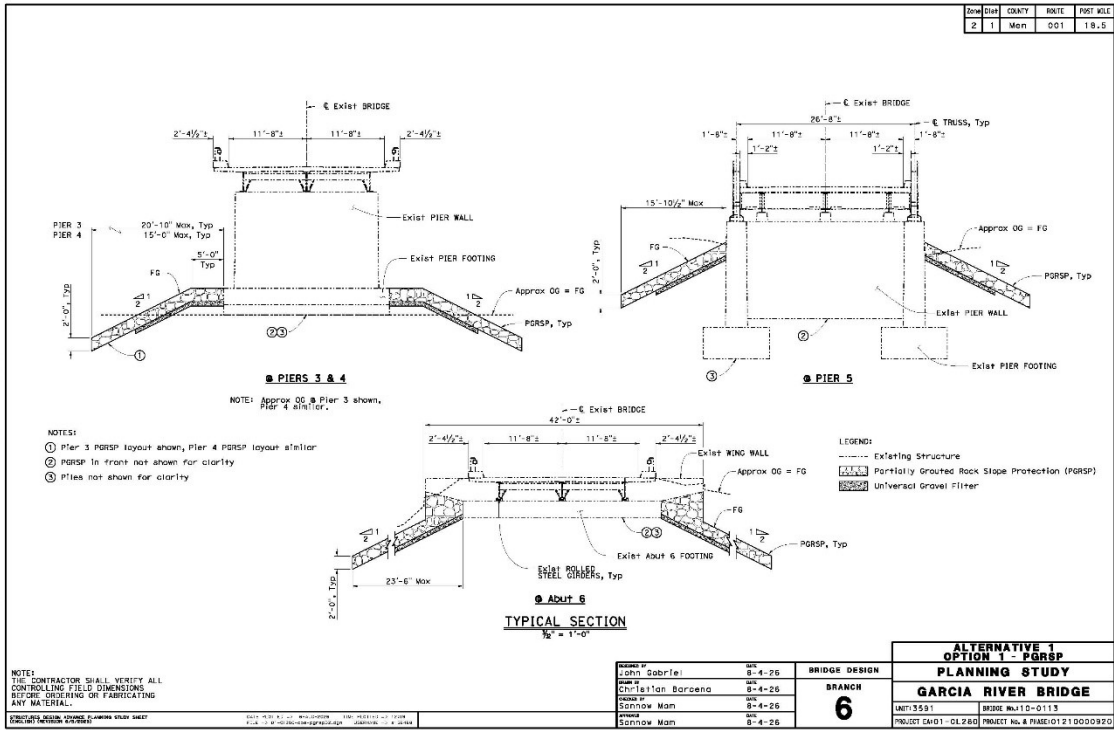
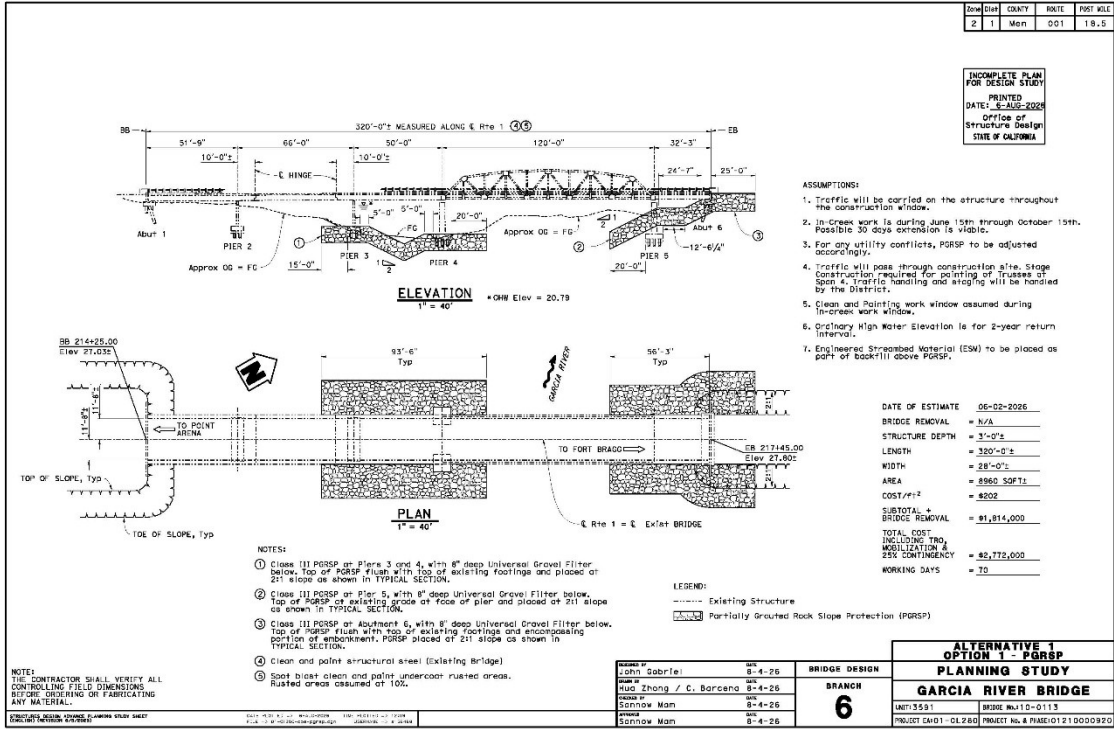
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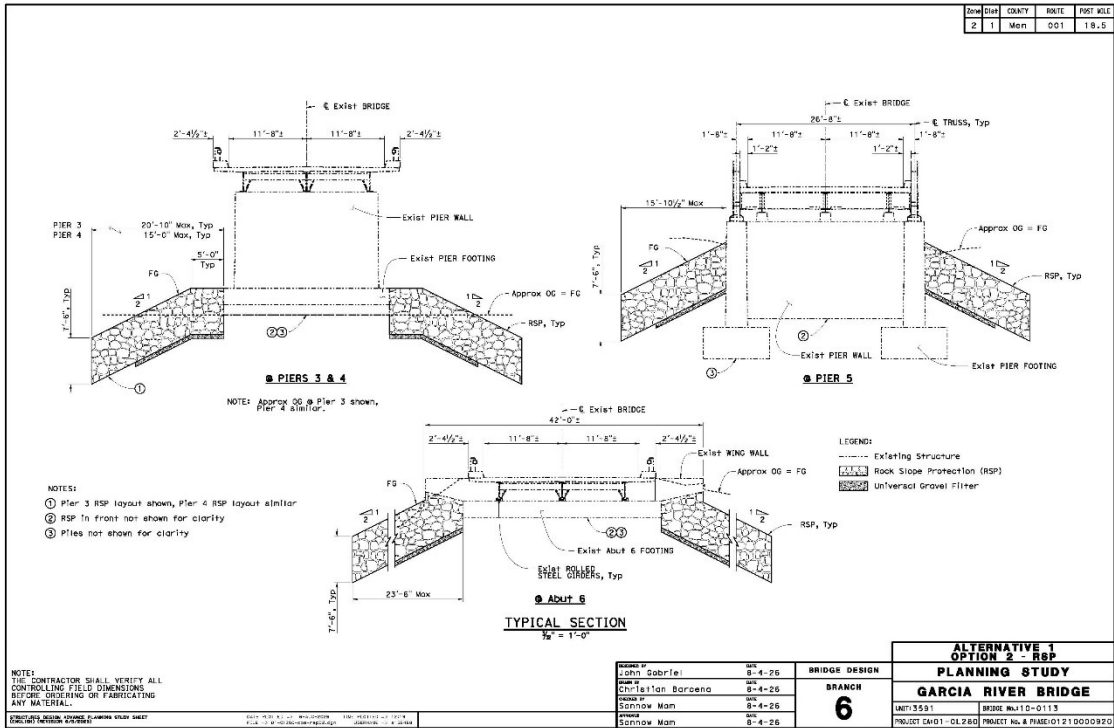
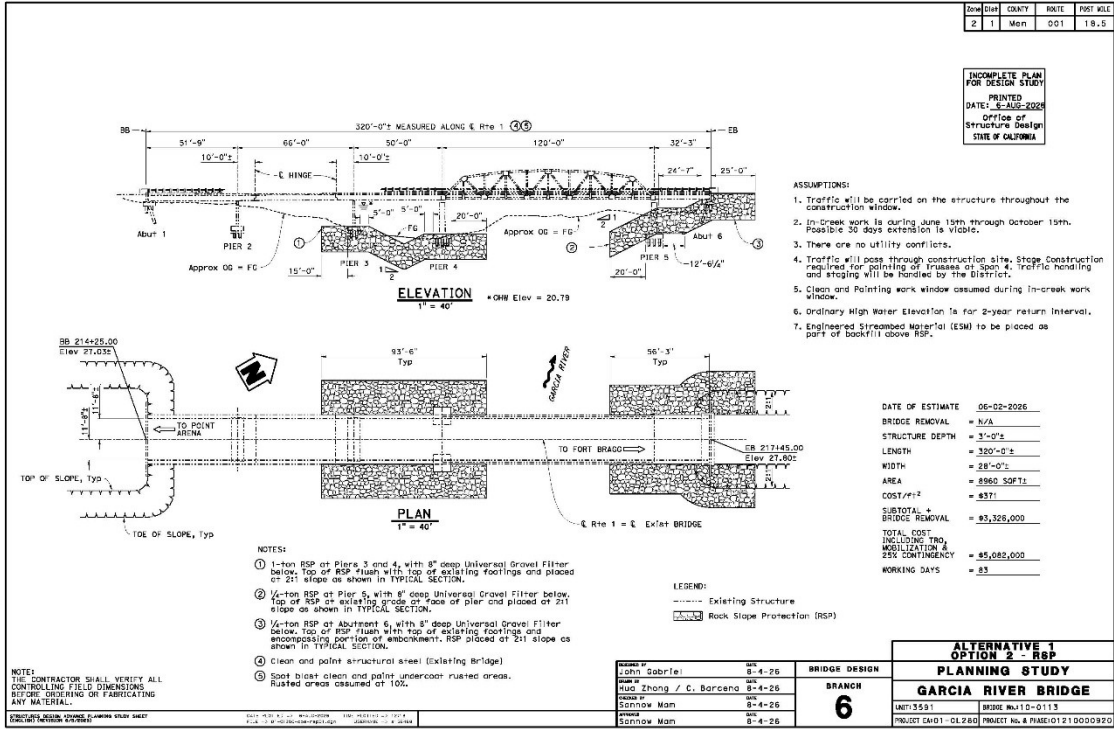
- Sarah Gallagher, Senior Environmental Scientist (SES), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, February 2026. Email correspondence related to salmonid surveys and habitat in the lower reaches of the Garcia River.
- Scott Monday and Jon Hendrix, SES, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, February 2026. Email correspondence related to pink salmon CNDDDB record at Garcia River in 2003.
- Peter Van De Burgt, Project Manager, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), February 2026. Email correspondence related to salmonid surveys and habitat on TNC property in the lower reaches of the Garcia River.
- Matthew Parker, Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, April 2025. In person correspondence related to necessary PAMB survey buffers at the project site.
- Amanda Kahn, Engineering Geologist, February 2026, regarding geology soils/mineral resources in project study area



Appendix A. Project Layouts







Appendix B. Title VI–Non-Discrimination Policy Statement



California Department of Transportation

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September 2025

TITLE VI/NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the assurances set forth in the Caltrans' Title VI Program Plan, to ensure that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Related non-discrimination authorities, remedies, and state law further those protections, including sex, disability, religion, sexual orientation, age, low income, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

Caltrans is committed to complying with 23 C.F.R. Part 200, 49 C.F.R. Part 21, 49 C.F.R. Part 303, and the Federal Transit Administration Circular 4702.1B. Caltrans will make every effort to ensure nondiscrimination in all of its services, programs, and activities, whether they are federally funded or not, and that services and benefits are fairly distributed to all people, regardless of race, color, or national origin (including LEP). In addition, Caltrans will facilitate meaningful participation in the transportation planning process in a non-discriminatory manner.

The overall responsibility for this policy is assigned to the Caltrans Director. The Caltrans Title VI Coordinator is assigned to the Caltrans Office of Civil Rights Deputy Director, who then delegates sufficient responsibility and authority to the Office of Civil Rights' managers, including the Title VI Branch Manager, to effectively implement the Caltrans Title VI Program. Individuals with questions or requiring additional information relating to the policy or the implementation of the Caltrans Title VI Program should contact the Title VI Branch Manager at title.vi@dot.ca.gov or at (916) 639-6392, or visit the following web page: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/civil-rights/title-vi>.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dina El-Tawansy'.

Dina El-Tawansy (Sep 12, 2025 16:52:12 PDT)

DINA A. EL-TAWANSY
Director

"Improving lives and communities through transportation."



Appendix C. USFWS, NMFS, CDFW-CNDDDB, and CNPS Species Lists





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:

06/08/2026 00:43:24 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0047191

Project Name: Garcia River Scour Repair Project

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 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>.

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: 2025-0047191

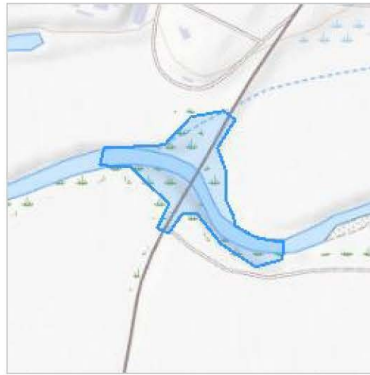
Project Name: Garcia River Scour Repair Project

Project Type: Bridge - Maintenance

Project Description: Scour repair via RSP at bridge foundation on the Garcia River at intersection with S.R. 1.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@38.944452999999996,-123.70083741455633,14z>



Counties: Mendocino County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 15 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 Fisheries¹, 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.

-
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.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Point Arena Mountain Beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa nigra</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7727 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> 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 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Threatened
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> 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 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Threatened
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> 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 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> 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 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> Population: East Pacific DPS	Threatened

NAME	STATUS
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Threatened

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Tidewater Goby <i>Euyclogobius newberryi</i> 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 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Behren's Silverspot Butterfly <i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/900 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Endangered
Lotis Blue Butterfly <i>Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5174 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Proposed Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GPXPVZNBIZGDTI2KZVRGM3DWKE/documents/generated/11172.pdf	Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Burke's Goldfields <i>Lasthenia burkei</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4338	Endangered
Contra Costa Goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> 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	Endangered
Showy Indian Clover <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459	Endangered

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 ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow

appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

-
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 Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/ activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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 Mar 1 to Aug 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> 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 Mar 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 ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "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 (■)

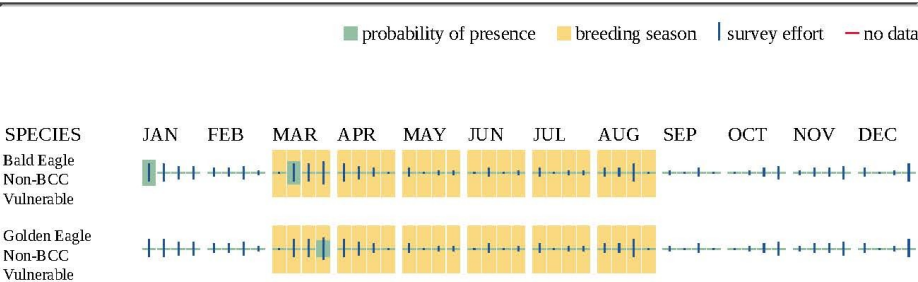
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

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 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-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization 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

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

- The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
- The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
- 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, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> 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
Ancient Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11929	Breeds Mar 10 to Sep 10
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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 Mar 1 to Aug 31
Black Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus bachmani</i> 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 <i>Arenaria melanocephala</i> 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
Brandt's Cormorant <i>Urile penicillatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11903	Breeds Apr 15 to Sep 15
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> 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 <i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i> 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
Chestnut-backed Chickadee <i>Poecile rufescens rufescens</i> 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/11913	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> 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
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> 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 Mar 1 to Aug 31
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> 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 <i>Limosa fedoa</i> 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 <i>Contopus cooperi</i> 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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Oregon Vesper Sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus affinis</i> 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/5141	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 31
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus roselaari</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8880	Breeds elsewhere
Rufous Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> 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
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> 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 <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> 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
Western Gull <i>Larus occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11969	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> 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 <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> 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 "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "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 (■)

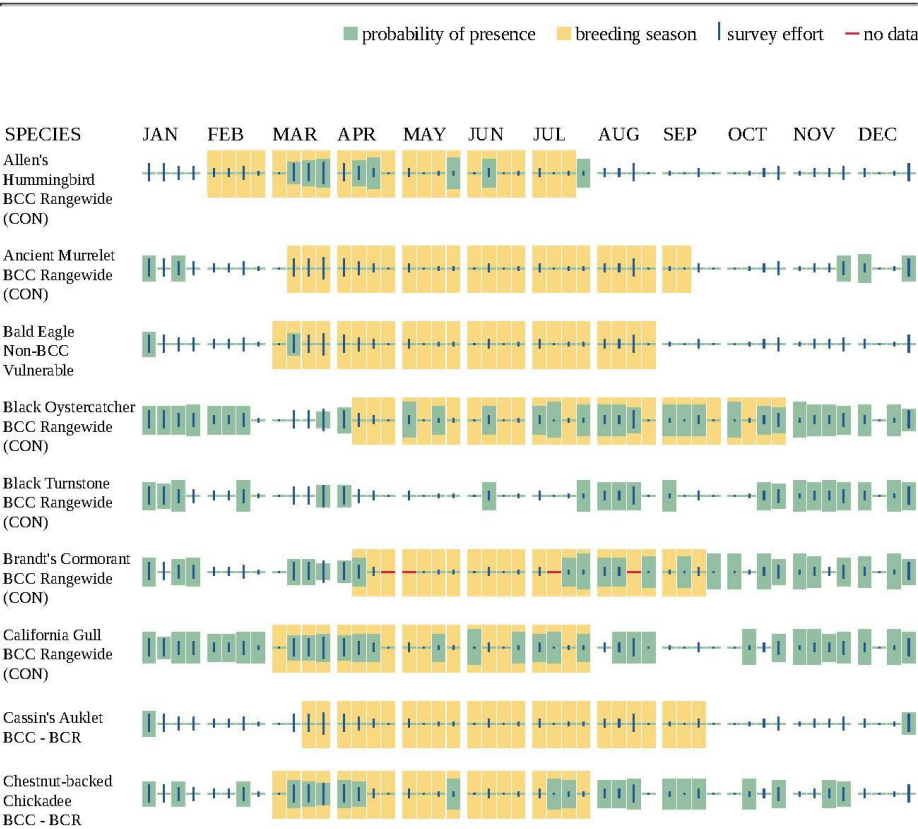
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

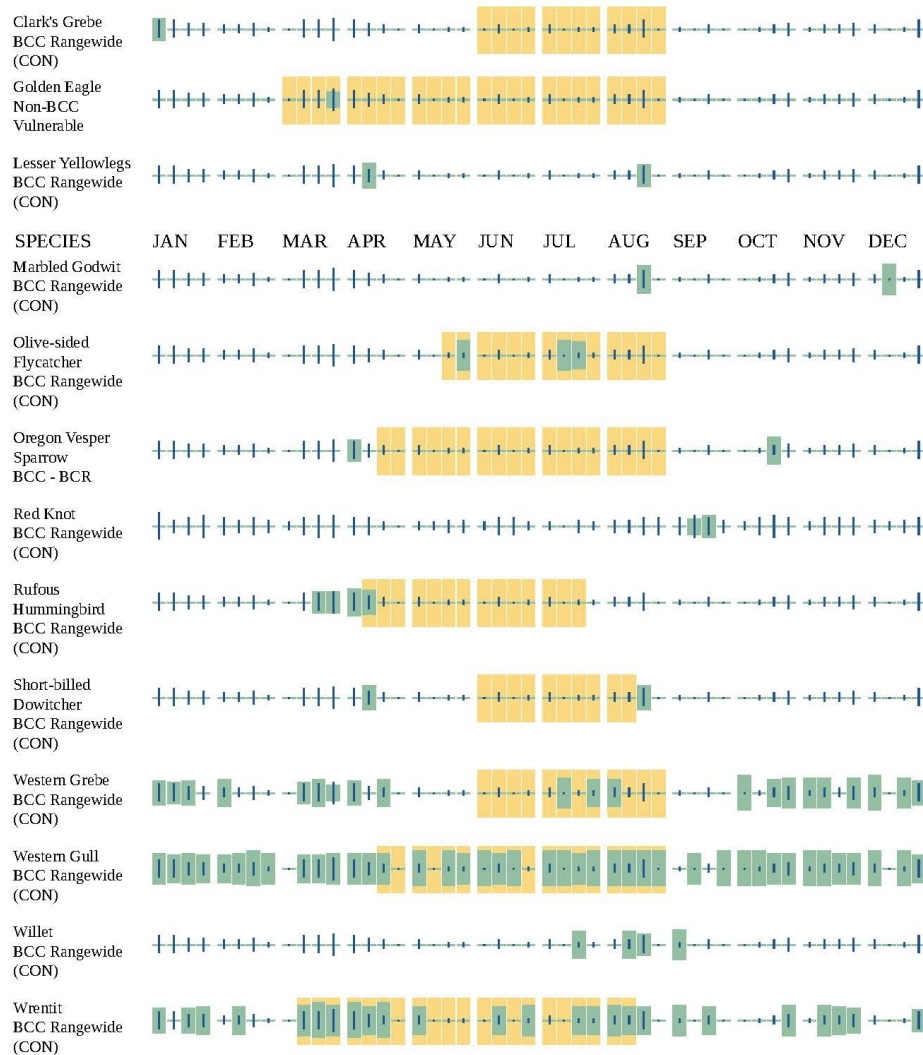
Survey Effort (|)

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 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 avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- 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.

RIVERINE

- R2UBH
- R2USA

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PFO1A
- PSS1C

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: California Department of Transportation District 1

Name: Tracy Walker

Address: 1656 Union St

City: Eureka

State: CA

Zip: 95001

Email: tracy.walker@dot.ca.gov

Phone: 7078156503



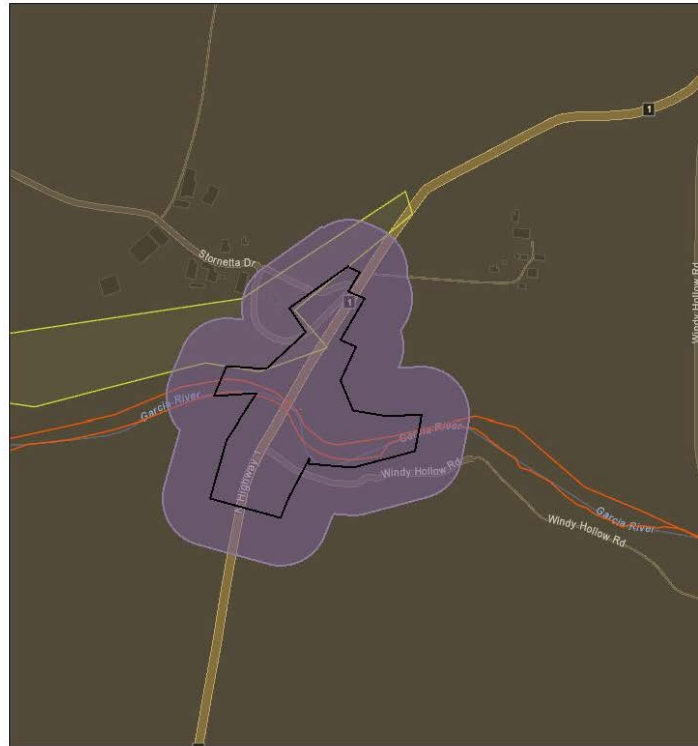
NOAA FISHERIES
West Coast Region

Spatial Query Report: ESA and MSA

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 0.26 km²

Jun 7 2026 18:06:28 Pacific Daylight Time





Summary

Name	Count	Area(km²)	Length(km)
ESA Species Ranges (WA, OR, ID)	0	0	not applicable
ESA Species Ranges (CA, OR)	3	0.78	not applicable
ESA Critical Habitat - polygon	0	0	not applicable
ESA Critical Habitat - line	3	not applicable	1.92
MSA Habitat Areas of Particular Concern	0	0	not applicable
MSA Essential Fish Habitat - Areas Protected from Fishing	0	0	not applicable
MSA Essential Fish Habitat - HMS, CPS, Groundfish	1	0.04	not applicable
MSA Essential Fish Habitat - Salmon	1	0.26	not applicable

ESA Species Ranges (CA, OR)

#	Listed Entity	Listed Entity ID	Area(km²)
1	Salmon, Chinook (California Coastal ESU)	CKCAC	0.26
2	Salmon, coho (Central California Coast ESU)	COCCA	0.26
3	Steelhead (Northern California DPS)	STNCA	0.26

ESA Critical Habitat - line

#	Listed Entity	Listing Status	Critical Habitat Status	Scientific Name	Length(km)
1	Salmon, Chinook [California Coastal ESU]	Threatened	Final	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	0.64
2	Steelhead [Northern California DPS]	Threatened	Final	Oncorhynchus mykiss	0.64
3	Salmon, coho [Central California Coast ESU]	Endangered	Final	Oncorhynchus kisutch	0.65

MSA Essential Fish Habitat - HMS, CPS, Groundfish

#	SITENAME_L	LIFESTAGE	TYPE	FMC	LTTD_TIT_1	Area(km²)
1	Groundfish	ALL	EFH	PFMC	Groundfish EFH (100% Habitat Suitability)	0.04

MSA Essential Fish Habitat - Salmon

#	HUC_8_Name	HUC_8	ChinookEFH	Coho_EFH	Pink_EFH	Area(km²)
1	Big-Navarro-Garcia	18010108	Yes	Yes	no data	0.26

The West Coast Region (WCR) Species and Habitat App displays spatial data for marine and anadromous species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and habitat areas protected under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). The core datasets, managed by the WCR, are ESA-listed species ranges, critical habitat designations, and essential fish habitat (EFH). These datasets are intended to assist the public and our partners with visually interpreting federal regulations. However, these data do not constitute legal definitions. Please refer to NOAA Fisheries' Federal Register rules and the Code of Federal Regulations for legal definitions of threatened or endangered species, critical habitat designations, or essential fish habitat. Detailed information for EFH on the West Coast, including text descriptions, which are ultimately determinative of the limits of EFH, is contained in fishery management plans available on the Pacific Fishery Management Council website ([pfmc.gov](https://www.pfmc.gov)).

Not all ESA-listed species ranges, critical habitat designations, and essential fish habitat under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries are displayed in this app. Only those within the West Coast Region that have available data are displayed. NOAA Fisheries' West Coast Region includes Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and U.S. marine waters adjacent to those states.

This tool ran the AOI query on spatial features that were diced to increase performance. The diced features should not be used for any purpose beyond the production of this summary report. Additionally, the tool utilized the Web Mercator (WKID 3857) projection to produce area and distance estimates for this report. The Web Mercator projection causes area and distance distortions at high latitudes. For equal area calculations or additional analysis needs, please download the source GIS data:

ESA Critical Habitat <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/critical-habitat-maps-and-gis-data-west-coast-region>
ESA Ranges <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/species-ranges-salmon-and-steelhead-west-coast-region>
MSA Essential Fish Habitat, EFH Areas Protected from Fishing, Habitat Areas of Particular Concern <https://www.habitat.noaa.gov/application/efhinventory/index.html>

IMPORTANT DATA CAVEAT The following ESA-listed species, within the West Coast Region, were not analyzed (i.e., they do not have range spatial data available): Abalone, black; Abalone, white; Sturgeon, green (Southern DPS); Eulachon (Southern DPS); Bocaccio (Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS); Rockfish, yelloweye (Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS); Salmon, Chinook (California Coastal ESU); Salmon, Chinook (Central Valley spring-run ESU); Salmon, Chinook (Sacramento River winter-run ESU); Salmon, coho (Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESU); Salmon, coho (Central California Coast ESU); Steelhead (Northern California DPS); Steelhead (Central California Coast DPS); Steelhead (California Central Valley DPS); Steelhead (South-Central California DPS); Steelhead (Southern California DPS); Sea turtle, green (East Pacific DPS); Sea turtle, loggerhead (North Pacific Ocean DPS); Sea turtle, leatherback; Sea turtle, olive ridley; Seal, Guadalupe fur; Whale, humpback (Central America DPS); Whale, humpback (Mexico DPS); Whale, killer (Southern Resident DPS); Whale, sei; Whale, sperm; Whale, blue; Whale, fin; Shark, oceanic whitetip.

IMPORTANT DATA CAVEAT The following ESA critical habitat designation, within the West Coast Region, was not analyzed (i.e., the designation does not have spatial data available): Salmon, coho (Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESU).

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For more information on consultations visit:
ESA <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/west-coast/consultations/esa-section-7-consultations-west-coast>
MSA <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/west-coast/habitat-conservation/essential-fish-habitat-west-coast>
GIS point of contact: shanna.dunn@noaa.gov

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Element_Type	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Element_Code	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_Status	CA_Rare_Plant_Rank	Quad_Code	Quad_Name	Data_Status	Taxonomic_Sc
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ascaphidae - Ascaphus truei
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ascaphidae - Ascaphus truei
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ascaphidae - Ascaphus truei
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ascaphidae - Ascaphus truei
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ascaphidae - Ascaphus truei
Animals - Amphibians	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Dicamptodonti: Dicamptodon ensatus
Animals - Amphibians	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	SSC	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Dicamptodonti: Dicamptodon ensatus
Animals - Amphibians	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Dicamptodonti: Dicamptodon ensatus
Animals - Amphibians	Rana aurora	northern red-legged frog	AAABH01021	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana aurora
Animals - Amphibians	Rana aurora	northern red-legged frog	AAABH01021	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana aurora
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	AAABH01051	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylei pop. 1
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	AAABH01051	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylei pop. 1
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	AAABH01051	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylei pop. 1

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Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	AAABH01051	None	None	SSC	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylei pop. 1
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	AAABH01051	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylei pop. 1
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rhyacotriton variegatus	southern torrent salamander	AAAAJ01020	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Rhyacotritonidae - Rhyacotriton variegatus
Animals - Amphibians	Rhyacotriton variegatus	southern torrent salamander	AAAAJ01020	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Rhyacotritonidae - Rhyacotriton variegatus
Animals - Amphibians	Rhyacotriton variegatus	southern torrent salamander	AAAAJ01020	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Rhyacotritonidae - Rhyacotriton variegatus
Animals - Amphibians	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	AAAAF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - Taricha rivularis
Animals - Amphibians	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	AAAAF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - Taricha rivularis
Animals - Amphibians	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	AAAAF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - Taricha rivularis
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP WL	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	FP	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Elanus leucurus

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Animals - Birds	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Alcidae - Brachyramphus marmoratus
Animals - Birds	Cerorhinca monocerata	rhinoceros auklet	ABNNN11010	None	None	WL	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Alcidae - Cerorhinca monocerata
Animals - Birds	Fratercula cirrhata	tufted puffin	ABNNN12010	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Alcidae - Fratercula cirrhata
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus
Animals - Birds	Progne subis	purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Progne subis
Animals - Birds	Progne subis	purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Progne subis
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Riparia riparia
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	-	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus

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											occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	ABNNF07070	None	None	WL	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Scolopacidae - Numenius americanus
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis caurina
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis caurina
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis caurina
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis caurina
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis caurina
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis caurina
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Contopus cooperi
Animals - Fish	Hesperoleucus parvipinnis	Gualala roach	AFCJB19025	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - Hesperoleucus parvipinnis
Animals - Fish	Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis	northern coastal roach	AFCJB19031	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis
Animals - Fish	Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Gobiidae - Eucyclogobius newberryi
Animals - Fish	Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	None	Threatened	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Osmeridae - Spirinchus thaleichthys
Animals - Fish	Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	None	Threatened	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Osmeridae - Spirinchus thaleichthys

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Animals - Fish	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	AFBAA02100	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Petromyzontidae - Entosphenus tridentatus
Animals - Fish	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	AFBAA02100	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Petromyzontidae - Entosphenus tridentatus
Animals - Fish	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	AFBAA02100	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Petromyzontidae - Entosphenus tridentatus
Animals - Fish	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	AFBAA02100	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Petromyzontidae - Entosphenus tridentatus
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	pink salmon	AFCHA02010	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus gorbuscha
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 49	steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	AFCHA0213Q	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus p 49
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 49	steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	AFCHA0213Q	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus p 49
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 49	steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	AFCHA0213Q	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus p 49
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - northern	AFCHA0213Q	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae -

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	pop. 49	California DPS winter-run									Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus p 49
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 49	steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	AFCHA0213Q	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus p 49
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 49	steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	AFCHA0213Q	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus p 49
Animals - Insects	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Apidae - Bombus caliginosus
Animals - Insects	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	-	-	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Apidae - Bombus caliginosus
Animals - Insects	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	-	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Apidae - Bombus caliginosus
Animals - Insects	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Apidae - Bombus caliginosus
Animals - Insects	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	-	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Apidae - Bombus caliginosus
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Apidae - Bombus occidentalis
Animals - Insects	Plebejus anna lotis	lotis blue butterfly	IILEPG5013	Endangered	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Animals - Insect Lycaenidae - Plebejus anna lotis
Animals - Insects	Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Proposed Threatened	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1
Animals - Insects	Speyeria zerene behrensii	Behrens silverspot butterfly	IILEPJ6088	Endangered	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Insect Nymphalidae - Speyeria zerene behrensii
Animals - Insects	Speyeria zerene behrensii	Behrens silverspot butterfly	IILEPJ6088	Endangered	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insect Nymphalidae - Speyeria zerene behrensii
Animals - Mammals	Aplodontia rufa nigra	Point Arena mountain beaver	AMAF01011	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Aplodontiidae - Aplodontia rufa nigra
Animals - Mammals	Aplodontia rufa nigra	Point Arena mountain beaver	AMAF01011	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Aplodontiidae - Aplodontia rufa nigra

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Animals - Mammals	Aplodontia rufa nigra	Point Arena mountain beaver	AMAF01011	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Aplodontiidae - Aplodontia rufa nigra
Animals - Mammals	Arborimus pomo	Sonoma tree vole	AMAFF23030	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Arborimus pomc
Animals - Mammals	Arborimus pomo	Sonoma tree vole	AMAFF23030	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Arborimus pomc
Animals - Mammals	Arborimus pomo	Sonoma tree vole	AMAFF23030	None	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Arborimus pomc
Animals - Mammals	Arborimus pomo	Sonoma tree vole	AMAFF23030	None	None	SSC	-	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Arborimus pomc
Animals - Mammals	Arborimus pomo	Sonoma tree vole	AMAFF23030	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Arborimus pomc
Animals - Mammals	Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Erethizontidae - Erethizon dorsa
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Eumetopias jubatus	Steller sea lion	AMAJC03010	Delisted	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Otariidae - Eumetopias jubatus
Animals - Mammals	Bassariscus astutus raptor	northern California ringtail	AMAJE01014	None	None	FP	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Procyonidae - Bassariscus astutus raptor
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallid
Animals - Mammals	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Corynorhinus townsendii

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Animals - Mammals	Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	AMACC01090	None	None	-	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae Myotis thysanodes
Animals - Mollusks	Haliotis kamtschatkana	pinto abalone	IMGASV2040	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Haliotidae - Haliotis kamtschatkana
Animals - Mollusks	Haliotis kamtschatkana	pinto abalone	IMGASV2040	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Haliotidae - Haliotis kamtschatkana
Animals - Mollusks	Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis	Pomo bronze shoulderband	IMGASC2033	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Helminthoglyptidae - Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis
Animals - Mollusks	Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis	Pomo bronze shoulderband	IMGASC2033	None	None	-	-	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Animals - Mollusks - Helminthoglyptidae - Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis
Animals - Mollusks	Juga chacei	Chace juga	IMGASK4180	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Pleuroceridae - Juga chacei
Animals - Reptiles	Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Actinemys marmorata
Animals - Reptiles	Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Actinemys marmorata
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal Brackish Marsh	Coastal Brackish Marsh	CTT52200CA	None	None	-	-	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal Brackish Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal Brackish Marsh	Coastal Brackish Marsh	CTT52200CA	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal Brackish Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal Terrace Prairie	Coastal Terrace Prairie	CTT41100CA	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal Terrace Prairie
Community - Terrestrial	Grand Fir Forest	Grand Fir Forest	CTT82120CA	None	None	-	-	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Grand Fir Forest
Community - Terrestrial	Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub	Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub	CTT31100CA	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub

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Community - Terrestrial	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	-	-	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Northern Coastal Salt Marsh
Plants - Lichens	Sulcaria spirallifera	twisted horsehair lichen	NLT0042560	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Lichens Alectoriaceae - Sulcaria spirallifera
Plants - Lichens	Sulcaria spirallifera	twisted horsehair lichen	NLT0042560	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Lichens Alectoriaceae - Sulcaria spirallifera
Plants - Lichens	Hypogymnia schizidiata	island tube lichen	NLT0032640	None	None	-	1B.3	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Lichens Parmeliaceae - Hypogymnia schizidiata
Plants - Lichens	Usnea longissima	Methuselahs beard lichen	NLLEC5P420	None	None	-	4.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Lichens Parmeliaceae - Usnea longissima
Plants - Lichens	Usnea longissima	Methuselahs beard lichen	NLLEC5P420	None	None	-	4.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Plants - Lichens Parmeliaceae - Usnea longissima
Plants - Lichens	Usnea longissima	Methuselahs beard lichen	NLLEC5P420	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Lichens Parmeliaceae - Usnea longissima
Plants - Lichens	Usnea longissima	Methuselahs beard lichen	NLLEC5P420	None	None	-	4.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Unprocessed	Plants - Lichens Parmeliaceae - Usnea longissima
Plants - Lichens	Usnea longissima	Methuselahs beard lichen	NLLEC5P420	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Lichens Parmeliaceae - Usnea longissima
Plants - Vascular	Glehnia littoralis ssp. leiocarpa	American glehnia	PDAP113011	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Apiceae - Glehnia littoralis ssp. leiocarpa
Plants - Vascular	Perideridia gairdneri ssp. gairdneri	California Gairdners yampah	PDAP11N062	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Apiceae - Perideridia gairdneri ssp. gairdneri
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	PDAST3M5H0	None	None	-	3	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Erigeron biolettii
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	PDAST3M5H0	None	None	-	3	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Erigeron biolettii
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron supplex	supple daisy	PDAST3M3Z0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Erigeron supplex
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron supplex	supple daisy	PDAST3M3Z0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Erigeron supplex
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron supplex	supple daisy	PDAST3M3Z0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Erigeron supplex
Plants - Vascular	Hesperexax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	short-leaved evax	PDASTE5011	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Hesperexax

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												sparsiflora var. brevifolia
Plants - Vascular	Hesperervax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	short-leaved evax	PDASTE5011	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Hesperervax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	
Plants - Vascular	Hesperervax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	short-leaved evax	PDASTE5011	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Hesperervax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	
Plants - Vascular	Hesperervax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	short-leaved evax	PDASTE5011	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Hesperervax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	Bakers goldfields	PDAST5L0C4	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	Bakers goldfields	PDAST5L0C4	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	Bakers goldfields	PDAST5L0C4	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	Bakers goldfields	PDAST5L0C4	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	PDAST5L0C5	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	PDAST5L0C5	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	PDAST5L0C5	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	PDAST5L0C5	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	

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Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	-	1B.1	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Lasthenia conjugens
Plants - Vascular	Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Asteraceae - Microseris paludosa
Plants - Vascular	Erysimum concinnum	bluff wallflower	PDBRA160E3	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Brassicaceae - Erysimum concinnum
Plants - Vascular	Erysimum concinnum	bluff wallflower	PDBRA160E3	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Brassicaceae - Erysimum concinnum
Plants - Vascular	Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. hoffmanii	Hoffmans bristly jewelflower	PDBRA2G0J4	None	None	-	1B.3	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Brassicaceae - Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. hoffmanii
Plants - Vascular	Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. hoffmanii	Hoffmans bristly jewelflower	PDBRA2G0J4	None	None	-	1B.3	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Brassicaceae - Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. hoffmanii
Plants - Vascular	Brasenia schreberi	watershield	PDCAB01010	None	None	-	2B.3	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Cabombaceae - Brasenia schreberi
Plants - Vascular	Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	PDCAM02060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Campanulaceae - Eastwoodiella californica
Plants - Vascular	Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	PDCAM02060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Campanulaceae - Eastwoodiella californica
Plants - Vascular	Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	PDCAM02060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Campanulaceae - Eastwoodiella californica
Plants - Vascular	Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	PDCAM02060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Campanulaceae - Eastwoodiella californica
Plants - Vascular	Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	PDCAM02060	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Campanulaceae - Eastwoodiella californica
Plants - Vascular	Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	PDCAM02060	None	None	-	1B.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Campanulaceae - Eastwoodiella californica
Plants - Vascular	Stellaria littoralis	beach starwort	PDCAR0X0L0	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Caryophyllaceae - Stellaria littoralis

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Plants - Vascular	Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola	coastal bluff morning-glory	PDCON040D2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Convolvulaceae Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola
Plants - Vascular	Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola	coastal bluff morning-glory	PDCON040D2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Convolvulaceae Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola
Plants - Vascular	Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola	coastal bluff morning-glory	PDCON040D2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Convolvulaceae Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola
Plants - Vascular	Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola	coastal bluff morning-glory	PDCON040D2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Convolvulaceae Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola
Plants - Vascular	Cuscuta pacifica var. papillata	Mendocino dodder	PDCUS011A2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Convolvulaceae Cuscuta pacifica var. papillata
Plants - Vascular	Cuscuta pacifica var. papillata	Mendocino dodder	PDCUS011A2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Convolvulaceae Cuscuta pacifica var. papillata
Plants - Vascular	Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	PGCUP04032	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cupressaceae - Hesperocyparis pygmaea
Plants - Vascular	Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	PGCUP04032	None	None	-	1B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Cupressaceae - Hesperocyparis pygmaea
Plants - Vascular	Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	PGCUP04032	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Cupressaceae - Hesperocyparis pygmaea
Plants - Vascular	Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	PGCUP04032	None	None	-	1B.2	3812315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cupressaceae - Hesperocyparis pygmaea
Plants - Vascular	Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	PGCUP04032	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cupressaceae - Hesperocyparis pygmaea
Plants - Vascular	Carex californica	California sedge	PMCYP032D0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex californica
Plants - Vascular	Carex californica	California sedge	PMCYP032D0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex californica
Plants - Vascular	Carex californica	California sedge	PMCYP032D0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex californica

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Plants - Vascular	Carex californica	California sedge	PMCYP032D0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex californica
Plants - Vascular	Carex californica	California sedge	PMCYP032D0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex californica
Plants - Vascular	Carex lyngbyei	Lyngbyes sedge	PMCYP037Y0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex lyngbyei
Plants - Vascular	Carex saliniformis	deceiving sedge	PMCYP03BY0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex saliniformis
Plants - Vascular	Carex saliniformis	deceiving sedge	PMCYP03BY0	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex saliniformis
Plants - Vascular	Carex saliniformis	deceiving sedge	PMCYP03BY0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Cyperaceae - Carex saliniformis
Plants - Vascular	Arctostaphylos nummularia ssp. mendocinoensis	pygmy manzanita	PDER04280	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Ericaceae - Arctostaphylos nummularia ssp mendocinoensis
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt County milk-vetch	PDFAB0F080	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus agnicidus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt County milk-vetch	PDFAB0F080	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus agnicidus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt County milk-vetch	PDFAB0F080	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus agnicidus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus rattanii var. rattanii	Rattans milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7E2	None	None	-	4.3	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus rattanii var. rattanii
Plants - Vascular	Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	PDFAB2A0D0	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Hosackia gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	PDFAB2A0D0	None	None	-	4.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Hosackia gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	PDFAB2A0D0	None	None	-	4.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Hosackia gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	PDFAB2A0D0	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Hosackia gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	PDFAB2A0D0	None	None	-	4.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Hosackia gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	PDFAB250P0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Lathyrus palustris

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Plants - Vascular	Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	PDFAB250P0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Lathyrus palustris
Plants - Vascular	Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	PDFAB250P0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Lathyrus palustris
Plants - Vascular	Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	PDFAB402W0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Trifolium buckwestiorum
Plants - Vascular	Trifolium trichocalyx	Monterey clover	PDFAB402J0	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Trifolium trichocalyx
Plants - Vascular	Trifolium trichocalyx	Monterey clover	PDFAB402J0	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Trifolium trichocalyx
Plants - Vascular	Iris longipetala	coast iris	PMIRI092E0	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Iridaceae - Iris longipetala
Plants - Vascular	Erythronium revolutum	coast fawn lily	PMLIL0U0F0	None	None	-	2B.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Erythronium revolutum
Plants - Vascular	Fritillaria roderickii	Rodericks fritillary	PMLIL0V0M0	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Fritillaria roderickii
Plants - Vascular	Fritillaria roderickii	Rodericks fritillary	PMLIL0V0M0	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Fritillaria roderickii
Plants - Vascular	Fritillaria roderickii	Rodericks fritillary	PMLIL0V0M0	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Fritillaria roderickii
Plants - Vascular	Lilium maritimum	coast lily	PMLIL1A0C0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Lilium maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Lilium maritimum	coast lily	PMLIL1A0C0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Lilium maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Lilium maritimum	coast lily	PMLIL1A0C0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Lilium maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Lilium maritimum	coast lily	PMLIL1A0C0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Lilium maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Lilium maritimum	coast lily	PMLIL1A0C0	None	None	-	1B.1	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Lilium maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Lilium rubescens	redwood lily	PMLIL1A0N0	None	None	-	4.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Liliaceae - Lilium rubescens
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata	Point Reyes checkerbloom	PDMAL11012	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata

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Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata	Point Reyes checkerbloom	PDMAL11012	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata	Point Reyes checkerbloom	PDMAL11012	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malachroides
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	-	4.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malachroides
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	-	4.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malachroides
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malachroides
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	-	4.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malachroides
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	PDMAL110FL	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	PDMAL110FL	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	PDMAL110FL	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	PDMAL110FL	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Malvaceae - Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea
Plants - Vascular	Toxicoscordion fontanum	marsh zigadenus	PMLIL28050	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Melanthiaceae - Toxicoscordion fontanum
Plants - Vascular	Veratrum fimbriatum	fringed false-hellebore	PMLIL25030	None	None	-	4.3	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Melanthiaceae - Veratrum fimbriatum
Plants - Vascular	Veratrum fimbriatum	fringed false-hellebore	PMLIL25030	None	None	-	4.3	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Melanthiaceae - Veratrum fimbriatum

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Plants - Vascular	Veratrum fimbriatum	fringed false-hellebore	PMLIL25030	None	None	-	4.3	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Melanthiaceae - Veratrum fimbriatum
Plants - Vascular	Abronia umbellata var. breviflora	pink sand-verbena	PDNYC010N4	None	None	-	1B.1	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Nyctaginaceae - Abronia umbellata var. breviflora
Plants - Vascular	Oenothera wolffii	Wolfs evening-primrose	PDONA0C1K0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Onagraceae - Oenothera wolffii
Plants - Vascular	Oenothera wolffii	Wolfs evening-primrose	PDONA0C1K0	None	None	-	1B.1	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Onagraceae - Oenothera wolffii
Plants - Vascular	Platanthera ephemerantha	white-flowered rein orchid	PMORC1X050	None	None	-	1B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Orchidaceae - Platanthera ephemerantha
Plants - Vascular	Platanthera ephemerantha	white-flowered rein orchid	PMORC1X050	None	None	-	1B.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Orchidaceae - Platanthera ephemerantha
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua	johnny-nip	PDSCR0D401	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja ambigua var. humboldtensis	Humboldt Bay owls-clover	PDSCR0D402	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Castilleja ambigua var. humboldtensis
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja mendocinensis	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	PDSCR0D3N0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Castilleja mendocinensis
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja mendocinensis	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	PDSCR0D3N0	None	None	-	1B.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Castilleja mendocinensis
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja mendocinensis	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	PDSCR0D3N0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Castilleja mendocinensis
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja mendocinensis	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	PDSCR0D3N0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Castilleja mendocinensis
Plants - Vascular	Kopsiopsis hookeri	small groundcone	PDORO01010	None	None	-	2B.3	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Orobanchaceae - Kopsiopsis hookeri
Plants - Vascular	Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdales bent grass	PMPOA04060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Agrostis - blasdalei
Plants - Vascular	Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdales bent grass	PMPOA04060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Agrostis - blasdalei
Plants - Vascular	Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdales bent grass	PMPOA04060	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Agrostis - blasdalei

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Plants - Vascular	Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolanders reed grass	PMPOA17010	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	blasdalei
Plants - Vascular	Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolanders reed grass	PMPOA17010	None	None	-	4.2	3812316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Calamagrostis bolanderi
Plants - Vascular	Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolanders reed grass	PMPOA17010	None	None	-	4.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Calamagrostis bolanderi
Plants - Vascular	Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolanders reed grass	PMPOA17010	None	None	-	4.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Calamagrostis bolanderi
Plants - Vascular	Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolanders reed grass	PMPOA17010	None	None	-	4.2	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Calamagrostis bolanderi
Plants - Vascular	Glyceria grandis	American manna grass	PMPOA2Y080	None	None	-	2B.3	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Glyceria grandis
Plants - Vascular	Glyceria grandis	American manna grass	PMPOA2Y080	None	None	-	2B.3	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Glyceria grandis
Plants - Vascular	Pleuropogon refractus	nodding semaphore grass	PMPOA4Y080	None	None	-	4.2	3812316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Poaceae - Pleuropogon refractus
Plants - Vascular	Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica	Pacific gilia	PDPLM040B6	None	None	-	1B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Polemoniaceae Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica
Plants - Vascular	Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica	Pacific gilia	PDPLM040B6	None	None	-	1B.2	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Polemoniaceae Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica
Plants - Vascular	Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica	Pacific gilia	PDPLM040B6	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Polemoniaceae Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon aureus	bristly leptosiphon	PDPLM09010	None	None	-	4.2	3812315	COLD SPRING	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Polemoniaceae Leptosiphon aureus
Plants - Vascular	Potamogeton ephydrius	Nuttalls ribbon-leaved pondweed	PMPOT03080	None	None	-	2B.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Potamogetonaceae - Potamogeton ephydrius
Plants - Vascular	Potamogeton ephydrius	Nuttalls ribbon-leaved pondweed	PMPOT03080	None	None	-	2B.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Potamogetonaceae - Potamogeton ephydrius
Plants - Vascular	Coptis laciniata	Oregon goldthread	PDRAN0A020	None	None	-	4.2	3812385	EUREKA HILL	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Ranunculaceae

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Plants - Vascular	Coptis laciniata	Oregon goldthread	PDRAN0A020	None	None	-	4.2	3812386	POINT ARENA	Mapped	Coptis laciniata
Plants - Vascular	Coptis laciniata	Oregon goldthread	PDRAN0A020	None	None	-	4.2	3912315	COLD SPRING	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Ranunculaceae Coptis laciniata
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus	glory brush	PDRHA040F4	None	None	-	4.3	3812386	POINT ARENA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus	glory brush	PDRHA040F4	None	None	-	4.3	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus	glory brush	PDRHA040F4	None	None	-	4.3	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus	glory brush	PDRHA040F4	None	None	-	4.3	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus	Point Reyes ceanothus	PDRHA040F5	None	None	-	4.3	3812376	SAUNDERS REEF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus	Point Reyes ceanothus	PDRHA040F5	None	None	-	4.3	3812375	GUALALA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Rosaceae - Horkelia marinensis
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia tenuiloba	thin-lobed horkelia	PDROS0W0E0	None	None	-	1B.2	3812375	GUALALA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Rosaceae - Horkelia tenuiloba
Plants - Vascular	Mitellastr caulescens	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	PDSAX0N020	None	None	-	4.2	3912316	MALLO PASS CREEK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Saxifragaceae - Mitellastr caulescens

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Search Results

58 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [3912316:3812385:3812386:3912315:3812375:3812376]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Abronia umbellata var. <i>breviflora</i>	pink sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.1		1988-01-01	 ©2021 Scot Loring
Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdale's bent grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2001 Doreen L. Smith

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<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Humboldt County milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2004 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>rattanii</i>	Rattan's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Calamagrostis bolanderi</i>	Bolander's reed grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2009 Zoya Akulova
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	coastal bluff morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Carex californica</i>	California sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	Lyngbye's sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2		2001-01-01	 ©2017 Steve Matson

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<i>Carex saliniformis</i>	deceiving sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun(Jul)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 ©2003 Steve Matson
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	johnny-nip	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Mar-Aug	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	4.2		2009-02-04	 ©2011 Dylan Neubauer
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2017 Steve Matson
<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 ©2015 John Doyen

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<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	glory brush	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	 ©2018 John Doyen
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>gloriosus</i>	Point Reyes ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-May	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon goldthread	Ranunculaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Sep-Nov)	None	None	G4?	S3?	4.2		2006-10-16	 © 2021 Scot Loring
<i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> var. <i>papillata</i>	Mendocino dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	(Jun)Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2011-09-20	No Photo Available
<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>	swamp harebell	Campanulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	streamside daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G3?	S3?	3	Yes	1994-01-01	 ©2015 Doug Wirtz

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<i>Erigeron supplex</i>	supple daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Erysimum concinnum</i>	bluff wallflower	Brassicaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2		2012- 12-03	 ©2020 John Doyen
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.2		2001- 01-01	 ©2007 Steve Matson
<i>Fritillaria roderickii</i>	Roderick's fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	None	CE	G1Q	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica</i>	Pacific gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2		2001- 01-01	 © 2016 Steve Matson
<i>Glehnia littoralis</i> ssp. <i>leiocarpa</i>	American glehnia	Apiaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	4.2		2001- 01-01	 ©2017 Steve Matson

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<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	American manna grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		1974-01-01	 ©2004 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	 © 2006 Doreen L. Smith
<i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i>	pygmy cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree		None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Neal Kramer
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	Point Reyes horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 John Doyen
<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>	thin-lobed horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 1994 Doreen L. Smith

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<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	harlequin lotus	Fabaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2		2004-01-01	 © 2023 Dylan Neubauer
<i>Hypogymnia schizidiata</i>	island tube lichen	Parmeliaceae	foliose lichen		None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.3		2014-03-01	No Photo Available
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2006-10-12	 © 2014 Aaron Schusteff
<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i>	small groundcone	Orobanchaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (parasitic)	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4?	S1S2	2B.3		1994-01-01	 ©2016 Vernon Smith
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 ©2015 Asa Spade

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<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 John Doyen
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Neal Kramer
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	marsh pea	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2007 Len Blumin
<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	coast lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2020 Aaron Schusteff

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<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Mar)Apr- Aug(Sep)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974- 01-01	 Gerald and Buff Corsi © 2022 California Academy of Sciences
<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	marsh microseris	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001- 01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Mitellastra caulescens</i>	leafy- stemmed mitrewort	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)Apr- Oct	None	None	G5	S4	4.2		2001- 01-01	 © 2014 Dana York
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	Wolf's evening- primrose	Onagraceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2	S1	1B.1		1980- 01-01	 ©2017 Dana York

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<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2007 Neal Kramer
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	 ©2016 Barry Rice
<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	nodding semaphore grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Feb-Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	 ©2004 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	(Jun)Jul-Sep	None	None	G5	S2S3	2B.2		1994-01-01	 Louis-M. Landry, 2010
<i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i>	Point Reyes checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

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<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	 ©2005 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Stellaria littoralis</i>	beach starwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	Hoffman's bristly jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	GNRT2	S2	1B.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Sulcaria spiralifera</i>	twisted horsehair lichen	Parmeliaceae	fruticose lichen (epiphytic)		None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2		2014-03-01	 © 2021 Scot Loring
<i>Toxicoscordion fontanum</i>	marsh zigadenus	Melanthiaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Santa Cruz clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i>	Monterey clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Usnea longissima</i>	Methuselah's beard lichen	Parmeliaceae	fruticose lichen (epiphytic)		None	None	G5	S4	4.2		2014-03-01	 © 2021 Scot Loring
<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>	fringed false-hellebore	Melanthiaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

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Appendix D. Plant and Animal Species Tables



Table 9. Special Status Plants and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur within the Project Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale³
American glehnia	<i>Glehnia littoralis</i> ssp. <i>leiocarpa</i>	--/--/4.2	Coastal dunes. Found at elevations of 0 to 65 ft (0 to 20 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
American manna grass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	--/--/2B.3	Wetlands within riparian streambank, meadow, bog, fen and lake margin habitat. Found at elevations of 0 to 6,800 ft (0 to 2100 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Baker's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest (openings), coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamp. Found at elevations of 195 to 1,705 ft (60 to 520 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Beach starwort	<i>Stellaria littoralis</i>	--/--/4.2	Endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area and North Coast of California, where it grows in moist coastal habitats such as marshes, bogs, fens, and coastal bluffs. Found at elevations of 0 to 131 ft (0 to 40 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the ESL and BSA; not detected during surveys.
Blasdale's bent grass	<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, dunes and prairie. Found at elevations of 0 to 490 ft (0 to 150 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Bluff wallflower	<i>Erysimum concinnum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes. Found at elevations of 0 to 605 ft (0 to 185 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Bolander's reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis bolanderi</i>	--/--/4.2	Bogs and fens, broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, freshwater marshes and swamps, mesic meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 1,495 ft (0 to 455 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Bristly leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	--/--/4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations of 180 to 4920 feet (55 to 1500 meters).	Absent	Project site outside of elevation range for the species; not detected during surveys.
Burke's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Meadows, marshes, wetlands, vernal pools, valley grasslands and foothills. Found at elevations of 0 to 1,640 ft (0 to 500 meters).	Absent No designated critical habitat	No suitable habitat within the BSA; outside of known range; not detected during surveys.
California sedge	<i>Carex californica</i>	--/--/2B.2	Coastal bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Found at elevations of 295 to 1,100 ft (90 to 335 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Coast fawn lily	<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	--/--/2B.2	Coastal bogs and fens, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 5250 ft (0 to 1600 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Coast iris	<i>Iris longipetala</i>	--/--/4.2	Coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations of 0 to 1,970 ft (0 to 600 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Coast lily	<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal forests, prairie, scrub, freshwater marshes and swamps, sometimes roadsides. Found at elevations of 15 to 1,560 ft (5 to 475 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Coastal bluff morning-glory	<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes and scrub, North Coast coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 345 ft (0 to 105 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Contra Costa goldfields	<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Vernal pools and playas in valley grasslands and foothills. Found at elevations of 0 to 330 ft (0 to 100 meters).	Absent CH Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Deceiving sedge	<i>Carex saliniformis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal marshes, wet meadows, sparsely vegetated area. Found at elevations of 10 to 755 ft (3 to 230 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Fringed false-hellebore	<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>	--/--/4.3	Bogs and fens, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 10 to 985 ft (3 to 300 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Gairdner's yampah	<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	--/--/4.2	Freshwater wetlands, mixed evergreen forests, chaparral, valley grassland, and wetland-riparian habitat. Found at elevations of 0 to 1,148 ft (0 to 350 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Glory brush	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	--/--/4.3	Chaparral. Found at elevations of 100 to 2,000 ft (30 to 610 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Harlequin lotus	<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	--/--/4.2	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations of 0 to 2,295 ft (0 to 700 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Hoffman's bristly jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	--/--/1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland (often serpentine). Found at elevations of 395 to 1560 feet (120 to 475 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Humboldt Bay owl's clover	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>humboldtiensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Salt-marsh and coastal wetland, also wetland riparian. Found at sea level elevation.	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Humboldt County milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus</i> <i>agnicidus</i>	--/SE/1B.1	Upland and coniferous forest openings, disturbed areas and roadsides. Found at elevations of 395 to 2,625 ft (120 to 800 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Johnny-nip	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	--/--/4.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, margins of vernal pools. Found at elevations of 0 to 1,425 ft (0 to 435 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Leafy-stemmed mitrewort	<i>Mitellastra</i> (= <i>Mitella</i>) <i>caulescens</i>	--/--/4.2	Streambanks, riparian; typically along major streams. Found at elevations of 15 to 5,580 ft (5 to 1,700 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Lyngbye's sedge	<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	--/--/2B.2	Brackish or freshwater coastal marshes, swamps, sloughs. Found at elevations of 0 to 35 ft (0 to 10 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Maple-leaved checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea</i> <i>malachroides</i>	--/--/4.2	Coastal forests, prairie, scrub, riparian woodland, often in disturbed areas. Found at elevations of 0 to 2,395 ft (0 to 730 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Marsh microseris	<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations of 15-1,165 ft (5-355 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Marsh pea	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	--/--/2B.2	Bogs and fens, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 0–330 ft (0-100 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Marsh zigadenus	<i>Toxicoscordion fontanum</i>	--/--/4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Found at elevations of 50 to 3280 ft (15 to 1000 meters)	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Mendocino Coast paintbrush	<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, dunes, prairie and scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 525 ft (0 to 160 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Mendocino dodder	<i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> var. <i>papillata</i>	--/--/1B.2	Dry coastal dunes, on <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Gnaphalium</i> , <i>Silene</i> . Found at elevations of 0 to 165 ft (0 to 50 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Monterey clover	<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest (sandy, openings, burned areas). Found at elevations of 0 to 330 ft (0 to 100 meters).	Absent No designated CH	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Nodding semaphore grass	<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	--/--/4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 5,250 ft (0 to 1,600 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	--/--/2B.2	Wet/mesic habitat such as ponds, lakes, wetland ditches, and slow-moving streams. Found at elevations of 0 to 6,233 ft (0 to 1,900 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Oregon goldthread	<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	--/--/4.2	Seeps/springs, forest understory. Found at elevations of 0 to 3,280 ft (0 to 1,000 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Pacific gilia	<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	--/--/4.3	North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest. Found at elevations of 35 to 1,770 ft (10 to 520 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Perennial goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Found at elevations of 15 to 1,705 ft (5 to 520 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Pink sand-verbena	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal dune and strand. Found at elevations of 0 to 35 ft (0 to 10 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Point Reyes ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>gloriosus</i>	--/--/4.3	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Found at elevations of 15 to 1,705 ft (5 to 520 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Point Reyes checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i>	--/--/1B.2	Wetlands in freshwater marshes, riparian forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 3,900 ft (0 to 1,200 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Point Reyes horkelia	<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes, prairies, scrub. Found at elevations of 15 to 2,475 ft (5 to 755 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Purple-stemmed checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal prairie, forest openings. Found at elevations of 50 to 280 ft (15 to 85 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Pygmy cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i>	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, only in coastal pygmy forests. Found at elevations of 100 to 1,970 ft (30 to 600 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Pygmy manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos nummularia</i> ssp. <i>mendocinoensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, only in coastal pygmy forests. Found at elevations of 164 to 656 ft (50 to 200 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Rattan's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>rattanii</i>	--/--/4.3	Riparian forest and streambanks. Found at elevations of 165 to 4,920 ft (50 to 1,500 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Roderick's fritillary	<i>Fritillaria roderickii</i>	--/SE/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations of 15 to 400 ft (50 to 1,310 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Santa Cruz clover	<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	--/--/1B.1	Edges of coastal prairie and mixed evergreen forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 2,330 ft (0 to 710 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Short-leaved evax	<i>Hesperervax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes. Found at elevations of 0 to 705 ft (0 to 215 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Showy Indian clover	<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	FE/--/1.B1	Wetlands, valley grasslands, riparian forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 330 ft (0 to 100 meters).	Absent	BSA is outside the accepted geographic range of the species. Not detected during surveys.
Small groundcone	<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i>	--/--/2B.3	Redwood forest. Found at elevations of 0 to 2,300 ft (0 to 700 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Streamside daisy	<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Bogs and fens, mesic coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps. Found at elevations of 5 to 1,330 ft (1 to 405 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Supple daisy	<i>Erigeron supplex</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluffs, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Found at elevations of 35-165 ft (10-50 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Swamp harebell	<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>	--/--/1B.2	Bogs and fens, mesic coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps. Found at elevations of 5 to 1,330 ft (1 to 405 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Thin-lobed horkelia	<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral. Found at elevations of 164 to 1,640 ft (50 to 500 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	--/--/2B.3	Ponds and slow streams. Found at elevations of 0 to 7,220 ft (0 to 2,200 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the ESL and BSA; not detected during surveys.
White-flowered rein orchid	<i>Piperia candida</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coniferous forests in Northwest California. Found at elevations of 100 to 4,300 ft (30 to 1,310 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.
Wolf's evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	--/--/1B.1	Variety of coastal habitats that are sandy and mesic, such as coastal dunes, prairies, bluff scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations of 10 to 2,625 ft (3 to 800 meters).	Present	Potentially suitable habitat present within the BSA; not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
LICHENS					
Island tube lichen	<i>Hypogymnia schizidiata</i>	--/--/1B.3	Found on bark and wood of both hardwoods and conifers in woodlands, isolated groves, and forests Central and Southern California. Endemic to offshore islands within this range. Found at elevations of 1,180 to 1,330 ft (360 to 405 meters)	Absent	No suitable habitat present within the BSA. Outside of known elevation range; not detected during surveys.
Methuselah's beard lichen	<i>Usnea longissima</i>	--/--/4.2	Old-growth Douglas-fir limbs in redwood forests along the Pacific coast. Found at elevations of 165 to 4,790 ft (50 to 1,460 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat present within the BSA. Not detected during surveys.
Twisted horsehair lichen	<i>Sulcaria spiralifera</i>	--/--/1B.2	Dune forests on branches of conifers, predominantly on Sitka spruce and shore pine. Found at elevations of -0 – 295 ft -0 – 90 meters).	Absent	No suitable habitat present within the BSA. Not detected during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/ State/ CRPR	Habitat/ Elevational Range/ Bloom Period (feet)	Habitat ² Present/ Absent CH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
¹ Status: Federal status: FT = Federal Threatened; FE = Endangered; FCT = Federal Candidate Threatened; FCE = Federal Candidate Endangered State status: ST = State Threatened; SE = State Endangered; SCE: State Candidate Endangered; FP = Fully Protected; SR = State Rare California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 1B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; 3 = more information is needed (Review List); 4 = limited distribution (Watch List) CRPR Threat Ranking: 0.1 = seriously endangered in California, 0.2 = fairly endangered in California, 0.3 = not very endangered in California. ²Habitat: Absent No habitat present and no further work needed. Present Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present. CH = Critical Habitat: the project is located within designated critical habitat, but does not necessarily mean that appropriate habitat is present. ³Rationale: BSA = 100-foot Coastal Zone (CZ) Buffer (BSA #1) unless otherwise stated.					

Table 10. Special Status Animal Species and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur within the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
AMPHIBIANS/REPTILES					
California giant salamander	<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	--/SSC	Occurs in wet coastal forests in or near clear, cold permanent and semi-permanent streams and seepages.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
California red-legged frog (CRLF)	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT/SSC	Densely vegetated shorelines, quiet pools in streams and marshes, occasionally ponds, in North Coast below 4,000 feet.	Present CH Absent	Suitable dispersal and foraging habitat present within ESL and BSA #2 in riparian habitat and floodplain of Garcia River. Marginally suitable breeding habitat present at scour hole within ESL. Critical habitat is designated for CRLF but outside BSA #2.
(Pacific) Coastal tailed frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	--/SSC	Cool, perennial, swiftly flowing streams in redwood, Douglas-fir, and yellow pine forests.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
Foothill yellow-legged frog– North Coast DPS (Pop. 1) (FYLF)	<i>Rana boylei</i>	--/SSC	In/near rocky streams with cool and ephemeral to permanent water, in a variety of habitats; may be found in isolated pools.	Present	Suitable non-breeding habitat present within BSA #1 in riparian habitat and floodplain of Garcia River.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Green sea turtle– East Pacific DPS	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	FT/--	Found in tropical and subtropical waters, shallows, bays and inlets; does not nest in mainland U.S. Pacific Coast.	Absent CH Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #1.
Northern red- legged frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>	--/SSC	Densely vegetated shorelines, quiet pools in streams and marshes, occasionally ponds, in North Coast below 4,000 feet.	Absent	Outside the range of BSA #1. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #1.
Northwestern (Western) pond turtle (NWPT)	<i>Actinemys [Emys] marmorata</i>	FPT/SSC	Found in a variety of aquatic habitats, prefers habitats with large areas for cover and basking sites. Overwinters terrestrially in burrows of leaf litter or soil.	Present No CH designated	Suitable non-breeding habitat present within BSA #1 in riparian habitat and floodplain of the Garcia River.
Red-bellied newt	<i>Taricha rivularis</i>	--/SSC	Coastal drainages from Humboldt County south to Sonoma County, and inland to Lake County. Found in coastal woodlands and redwood forests; breeds in streams with rocky substrate and fast flows.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Southern torrent salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	--/SSC	Cold, well-shaded, permanent streams and seepages, within splash zone or on moss-covered rock within trickling water.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
BIRDS					
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL/SE, FP	Nest in treetops in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water. Prefers mature coniferous or deciduous trees that protrude above the canopy, with good visibility.	Present	While suitable foraging habitat is present within BSA #1, the ESL lacks suitable nesting habitat.
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	--/SE	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, and ocean to dig nesting holes.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1. No nesting burrows observed within ESL and BSA #1 during 2025 reconnaissance surveys. The south bank of the river has tree roots throughout.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--/SCE, SSC	Open, relatively flat expanses with short, sparse vegetation with few shrubs, level to gentle topography and well-drained soils (Haug et al., 1993). Grassland, shrub steppe, and desert are naturally occurring habitat. May occur in some agricultural areas, ruderal grassy fields, vacant lots and pastures if the vegetation structure is suitable and there are useable burrows and foraging habitat in proximity.	Absent	No suitable nesting, foraging, or roosting habitat present within BSA #1. During reconnaissance surveys in 2025, no burrows or ground squirrel /rodent activity were observed.
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--/FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Absent	No suitable nesting, foraging, or roosting habitat present within BSA #1. This species may migrate through in winter but does not nest in coastal Mendocino County.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Little willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	--/SE	Prefers mountain meadows and riparian habitats. Nests near the edges of vegetation clumps and near streams in mountain meadows and riparian habitats.	Present	Suitable breeding and foraging habitat present within ESL and BSA #1 in riparian habitat along floodplain of Garcia River. No CNDDDB records in the area; nearest eBird records are migratory individuals near Elk Creek, approximately 10 miles north.
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT/SE	Mature, coastal coniferous forests for nesting up to 35 miles inland; nearby coastal water for foraging; winters on subtidal and pelagic waters often well offshore.	Absent CH Absent	No suitable nesting or roosting habitat present within the BSA #1. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #1.
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT/ST	Nests and roosts in dense old-growth or mature forests dominated by conifers with topped trees or oaks available for nesting crevices.	Absent CH Absent	No suitable nesting or roosting habitat present within BSA #1. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	--/SSC	Late-successional conifer forests with open canopies (e.g., 0%–39% canopy cover). Usually breed at mid to high elevations at 3018–6988 ft.	Absent	No suitable nesting or roosting habitat present within BSA #1.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	--/WL	Rivers, lakes, reservoirs, lagoons, marshes, and swamps, with an adequate supply of fish. Nests in open surroundings, usually on snags, treetops or crotches between large branches and trunks.	Present	Suitable breeding habitat present within ESL and BSA #1 in riparian habitat along floodplain of Garcia River.
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	--/SSC	Nests in abandoned woodpecker holes in trees in a variety of wooded and riparian habitats, and vertical drainage holes under elevated freeways and highway bridges.	Present	Suitable breeding habitat present within ESL and BSA #1 in riparian habitat along floodplain of Garcia River.
Tufted puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	--/SSC	Nests locally on islands from the Oregon border south to the Farallon Islands. Forages in pelagic waters off the coast of California.	Absent	No suitable nesting or roosting habitat present within BSA #1.
Vaux's swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	--/SSC	Forage over most terrains and habitats but show a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes. Prefer redwood, Douglas-fir, and other coniferous forests where they nest in large hollow trees and snags. Often nest in flocks.	Absent	No suitable nesting or roosting habitat present within BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Western snowy plover–Pacific Coast DPS	<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	FT/SSC	Coastal beaches above the normal high tide limit with wood or other debris for cover. Inland shores of salt ponds and alkali or brackish inland lakes.	Absent CH Absent	No suitable foraging or nesting habitat present within BSA #1. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #1.
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Present	Riparian habitat within the ESL and BSA #1 represents potential roosting and nesting habitat, with adjacent agricultural land for foraging. One unprocessed CNDDB occurrence present within Point Arena quadrangle.
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	--/SSC	Nests in riparian deciduous habitats containing cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland habitats. Territories often include tall trees for singing and foraging with a heavy brush understory for nesting.	Present	Riparian habitat within the ESL and BSA represents potential foraging and nesting habitat. One CNDDB occurrence within the ESL.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Yellow-billed cuckoo–Western U.S. DPS	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT/SE	Wide, dense riparian forests with a thick understory of willows for nesting; sites with a dominant cottonwood overstory are preferred for foraging; may avoid valley oak-riparian habitats where scrub jays are abundant.	Absent CH Absent	No suitable foraging or nesting habitat present within BSA #1. Does not meet width extent of riparian habitat, despite containing dense, multi-layered riparian corridor habitat. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #1.
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	--/SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	Present	Riparian habitat within the ESL and BSA represents potential foraging and nesting habitat. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within BSA #1, but eBird occurrence within 15 miles of the BSA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
FISH					
Chinook salmon– California Coastal ESU (Pop. 17)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT/SSC	Ocean and coastal streams.	Present CH Present EFH Present	Suitable dispersal, foraging, and rearing habitat present within Garcia River within the ESL and BSA #3. Marginally suitable spawning habitat within the ESL and BSA #3. No individuals observed within ESL during surveys.
Coho salmon– Central California Coast ESU (Pop. 4)	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FE/SE	Cool freshwater streams and rivers, requires sand and gravel for spawning.	Present CH Present EFH Present	Suitable dispersal, foraging, and rearing habitat present within Garcia River within the ESL and BSA #3. Marginally suitable spawning habitat within the ESL and BSA #3. No individuals observed within ESL during surveys.
Gualala roach	<i>Hesperoleucus parvipinnis</i>	--/SSC	Found in warm water pools in most tributaries throughout the Gualala River watershed.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #3. Outside of known range.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Longfin smelt	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	--/ST	Historically found in the San Francisco Estuary and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta), Humboldt Bay, and the estuaries of the Eel River and Klamath River—and uses a variety of habitats from nearshore waters, to estuaries and lower portions of freshwater streams.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #3.
Northern coastal roach	<i>Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis</i>	--/SSC	Found in a wide variety of habitats in the Russian River, including the main river where there is cover (e.g., fallen trees) to protect them from predators.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #3. Outside of known range.
Pacific lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	--/SSC	Parasitic. Forages in marine waters; spawns in gravel-bottomed streams at the upstream end of riffle habitat. Spawning occurs between March and July, depending upon location within their range.	Present	Suitable dispersal, foraging, and rearing habitat present within Garcia River within the ESL and BSA #3. Marginally suitable spawning habitat within the ESL and BSA #3. None observed during focused surveys in October 2025.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Pink salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	--/-- *a CA Fish of Conservation Priority	Freshwater streams, estuaries, and associated wetlands. Spawn in rivers closer to tidewater than most other Pacific salmon species, generally within 30 miles of a river mouth.	Present	Suitable dispersal, foraging, and spawning habitat present within the ESL and BSA #3.
Steelhead– Northern California DPS winter-run (Pop. 49)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT/SSC	Cool freshwater streams and rivers, requires sand and gravel for spawning.	Present CH Present	Suitable dispersal, foraging, and rearing habitat present within Garcia River within the ESL and BSA #3. Marginally suitable spawning habitat within the ESL and BSA #3. Several individuals observed within ESL during surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE/SSC	Coastal lagoons along California. Prefers water with high dissolved oxygen levels and salinities less than 10 parts per thousand.	Absent CH Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #3. Tidal waters are greater than 1 mile downstream. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside BSA #3.
MAMMALS					
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/SSC	Occur primarily in grasslands, parklands, farms, and other treeless areas with friable soil and a supply of rodent prey. They are also found in forest glades and meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
Northern California ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus raptor</i>	--/FP	Found in rocky desert habitats, where it nests in the hollows of trees or abandoned wooden structures. Also, rocky habitats associated with water, such as the riparian canyons, caves, or mine shafts.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/SSC	Found in dry, open habitat. They use crevices in cliffs, caves, mines, or bridges (and sometimes, buildings) for day, night, or maternity roosts, or hibernacula. In some areas, they use snags as day roosts. Prefer grassland, shrub-steppe, and dry forest ecotones for foraging. They also associate with open-water sites within the landscape.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
Point Arena mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa nigra</i>	FE/SSC	North-facing slopes of ridges and gullies with friable soils and thickets of undergrowth.	Present No CH designated	Suitable habitat was observed throughout the ESL and BSA #2 along the upper banks of the Garcia River in riparian woodlands and herbaceous/riparian scrub above the south bank. No burrow entrances were detected during 2025 protocol surveys within survey limits.
Sonoma tree vole	<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	--/SSC	Occurs in old-growth and other forests, mainly Douglas-fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Predominantly eats Douglas-fir needles.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--/SSC	Use caves, mines, and isolated buildings for day and night roosting, maternity roosts, and hibernacula. They may gather in large concentrations. Occasionally uses hollow trees and bridges for day or night roosting.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	--/SSC	Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands. Roosts in trees, generally at edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, urban areas.	Present	Marginally suitable tree habitat present for roosting, as well as foraging habitat in the riparian corridor along Garcia River within BSA #1.
INVERTEBRATES					
Behren's silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i>	FE/--	Found near the city of Mendocino in Mendocino County, south to the area of Salt Point State Park, Sonoma County. The butterfly is now only known from a single population at Point Arena. Inhabits coastal terrace prairie habitat. Associated with the larval food plant (<i>Viola adunca</i>).	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Chace juga	<i>Juga chacei</i>	--/-- *a CA Terrestrial Invertebrate of Conservation Priority	Inhabits small, perennial streams with cool, clear, unpolluted water in coniferous forests.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
Conservancy fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE/--	Found only in the Central Valley of California, mostly living in relatively large, turbid freshwater vernal pools.	Absent CH Absent	Outside range of BSA #1. Critical habitat is designated for this species but is outside the BSA.
Lotis blue butterfly	<i>Plebejus</i> <i>[Lycaeides] anna lotis</i>	FE/--	Primarily found in Mendocino County, but also spotted in northern Sonoma County and possibly Marin County. Occurs in wet meadows and sphagnum willow bogs. Associated with the larval food plant, seaside bird's foot trefoil (<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>).	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1.
Monarch butterfly— (Pop. 1— California overwintering population)	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FPT/--	Migratory species of butterfly known to overwinter in a variety of habitat types along coastal California, including Humboldt County. Overwintering habitat consists of a grove of trees with the necessary microclimate, typically within 1.5 miles of the coast.	Absent	No suitable overwintering habitat within BSA #1.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
Obscure bumble bee	<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	--/-- *a CA Terrestrial Invertebrate of Conservation Priority	Inhabits open grassy coastal prairies and Coast Range meadows. Nesting occurs underground as well as above ground in abandoned bird nests.	Absent	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat within BSA #1.
Pomo bronze shoulderband	<i>Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis</i>	--/-- *a CA Terrestrial Invertebrate of Conservation Priority	North Coast coniferous forest/redwood. Found near the coast in heavily timbered redwood canyons of Mendocino County.	Absent	No suitable coniferous forest habitat is present within BSA #1.
Western bumble bee	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	--/SCE	Generalist foragers. Nests in underground cavities and in open west-southwest slopes.	Absent	No suitable habitat present within BSA #1. BSA is outside the range established in current survey guidelines.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/State	General Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat ² Present/Absent CH/EFH Present/Absent	Rationale ³
¹ Status: Federal status: FT = Federal Threatened; FE = Endangered; FCT = Federal Candidate Threatened; FCE = Federal Candidate Endangered State status: ST = State Threatened; SE = State Endangered; SCE: State Candidate Endangered; FP = Fully Protected; SR = State Rare California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 1B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; 3 = more information is needed (Review List); 4 = limited distribution (Watch List) CRPR Threat Ranking: 0.1 = seriously endangered in California, 0.2 = fairly endangered in California, 0.3 = not very endangered in California. ²Habitat: Absent = No habitat present and no further work needed. Present = Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present. CH = Critical Habitat: the project is located within designated critical habitat, but does not necessarily mean that appropriate habitat is present. EFH = Essential Fish Habitat – the project is located within designated Essential Fish Habitat, but does not necessarily mean that appropriate habitat is present/or would be impacted by the project. ³Rationale: BSA #1 = 100-foot Coastal Zone (CZ) buffer unless otherwise stated.					



Appendix E. Mitigation Summary



Following avoidance and minimization efforts, there would be unavoidable impacts to natural resources resulting from activities necessary to complete the Garcia Bridge Scour Project (project). Temporal (which is a temporary impact that lasts for a year or longer and is considered 'permanent' for permitting) and permanent impacts to aquatic resources, riparian habitat, Sensitive Natural Communities (SNC), Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA), and species that cannot be fully offset onsite would require permittee-responsible mitigation at multiple offsite locations.

Table Appendix E-1. Impact Summary Table for Garcia Bridge Scour Project

Resource	Habitat Type	Length of Impact	Estimated Impact Acreage
Scrub-Shrub 3-Parameter Wetlands	Sitka Willow Thicket	Temporal	0.07
Non-Wetland Waters	Perennial Stream – Garcia River	Permanent	0.18
Mixed Riparian Below OHWM	Mixed alder and willow	Temporal	0.47
Mixed Riparian Below OHWM	Mixed alder and willow	Permanent	0.02
Mixed Riparian	Mixed alder and willow	Temporal	0.40
Mixed Riparian	Mixed alder and willow	Permanent	0.04

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has been evaluating offsite mitigation opportunities and will coordinate with resource and regulatory agencies to select the options that best satisfy mitigation requirements for the project.

Caltrans is currently proposing the following offsite permittee-responsible mitigation options:

- **Mendocino Coast Mitigation Bank (MCMB) #1**– Impacts to wetlands and non-wetland waters regulated by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) and California Coastal Commission (CCC) would be offset using bank credits from the MCMB #1 primary service area. Additional riparian and ESHA resources regulated by the NCRWQCB and CCC would be purchased from the MCMB.
- **Sholars Bog Permittee-Responsible Mitigation (PRM)** – Impacts to resources regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) would be offset at the property known as Sholars Bog, which is located outside of the city of Fort Bragg.
- **Fish Mitigation** – Caltrans is exploring the possibility of collaborating with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), California State Parks, or other qualified entities to establish a fish mitigation project that would provide habitat in the Garcia or Navarro Watersheds for Chinook, coho, and steelhead salmonids.

While onsite revegetation is expected to be a part of the overall strategy for offsetting impacts from the transportation project, the following sections are specific to the offsite mitigation components.

Mendocino Coast Mitigation Bank

The MCMB is currently being established by HGS, LLC dba RES Environmental Operating Company, LLC (RES) in the Big-Navarro-Garcia watershed to provide mitigation credits for impacts associated with transportation projects occurring in the Coastal Zone of this watershed. Caltrans awarded RES two contracts to deliver wetlands and non-wetland waters credits for the purpose of mitigating impacts from identified future transportation projects. The contracted credits would be reserved for Caltrans' use only, and the funding for these credits would come from the contracts as opposed to the transportation project. RES has also designed riparian and ESHA credits within the bank. These non-contracted credits would be available and purchased through the transportation project's funding.

As of September 2026, the Bank Enabling Instrument (BEI) is expected to be signed and allow for the release of credits in November 2026. Construction is anticipated to be completed in 2027. Caltrans is currently anticipating a minimum ratio of 2:1 for all

impacts lasting longer than one year (Temporal; Table 2); however, mitigation ratios and credit purchases would be established during the permitting period.

Table Appendix E-2. Anticipated Credit Availability for Garcia River Scour Project from MCMB in Acres

Credit Availability	Mixed Riparian (Acres at 2:1 ratio)	Non-Wetland Waters (Acres at 2:1 ratio)	Emergent Wetland (Acres at 2:1 ratio)
BEI Release	2.411	2.205	1.959
Debits Scheduled to Occur Before Garcia River Scour Project	- 0.03	- 0.05	- 0.57
Subtotal	2.381	2.155	1.389
Potential Project Need	0.98	0.36	0.07

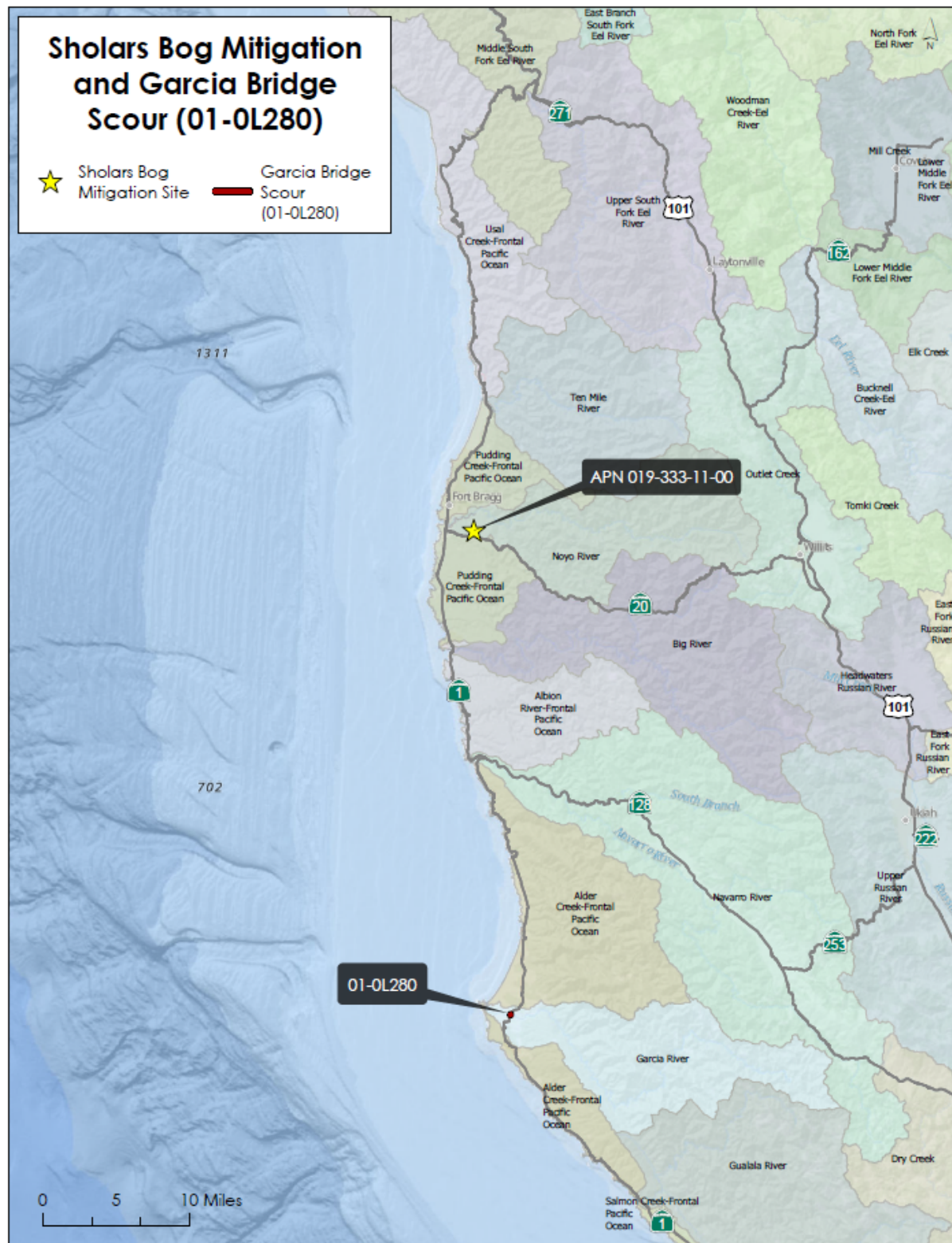
Sholars Bog PRM

There are four parcels outside of the city of Fort Bragg known as Sholars Bog (Figures 1 and 2). Theresa Sholars, a botany professor from College of the Redwoods (CR), identified the area as a rare resource and helped CR acquire the primary property through a State Coastal Conservancy (SCC) grant. Within the primary property, there is a fen supporting rare native carnivorous plants, in addition to many acres of Mendocino Cypress Woodland. Adjacent to the primary property are two parcels that separate the CR-owned parcel from the point of access, Summers Lane. These two “buffer” parcels are currently owned by the City of Fort Bragg.

Figure Appendix E-1. Google Earth image showing the parcels making up Sholars Bog



Figure Appendix E-2. Map identifying Sholars Bog and Garcia Bridge Scour Project locations



Despite the legal protections on the CR-owned parcel, the property is subject to vandalism, trash dumping (including large and hazardous items), poaching of native plant species, and is threatened by invasive plant species within the fen. Caltrans is working with CR, the City of Fort Bragg, SCC and CDFW to acquire all properties in the name of Mendocino Land Trust (MLT), so that the resources can be protected and have stewardship funding in perpetuity. Plans to protect the property include, but are not limited to, installing barriers to prevent motorized vehicles from accessing the properties, regular management presence, signage, and cameras. In addition to the increased level of protection on the primary parcel, and preservation of the City of Fort Bragg-owned land, Caltrans also proposes restoration actions. These include trash removal, trail decommissioning, and removal of excess woody vegetation that encroaches the fen. A stewardship payment and long-term, non-wasting endowment would be provided to MLT, and CDFW would hold the Conservation Easement (CE).

This mitigation project is working to meet the timeline of other transportation projects, and is anticipated to be implemented by summer of 2027. A mitigation agreement between Caltrans and CDFW would outline the mitigation values debited from the total amount generated via mitigation actions. At this time, the Garcia Bridge Scour Project is anticipated to use approximately 0.55 acres of mitigation value from the 3.3 acres available.

Fish Mitigation

Mitigation for impacts to listed salmonids would be implemented in coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and CDFW. Caltrans would not initiate any construction activities that may impact listed salmonid species until there is a mutually-approved contract with the selected mitigation entity. As required by CDFW in compliance with CESA-specific mitigation obligations, Caltrans would submit written evidence of the approved contract and the secured funding.

As project impacts and compensatory fish mitigation needs are further refined through the consultation process, Caltrans would coordinate with mitigation entities to identify viable fish mitigation projects.

Table Appendix E-3. Garcia Bridge Scour Permittee-Responsible Mitigation Source

Feature	USACE/ 404	NCRWQCB/ 401 Cert	USFWS/ NMFS/ CDFW	CCC/CDP
3-Parameter Emergent Wetlands	MCMB	MCMB	Not Applicable	MCMB
Non-Wetland WOTUS and State	MCMB	MCMB	Not Applicable	MCMB
Riparian/ESHA	Not Applicable	MCMB	Sholars Bog	MCMB
Salmonids	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	TBD	Not Applicable
California Red-Legged Frog	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	TBD	Not Applicable



Appendix F. NRCS Coordination





California State Office

430 G Street
Davis, CA 95616

SUBJECT: Farmland Protection Policy Act

5/26/2026

Devon Sutfin
Environmental Scientist – Coordinator
California Department of Transportation
1656 Union Street, Room 202-2
Eureka, CA 95501

Caltrans, North Region Environmental

RE: Garcia Bridge Scour

Dear Devin Sutfin,

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) is intended to minimize the impact federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use. It assures that to the extent possible federal programs are administered to be compatible with state, local units of government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland.

For the purpose of the FPPA, farmland includes prime farmland, unique farmland, and land of statewide or local importance. Farmland subject to the FPPA requirements, does not have to be currently used for cropland. Projects are subject to the FPPA requirements if they may irreversibly convert farmland to non-agriculture use and are completed by a federal agency or with assistance from a federal agency.

Since the project only proposes to have a temporary road that will be rehabilitated according to the landowner specifications this project is exempt from FPPA regulations and the NRCS section of AD1006 will be no effect and left blank. Attached is the map showing prime farmland, the ESL boundary and the temporary access road.

If you have any further questions, please call (530) 917-0434.

Thank you,

Brad Rust
Area 1 Resource Soil Scientist
brad.rust@usda.gov

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