Bodega Bay Trail Project
Coastal North Harbor Segment

Initial Study

Sonoma County Regional Parks Department
2300 County Center Drive #120A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 565-2041

Bert Whitaker, Director
Steve Ehret, Park Planning Manager
Ken Tam, Park Planner II

POSTING AND REVIEW PERIOD:
January 29, 2020 to February 29, 2020

Mitigated Negative Declaration

Sonoma County Regional Parks Department
2300 County Center Drive #120A
(707) 565-2041

Publication Date: January 29, 2020
Adoption Date:
State Clearinghouse:

Pursuant to Section 15071 of the State CEQA Guidelines, this summary of findings and the attached Initial Study and mitigations constitute the Mitigated Negative Declaration as proposed for or adopted by the County of Sonoma for the project described below:

Project Title: Bodega Bay Trail – Coastal North Harbor Segment

File Number: **APN:** 100-220-008, 100-220-007, and 100-020-033

Project Location Address: 2255 HWY 1, Bodega Bay, CA

Lead Agency: Sonoma County Regional Parks

Decision Making Body: Sonoma County Board of Supervisors

Project Applicant: **Sonoma County Regional Parks**

Project Purpose: The purpose of the proposed project is to develop a section of Class I trail to provide a safe travel way separate from the state highway and to connect the Coastal Prairie Trail to the Bodega Bay shoreline. The Class I trail will be multi-use for bicycle and pedestrian use.

Currently, the only path for non-motorized use along this section of State Highway 1 is a very narrow section of paved shoulder immediately adjacent to the vehicle travel lane. Development of the Bodega Bay Trail is expected to encourage alternatives to motorized travel between existing residential, recreational, and commercial areas in Bodega Bay and reduce traffic congestion.

The site currently contains marginally suitable habitat for Monarch butterflies. The project proposes a vegetation management program to improve habitat suitable for use by Monarch butterflies, which have declined significantly in the project vicinity and throughout California and the United States. Vegetation management includes removal of dead and hazardous trees to reduce hazards due to risk of falling limbs and to reduce fire fuel load; removal of invasive species, and planting of native species to improve habitat diversity. Adaptive management will be utilized to encourage a diverse ecosystem favorable to Monarch butterfly use.

The trail will be a continuation of the California Coastal Trail, Coastal Prairie Segment, and is part of the trail system planned and evaluated in the following documents

(incorporated herein by reference and available at SCRP offices):

- Sonoma Coast State Park Final General Plan and Environmental Impact Report, California State park and Recreation Commission, May 2007, SCH 2003022116. https://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/sonoma%20coast%20final%20gp%20and%20eir%205-07-2%20cover-chap%203.pdf

- 2010 Sonoma County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and Negative Declaration, GPA10-0002, May 15, 2010

- Initial Study-Coastal Prairie Trail Project, SCH2011042095, Sonoma County Regional Parks, April 25, 2011

A referral letter was sent to the appropriate local, state and federal agencies and interest groups who may wish to comment on the project.

This report is the Initial Study required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The report was prepared by Jeffrey Peters and Margaret Henderson, Questa Engineering Corporation. Information on the project was provided by the Project Applicant. Additional information was provided by various consultants as identified in this Initial Study. Technical studies referred to in this document are available for review at the Sonoma County Regional Parks Department. Technical studies:

Biological Resources Assessment, Prunuske Chatham, Inc. April 2013
Jurisdictional Delineation Report-Bodega Bay Trail Project-Coastal North Harbor Segment, Prunuske Chatham, Inc. January 2020
Cultural Resources Assessment, Origer Associates, April 2019
Geotechnical Study, Bace Associates, April 2011
Traffic Memorandum, W-Trans, November 2019

Please contact Planner Ken Tam at 707-565-3348, for more information.

Environmental Finding:

Basis on the attached Initial Study, the project described above will not have a substantial adverse impact on the environment, provided that the mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study are included in the project.

Initial Study: See attached. For more information, call Ken Tam at 707-565-3348.

Mitigation Measures: Included in attached Initial Study. The project applicant has agreed to implement all mitigation measures.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Description: The Bodega Bay Trail is part of the California Coastal Trail alignment. For planning purposes and to help identify the four geographic locations of the Bodega Bay Trail, the County has used four different project names as follows: Coastal Prairie, Coastal North Harbor, Coastal Harbor, and Smith Brothers Road. The focus of this initial study is the Bodega Bay Trail – Coastal North Harbor segment (see

Figure 1- Location Map). The Bodega Bay Trail – Coastal North Harbor will be a Class 1 trail, as defined by the Caltrans Highway Design Manual to provide equitable access for all modes of trail use, including bicycle and pedestrian use. The trail will provide a complete segment of the California Coastal Trail connecting the Salmon Creek beach area with the Bodega Bay shoreline at Porto Bodega Harbor.

The project also includes hazardous tree removal and invasive species management, habitat enhancement and protection for wetlands and special status species including Monarch butterfly, and pedestrian/bicycle intersection improvements at the intersection of Bay Flat and Eastshore Roads.

The Trail: The Bodega Bay Trail – Coastal North Harbor will be approximately 0.60 miles (3,168 linear feet) in length and 8 to 10 feet wide. It will connect with the existing Coastal Prairie Trail on the north and terminate on Eastshore Road. The trail includes segments with resin-stabilized aggregate surfacing, asphalt surface, and elevated boardwalks and puncheon and drainage lens crossing. Figure 2 shows the preliminary Trail Alignments that were considered and Figure 3 shows the Final Trail Alignment.

Approximately 1,825 LF of proposed trail would consist of an 8-foot wide resin-stabilized aggregate trail with one-foot aggregate base shoulders. The remaining sections of the main trail will consist of an asphalt paved trail section on the east side of Eastshore Road south of Bay Flat Road to the trail terminus near Porto Bodega Harbor, approximately 1,100 LF of boardwalk over wetlands within both California Coastal Commission and Corps of Engineers federal regulatory jurisdiction and a approximately 170 LF long puncheon and drainage lens crossing over a drainage ditch. In addition, 1,300 LF of wood retaining walls less than three feet high will be built along the trail near the south end where existing dune sand deposits occur.

Parking: The trail will be served by existing parking at the Bodega Bay Community Center where there are 2 ADA parking stalls, 11 unstriped parking stalls, and overflow parking. No additional parking is proposed.

Wetlands. There are both federally regulated wetlands and California regulated wetlands within the Project area. Federal wetlands are within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. State wetlands include federal jurisdiction wetlands and the additional area that meet the one parameter criteria under the Coastal Commission guidelines for determining wetlands.

Temporary wetland impacts may occur as a result of project construction activities and are estimated to be less than ½ acre. Permanent impacts are very limited and associated with permanent project structural elements. In the federal wetlands, permanent impacts are very limited (<0.1 acres and are associated with the proposed boardwalk footings. The boardwalks themselves will not result in permanent impacts to either federal or state wetlands, but they could potentially shade wetlands vegetation within or near the structure. In the state wetlands, permanent impacts would result from the boardwalk footings and potentially the puncheon bridge foundation, unless it clear spans the wetlands. It is estimated that there will be less than 1/3 of an acre of state wetlands permanent impacts. The stabilized aggregate trail avoids wetlands.

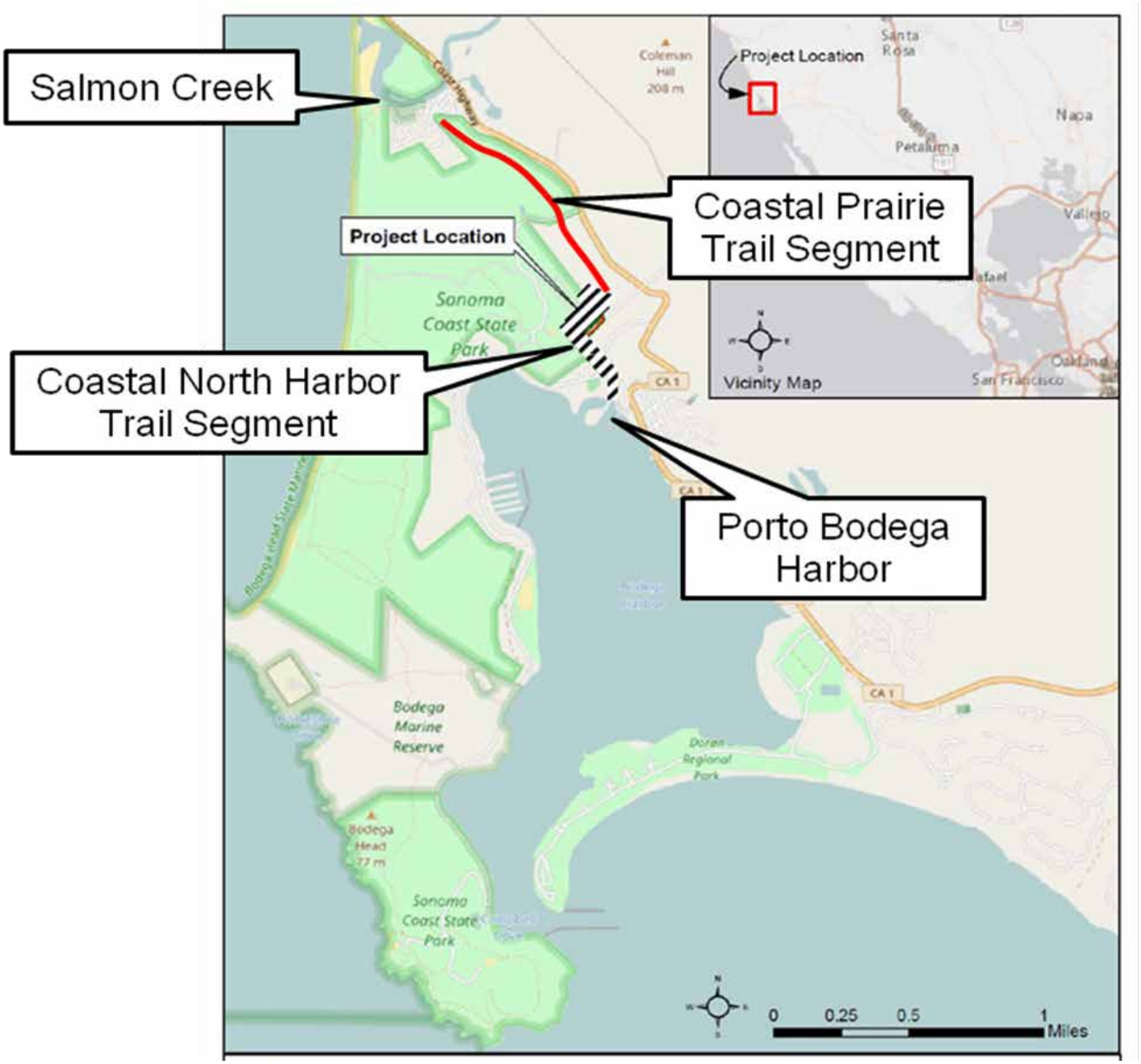


Figure 1: Location Map

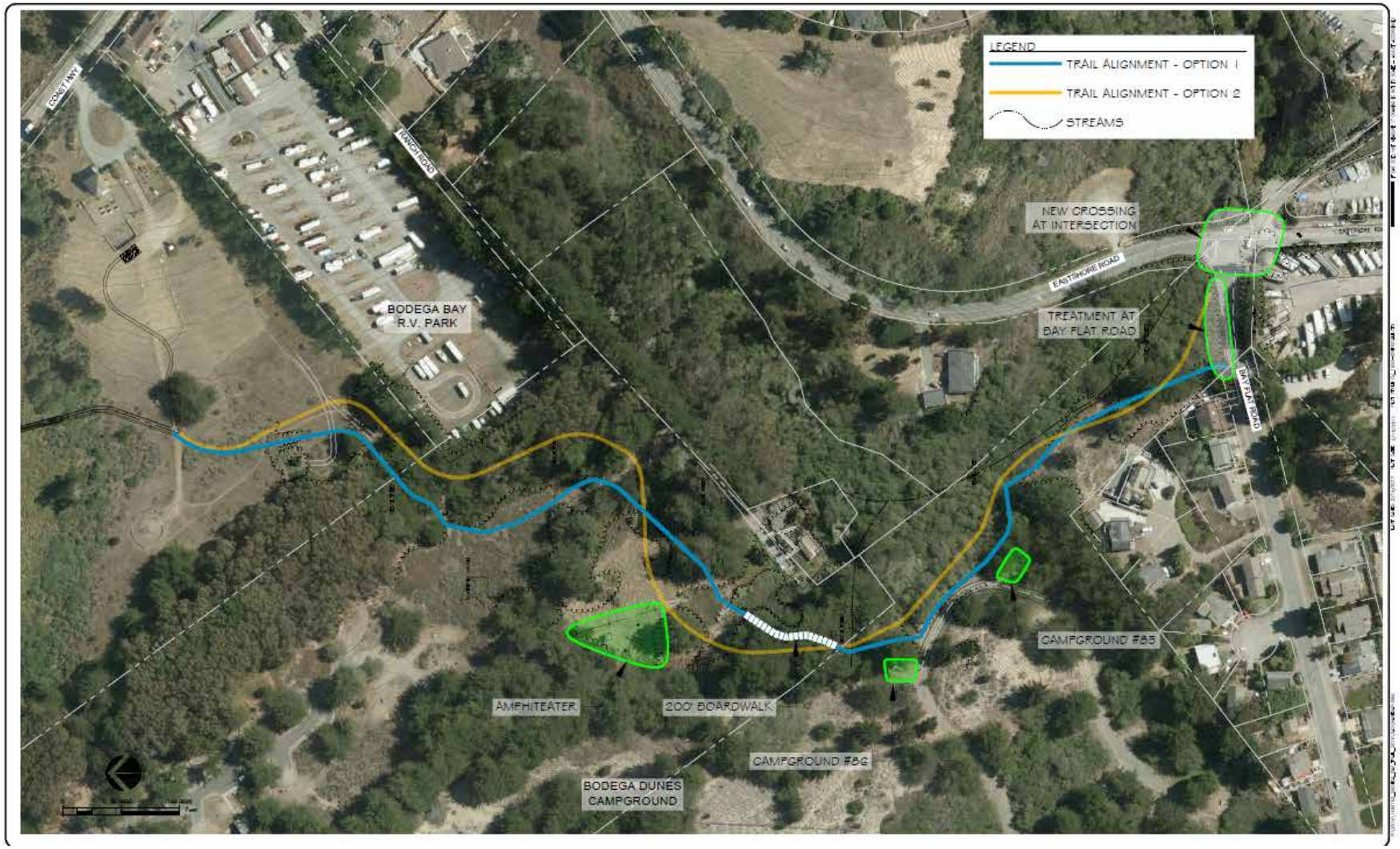


Figure 2: Trail Alignments Considered

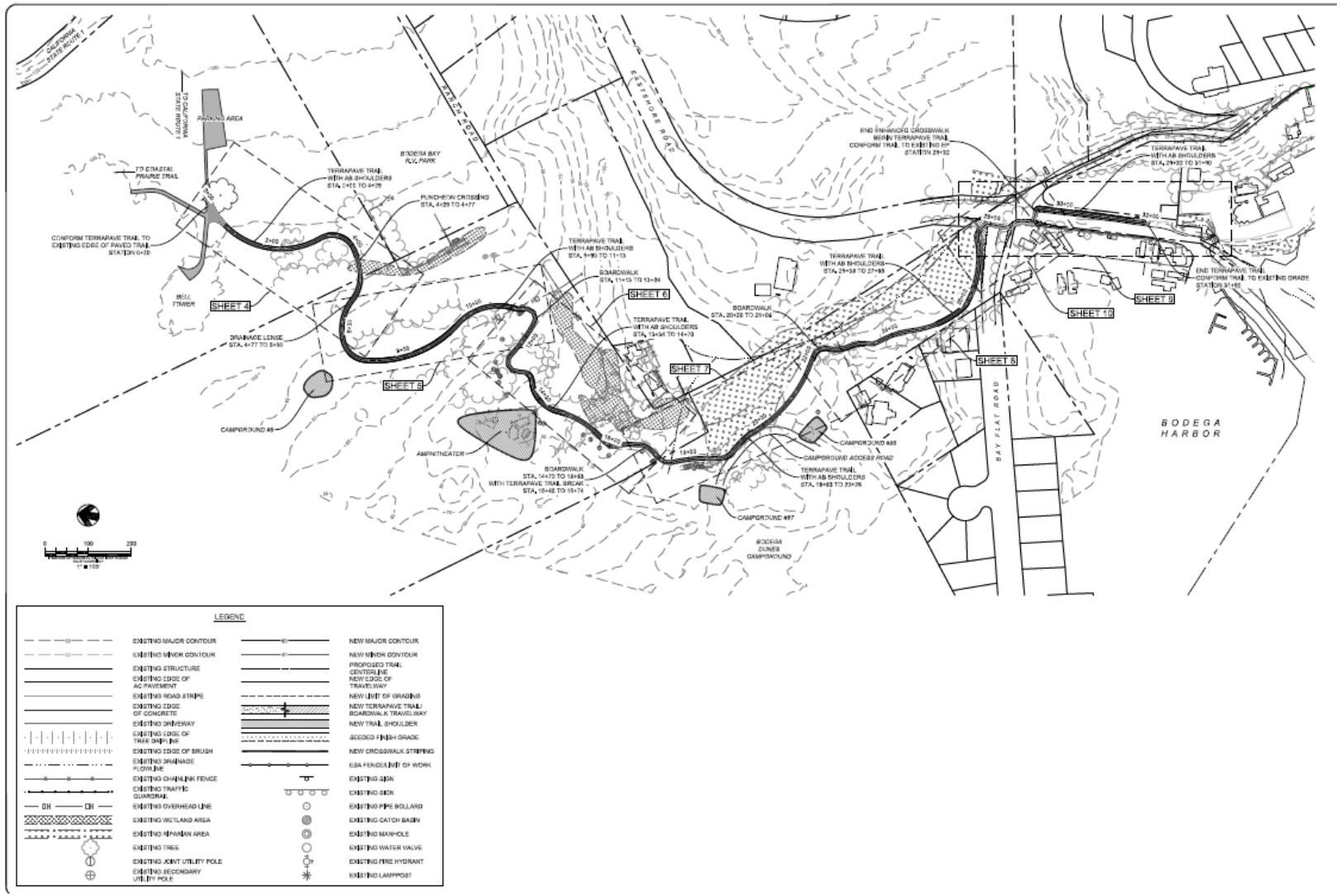


Figure 3: Final Trail Alignment

Plant Communities. Permanent and temporary impacts to sensitive plant communities are also limited as a result of careful trail alignment planning. Temporary impacts are associated with construction activities and these areas will be restored to their pre-construction condition after construction activities are completed. Restoration will include installation of sediment and erosion control, as needed, and seeding with a native seed mix specifically selected for the project plant community.

Permanent impacts are associated with permanent project elements. Permanent impacts to the Arroyo Willow/Riparian Woodland and Arroyo Willow/Sedge Woodland plant communities are associated with the puncheon bridge footings and boardwalk footings only, respectively. Permanent impacts are estimated to be to less than 1/5 acre of coastal scrub and less than ¼ acre of willow riparian woodland.

Habitat Enhancement and Hazardous/Invasive Species Management: Up to 32 dead, declining and hazardous Monterey cypress trees adjacent to the trail will be removed as part of the project. Limbing of lower branches of existing trees within 10 feet of the trail will be done to provide 10 feet of vertical sight clearance and reduce fire fuel conditions near the trail. Invasive species in the trail vicinity, including Ice plant, Periwinkle (*Vinca* sp.), German Ivy, Pampas grass, Ivy and Himalaya berry (non-native) will be removed and managed to deter re-establishment. The trail vicinity will be replanted with a mix of native species appropriate for the site, including trees and shrubs that are beneficial to Monarch habitat, including micro-climate considerations. The Monarch butterfly overwintering site, which is located at the northern end of the Bodega Dunes Campground, could also be a candidate for replanting. This part of the project is being coordinated with Goldridge RCD (Resource Conservation District), California State Parks, and Xerces Society. All removed trees will be replaced at a minimum 3:1 ratio.

Eastshore/Bay Flat Road Intersection Improvements: A pedestrian crosswalk will be installed at the intersection of Bay Flat Road and Eastshore Road, with accessibility improvements. This will require trimming and removal of some shrub willow species that over-grow the shoulder area. South of Bay Flat Road, a trail section will be constructed adjacent to the east side of Eastshore Road, with a bench and interpretive display at the end of the trail.

This trail segment will complete a segment of the California Coastal Trail within the State Park connecting the park with existing shoreline public facilities at Porto Bodega Harbor.

Construction Equipment. Equipment for project construction will include concrete trucks, dump trucks, graders, excavators, loaders, and a small-to-mid-sized hydraulic crane. The prefabricated boardwalk sections will be delivered to the project site using a standard semi-truck trailer. Major components, including fiberglass or wood beams up to 20 to 40-feet in length, will be lifted into place using a hydraulic crane equipped with a 29 to 95-foot sectional boom. Low ground-pressure track skid-steer hydraulic equipment, such as a light-weight mini-excavator with an auger attachment, will be used to drill holes for the bridge and boardwalk footings and install helical pier piles. The footings may also be drilled using portable gas-powered drilling equipment or drilling equipment connected to hydraulic hoses to a remote power trailer. This equipment and methods will be employed to reduce disturbances to sensitive wetland and riparian areas.

CONCEPTUAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Regional Parks will structure the construction schedule to avoid environmental impacts to many special-status species and habitats, to the greatest extent possible. Most of the work will be completed between September 1 and November 1 to avoid bird nesting season and the over-wintering period of Monarch butterflies. The conceptual construction schedule is based upon the collective avoidance periods for each species and habitat of concern, as well as regulatory constraints. The conceptual construction schedule may change based on completion of the CEQA and NEPA processes, the construction bid process, obtaining regulatory permits, and special conditions contained within the regulatory permits.

Required Surveys. Regional Parks will have surveys for the following species conducted prior to removing trees and shrubs from the project area. Specifics regarding the Best Management Practices, including the pre-construction surveys, is included in the CEQA Checklist section of this document.

- Monarch butterfly
- Myrtle's silverspot butterfly
- American badger
- Bat Roosting
- CA Red-Legged Frog
- Coastal Bluff Morning Glory
- Migratory and Special Status Birds

September 01 – November 1: Regional Parks will conduct ground-disturbing construction activities associated with the project during this timeframe with the exception of vegetation removal, which will be conducted to avoid impacts to sensitive animal species. Construction activities that are not ground-disturbing may occur before and after this timeframe.

SETTING

The proposed trail extends from the southern boundary of County-owned land near the Children's Bell Tower at the Bodega Bay Community Center and travels through Bodega Dunes Campground, Sonoma Coast State Park to its terminus on Eastshore Road, just north of Porto Bodega Harbor in Bodega Bay, Sonoma County, California. The project is located on the Bodega Head USGS quadrangle. The proposed trail corridor ranges from approximately 100' in elevation to sea level. The trail corridor traverses a mosaic of habitats, including coastal terrace grassland and scrub, willow thicket riparian, dune lands and non-native Monterey cypress and eucalyptus forest, as well as roadways and existing trails.

ISSUES RAISED BY THE PUBLIC OR AGENCIES

The Project was presented at the Bodega Bay Trail Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting on February 17, 2017. The project was presented to the Sonoma County Environmental Review Committee (ERC) on January 7, 2020. This meeting was also open to the public, but no members of the public spoke at this meeting. Issues raised by members of the Advisory Committee included potential impacts to wildlife species

including Monarch Butterfly and American Badger, as well as cumulative impacts of trail implementation, including trail users in sensitive habitat, related to the Coastal Prairie Trail north of the project site. ERC members requested that stormwater and soil erosion impacts be fully addressed in the CEQA document, that required all permits be addressed, that potential project impacts and required mitigation measures for Myrtle's Silverspot butterfly be discussed, in addition to Monarch butterfly , and that there may be impacts on Cultural Resources. They noted consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife may be needed for California Red legged frog, a Federally listed Endangered Species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). They also requested documentation of consultation with Native American tribal interests, per AB52 requirements, and noted that there may be potentially significant impacts.

Consultation has also occurred with California State Parks and Mia Monroe of United States National Park Service regarding trail alignment and potential Monarch Butterfly habitat issues.

OTHER RELATED PROJECTS

The California Coastal Trail is a primary, long-term California Coastal Conservancy project that is being developed in partnership with other state and local agencies and organizations. The goal is to complete 1,200 miles of continuous trail along the entire length of the State of California. To date, approximately half of the California Coastal Trail is complete, including the Pacific Coast Bike Route that parallels Highway 1 through the Town of Bodega Bay. The Coastal North Harbor Trail will be incorporated into the California Coastal Trail.

Implementation of the Bodega Bay Trail – Coastal Harbor segment south of the project will entail construction of a boardwalk on tidal baylands. This is expected to be a long-term project and will be subject to separate environmental review.

PARTNERSHIP WITH CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Regional Parks and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) are Partners in the project. The Bodega Bay Trail – Coastal North Harbor (Segment is located on properties owned by the County of Sonoma and the State of California west of State Highway 1).

Regional Parks will enter into a right-of-way agreement with State Parks to delineate responsibilities for trail construction and maintenance, Monterey cypress forest management, funding, and other particular areas of agreement between the two agencies. The type of right-of-way agreement could include a Cooperative Agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding, Grant of Easement, or other right-of-way agreement.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community Meeting. A meeting of the Bodega Bay Trail Citizens Advisory Committee was held at the Bodega Bay Fire Protection District on February 17, 2017. The purpose was to share information about the project and solicit comments and questions from the public about the project.

Public Review of CEQA Document. Public notice and review of the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study is required by CEQA. The review period for an Initial Study is 30-days, during which time interested parties can submit written comments regarding the proposed project and the environmental document. Notification regarding the public review period for the environmental document and information regarding the public meetings will be mailed to property owners in the vicinity of the project and to interested parties on the project mailing list. The public notice will also be posted on the Regional Parks web page.

Sonoma County Environmental Review Committee. The Sonoma County Environmental Review Committee (ERC) is a six-member committee that considers Initial Studies for capital improvement projects presented by Sonoma County departments. The ERC determines whether a Negative Declaration or an Environmental Impact Report is required pursuant to CEQA. ERC meetings are public meetings and public comment is encouraged.

Sonoma County Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee provides advice to the Board of Supervisors and County Departments on issues important to bicyclists and trail users. The Board of Supervisors appointed Committee members participate in the development of the County's comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian facilities plan, review project proposals, and prioritize a project list of recommended bicycle and pedestrian improvements for safety, transportation, and recreation.

Sonoma County Park and Recreation Advisory Commission. The Sonoma County Park and Recreation Advisory Commission (PRAC) is a five-member commission, with one appointed by each member of the Board of Supervisors. The PRAC acts in an advisory capacity to the Board of Supervisors in promoting, aiding, and encouraging public recreation, including the development of recreation, park, and open space facilities. The PRAC also acts in an advisory capacity to the Regional Parks Director in the maintenance, development, and operation of recreation areas and facilities serving the residents of Sonoma County.

The PRAC normally meets once a month, on the evening of the third Monday of the month. Regional Parks provides frequent updates, including on its official web page, regarding a variety of Regional Parks projects and issues. Whenever possible, the PRAC is used as the forum for public meetings, such as those associated with the CEQA process. In these cases, Regional Parks mails postcards to those on the project mailing list as notification that a specific project is being discussed at a PRAC meeting. The PRAC meetings are public meetings and public participation is encouraged.

Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors (Board) is composed of five members, each representing a specific district in Sonoma County. The Board ultimately determines whether to adopt or approve an environmental document and whether to approve a given project. Board will consider the environmental document and the public comments received during the public comment period on the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study. Postcards will be mailed to those on the project mailing list as notification of the Board meeting after it is scheduled.

The Board meeting is a public meeting and public comment is accepted.

REGULATORY PERMITS

Several federal, state, and local agencies may potentially have jurisdiction regarding the development of the Project. Regional Parks will comply with all applicable regulations.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The Corps regulates activities that have the potential to affect navigable waters under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Section 10 permits) and under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404 permit). Waters of the United States generally include surface waters such as Navigable waters and their tributaries, all interstate waters and their tributaries, all wetlands adjacent to these waters, and all impoundments of these waters. Corps jurisdiction of Waters of the U.S. is the ordinary high water (OHW) and below, which is typically indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the opposing channel banks, deposition of leaf litter and other debris, and the lower limit of moss growth on channel banks.

Corps jurisdiction for tidal creeks and drainages is determined by identifying the mean high water (MHW) line, which can be calculated by conducting visual observations of tidal flow or by using tidal information.

Section 404 permits are required prior to discharging dredged or fill material into wetlands. Wetlands generally include freshwater wetlands, saltwater wetlands, marshes, swamps, bogs, seeps, meadows, and other similar areas. The Corps uses a three-parameter test for delineating jurisdictional wetlands. The parameters include hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation.

Construction activities within jurisdictional waters are regulated by the Corps and are subject to Corps permitting.

The Corps will require a Nationwide Permit/or Individual Permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S, if such impacts are found to occur during verification of the jurisdictional wetlands delineation.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers the Federal Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The USFWS also advises the Corps on Section 7 and Section 404 permits for projects that could affect fish and wildlife. Generally, the USFWS is responsible for terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species. Consultation with USFWS may be required for the California Red legged frog, and Myrtle's silverspot butterfly, and additionally, if listed under the ESA prior to project implementation, then potentially the Monarch butterfly.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (formerly the National Marine Fisheries Service and now referred to as NOAA Fisheries) administers the Federal Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act as they pertain to marine species. They also advise the Corps on Section 7 and Section 404 permits for projects that could affect fish spawning and fish habitat.

Generally, NOAA Fisheries is responsible for marine mammals, anadromous fish, and other marine species. It is unlikely that a NOAA Fisheries permit will be needed.

California Coastal Commission. A Coastal Permit is required for all new access ways within the Coastal Zone and must be obtained prior to development. Coastal Permits are generally issued by the County Board of Zoning Adjustments or the Coastal Commission itself. The Coastal Permit referral process provides a detailed analysis of sensitive resources, necessary improvements, area compatibility, and appropriate use levels.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). CDFW enters into an Agreement Regarding Proposed Stream or Lake Alteration (Streambed Alteration Agreements) pursuant to Section 1601 - 1603 of the California Fish and Game Code for projects that involve work in streams, creeks, or rivers. CDFW is also responsible for the protection of plant and wildlife populations and for overseeing the California Endangered Species Act. Construction of the proposed boardwalk near the willow riparian area may necessitate a CDFW 1600 permit.

Regional Water Quality Control Board. The proposed project is within the Boundaries of the North Coast RWQCB. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for protecting surface, ground, and coastal waters within its boundaries, pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of the California Water Code. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act defines Waters of the State as any surface water or ground water, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

Waters of the U.S. are also Waters of the State. The RWQCB can issue a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for applicable activities.

The RWQCB also has federal and state jurisdiction for activities that could result in a discharge of dredged or fill material to a water body, pursuant to Section of 401 of the Clean Water Act.

Federal authority under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act is exercised whenever a proposed project requires a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the Corps. The RWQCB would then issue a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

Whenever a proposed project is not subject to federal authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the RWQCB can exercise state authority. In these cases, the RWQCB would issue a Notice of Coverage, Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements. The RWQCB generally takes jurisdiction over isolated wetlands.

Marin/Sonoma Mosquito Abatement District. The Marin/Sonoma Mosquito Abatement District (MSMAD) is responsible for the prevention of vector growth associated with water bodies.

Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District. The Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District (NSCAPCD) operates under the jurisdiction of the California Air Resources Board. The NSCAPCD is responsible for monitoring air quality and has authority over activities that emit pollutants into the atmosphere.

Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works. The Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works issues encroachment permits for work in county roadways. The work along Bayflat Road and Eastshore Road will

require coordination and permitting from the Sonoma County Dept. of Transportation and Public Works.

Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department (PRMD) approves subdivision and building plans in the unincorporated areas of Sonoma County; issues grading, drainage, and building permits; building removal permits, and issues Sonoma County Ordinance 3836R permits for work in streams and rivers. The PRMD also makes consistency determinations in regards to the Sonoma County General Plan. The project is in compliance with the Sonoma County Tree Protection and Replacement Ordinance No. 4014. The replanting standards included in Ordinance No. 4014 have been incorporated into the mitigation measures to mitigate the aesthetic and biological effects of tree removal. Any bridge and boardwalk structures will also require review by Building officials for a possible building permit.

Initial Study Checklist

This checklist is taken from Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. For each item, one of four responses is given:

No Impact: The project would not have the impact described. The project may have a beneficial effect, but there is no potential for the project to create or add increment to the impact described.

Less Than Significant Impact: The project would have the impact described, but the impact would not be significant. Mitigation is not required, although the project applicant may choose to modify the project to avoid the impacts.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated: The project would have the impact described, and the impact could be significant. One or more mitigation measures have been identified that will reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

Potentially Significant Impact: The project would have the impact described, and the impact could be significant and unavoidable. The impact cannot be reduced to less than significant by incorporating mitigation measures. An environmental impact report must be prepared for this project.

Each question on the checklist was answered by evaluating the project as proposed, that is, without considering the effect of any added mitigation measures. The checklist includes a discussion of the impacts and mitigation measures that have been identified. Sources used in this Initial Study are listed in the References.

The Project Applicant has agreed to accept all mitigation measures listed in this checklist as conditions of approval of the proposed project and to obtain all necessary permits.

Incorporated Source Documents

In preparation of the Initial Study checklist, the following documents were referenced/developed, and are hereby incorporated as part of the Initial Study. All documents are available in the project file or for reference at the Permit and Resource Management Department.

X Project Application and Description
X Initial Data Sheet
X County Planning Department's Sources and Criteria Manual
X Sonoma County General Plan and Associated EIR
Specific or Area Plan
X Sonoma County Zoning Ordinance
Sonoma County Rare Plant Site Identification Study
X Project Referrals from Responsible Agencies
X State and Local Environmental Quality Acts (CEQA)
Full record of previous hearings on project in File
Correspondence received on project.
X Other technical reports:

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project. Please see the checklist for additional information.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry	☐	Air Quality
☒	Biological Resources	☒	Cultural Resources	☒	Geology/Soils
☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☒	Hydrology/Water Quality
☐	Land Use/Planning	☐	Mineral Resources	☐	Noise
☐	Population/Housing	☐	Public Services	☐	Recreation
☒	Transportation/Traffic	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources	☐	Utilities/Service Systems
☒	Mandatory Findings of Significance				

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☒	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature:	**Date:** 1/28/2020
Printed Name: Ken Tam	**For: Sonoma County Regional Parks**

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project. Please see the checklist for additional information.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry	☐	Air Quality
☒	Biological Resources	☒	Cultural Resources	☒	Geology/Soils
☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☒	Hydrology/Water Quality
☐	Land Use/Planning	☐	Mineral Resources	☐	Noise
☐	Population/Housing	☐	Public Services	☐	Recreation
☒	Transportation/Traffic	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources	☐	Utilities/Service Systems
☒	Mandatory Findings of Significance				

DETERMINATION:

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☒	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature: Kenneth Tam	**Date:** 1/28/2020
Printed Name: Ken Tam	**For: Sonoma County Regional Parks**

1. AESTHETICS: *Would the project:*

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment:
The project area has limited visibility from public roads, and proposed trail facilities will be screened by existing dense tree and shrub vegetation. The completed project will have a less than significant impact on the aesthetics because the facilities will be screened by existing vegetation and natural terrain. Project construction will require removal of approximately 32 trees and other vegetation. The trees are within existing Monterey cypress and eucalyptus groves, and all trees to be removed will be replaced with native tree species.

Mitigation:
N/A

Mitigation Monitoring:
N/A

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment:
The site is not visible from a state scenic highway.

All project elements will be designed to blend in with the native surroundings by minimizing the area of disturbance, using natural aggregate for the trail surface that reflects existing earth tones, and using wood or green/brown colored fiberglass or natural wood for the boardwalks. The trail will be constructed largely at grade, following the natural contours of the land. The boardwalks will be constructed over wetlands within federal jurisdiction and will range in height from six to 30 inches above grade.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

c) In no 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 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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: Portions of the site may be visible from public areas within Bodega Dunes Campground, Sonoma Coast State Park. The site is not visible from off-site, except street improvements proposed near the intersection of Eastshore and Bay Flat Road, consisting of road markings, curbs improvements and pavement.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X
Comment: No lighting is proposed.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Sonoma Coast State Park Final General Plan and Environmental Impact Report

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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the

state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X
Comment: The site is an existing park, not Prime Farmland.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or Williamson Act Contract?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project site is not included in a Williamson Act contract.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (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))?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project is not zoned as commercial timberland.				

Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project does not propose conversion of forest land.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project does not involve other changes in the environment that could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Sonoma Coast State Park final General Plan and Environmental Impact Report

3. AIR QUALITY:

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

Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality plan. The project is within the jurisdiction of the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District (NSCAPCD). The NSCAPCD does not have an adopted air quality plan.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project is not expected to result in violations of air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. The project does not include stationary sources that would require an air quality permit.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
The project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. The NSCAPCD is in non-attainment for the State ozone and PM10 standards but is in attainment of all Federal air quality standards. Vehicle and equipment use associated with construction activities, visitor use, operation and maintenance of the facility would not result in permanent new emissions of criteria pollutants although these activities could result in temporary increases of fugitive dist emissions. This less than significant impact could be further reduced with implementation of the following mitigation measures.				

Mitigation Measures:
AQ-1: The Contractor will be required to spray water or dust palliative on unpaved construction, staging areas, and to stockpiles of soil as needed to control dust during construction. Sonoma County Regional Parks Department staff will be required to spray water or dust palliative on unpaved areas as needed during maintenance activities.

AQ-2: The Contractor will be required to cover loads of soil, sand, and other loose materials over public roads, keep the loads at least two feet below the level of the sides of the hauling container, and wet the load sufficiently to prevent dust emissions during construction of the proposed project. Sonoma County Regional Parks Department staff will be required to cover loads of soil, sand, and other loose materials over public roads, keep the loads at least two feet below the level of the sides of the hauling container, and wet the load sufficiently to prevent dust emissions as needed during maintenance activities.

AQ-3: The Contractor will be required to sweep paved roads as needed to remove soil that has been carried onto them from the project site during construction. Sonoma County Regional Parks Department staff will be required to sweep paved roads as needed to remove soil that has been carried onto them from the project site due to maintenance activities.

AQ-4: The Contractor will be required to operate all construction vehicles and equipment with emission levels that meet current air quality standards and to minimize idling time for all heavy equipment to reduce on-site emissions during construction. Sonoma County Regional Parks Department staff will be required to operate all construction vehicles and equipment with emission levels that meet current air quality standards and to minimize idling time for all heavy equipment to reduce on-site emissions during maintenance activities.

Mitigation Monitoring: County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	

Comment: The proposed project will not result in long-term objectionable odors. Construction equipment may generate odors during project construction. This short-term, construction-related impact would cease upon completion of construction activities. The mitigation measures proposed under 3.c would minimize the effect of this less than significant impact.

Mitigation: See 3.c

Mitigation Monitoring: See 3.c

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS
Sonoma County General Plan 2020

Local Coastal Plan
Sonoma Coast State Park final General Plan and Environmental Impact Report
United States Environmental Protection Agency
California Air Resources Board

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

BASELINE SETTING:

The project area contains biological resource associated with several natural/sensitive native and non-native plant communities. These include areas of mostly non-native grasslands, coastal scrub and dune habitat on the north end of the Project area, a large non-native upland forest dominated by Monterey cypress, in the central area, as well as a small riparian or willow thicket wetland that runs through the Monterey cypress forest. This riparian area follows an intermittent stream channel flowing through older, stabilized sand dunes near the center of the Project area. Urban lands occur along the southern part of the Project area. These plant communities provide habitat to many wildlife species, and some of these are special status (sensitive) species. The smaller habitats, including coastal terrace prairie, northern coastal scrub, stabilized coastal dune, and willow wetlands are typical of coastal Sonoma County.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES STUDIES:
Previous Biological resources studies and background information covering the Project vicinity reviewed and used in this analysis include:

Biological Resources Assessment -North Harbor Coastal Trail and Harbor Trail Project, Prunuske Chatham, Inc (PCI). Sept., 2011, rev, April, 2013.

Vegetation Communities Assessment and Wetland Delineation Report for the Dredged Material
Disposal Site/Bodega Bay Community Park Site, Prunuske Chatham, Inc., (PCI) (December 2001, rev. May 2002)

Biological Opportunities and Constraints of the Bodega Bay Community Center Area, by Golden Bear Biostudies, (Sept., 1997)

Jurisdictional Delineation Report-Bodega Bay Trail Project-Coastal North Harbor Segment, Prunuske Chatham, Inc. (January 2020)

California Red-legged Frog Site Assessment, Prunuske Chatham, Inc., (October 2008)

Sonoma Coast State Park Preliminary General Plan and Environmental Impact Report, State Parks (Jan. 2007)

Initial Study-Coastal Prairie Trail Project, Sonoma County Regional Parks Dept. (May, 2011)

Thanksgiving Monarch Butterfly Counts; Bodega Dunes Campground; 2011-2019. Habitat observations and counts by M. Monroe, Count data by E. Pelton, Xerces Society, var. comm. by email.

CDFW Conservation Measures for Biological Resources That May be Impacted by Project Activities, CDFW-Appendix 1. www.nrm.dfg.ca.gov.

Queries of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), the California Native Plant Society – (CNPS) On-line Inventory of Plants, and Cornel University E-bird- on-line database for Bodega Bay, CA.

PLANT COMMUNITIES

A Vegetation Map of the project area derived from the Sonoma County Lifeform Map web site is shown in Figure 4. Wetlands are shown in Figure 5.

Non-native Forest. A stand of non-native forest extends from near the northern limits of the project near the Children's Bell Tower, down slope into a willow riparian thicket south of Ranch Road. This area is dominated by Blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*). Many of the trees are old and decadent or dead and dying, with snags and broken branches hung-up in standing trees, although there are also a large number of younger, replacement trees. The dead trees and snags represent a potential hazard to any trail users, as well as a potential wildfire hazard.

Despite being composed primarily of non-native tree species, this habitat is utilized extensively by native wildlife. More expansive stands are most commonly used by larger, roosting, and perching. Owls (e.g., barn and great horned) are commonly observed using these areas and egrets and herons have an affinity for establishing heronries within stands of blue gum, Monterey pine, and Monterey cypress. Several rookeries are well established within Bodega Bay and are quite successful and persistent. The nearest reported rookery is less than one mile from the site on the west side of the harbor.

Within the project area, osprey were observed on several occasions and appeared to be nesting in the large Monterey cypress trees. Some of the more common mammal species (e.g., deer, rac coons) are also frequently observed; however, black-tailed deer was the only terrestrial mammal species observed during field surveys. Bats may roost within the larger trees and hoary bats have been reported within the project site. While a number of bird species frequent eucalyptus trees, eucalyptus flowers can be detrimental to small native songbirds. The birds' feathers and nasal passages can become clogged with gum produced by the flowers. Locally, non-native forests are known to provide winter roost sites for monarch butterflies. There are historic occurrences of monarch butterflies within the project site.

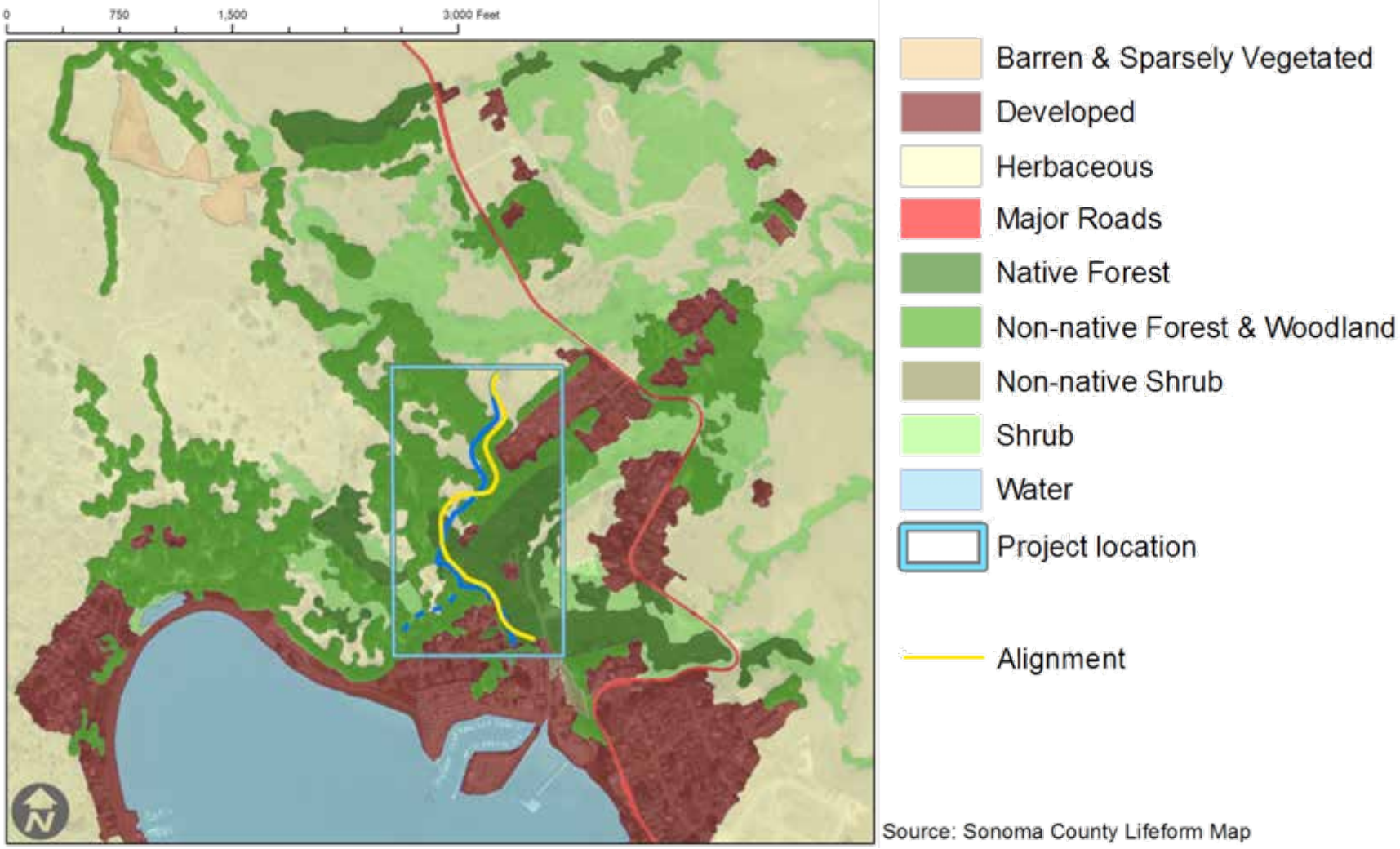


Figure 4: Vegetation Map

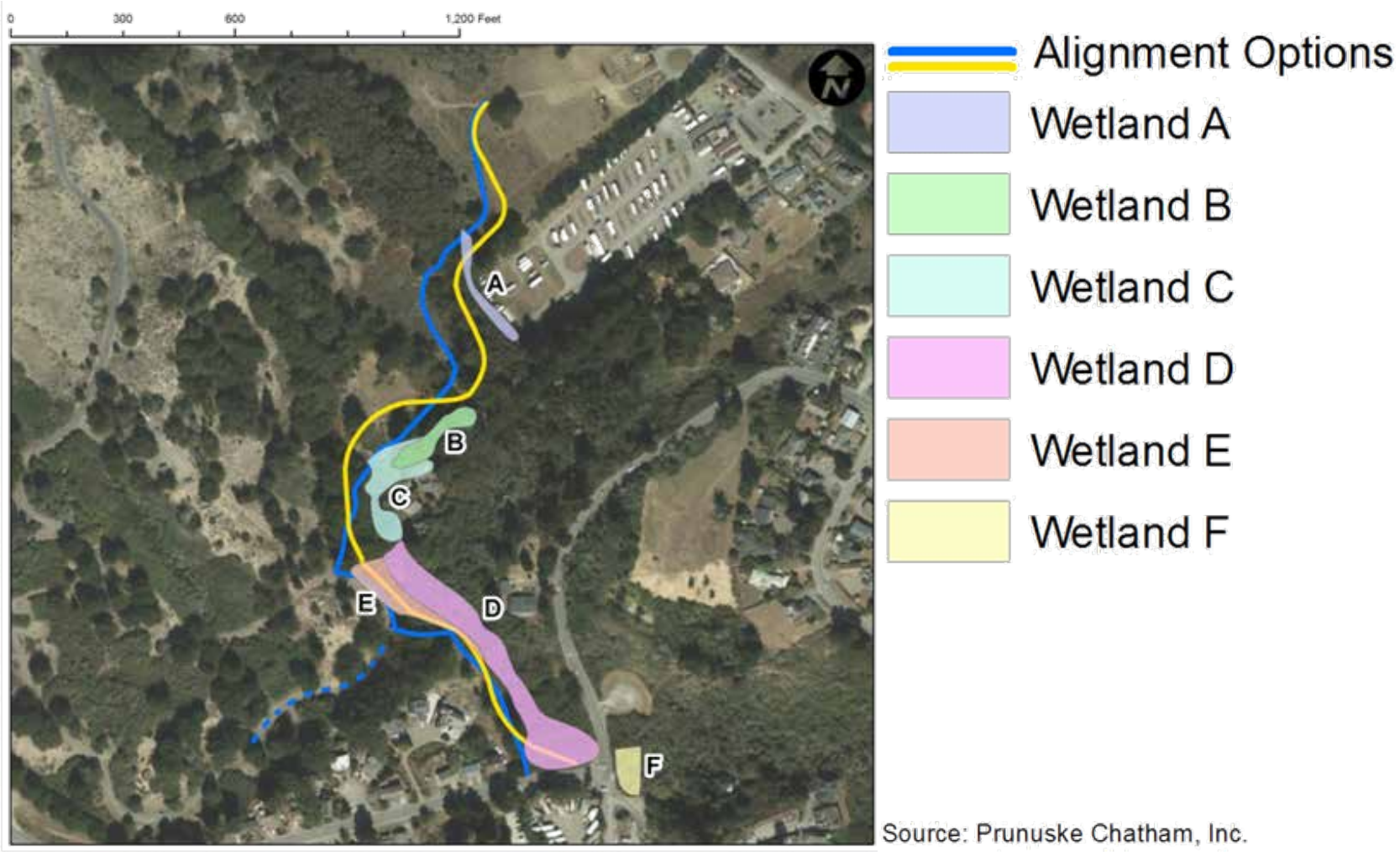


Figure 5: Wetlands Map

Arroyo Willow Riparian Scrub/Wetland
A willow dominated wetlands runs through the approximate center of the project area, with smaller ponded area and swale wetlands scattered throughout the project area. This plant community is classified as a sensitive natural plant community by CNDDB). The willow wetland follows a poorly defined stream channel that flows through stabilized sand dunes. It is mostly intermittent, but becomes near-perennial in places above where the channel profile flattens out near the Bay Flat Road and East Shore Road intersection, where it intersects the shallow groundwater table. This Riparian Woodland has a very dense overall canopy cover that ranges between 75 to nearly 100 percent.

The Arroyo Willow Riparian Scrub is dominated by arroyo willows (Salix lasiolepis) with understory composed of native species including California wax-myrtle, California bee plant (Scrophularia californica), mugwort (Artemisia douglasiana), cow parsnip (Herclueum lanatum), sword fern (Polystichum munitum), salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis), and twinberry (Lonicera involucrate). In places it also includes California blackberry, twinberry (Lonicera involucrate), poison oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), red elderberry (Sambucus racemosa), cow parsnip (Heracleum lanatum), western bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), and poison hemlock (Conium maculatum).

Some of these wetlands are within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE or Corps), the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, (NBRWQCB) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Since it is within the Coastal Zone, it is within the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission (CCC), and is also therefore under the jurisdiction of the County of Sonoma per their Local Coastal Program and Plan.

Coastal Terrace Prairie
This small plant community occurs at the northern end of the project area and is dominated by perennial and annual grasses and herbaceous species. This plant community is classified as a sensitive natural plant community by CNDDB). Representative species include non-native forbs and grasses such as purple velvet grass (Holcus lanatus), quaking grass (Briza maxima), sweet vernal grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum), hairgrass (Agrostis erodias es), sheep sorrel (Rumex acetosella) and English plantain (Plantago lanceolata). Native species such as California oatgrass (Danthonia californica), pacific reedgrass (Calamagrostis nutkaensis), coyote brush (Baccharis pilularis) and blackberry (Rubus ursinus) are scattered throughout the plant community.

Northern Coastal Scrub
This small plant community also occurs at the northern end of the Project area, mostly intermixed with coastal prairie. It is dominated by coyote brush (Baccharis pilularis) and California blackberry (Rubus ursinus) intermixed with other native and non-native grasses and herbaceous species. This plant community is classified as a sensitive natural plant community by CNDDB). Representative grasses and herbaceceous species include common velvet grass, big quaking grass, sheep sorrel, sweet vernal grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum), Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum), Douglas iris (Iris douglasiana), narrowleaf flax (Linum bienne), and sneezeweed (Helenium puberulum). An occasional California coffeberry (Rhamnus californica) and small sapling Monterey pines and cypress are also present within the Northern Coastal Scrub plant community.

Coastal Dune

A small patch of semistable coastal dune occurs along the riparian thicket to the southwest of the property line within the the Bodega Dunes State Park, and north of Bay Flat Road.

This area is dominated by non-native European beachgrass intermixed with additional non-native grasses. The dune habitat extends beyond the projects limits and is separated from a large

network of dunes near the State Parks campground area by a narrow band of Monterey Cypress trees.

Coastal dunes provide habitat and foraging opportunities for a wide range of wildlife species. Locally, northern harriers are often seen coursing low to the ground over dunes in search of small mammals and songbirds. Some of the more common bird species observed within dunes include horned lark, white-crowned sparrow, house finch, and American goldfinch. In dunes further to the west and. adjacent to the ocean, American pipet and snowy plover is frequently seen Black-tailed jackrabbit and deer are abundant as well as voles and mice. Some invertebrates, such as bumblebee scarab beetle and globose dune beetle, are found exclusively in coastal dune habitats.

Urban Land
The southern portion of the Project area, along Bayflat and Eastshore Roads, consists of residential and commercial lands, including buildings, parking areas, and streets, with very low biological value. The BBT will be located along the street edge in this area.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special-Status Species are defined as those plants and animals that are listed by federal, state, or local regulatory and resource conservation agencies and organizations. Special Status species are provided special recognition and protection under state and federal regulations, including as

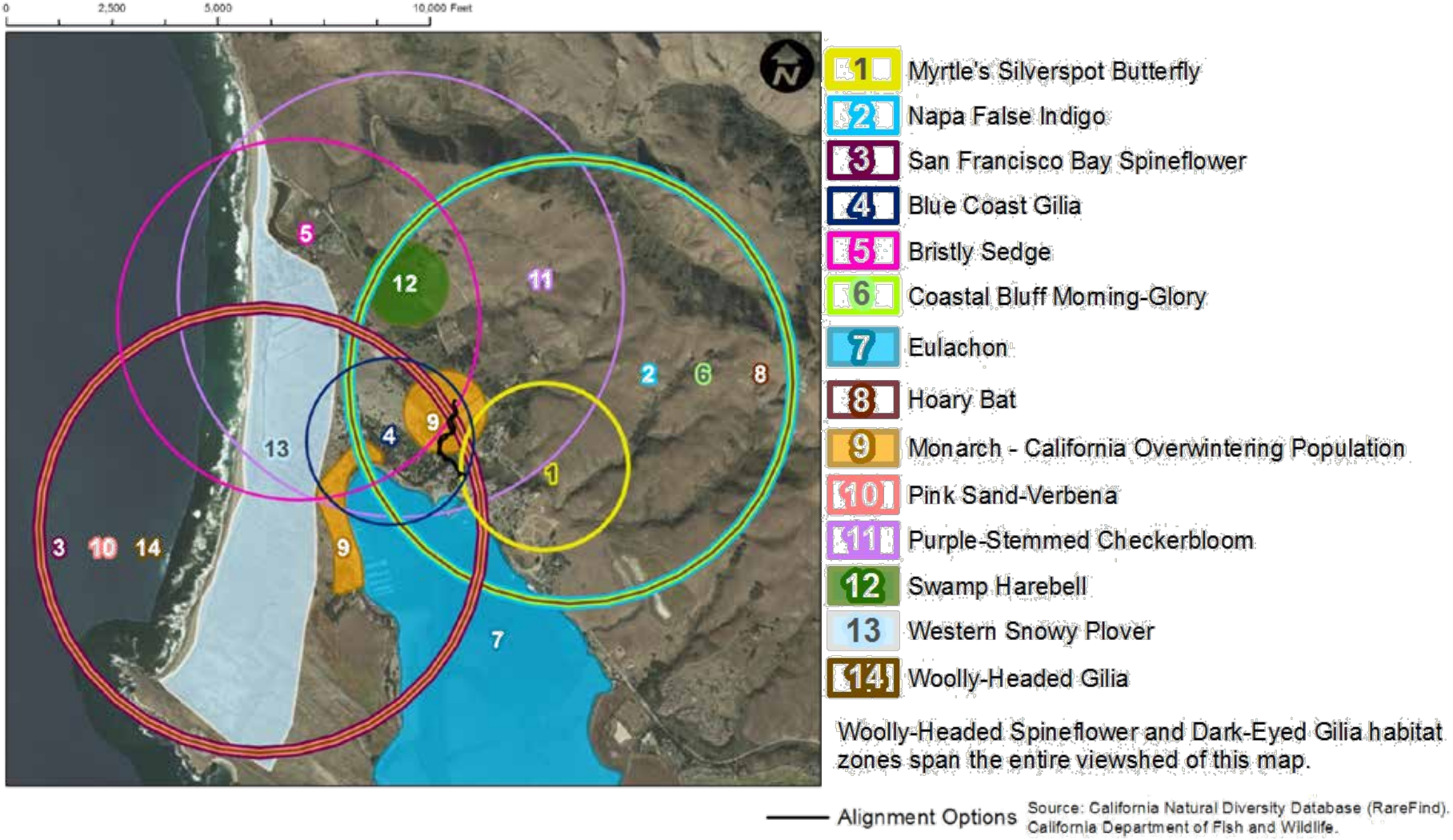


Figure 6: Special Status Species





( )





Figure 7: Sensitive Species

Purple-stemmed Checkerbloom (Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea)
Status: CNPS List 1B.2
This species is commonly found in coastal prairie and coastal scrub. Previous surveys to the immediate north did not find this species. The species has been observed across the highway and east at the Carrington Ranch. Only a small area of coastal prairie occurs at the northern end of the Project area.

Coastal Bluff Morning-glory (Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola)
Status: CNPS List 1B.2
Coastal Bluff Morning-glory is found throughout northern and central California, and typically occurs in coastal prairies. It intergrades with Pacific False Bindweed (C. purpurata ssp. purpurata), a non-sensitive plant species, throughout this range. Coastal Bluff Morning-glory has been reported throughout the northern Bodega Bay area during previous site surveys. Positive identification can only be determined through genetic testing. Since it has some potential to occur within the small prairie area at the north end of the Project area, and since it is the policy of State Parks to treat all observed Calystegia encountered as if it were the rare species, for CEQA purposes it is assumed to be present.

American Badger (Taxidea texus)
Status: CA. Species of Special Concern
The American badger is a California designated as a Species of Special Concern. This mammal has no federal status. It is found in a variety of habitats, especially in open habitats such as oak-savannah and grasslands where its presence is typically identified by its distinctive, large underground dens (burrows) excavated in friable (loose) soils. In the region, this animal is uncommon. This nocturnal mammal is rarely directly observed. Badgers are carnivorous and are active year-round, but less so in winter months. This animal preys on small mammals such Botta's pocket gopher, California ground squirrel (Otospermophilus beechyi), and several species of voles and field mice common in the area. Except during breeding, badgers are typically highly solitary and have vast home ranges.

Badgers have large territories and hunt in particular areas where their small rodent prey is abundant and can be easily dug out of their burrows. Badgers move opportunistically to find prey and to establish maternity burrows. Female give birth to young underground in March and April with an average litter size of 2 or 3. Newborns remain underground until the age of 6 – 8 weeks old. In July through August, the young badgers disperse to live in their own burrows. Adult badgers do not show long-term faithfulness to particular dens, except reproductive dens, until young disperse. Badgers observed in one area in one year may not be present in following years, which appears to be the case within the project area.

Over-wintering Monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus)
Status: Candidate Species for Federal listing, not currently formally listed. Listing is expected to be determined in December, 2020. The monarch butterfly is listed on the CDFW Special Animals list and has a conservation status of “vulnerable to imperiled” from the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation.

The monarch butterfly is a milkweed butterfly of the Family Danaidae. Monarchs are dependent on milkweed plants of the Family Asclepiadaceae. They utilize milkweeds as a food source during all life stages and as a substrate for depositing their eggs. Monarchs migrate annually in the fall from breeding grounds in North America to temperature wintering grounds, including coastal California and Mexico. Within California, wintering grounds include wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine and cypress) along the coast. The fall migration takes approximately 2.5 to 3 months to complete and requires multiple generations of butterflies to complete the trip. Starting around October, this species flies from central and northern U.S states and parts of Canada to Mexico and the coast of California where the final generation of migrating monarchs

aggregate in clusters high in trees. In February and March, the surviving monarchs breed at the overwintering sites before dispersing.

According to the CNDDB, there are a number of reported historic occurrences of winter roost sites of monarch butterfly in the Bodega Bay area, including at the Bodega Dunes Campground immediately adjacent to the Project area, an also adjacent, within a Monterey cypress grove along and east of Ranch Road that is a CDFW Monarch Preserve (Figure 8). Over the last several decades, researchers have estimated that the monarch population has declined by 50 percent in coastal California. No monarchs were recorded in the 2018 and 2019 Thanksgiving surveys completed by Xerces Society members.

Myrtle's Silverspot (Speyeria zerene myrtleae)
Status: Federally listed as endangered

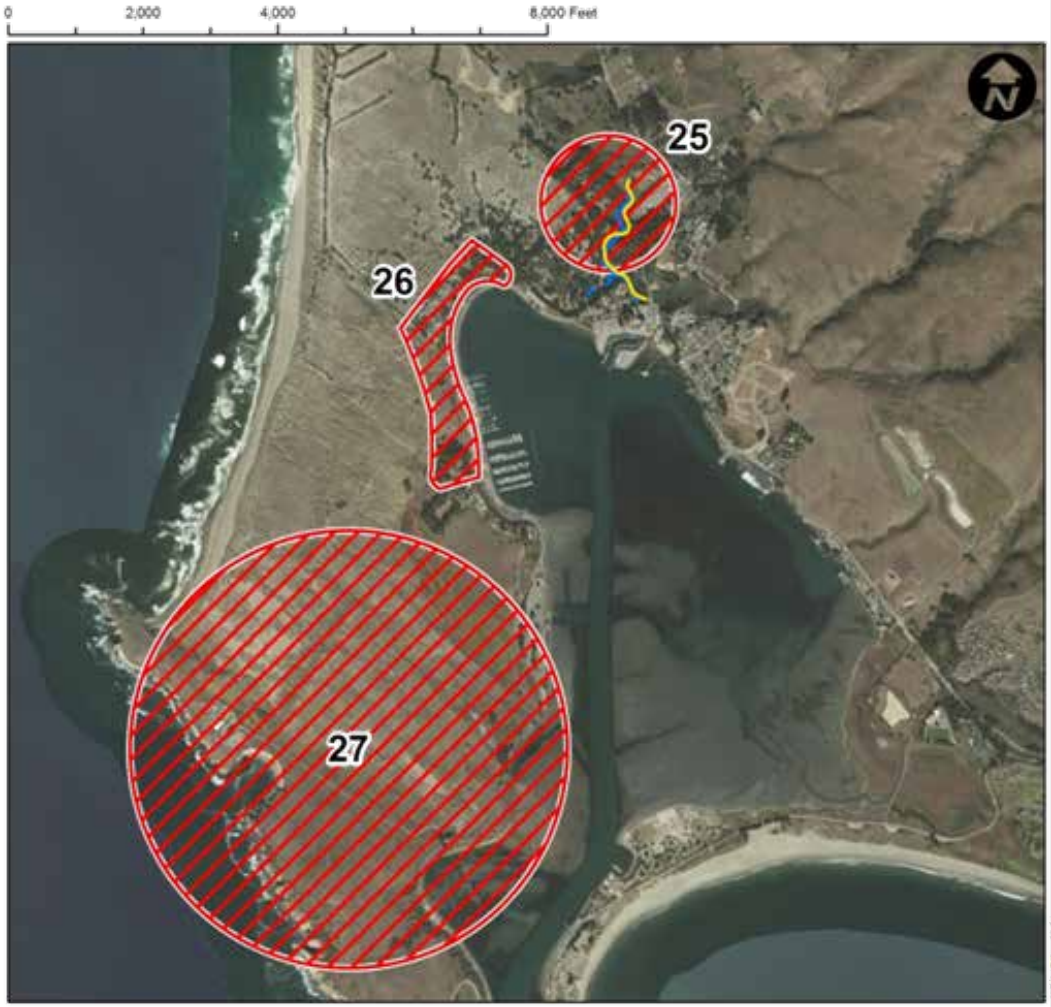
The Myrtle's silverspot is a medium, brushfooted butterfly in the Nymphalidae family. Historically, the butterfly occupied coastal dune, prairie habitat, dunes, and bluffs from San Mateo County to the Russian River in Sonoma County. The combination of reduced habitat due to development and declining populations of their host plant, Viola adunca, has extirpated the butterfly from most of its former range. Only four populations are known to remain; they are located in western Marin County and southwestern Sonoma County. Larvae typically feed on V. adunca, where eggs are laid. According to the CNDDB, there are no recently reported occurrences of Myrtle‟s silverspot within the project area region. There are a number of occurrences for the Bodega Bay area from the 1960-70s, an occurrence near Goat Rock State Beach from 1975, and Portuguese Beach from 1973. Host plants were not observed during the field survey nor were individuals of this species.

The lack of recent sightings within the project area and absence of host plants makes the likelihood of the butterfly's occurrence very low. Based on assumed presence, the proposed project has the potential to impact this species and mitigation measures are proposed to avoid significant impacts to this species.

Instruct workers how to identify Myrtle‟s silverspot butterfly and its host plant, Viola adunca. If the species or host plant is observed during any construction activity, the crews will immediately cease work in the vicinity of the occurrence and notify Regional Parks. Regional Parks will then contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and implement all avoidance measures required by the USFWS.

Bats
Status: Listing status varies by Species, most are sensitive or CDFW Species of Special Concern.
Bats can be grouped into three broad categories based on their roosting habits: 1) solitary bats that roost only in tree foliage or bark such as western red-bat (Lasiurus blossevillii), or hoary bat (Lasiurus cinereus), 2) tree-roosting bats that form groups or colonies of varying size in tree cavities or within loose bark, such as silver-haired bats (Lasionycteris noctivagans), and 3) bats that utilize a wide variety of roosts, including old buildings, under bridges, and tree cavities. Examples of these include fringed Myotis (Myotis thysanodes), and pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus).

Solitary-roosting bats can consist either of individual females, females with young bats, or as solitary males. Colonial-roosting bats can form large maternity colonies in large tree cavities, mines, under bridges, or in buildings. During the day, roosts provide shelter for adult female bats and their young. At night the young bats typically remain in their roosts while their mother bats forage before returning to nurse and care for them.



Alignment Options

Monarch Butterfly Sites

Site 25:

Species Last Observed: 11/18/2016 (57 observed)

Clustering Last Observed: 11/2011 (~600 observed)

86.8% Population Decline (from 1997 to 2001 average)

Ranked #39 on Xerces Society's *Top 50 Priority Sites* list (June 2016)

Source: California Natural Diversity Database (RareFind) and the Xerces Society Database of Western Monarch Overwintering Locations

Figure 8: Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites

The background literature search identified the potential presence of a number of special-status and common bat species, including Pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus) (CDFW-SSC) , and Western Bat Working Group-WBWG- High Priority),, Townsend"s big-eared bat (Corynorhinus townsendii) (SSC, and WBWG High Priority), long-eared myotis (Myotis evotis) (CSC WBWG High Priority), fringed myotis (Myotis thysanodes), (CSC WBWG High Priority) and hoary bat (Lasiurus cinereus) which is indicated on the CNDDB. Pallid and Townsend"s big-eared bats (CSC WBWG High Priority) are listed by CDFW as Species of Special Concern. Several other common bat species may also occur and are not listed but are considered sensitive by CDFW. According to the CNDDB, a hoary bat was recorded near Bodega Bay in 1975. Townsend"s bigeared bat, long-eared myotis, and fringed myotis have been observed approximately 3.0 miles from the project site near Pinnacle Rock in 1999. The pallid bat was recorded 5.0 miles inland from the site. Bats were not observed during the field survey, but bat specific surveys were not completed. Suitable habitat (e.g., roosting, foraging) occurs at the project site in the Non-native Forest. The following provide information on the sensitive bats that have moderate or high potential to occur in the project area.

Fringed myotis (Myotis thysanodes) (CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBW High Priority)
The Fringed myotis occur in California from sea-level to about 1,000 feet in elevation. It is more common at middle elevations, from about 350 to 700 feet. Their distribution is somewhat patchy. It appears to be more common in drier woodlands and forested areas such as (oak, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, but can be found in a wide variety of habitats including desert scrub, mid-elevation conifer forest, grasslands, and sage-grass high desert areas. This bat forages over open habitats and water bodies. The Cypress forest provides suitable roosting habitat present within the Project area.

Long eared myotis (Myotis Volans) (WBWG High Priority)
Long eared myotis live in various habitats throughout the western United States. The habitat for this small bat includes: ponderosa pine woodlands, coniferous and pinyon-juniper forests, oak woodlands, mountain meadows and riparian areas. In mountainous areas, they prefer mid-slope elevations where there is an abundance of food. Suitable roosting habitat present within Project area within abandoned houses and farm buildings, under bridges, and/or trees within the Monterey cypress forest.

Pallid bat (Antrozous apallidus) (CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority)
Pallid bats typically roost along rocky outcrops, cliffs, oaks and other trees, and are also known to utilize buildings and the underside of bridges as roosting sites. Suitable roosting habitat may be present within the Project area within the Monterey cypress and willow riparian forest, as well as near-by the abandoned farm buildings, and under bridges.

Townsend's big eared bat (Corynorhinus townsendii (CDFW Species of Special Concern,
WBW High Priority) Townsend's big eared bat has been reported in a wide variety of habitat types ranging from sea level to 1,000 feet. Habitat associations include: coniferous forests, oak woodland, non-native forest, deserts, native prairies, riparian communities, active agricultural areas, and coastal habitat types. Suitable roosting habitat is present within project area within abandoned farm buildings, bridges, and/or trees within the Monterey cypress and riparian forest.

Hoary bat (Lasiurus cinnereus*) - (*WBWG Medium Priority).
The Hoary bat is a relatively small, solitary bat that is relatively common throughout California and the western United States. It lives in a wide variety of habitats and spends the winter on the California coast. This bat is reported in the CNDDB as occurring in the project vicinity.

California Red-legged Frog (Rana aurora draytonii)
Status: Federally listed as threatened and California Special of Concern Species

The California red-legged frog (CRLF) is most common in marshes, streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and other water sources with plant cover. Breeding occurs in deep, slow moving waters that retain water for at least 4 – 6 months and contain dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation. CRLF"s breeding season lasts November through April. Egg masses are attached to emergent vegetation near the water's surface. Tadpoles require 3.5 to 7 months to attain metamorphosis. Adults feed on invertebrates and small vertebrates whereas larvae are thought to be algal grazers. Frogs are able to move large distances between water sources during the rainy season. CRLF are noted to forage in seasonal wetlands and utilize upland rodent burrows during the summer months. The blue-line stream channel is the source of the wetland delineated within the property boundary and project area. This wetland could provide breeding habitat due to the suitability of its size, depth and longevity. The project will cross various wetland areas on the property, therefore red-legged frog could be impacted during project implementation.

Protected Bird Species, including Migratory Birds and Raptors
There are many migratory and resident nesting bird species that use the plant communities within the project area. Wildlife observations made by PCI while conducting biological field work included the following birds: osprey, Wilson's warbler, red-tailed hawk, raven, turkey vulture, song sparrow, red-winged blackbird, house finch, Anna's hummingbird, Allen's hummingbird, house sparrow, American goldfinch, mallard, Canada goose, snowy egret, great egret, great blue heron, brown-headed cowbird, western scrub-jay, marsh wren, Swainson's thrush, European starling, California towhee, chestnut-backed chickadee, crow, black oystercatcher, mourning dove, American coot, double-crested cormorant, Brewer's blackbird, willet, western gull, and common loon. The primary breeding bird species that would use the willow thicket riparian include tree swallow, Wilson's warbler, yellow warbler, Swainson's thrush, song sparrow, and black-headed grosbeak.

The following Special Status Bird Species were reported on the Cornell E-bird checklist for the Bodega Dunes Campground (https://ebird.org/printableList?regionCode=L1781983&yr=all&m=)

Raptors: White-tailed kite, northern harrier, red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, Cooper's hawk.

Special Status Species: common yellow throat, yellow warbler, western flycatcher, willow flycatcher.

The Monterey cypress forest is most commonly used by larger birds for breeding, roosting, and perching. Owls (e.g., barn and great horned) are commonly observed using these areas, and egrets and herons also have an affinity for establishing heronries/rookeries within stands of blue gum and Monterey cypress.

Nesting native bird species are protected under both federal and state regulations. Under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), it is unlawful to take, kill, and/or possess migratory birds at any time or in any manner, unless the appropriate permits are obtained. Protections extend to active nests, eggs, and young birds still in the nest.

Birds and their nests are also protected under the California Fish and Wildlife Code (§3503 and § 3503.5). Raptors and hawk species including northern harrier, American kestrel, and red-shouldered and red-tailed hawks, and white tailed kite, which have been observed within the project vicinity and are known to use the habitats present in the project area are also protected as a class under California regulations.

Great Blue Heron (Area erodias)
Status: Not formally listed, considered a sensitive resource by CDFW.
The great blue heron is widespread throughout North America. Great blue herons feed primarily in saline and freshwater habitats. Their diet is varied, comprised of fish, amphibians, reptiles,

invertebrates and small mammals. They slowly stalk their prey before striking with their bill. Herons build colonial nests in large trees or snags, often in association with great egrets. Monogamous pairs lay 3 to 4 eggs from February to March.

There is an active heronry on Bay Flat Road adjacent to the Bodega Dunes State Park. The colony is dominated by Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, and Snowy Egret with a few reported occurrences of Black Crowned Night-heron. Nests are located in tall eucalyptus and Monterey cypress trees on private property. However, the colony is not listed on the CNDDB. Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for great blue herons and similar species occurs on site; however, no herons or egrets were observed during the PCI field surveys. There is no evidence to suggest the project area is currently being utilized as a colony nest site. However, since potentially suitable habitat exists in the Monterey cypress forest, there is some potential that the birds discussed above could from time to time visit and perch on trees within the project area.

Heron and egret rookeries are also protected under the above-mentioned regulations.
In addition, while not formally listed, CDFW considers rookeries to be a sensitive resource.

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 or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		x		

Comment:

The following Special Status Species are known or have a moderate to high potential to occur in the Project area, and could be impacted by the proposed project:

- Beach-bluff Morning-glory
- American Badger
- Monarch butterfly
- Var. Bat species
- CA Red legged frog
- Great Blue Heron
- Migratory nesting bird species and other protected birds

Potentially significant impacts to each of these Species could occur and are discussed below, by species, along with proposed Mitigation Measures to reduce impacts to ***Less Than Significant:***

The Mitigation Measures include general, areas-wide Conservation Measures for all species, measures to restore and enhance habitat as compensation, and species specific measures.

Beach bluffs morning-glory.
The project area contains populations of Coastal bluff Morning-glory, a species listed on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 1B.2, and meaning that it is a plant considered to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere" and requiring "additional information to make a determination." Based on verified presence during field surveys in similar habitat to the immediate north, the trail project construction, including clearing and grading, has the potential to physically disturb and impact this species.

American badger
Evidence of badger presence (burrows) was observed during field surveys completed for the Prairie Trail project to the immediate north, indicating potential presence of badgers within the small coastal terrace prairie area at the north end of the project site. Badgers could potentially be present in burrows when the proposed trail construction and associated grading activities occur. Grading could entrap badgers in their burrows if they were present when excavation commences. In addition, the potential presence of trail users near badger activity areas could cause them to avoid some habitat areas. Based on assumed presence, the proposed project has the potential to impact this species and mitigation measures are required to avoid significant impacts to this species. Mitigation could be implemented to reduce these impacts to levels considered to be less than significant.

Over-wintering Monarch butterfly
Suitable over-wintering habitat for this species occurs within the Project area. Overwintering colonies of Monarch butterflies within trail construction areas could be affected by construction activities, such as clearing and grubbing, and tree removal or tree trimming associated with trail building. Physical alteration of habitat, noise, vibrations, visual disturbance, and increased human activity associated with project construction could result in colony disturbance to thermo regulation that could cause monarchs to fly in cold or wet conditions, and could interrupt mating and/or result in colony failure. In addition to construction disturbance, substantial removal of trees could alter the over-wintering site's protective micro-climate, reducing protection of this species from strong winds and cold temperatures. Based on field discussions with representatives of the Xeres Society, the proposed trees to be removed, which are mostly dead or dying mature Cypress, and snags and dead limbs in the over-head tree mass would not create significant problems, provided habitat enhancement improvements are implemented.

Based on historic presence, the proposed project has the potential to impact this species and mitigation measures are required to avoid significant impacts to this species. Colony failure would be a Potentially Significant Impact under CEQA,

Bats
Based on moderate to high potential presence, the proposed project, including tree trimming and tree removal, f done at the wrong time of year has the potential to impact sensitive bat species and mitigation measures are required to minimize or avoid potentially significant impacts to various bat species.

California Red Legged Frog
Based on moderate potential presence, the proposed project, including construction of bridge and

boardwalk structures crossing the willow thicket wetlands, has the potential to impact this species (if present) and mitigation measures are required to minimize and avoid potentially significant impacts to this species.

Migratory and Special Status Bird Species
Most bird species, with a few specific exceptions, are protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Wildlife Code. Vegetation removal and/or construction activities in areas with suitable nesting habitat during the breeding period, typically mid-March to mid-August in this region (RHJV 2004), could result in nest abandonment or loss of native nesting birds unless appropriate actions are taken (e.g., preconstruction surveys, avoidance, monitoring, etc.).

Great Blue Heron, Great Egret
Based on potential presence as noted on the Cornell E-bird check list, there is some potential impacts on these bird species associated with tree removal in the Monterey cypress forest and as discussed in the baseline setting section. Mitigation measures are required to minimize and avoid potentially significant impacts to these species.

Summary
Less than Significant with Mitigation. *The project is not expected to have a substantial adverse effect on any of the special status spe*cies discussed above, provided identified mitigation measures are included with Project implementation. Although there are a number of special status species within the project area, the project design, including site protection and the stipulated construction schedule have been developed to minimize and avoid impacts to these species. In addition, proposed habitat enhancement and restoration will benefit these species, especially Monarch butterfly. Due to the need to obtain regulatory permits from the Corps, the North Coast Regional Board, CDFW and the California Coastal Commission, additional mitigation measures may be required and/or the proposed mitigation measures may be altered as permit conditions as a result. The following mitigation measures will reduce the significance of this potentially significant impact to a less than significant level.

a. Mitigation:

BR-1: Construction Schedule: Regional Parks will structure the project construction schedule to minimize and avoid impacts to special-status species and sensitive habitats, to the greatest extent possible. The conceptual construction schedule is based upon the avoidance periods for each species and habitat of concern, as well as regulatory constraints. The conceptual construction schedule may change based on completion of the CEQA processes, the construction bid process, regulatory permit conditions, and special conditions contained within the regulatory permits. Regional Parks will remove trees and shrubs in advance of bird-nesting season. Implement appropriate measures in the storm water pollution prevention plan and install exclusionary fencing to prevent CA red-legged frog and other sensitive species from entering/ re-entering work areas. .

Required Surveys. Regional Parks will have surveys for the following species conducted prior to clearing and removing trees and shrubs from the project area. Specifics regarding the Best Management Practices, including the pre-construction surveys, is included in the CEQA Checklist section of this document.

Monarch Butterfly (eucalyptus, Monterey cypress, Monterey pine)
Myrtle's Silverspot Butterfly (coastal dune and scrub)
American Badger
Bat Roosting
CA Red-Legged Frog
Coastal Bluff Morning Glory

- Migratory birds and Special Status bird species, including protected raptors

September 1 – November 1: Regional Parks will conduct ground-disturbing construction Activities associated with the project during this timeframe with the exception of vegetation removal, which will be conducted to avoid impacts to sensitive animal species. Construction activities that are not ground-disturbing may occur before and after this timeframe.

BR-2 Coastal Bluff Morning Glory

• Regional Parks will contract with a qualified biologist (botanist or plant ecologist) to conduct a focused survey for coastal bluff morning glory in habitat areas that can support this species during its blooming period (May – September), prior to the on-set of ground-disturbing activities.
• Based on the survey results**,** Regional Parks or a qualified biologist will flag areas with coastal bluff morning glory prior to the on-set of ground-disturbing activities. The Contractor will avoid impacts to marked populations and individuals of coastal bluff morning glory.
• If disturbance cannot be avoided, Regional Parks will consider re-aligning the affected trail segment where possible. If trail re-route is not possible, Regional Parks will consult with the CDFW to develop and implement a plan to harvest and re-locate, collect seed collection or re-seed and replant (a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan or HMMP).
• The HMMP will specify that relocation/re-seeding or planting occur at a level necessary to ensure at least a 1:1 survival rate, meaning one surviving replanted individual for every individual removed or impacted (take) in order to construct the project.
• Regional Parks will conduct a mandatory Contractor / Worker Awareness Training, instructing workers how to identify and avoid “take” of coastal bluff morning glory. If this species is observed during construction activities that were not identified during pre-construction surveys, work will immediately cease in the vicinity of the discovery until Regional Parks develops and implements additional mitigation measures and authorizes work continuation.
• Regional Parks will include information about sensitive plant habitats as part of the Interpretive signage program associated with this trail project.

BR-3 American Badger

The Construction Bid Documents will specify that the Contractor conduct ground-disturbing activities, including vegetation removal in Coastal Prairie and Coastal Scrub Badger habitat areas only between September 1 and February 28 to avoid the natal season for American badger.
If it is not feasible to conduct ground-disturbing activities, including vegetation removal and grading to avoid natal season for the American badger in these habitat areas then Regional Parks will complete the following:
• To ensure there are not direct impacts to American badger, a qualified biologist shall conduct a Pre-construction den survey no more than 21 days prior to site grading. The area to be surveyed will include all construction sites and staging areas in suitable habitat areas for which vegetation removal and grading is required, to a buffer of 150 feet outside the boundary of the area to be cleared. Survey results will remain valid for a period of 21 days following the date of the survey,
•If a potential den is located, infrared camera stations will be set up and maintained for three (3) consecutive nights at the potential den openings prior to initiation of grading/work activities to determine the status of the potential dens.
• If American badger is not found to be using the den, the burrow can be filled (using hand work and shovels) and site grading may proceed in the vicinity of this burrow(s) unhindered. However, if American badger is found using a den site within the area of proposed grading, provided it is not a natal den, the badger will be passively and humanely evicted from its den if it could be impacted by grading or other construction activities.
− Exclusion techniques will be used to passively relocate any badgers that are present in the project work area, or within 150 feet of project activities at the discretion of the qualified biologist.
− Exclusion techniques, such as installation of a one-way door in the burrow entrance, would exclude badgers from entering the burrow. Burrows with exclusion techniques will be monitored to confirm badger usage has been discontinued. After badger use has been discontinued, burrows

outside the project work area, but within 150 feet of construction activities, will be temporarily covered with plywood sheets or similar material. Burrows within the project work area will be hand-excavated and collapsed to prevent reoccupation
•If a natal den is found, then an eviction plan will be prepared and submitted to CDFW for discussion and approval. Evictions shall not occur until CDFW approves the passive eviction plan. The Construction Contractor will be directed to postpone all ground-disturbing construction activities, including vegetation removal, within 100 feet of the active natal burrow. No ground-disturbing activity will be allowed to occur within this area until it is determined that the young have dispersed the natal burrow.
•Regional Parks will include information about sensitive habitats and the nocturnal presence of American badgers as part of the interpretive signage program associated with this project.

BR-4 Monarch Butterfly
Construction activities in and around the identified Monarch butterfly overwintering site (Monterey cypress forest) shall occur outside of the overwintering season (November 1 to March 31), to the greatest extent feasible, to avoid potential impacts on Monarch butterfly overwintering habitat. However, when it is not feasible to entirely avoid the overwintering season and construction activities take place during a portion of this time, the following conservation and mitigation measures shall apply:
• Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted for overwintering Monarch butterfly sites
Within 150 feet of the construction areas to identify specific occupied habitat trees. The surveys shall be completed by a qualified biologist with expertise in Monarch butterflies.
• Surveys for overwintering aggregations of Monarch butterflies shall be conducted
over the winter season (November 15 to March 15) prior to construction
Activities. A minimum of two surveys should be conducted: one during Thanksgiving
Week and the other during the first or second week of January. Surveys by the Monarch butterfly qualified biologist shall follow survey methods specified by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation (Xerces Society) and the work shall be coordinated with them.
• If the overwintering site is determined to be active/occupied, work activities shall be delayed within150 feet of the specific site location of Monarch butterfly occupation until avoidance measures have been implemented. A Restoration and Enhancement Plan shall be developed to compensate for any unavoidable habitat impacts. Appropriate habitat protection, avoidance and minimization and compensation measures shall include the following (which may be modified as a result of consultation with the CDFW) :
− If the qualified biologist determines that construction activities would not affect an active overwintering site, activities may proceed without restriction.
− A no-disturbance buffer shall be established around the overwintering site to avoid disturbance or destruction until after the overwintering. The extent of the no-disturbance buffers shall be determined by a qualified wildlife biologist in consultation with the CDFW and Xerces Society.
− Throughout the year, Regional Parks shall avoid removing or trimming trees utilized by Monarch butterflies or trees adjacent to the winter roost that provide micro-climatic protection in order to prevent indirect changes to the humidity, wind exposure, and temperature within the immediate vicinity of the roost site. Any routine tree trimming shall be done between April and October to eliminate the risk of disturbance to Monarch butterfly colonies, and shall be conducted under the guidance of a qualified Monarch butterfly specialist.
− Regional Parks shall develop and implement a Monarch butterfly Habitat Enhancement Plan in coordination with the Sonoma County RCD and the Xerces Society

BR-5 : Myrtle’s Silverspot Butterfly
Regional Parks will structure the construction schedule to minimize impacts to Myrtle‟s silverspot butterfly. The adult flight period for this species is between late June and early September. Vegetation removal in January and the proposed construction schedule of September 01 – October 15 is appropriate for avoiding potential impacts to Myrtle‟s silverspot butterfly. Regional Parks will also conduct a mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training, instructing

all workers on this species.

BR-6 Common and Special Status Bats

Regional Parks will restrict tree and vegetation removal to occur between September 1 and November 1. Maternity roosts are least likely to be present during this time.

• Regional Parks will contract with a qualified biologist to survey trees with the potential to support common and special-status bats that are located within 150 feet of construction activities within seven (7) days prior to the onset of construction. If no evidence of bats is present, such as visual or acoustic detection, guano, urine staining, or strong odors, no further mitigation is required.

- If a maternity roost is identified within a tree scheduled to be removed or within 150 feet of construction activities, Regional Parks will create and maintain a buffer around the bat roost until such time that the roost is no longer occupied. Regional Parks will consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to verify the appropriate size of the no-disturbance buffer.

• Bat roosts initiated within 150 feet of construction activities after construction in the specific Area has already begun will be presumed to be unaffected by construction activities and a buffer will not be required.

• Under all circumstances, the “take” of individuals, including direct mortality of individuals or the destruction of roosts while bats are presents is prohibited.

• If a non-breeding hibernacula is found in a tree scheduled to be removed, Regional Parks will apply for a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFW, which will include provisions for the safe eviction of bats under the direction of a qualified bat biologist by opening the roosting area at dusk to allow air flow through the cavity, or by an alternative measure that does not result in adverse impacts. Tree removal would then follow no later than the following day so that there would be one night between initial disturbance for airflow and tree removal, allowing bats to leave the roost during dark hours, thereby increasing their chance of finding new roosts with a minimum of potential predation during daylight.

BR-7 California Red-Legged Frog (CRLF)

• Regional Parks will design the trail and associated facilities with appropriate spanning structures (bridges/boardwalks) to avoid foot traffic in sensitive wetland and riparian habitats.

• The Contractor will perform major ground-disturbing work, such as excavation, grading and pier installation, during the dry-season to minimize impact to California red-legged frog (CRLF). The dry-season is typically May 15 – November 30, when rainwater has receded and standing water is not present.

• Regional Parks will conduct a pre-construction survey for CRLF 48-hours prior to the onset of construction activities. Construction activities will only be allowed in areas that have been surveyed.

• Regional Parks will conduct a pre-construction training session for all construction crew members. The training will include discussion of the sensitive biological resources within the project area and the potential presence of special-status species. A discussion of CRLF Status, life history characteristics, protection measures to ensure CRLF and other sensitive resources are not impacted by construction activities and the work area boundaries will also be included.

• The Contractor will install and properly maintain temporary wildlife exclusionary fencing around the work area in sensitive wetland and riparian habitats to preclude CRLF from entering the construction area following the pre-construction survey. Exclusionary fencing should include all sensitive wetland areas, including US Army Corps of Engineers, CDFW, and California Coastal Commission jurisdictional wetlands.

• Regional Parks will conduct regular assessments of the work area during construction activities to ensure no CRLF or other species have entered the work area and are being impacted by construction activities. If CRLF are encountered during construction, Regional Parks will have

CRLF relocated by an US Fish and Wildlife Service-approved biologist, following consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
• Regional Parks will prohibit the use of chemical agents and mechanical equipment within the stream channel of the seasonal stream. In the extreme circumstance that chemical agents and/or mechanical equipment is required within the stream channel, Regional Parks will obtain advance regulatory approval. The only chemical agents that would be considered in this circumstance would be those registered for use in aquatic environments.
• Regional Parks will install signage in the trailhead and along the trail to inform visitors of the sensitive habitats and species within the project area and requiring visitors to remain on the trail to avoid impacts to the sensitive habitats and species.

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BR-8 Migratory Nesting Birds

The Construction Bid Documents will stipulate that the Construction Contractor can only remove trees, shrubs, and other vegetation between August 31 and February 15 to avoid migratory bird-nesting season. If it is not feasible to remove vegetation within this window, then Regional Parks Department will complete the following :

• Conduct a bird-nesting survey at least seven (7) days prior to ground-disturbing activities in a specific construction work area, including vegetation removal. The area to be surveyed will include all construction activity areas, including staging areas, for which vegetation removal is required, to a buffer of 150 feet outside the boundary of the area to be cleared. Survey results will remain valid for a period of 21 days following the date of the survey.
• If an active nest is found, Regional Parks will consult with the CDFW to determine the appropriate buffer size and then establish the buffer zone around the occupied nest, using fencing, pin flags, yellow caution tape, or other CDFW-approved material. Vegetation clearing and construction activities will be postponed within the buffer zone; no construction–related activity will be allowed to occur within this area until it is determined that the young have fledged, the nest is vacated, and there is no evidence of second nesting attempts. Regional Parks will require a qualified biologist regularly monitor the buffer area during construction activities to evaluate the nest(s).

• If an active nest is found after the completion of the pre-construction surveys and after construction activities have begun, all construction activities will cease immediately until a qualified biologist has evaluated the nest and a CDFW-approved buffer zone has been created. If establishment of a buffer zone is not feasible, Regional Parks will contact CDFW for further avoidance and impact minimization guidelines.

Mitigation Monitoring: Regional Parks

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		x		

Comment: Less than Significant. Potentially significant impacts could occur to the Willow Thicket Riparian habitat, as well as Coastal Prairie and Coastal Scrub sensitive natural habitat areas associated with construction activities. These include clearing and grading for trail construction in grassland and coastal scrub areas, tree liming and removal to allow for construction of bridge and boardwalk structures, and hazardous tree removal. A total of 36 trees could be removed. Less than 0.1 acres of each sensitive habitat type will be impacted by trail construction.

Invasive Species

Unless carefully executed, disturbance associated with project construction activities could result in the spread of invasive plant species that are common to this area, including German ivy, broom, ice-plant, and Himilaya berry, European beach-grass as well as other invasive species common to coastal Sonoma County..This is a potentially significant impact

Pathogens

One of the pathogens of greatest concerns to the native habitat in the Project area is phytophthora, a soil-borne pathogen that infects trees, and woody plants. Phytophthora is part of a larger group of organisms known as oomycetes (egg-fungi). Commonly called “water molds”, phytophthora species are land dwelling plants that thrive under wet environmental conditions. Pathogens may be introduced to a site from transport from infected clothing, tools, and equipment, and from planting materials, including container plants, seedlings, cuttings, and mulch. This is a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures:

BR-9 Re-Vegetation/Plant Community Restoration.

This project will be subject to regulatory requirements from the US Army Corps of Engineers, the CA State Coastal Commission, the CA Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, all of which are likely to include re-vegetation/plant Community restoration mitigation requirements in the respective regulatory permits. Regional Parks recognizes that the re-vegetation/plant community restoration mitigation may be modified as a result of the regulatory process. At a minimum, Regional Parks will:

• Plant native trees and shrubs at a 3:1 ratio based on trees removed that have a breast-height diameter of 6-inches or greater. In the case of removal of non-native species, a suitable native species will be selected for replanting.

• Hydro-seed and/or direct seed the temporary construction areas with a seed mix based on the native grasses, forbs, and flowers disturbed to construct the project.

. Monitor the re-vegetation/plant community restoration for a three year period.

•. Re-plant as needed to achieve a 75 percent total survivability.

BR-10 Sources of Plant Materials

In order to maintain the genetic integrity and diversity of native plants, revegetation will utilize on-site seed stock to the maximum extent possible. Seed and plant sources utilized for wetland enhancement and revegetation/plant community restoration will be, in preferred order:

• Seeds, plants, and cuttings salvaged from the construction are prior to disturbance. This can occur by incrementally scraping soil, including seed stock, stockpiling with tarped cover as necessary to protect soil and seed stock from adverse weather conditions until construction is complete, then spreading the stockpiled soil and seed stock in the enhancement/revegetaton/plant community restoration area.

• Seeds, plants, and cuttings from similar vegetation from the same properties on which the project is constructed. Plant material can be propagated from this stock.

• Seeds, plants, and cuttings collected off-site, but from within the same ecological Region, elevation, and site characteristics as the site to be enhanced, revegetated, and/or restored. Plant material can be propagated from this stock.
• Seeds, plants, and cuttings acquired from commercial sources, with the origin of the Materials being from within the same ecological region, elevation, and site characteristics as the site to be enhanced, revegetated, and/or restored.

BR-12 Invasive Species Management and Pathogen Control
The following measures will be implemented to minimize the spread of invasive species, in compliance with the Executive Order on Invasive Species (E.O. 13112).

- Regional Parks will remove invasive species that are on the California Invasive Plant Council List of non-native invasive species within the areas disturbed by construction-related activities.
- Regional Parks will require that plant materials removed as part of construction related activities that includes invasive plant species be disposed of in a manner that will not promote the spread or re-establishment of these species.
- Regional Parks will restore areas of temporary disturbance to their pre-construction condition after construction activities are completed. Restoration will include installation of sediment and erosion control as needed, and seeding with a native seed mix specifically selected for the native plant communities present on site and that does not include species listed as noxious weeds.
- Regional Parks will monitor the areas disturbed by construction-related activities for the establishment of new or expanding populations of invasive species for a three year period following construction. Monitoring will consist of semi-annual inspections. Any new or expanding invasive species populations identified within the project area will be removed or controlled• Regional Parks will require that chemical methods to control invasive species be limited to those considered non-toxic to aquatic life.
- To minimize and control the spread of this pathogen, and mitigate the potential impacts, Regional Parks will employ Pathogen Control Best Management Work Practices (BMPs). BMPs shall include arriving at the construction site with clean tools, materials and equipment, equipment and leaving the work site with clean equipment. This includes cleaning soil from shoes, saws, pruning instruments, shovels, augers and spades for planting and other equipment at the work site. Cleaning methods shall include tamping, brushing and blowing soil and debris off shoes, tools and vehicles followed by a water rinse or a sanitizing solution, (bleach or a spray disinfectant such as Lysol) . All plants materials for restoration, including any mulch, bark, etc. shall also be certified by the supplier as being pathogen free, especially all nursery stock. These BMPs shall be made a part of the Project's Construction Bid and Contract Documents.

Mitigation Monitoring: County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		x		

Comment: **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation.** Federal wetlands are within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. State wetlands include federal jurisdiction wetlands and the additional area that meet the one-parameter criteria under the Coastal Commission guidelines for determining wetlands. Temporary impacts will be the result of construction activities. Permanent impacts are associated with permanent project elements. In the federal wetlands, permanent impacts would be from the boardwalk footings. The boardwalks themselves will not result in permanent impacts to either federal or state wetlands; however Regional Parks will include the federally-jurisdictional wetlands that will be covered by boardwalk in the Mitigation Measures for wetland impacts. In the state wetlands, permanent impacts would result from the boardwalk footings and the regular trail sections.

Mitigation Measures:
BR-13 Wetlands
This project will be subject to regulatory requirements from the US Army Corps of Engineers, the CA State Coastal Commission, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the North Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, all of which are likely to include wetland mitigation and compensation requirements in their respective regulatory permits. Regional Parks recognizes that the wetland mitigation may be modified as a result of the regulatory process. At a minimum, Regional Parks will:
• Enhance existing wetlands at a 3:1 ratio based on the permanent loss of state jurisdictional wetlands and a 1:1 ratio based on the federal jurisdictional wetlands that will be covered with boardwalk, resulting in an estimated minimum of 1.0 acres of wetland and/or riparian Enhancement Wetland enhancement will include planting wetland species typical of the Species removed or impacted to construct the project. As noted above, the final amount of required compensatory wetlands mitigation, including species will be determined through discussions with the regulatory permitting agencies.
• Monitor the wetland enhancement for a minimum of seven years.
• Replant/reseed and maintain as needed to achieve a minimum of 75 percent total survivability. construction is complete, then spreading the stockpiled soil and seed stock in the Enhancement/revegetation/plant community restoration area.

Mitigation Monitoring: County staff shall ensure that the mitigation measures as listed here are on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans,(Construction Documents) and shall monitor the work to ensure that they are completed as stated,

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment: **Less than Significant.** The project is not expected to interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish (suitable aquatic habitat not present) or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites

Mitigation Monitoring:
County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		X		

Comment: **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation** The project will not conflict with local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources. Proposed project work includes removal of 32 trees with breast-height diameters of greater than 6-inches in order to construct the trail and boardwalk structure, and remove hazardous trees. However, the trees to be removed (Monterey cypress, Monterey pine and blue-gum eucalyptus) are not protected trees subject to the Sonoma County Tree Protection and Replacement Ordinance No. 4014. However, Regional Parks will plant native trees, shrubs and flowering native plants as part of the mitigation measures associated with re-vegetation and plant community restoration and enhancement of Monarch butterfly habitat. The project site is also not within a County Riparian Corridor Combining Zone and is not subject to Article 65 of the Zoning Code regarding creek setbacks for development activities. Trails on public lands are allowed within Riparian Corridors. The Project area is within the Sonoma County Coastal Zone and is subject to the Local Coastal Program and Plan with regards to protection of wetlands and mitigation of impacted wetlands, view corridors, and other environmental protection features, and is consistent with the LCP.

Mitigation:
BR-14Tree Protection
Regional Parks Department will clearly identify trees and other vegetation that will require removal on the Construction Drawings and will identify the protected perimeter of protected trees on the Drawings. The protected perimeter is defined in Sonoma County Ordinance No. 4014 as the tree drip line. The Construction Bid Documents will specify that the Contractor leave some of the removed trees and shrubs will be left onsite to provide wildlife habitat. This will be included in the HMMP.

BR-15 Tree Trimming
The Construction Bid Documents will specify that the Contractor perform all tree trimming and branch removal in accordance with the International Society of Arborists Tree Pruning Guidelines, adopted in 1995. These standards require that (a) branches are cut cleanly, utilizing pruning shears, loppers, or a fine tooth saw that cuts on the pull stroke; (b) branches are cut just outside the branch bark ridge or at the callus shoulder, and at a point of junction with another branch to avoid leaving a limb section without live leaf support; (c) climbing spurs cannot be worn when performing work on any tree, and (d) trees will not be “headed.”

The Contractor will be required to report any damage to protected trees that occurs during construction or as a result of, project construction to Regional Parks staff. If a protected tree is damaged so that it cannot be preserved in a healthy state, the tree will be replaced in accordance with the Arboreal Value Chart included in Sonoma County Ordinance No. 4014.

Mitigation Monitoring:
County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X
Comment: **No Impact.** There are no known Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plans that would pertain to the proposed project area. The project is adjacent to a Monarch preserve owned and managed by CDFW; however this property will not be impacted by the proposed project.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS:
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Sonoma Coast State Park Final General Plan and Environmental Impact Report
Biological Resources Assessment North Harbor Coastal Trail and Harbor Trail Project September 2011 – *revised April 2013* Prunuske Chatham, Inc.
California Red-legged Frog Site Assessment, by Prunuske Chatham, Inc., dated October 2008.
Biological Opportunities and Constraints of the Bodega Bay Community Center Area, by Golden Bear
Biostudies, dated September 3, 1997
Queries of the CNDDB and the CNPS On-line Inventory

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES:

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X
Comment: The proposed project will not affect known historical resources. No historical resources were identified within the project area. Historic resources could be uncovered during construction, in which case the mitigation measure proposed under item (b) will apply.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment: **Less than Significant Impact.** There are no known archaeological resources on the site, but the project could uncover such materials during construction. The proposed project is not expected to impact archaeological resources. The project area does not contain recorded Native American or historic-period archaeological resources; however, accidental discovery of buried resources is possible during construction activity. This less than significant impact could be further reduced with implementation of the following mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure:
CUL-1: The Contractor will cease construction activity immediately if cultural, archaeological, paleontological, and historic or other types of cultural resources are encountered in the immediate vicinity of the find during project construction. Construction will cease until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the situation to determine the significance of the find and has recommended appropriate measures to protect the resource. The archaeologist will record identified resources on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms and submit the forms to the Northwest Information Center.

Mitigation Monitoring:
County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment: **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed project is not expected to disturb human remains. There are no known burial grounds or cemeteries located within the project area. Accidental discovery is possible during construction activity. This less than significant impact could be further reduced with implementation of the following mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure:
CUL-2: The Contractor will immediately cease construction activity in the immediate vicinity of the discovery if human remains are unearthed during construction. Regional Parks will contact the County Coroner to investigate the nature and circumstances of the discovery as required by State law. If the burial appears to be Native American, Regional Parks will also attempt to contact an appropriate tribal representative to determine appropriate protocol. Construction activity will not resume in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until authorized by the County Coroner and/or Regional Parks.

Mitigation Monitoring:
County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Sonoma Coast State Park Final General Plan and Environmental Impact Report
Cultural Resources Study, Tom Origer & Associates, April 2019

6. **ENERGY.** *Would the project:*

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The Project does not involve building construction and would not use non-renewable resources in a wasteful or inefficient manner and therefore energy impacts during Project operation would be less than significant. Construction of the project would utilize non-renewable resources such as petroleum Products and electricity used to operate construction equipment and consumed during vehicle trips associated with material delivery/debris hauling and commuting workers. Indirect energy use would also occur from production and transportation of goods and materials needed for construction. Proposed improvements would not require substantial amounts of energy for construction given the limited size of the project components and the short-term construction window. Long-term operation and maintenance of the park would require minimal energy use and would be similar to existing park maintenance activities, such as weed clearing, trail repair and vegetation management. Maintenance would occur as part of existing facility maintenance. Energy use associated with operation and maintenance would include truck trips from maintenance workers and rangers driving to and from the site, as well as the use of small equipment such as string trimmers, hand saws, shovels, etc. The energy used during maintenance would not result in a significant impact.				
Mitigation 6a: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	

Comment: Project Implementation would result in the construction and operation of new recreation facilities within existing park facilities. During construction, the project may use diesel-powered heavy equipment and gas-powered vehicles to access the site and bring materials and equipment to the area and would result in additional truck trips to and from the site from construction workers. The project would take less than a year to construct and would require a small amount of construction equipment and employees. Operation and maintenance would use energy from new vehicle trips with potential use of fossil fuels. However, the number of trips generated by proposed improvements would be relatively small and would be part of existing facilities maintenance. Trail construction would not require substantial amounts of energy for either construction or maintenance purposes. The project would not conflict with adopted policies or standards for energy use.
Mitigation Measure: N/A
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS:

Baseline Setting: A detailed Geotechnical Investigation of the Bodega Harbor Coastal Trail was completed by BACE Geotechnical for Regional Parks in April 2011. This report included the project area and is incorporated by reference. It is available for review at the Regional Parks office in Santa Rosa. Follow-up design geotechnical investigations were completed by Questa in August 2018 to assist in pier design of the proposed boardwalk structures and to note soil features and constraints for grading, paving, and erosion control.

The BACE report noted that the Project Area is located immediately west of the well known and active San Andreas Fault Zone, with an active splinter of the fault running directly through the site (Figure 9). It is underlain at depth by sandstone and shale bedrock of the Franciscan Formation. The northern quarter of the Project Area is located on marine terrace deposits. (Figure 10) These deposits are overlain by older, weathered and stable dune deposits in the Ranch Road area to the south, which in turn are overlain in areas by more recent and semi-stable sand deposits on the west. Alluvial deposits and fill over Bay muds occur on the south along Bay Flat Road and Eastshore Road.

This area has very high seismic hazards, including direct fault offset and strong ground motion associated with site-specific fault activity, as well as settlement, liquefaction, shallow slope failure and ground lurching in areas of saturated alluvium, Bay muds, fill, and non-cohesive sands. Areas underlain by recent and older dune deposits are also highly erosive, and this will need to be considered in development of grading, erosion control, and revegetation plans.

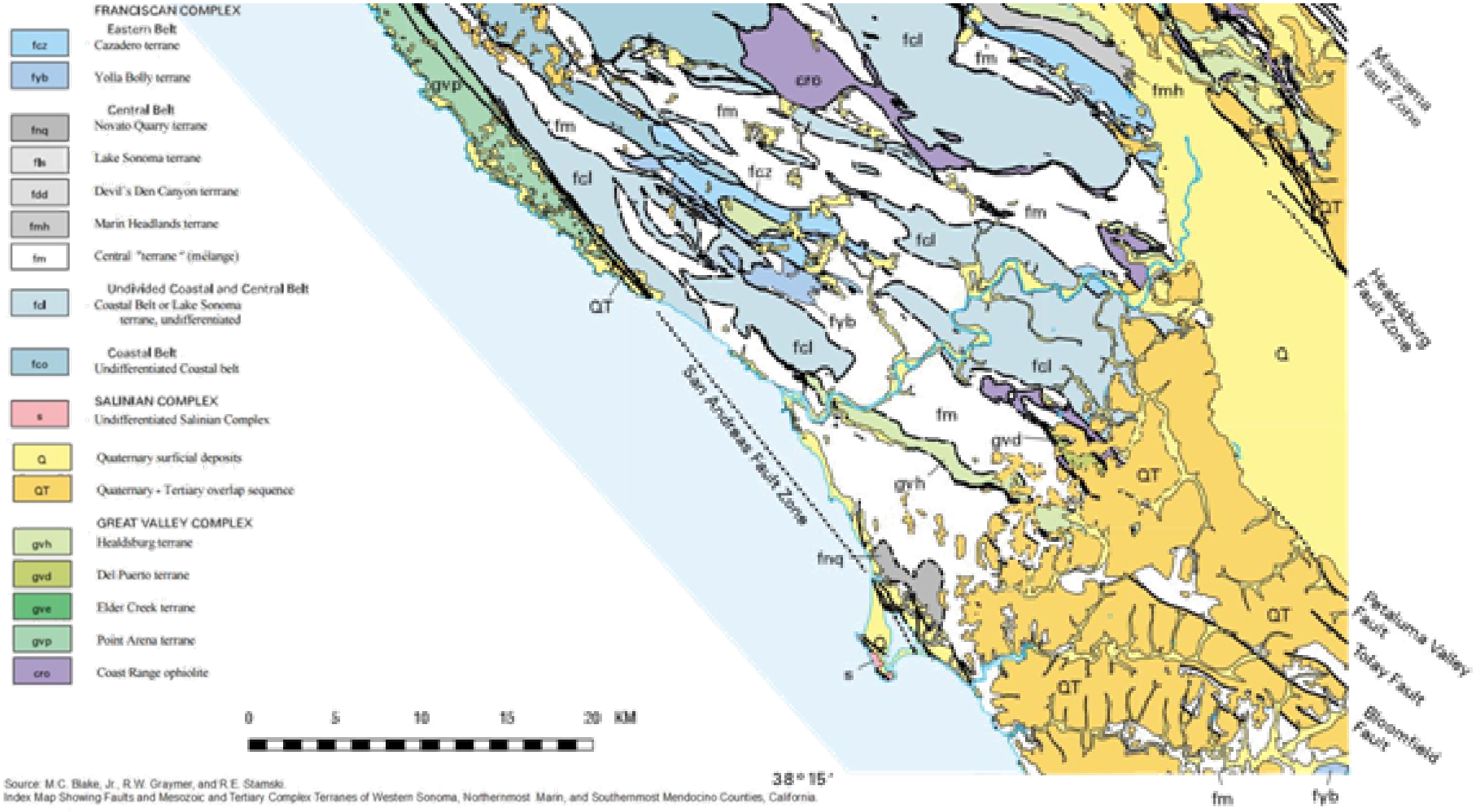


Figure 9: Regional Geology

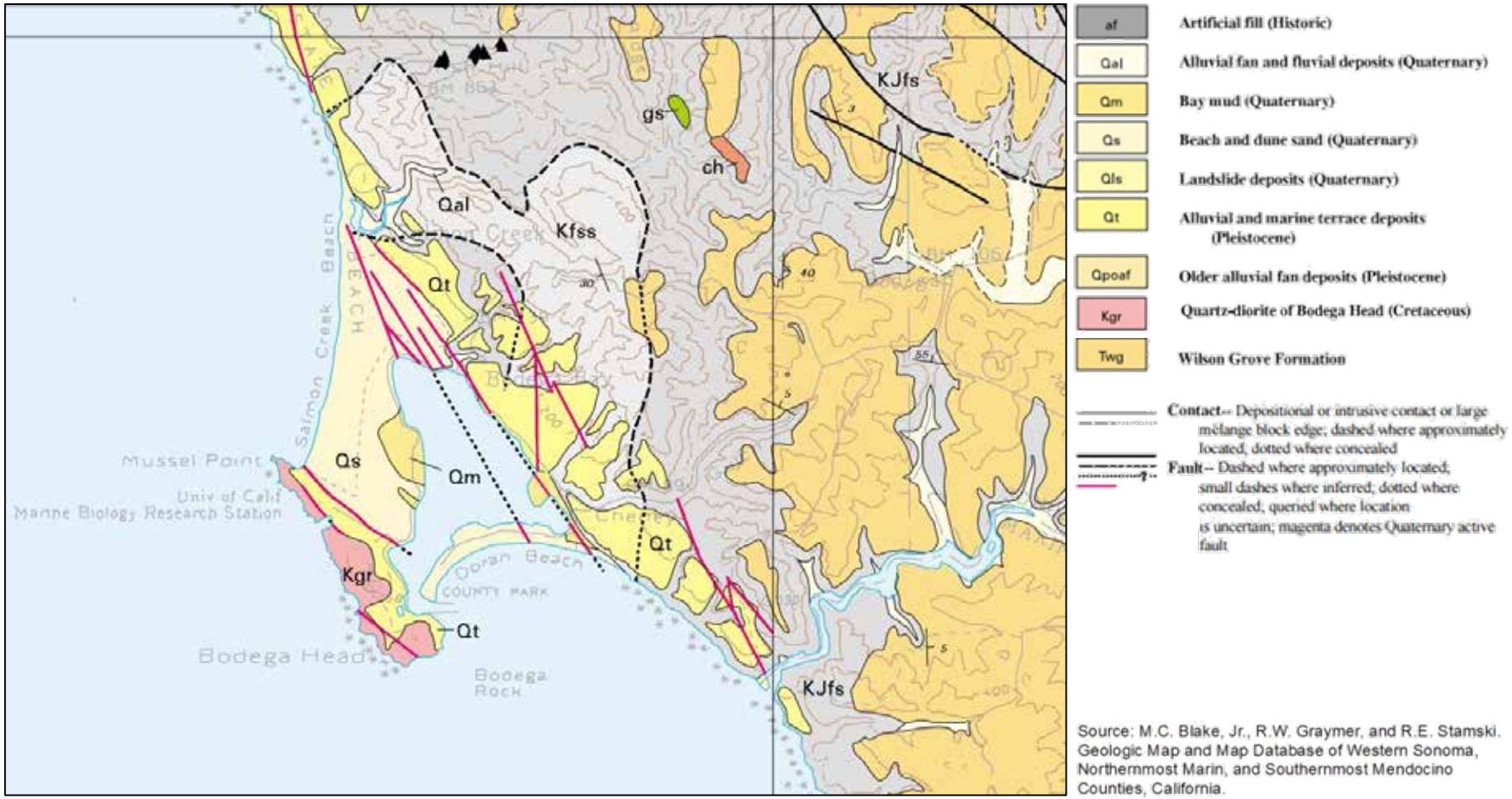


Figure 10: Site Geology

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.	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment: **Less than Significant Impact.** According to the project Geotechnical Report, the project site is located within the San Andreas fault hazard zone as defined by the Alquist-Priolo fault maps. A splinter fault trace runs through the Project area near a proposed elevated boardwalk structure. Bridge/boardwalk sections are located within 100 feet of this fault trace and this has been considered structural/seismic design. The project however does not include structures which will be occupied by people.

Although it is not currently possible to predict when the next earthquake event will occur, surface fault rupture may occur along this segment of the fault within the design life of the trail structures. Surface rupture of the San Andreas fault splinter at this location could physically damage or destroy the proposed trail improvements by direct fault offset and the boardwalk structure could potentially break and collapse together. However, it should be noted that this is a recreational trail and not a critical infrastructure element (major road, rail, utility pipeline) or facility (school, hospital, police or fire station, etc.) Even when properly designed using the latest seismic engineering design standards, the proposed trail improvements cannot be built to withstand fault offset and will likely be damaged or destroyed by a large fault rupture event. This would place people (Bay Trail users) at risk if they happen to be present at this location during the earthquake and fault rupture event. However, overall, as no structures other than the trail would be placed in the area immediately next to the fault in the Alquist-Priolo Zone and visitors to the area would be passing through during daytime hours (reducing the overall risk); this is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		X		

Comment: **Potentially Significant Impact.** All of Sonoma County is subject to seismic shaking that would result from earthquakes along the San Andreas, Healdsburg-Rodgers Creek, and other faults. There is a high likelihood of a large earthquake along one of these faults over the next 30 to 50 years, within the design life of the project. Predicting seismic events is not possible,

nor is providing mitigation that can entirely reduce the potential for injury and damage that can occur during a seismic event. However, using accepted geotechnical evaluation and design techniques and appropriate engineering practices, potential injury and damage can be diminished, thereby exposing fewer people and less property to the effects of a major damaging earthquake. The design and construction of elevated structures are subject to load and strength standards of the California Building Code (CBC), which take seismic shaking into account. Project conditions of approval will require that building permits be obtained for all construction structural elements and that the project meet all standard seismic and soil test/compaction requirements. The project would therefore not expose people to substantial risk of injury from seismic shaking. This potentially significant impact could be reduced to ***less than significant*** with implementation of the following mitigation measure.

Mitigation

GEO-1 .All earthwork, grading, trenching, backfilling and compaction operations shall be conducted in accordance with the County Subdivision Ordinance (Chapter 25, Sonoma County Code) and erosion control provisions of the Drainage and Storm Water Management Ordinance (Chapter 11, Sonoma County Code and Building Ordinance (Chapter 7, Sonoma County Code).

All construction activities shall meet the California Building Code regulations for seismic safety (i.e., reinforcing perimeter and/or load bearing walls, bracing parapets, etc.). Construction plans shall be subject to review and approval of PRMD prior to the issuance of a building permit. All work shall be subject to inspection by PRMD and must conform to all applicable code requirements and approved improvement plans prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Regional Parks shall apply for building permits from PRMD and modify designs to ensure that permits are granted. This will ensure County review of improvement plans; and that all structures such as bridges and boardwalks adhere to the Sonoma County Codes and applicable Building Ordinances, including grading, drainage, and seismic design criteria for planned structures

Mitigation Monitoring:
Building permits for ground disturbing activities shall not be approved for issuance by Project Review staff until the above notes are printed on applicable building, grading and improvement plans. The applicant shall be responsible for notifying construction contractors about code requirement.

GEO-2. The design of all earthwork, cuts and fills, drainage, pavements, utilities, foundations and structural components shall conform with the specifications and criteria contained in the project geotechnical reports (BACE 2011). The design plans shall identify specific mitigation measures to reduce the liquefaction potential of surface soils. Mitigation measures may include excavation and replacement as engineered fill, reduced foundation loading, and other ground improvement methods. Prior to final of the building permits the geotechnical engineer/engineering geologist shall also inspect the construction work and shall certify to PRMD, prior to the acceptance of the improvements that the improvements have been constructed in accordance with the geotechnical specifications.

Mitigation Monitoring:
PRMD Plan Check staff will ensure plans are in compliance with geotechnical requirements prior to issuance of Building Permit. PRMD inspectors will ensure construction is in compliance with

geotechnical requirements.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		X		

Comment: **Potentially Significant Impact.** The project includes boardwalk structures and is located within a liquefaction area as shown on the Report 120 map and as noted in the project Geotechnical Report. Strong ground shaking during an earthquake can result in ground failure and/or settlement such as that associated with soil liquefaction, and can also cause deformation of slopes, particularly fill slopes. The property has the potential to experience liquefaction and settlement during a seismic event. All structures (bridges/boardwalks/retaining walls) will be required to meet building code and permit requirements, including seismic safety standards and soil test/compaction requirements. Based on standard permitting requirements, the project will have no significant risk of loss, injury or death from seismic ground failure or liquefaction. This potentially significant impact could be reduced to ***less than significant*** with implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2** above.

Mitigation: see **GEO-1 and GEO-2** above.

Mitigation Monitoring:
PRMD Plan Check staff will ensure plans are in compliance with geotechnical requirements prior to issuance of Building Permit. County inspectors will ensure construction is in compliance with geotechnical requirements.

iv. Landslides?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		X		

Comment: **Potentially Significant Impact.** The project site is not located in a landslide prone area as shown on Geology for Planning in Sonoma County Special Report 120 Slope Stability" or as noted in the project Geotechnical Report. Minor slumping and erosion could occur on some of the steeper slopes underlain by recent and older dune deposits. This potentially significant impact could be reduced to ***less than significant*** with implementation of mitigation measure 7.a.ii.2 above.

Mitigation:
See Mitigation Measure **GEO-2** above.

Mitigation Monitoring:
PRMD Plan Check staff will ensure plans are in compliance with geotechnical requirements prior to issuance of Building Permit. PRMD inspectors will ensure construction is in compliance with geotechnical requirements.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		X		

Comment: **Potentially Significant Impact.** The trail project includes grading, (cuts and fills) which do not require the issuance of a PRMD grading permit per Sonoma County ordinance number 5819. Although a grading permit is not required, the project design will still satisfy the County grading design requirements. Poorly controlled grading, both during and post construction, has the potential to increase the volume of runoff from a site which could have adverse downstream flooding and further erosional impacts, and increase soil erosion on and off site which could adversely impact downstream water quality.

In regard to potential water quantity impacts, County grading ordinance requirements and adopted best management practices require that storm water facilities be engineered to treat storm events and associated runoff to the 85 percentile storm event. Adopted flow control best management practices will be designed to treat storm events and associated runoff to the channel forming discharge storm event, which is commonly referred to at the two year storm event. Required inspection by the Construction Contractor QSP per an approved SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan), as well as by Regional Parks and County inspectors, will insure that the work is constructed according to the approved plans and that all erosion problem areas and damaged stormwater and erosion control structures are repaired. SWPPP is only required for construction projects that disturb more than 1 acre. It is anticipated that the area of construction disturbance will be less than 1 acre. These Ordinance requirements and adopted best management practices are specifically designed to maintain potential project water quantity impacts at a ***less than significant*** level during and post construction.

In regard to water quality impacts, County grading ordinance design requirements, adopted County grading standards and best management practices (such as silt fencing, straw wattles, construction entrances to control soil discharges, primary and secondary containment areas for petroleum products, paints, lime and other materials of concern, etc.), mandated limitations on work in wet weather, and standard grading inspection requirements, are specifically designed to maintain potential water quality impacts at a ***less than significant*** level during project construction.

For post construction water quality impacts, adopted grading permit standards and best management practices require creation of areas that allow storm water to be detained, infiltrated, or retained for later use. Other adopted water quality best management practices include storm water treatment devices (e.g. straw wattles) based on filtering, settling or removing pollutants. Straw wattles can placed along the edge of disturbed soil to contain sediments and to filter storm water runoff. The straw wattles will remain in place until the disturbed construction areas have revegetated. The existing vegetation on site and newly established vegetation on both sides of the trail will provide a natural filtration for storm water draining across the trail surface. These construction standards are specifically designed to maintain potential water quality grading impacts at a less than significant level post construction.

The County adopted grading ordinances and standards and related conditions of approval which enforce them are specific, and also require compliance with all standards and regulations adopted by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Board, such as the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements, Low Impact Development (LID) and any other adopted best management practices. Therefore, no significant adverse soil erosion or related soil erosion water quality impacts are expected given the mandated conditions and

standards that need to be met. See further discussion of related issues (such as maintenance of required post construction water quality facilities) under section 8 Hydrology and Water Quality.

If project construction were to occur during the winter months however, it is possible that stormwater could carry disturbed soil offsite into local storm drains. This impact can be reduced to ***less than significant*** by installing standard construction erosion control measures at the project site to contain and prevent soil runoff into local storm drains.

There is a possibility that erosion control measures could fail. This potentially significant impact could be reduced to ***less than significant*** with implementation of the following mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure

GEO-3. The project site will be inspected following the first heavy rain, during the middle of the rainy season and at the end of the rainy season following construction, and before/after each rainfall event when more than 0.5 inches of rain are forecast by the National Weather Bureau. During each visit, areas of significant erosion or erosion control device failure shall be noted and appropriate remedial actions taken per the practices and procedures outlined in the project SWPPP.

GEO-4. Regional Parks shall complete an Erosion Control Plan to be submitted to PRMD in conjunction with the Building Permit Application. The Erosion Control Plan shall include winterization, dust control, erosion control and pollution control measures conforming to the Association of Bay Area Government (ABAG) Manual of Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control Measures and the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook Portal: Construction. The Erosion Control Plan shall describe the “Best Management Practices” (BMPs) to be used during and following construction to control pollution resulting from both storm and construction water runoff. The Plan shall include locations of vehicle and equipment staging, portable restrooms, mobilization areas, and planned construction access routes.

Regional Parks and the Construction Contractor shall prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (if required) for the Proposed Project. The SWPPP and Notice of Intent must be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board to receive a Construction General Permit. The updated plan shall address National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements and be designed to protect water quality both during and after construction. The Project SWPPP shall include a description of the “Best Management Practices” (BMPs) used to prevent the discharge of other construction-related NPDES pollutants beside sediment (i.e. paint, concrete, etc) to downstream waters and adjacent Bay waters. After construction is completed, all drainage facilities shall be inspected for accumulated sediment from the Project and these drainage structures shall be cleared of debris and sediment.

Mitigation Monitoring: Building permits for ground disturbing activities shall not be approved for issuance by Project Review staff until the above notes are printed on applicable building, grading and improvement plans. The applicant shall be responsible for notifying construction contractors about erosion control requirement.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact

in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?		x		
Comment: **Potentially Significant Impact.** The project site is subject to seismic shaking as described in item 7.a.ii.above. This potentially significant impact could be reduced to ***less than significant*** with implementation of mitigation measure 7.a.ii.				
Mitigation: See Mitigation Measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**				
Mitigation Monitoring: See **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: **No impact.** Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code is an index of the relative expansive characteristics of soil as determined through laboratory testing. For the proposed project, soils at the site have been evaluated with respect to their expansive characteristics, and this has been found not to be a significant engineering constraint. No substantial risks to life or property damage would be created from soil expansion for the proposed project.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Measures: N/A				
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: **No impact.** The project site is not in an area served by public sewer. A restroom with septic tank and leachfield are not included in the proposed project description. Therefore, there is no impact.				
Mitigation: N/A				
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X

Comment: **No impact.** There are no known unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features at this site, and given the project geology, none are expected to be un-covered during construction. Therefore, there is no impact.
Mitigation: N/A
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Bace Geotechnical Report

8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: *Would the project:*

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	

Less than Significant Impact. There is international scientific consensus that human-caused increases in GHGs have and will continue to contribute to global warming. Potential global warming impacts in California may include, but are not limited to, loss in snow pack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, increased forest fires, and more drought years. Secondary effects are likely to include a global rise in sea level, impacts to agriculture, changes in disease vectors, and changes in habitat and biodiversity.

Executive Order S-3-05 was established by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in June 2006 established the following statewide emission reduction targets through the year 2050:

- By 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels;
- By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels;
- By 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels.

AB 32, also known as the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the California Air Resources Board (CARB) as the State agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of GHGs. Under AB 32, the State board is required to approve a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective GHG emissions reductions. The law establishes periodic targets for reductions, and requires certain facilities to report emissions of GHGs annually.

Utilizing the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.2), the Project's

estimated improvement/restoration activity GHG emissions would be at its maximum annual total during the year of construction (about 131 metric tons). After completion of the proposed improvement/restoration work, net new operational GHG emissions would come primarily from motor vehicles completing park maintenance. Both construction and operational GHG emissions are below established GHG significance thresholds.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	
Comment: **Less than Significant Impact.** The project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The Project would not conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions in California and the region.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
CARB. *California Assembly Bill 32*
CARB. *California Senate Bill 97*
CARB. *California Senate Bill 375*

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: *Would the project:*

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment:
Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project will not require the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

Mitigation Measure: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
		x		

Comment:
Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed project is not expected to result in significant hazards to the public or the environment caused by the release of hazardous materials into the environment however, accidental release of hazardous materials could occur during construction and maintenance activities.
Construction and maintenance activities would include use of vehicles, construction equipment, and construction materials that use hazardous materials such as motor oil and gasoline, which have the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment. Routine use of the facility would be limited to pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian use. Maintenance of the proposed project may require the occasional use of vehicles and equipment that use hazarded materials such as motor oil and gasoline, which have the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment. The potentially significant impacts can be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of the following mitigation measures.

Mitigation:

HAZ-1: The Contractor will be required to prepare, submit, and implement a spill prevention plan for the project, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:
a. Follow the provisions of Sections 5163 – 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (CCR Title 8) to protect the project site from being contaminated by the accidental release of any hazardous materials and/or waste.
b. Store all flammable liquids in compliance with the Sonoma County Fire Code and section 7-1.01G of the Caltrans Standard Specification (or the functional equivalent) for the protection of surface waters.
c. If hazardous materials are encountered during construction, the contractor will immediately halt construction activities and will implement actions required by the current California regulatory Requirements.
d. In the event of a spill of hazardous materials the Contractor will immediately call the emergency number 9-1-1 to report the spill, and will take appropriate actions to contain the spill to prevent further migration of the hazardous materials to storm water drains or surface waters.
e. Prevent the following activities within areas protected by construction barrier fencing:
Fueling of any vehicles or portable generators
Vehicle/equipment washing and maintenance areas
Above-ground tanks for liquid storage
Industrial waste management areas (landfills, waste piles, treatment plants, disposal areas)

f. The Contractor will use drip pans or absorbent pads during vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, fueling, and storage.
g. Spill kits and cleanup materials shall be available at all locations of pile-driving activities.
h. Equipment that is to be used shall be kept leak free and inspect for leaks and spills on a daily basis.
i. Equipment will be parked over drip pans or absorbent pads.
j. When not in use, the contractor will store pile-driving equipment away from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and inlets.
k. Protect hammers and other hydraulic attachments by placing them on plywood and covering them with plastic or a comparable material prior to the onset of rain.
HAZ-2: The Contractor will dispose of petroleum-based products in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
HAZ-3: Regional Parks Department operations and maintenance crews will dispose of petroleum-based products in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
HAZ-4: The Contractor will conduct inspections and maintenance, according to current regulations, of portable toilet facilities used during construction. The contractor will conduct routine waste removal to ensure that effluent spills are avoided or minimized.

Mitigation Monitoring:
County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans and during construction.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment:
No Impact. The proposed project is not expected to emit hazardous emissions, hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The nearest known school is Bodega Bay Elementary School, located approximately 0.5 miles south of the project area.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment
The project site was not identified on, or in the vicinity of, any parcels on lists compiled by the California Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Toxic Substances, and the California Integrated Waste management Board.

Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The site is not within an airport land use plan as designated by Sonoma County.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: **No Impact.** The proposed project is not expected to impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services (SCDES) is the lead agency under the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System and is responsible for coordination of response and recovery activities following an emergency or disaster such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, and dam failures. The proposed project is not expected to impair implementation of or physically interfere with SCDES operations.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: **No Impact.** The proposed project is not expected to expose people or structures to				

risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. The project area is not within an area with high to very high potential for large wild land fires. The proposed project does not include habitable structures.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas of where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X
Comment: The project would not expose people to risk from wildland fires. It will not construct buildings that would be occupied by people or structures that would be affected by wildland fires.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Bace Geotechnical Report
FEMA FIRM map
ABAG Hazard Maps- Tsunami Run-up

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY:

Baseline Setting

The Project area is located within a small coastal watershed area that drains directly to Bodega Bay via a stormdrain system along Eastshore Road. An un-named, seasonal (non-blue line) stream collects a large portion of the site runoff and directs it to this stormdrain system via a culvert under the Eastshore Road and- Bayflat Road intersection, where it joins with runoff from the much larger Johnson Gulch watershed to the east. The seasonal stream bank top is poorly defined where it flows through older stabilized sand dune deposits. The channel top of bank becomes defined where the stream passes through alluvial fan deposits, upstream of Eastshore Road. It has a cover dominated by arroyo willow and is located within the approximate center of a Monterey cypress forest. The stream may become perennial in its lower portion, just above Eastshore Road in years with above average rainfall as the channel profile flattens in this area and it may intercept shallow groundwater. Some stormwater runoff within the grassland and brush covered areas on the north and west side of the project area may sheet flow to the west

towards the Bodega Dunes Campground where it either infiltrates into dune sands or is picked up by the Campground drainage network

The majority of the project area, including the willow lined seasonal stream, is not within a FEMA detailed flood Insurance rate mapping area for delineation of 100-year floodplains. Based on field observations and a review of detailed topographic maps, the 100-year flood event is well within the poorly defined bank top of the seasonal stream course. The low-lying flatlands along Eastshore and Bayflat Roads, from just above their intersection with are within a FEMA designated 100-year floodplain (Zone V). The 100 year flooding in Zone V areas is from astronomical or extreme tides (Figure 11) Flood elevations for such Stillwater tides (no special consideration given to storm events) are 9.0 feet (NAD88). Storm surge and storm waves could add another 3 or more feet to this height. Conservative scientific estimates of sea level rise could add an additional 1.5 to 3.0 feet or more to tidal flooding heights by 2070, the 50 year design life for the trail. The low elevation, flatland portions of the project area along Eastshore Road and Bayflat Road are also within a tsunami run-up zone and evacuation area (Figure 12) . The low lying areas along Bayflat Road and Eastshore Road are also subject to sea level rise (Figure 13).

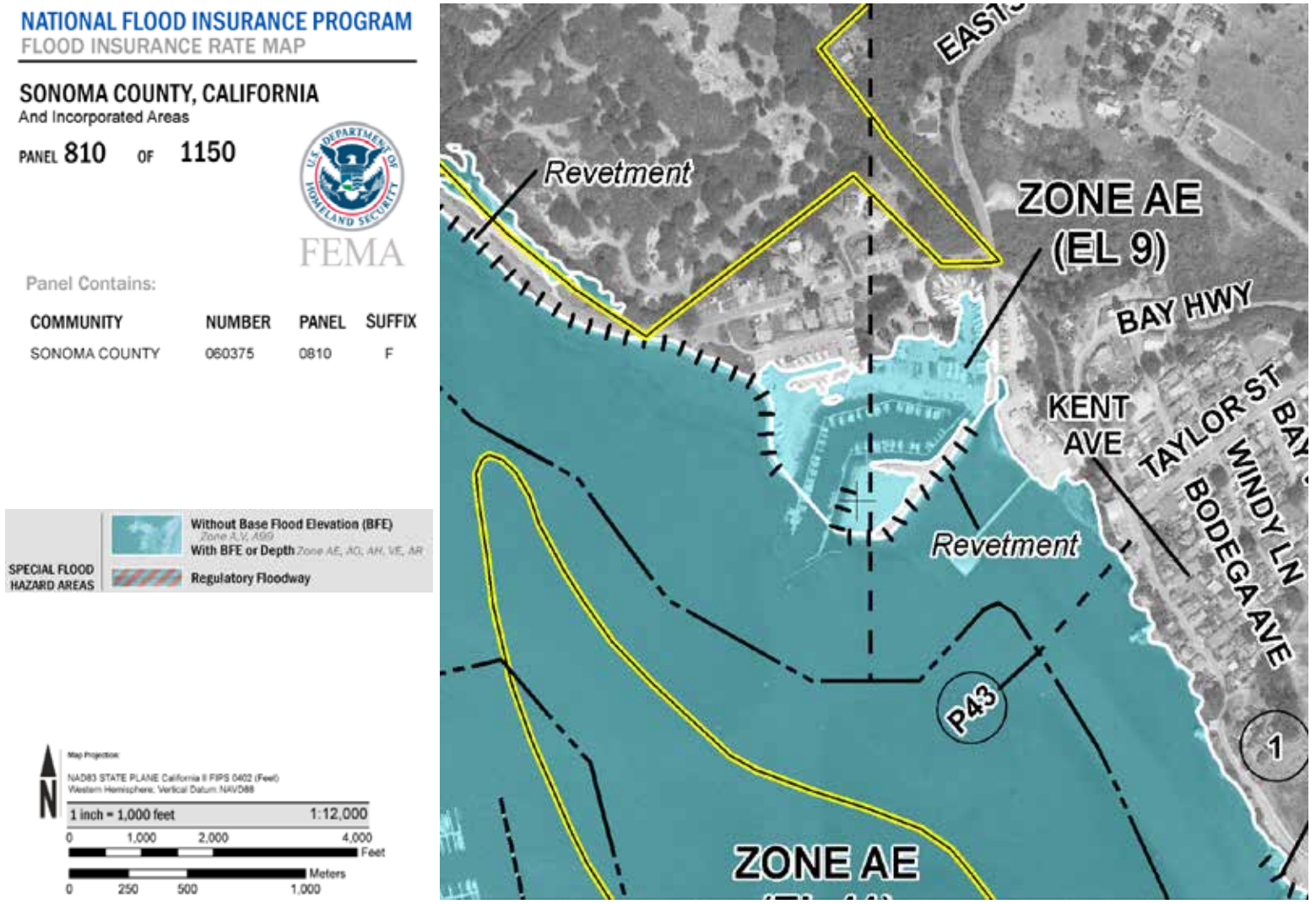


Figure 11: Tidal Flooding

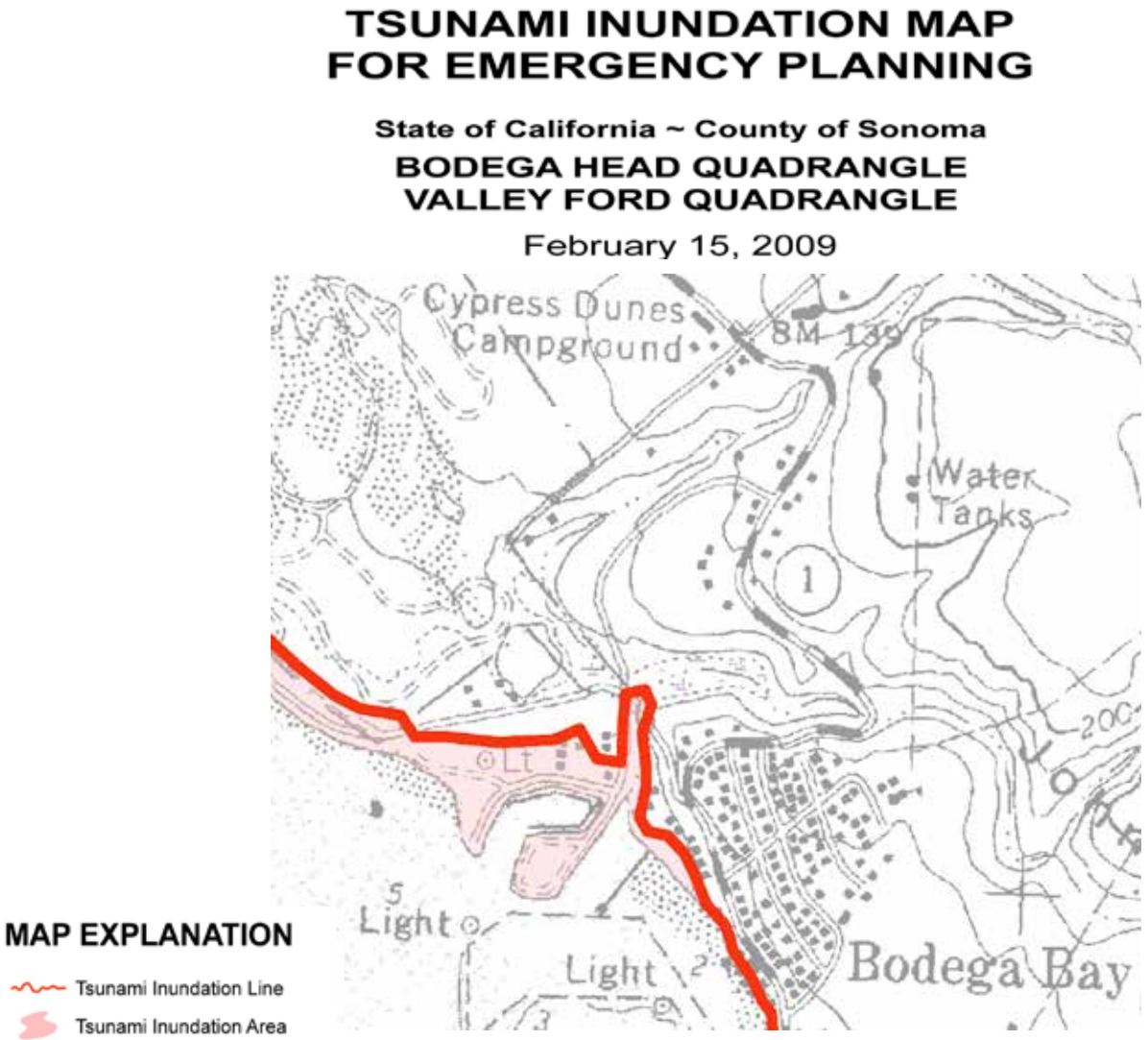


Figure 12: Tsunami Inundation Map

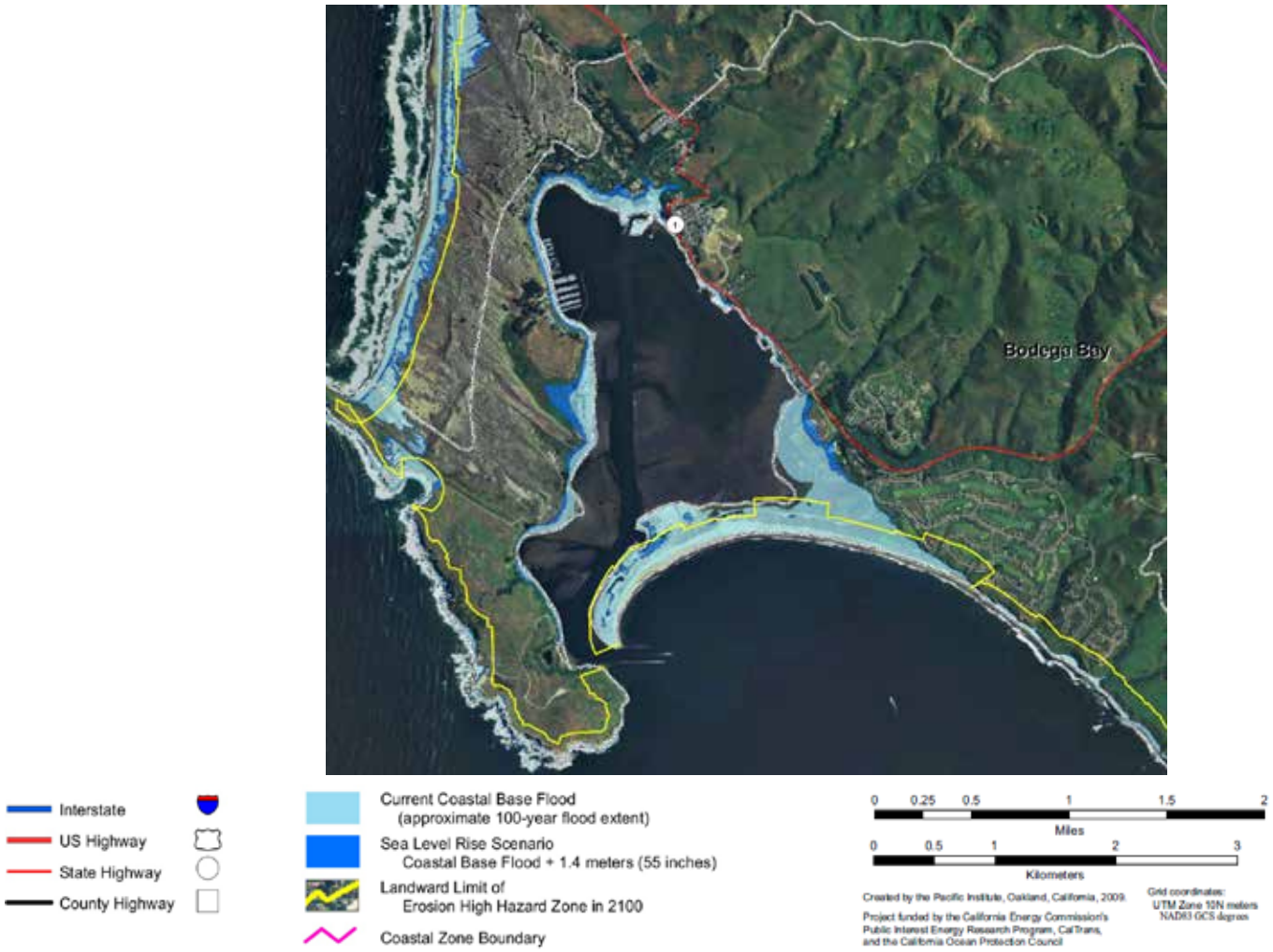


Figure 13: Sea Level Rise

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment:
Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project is not expected to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements however; project construction could result in temporary impacts to water quality. Best Management Practices have been incorporated into the project design and mitigation measures to protect water quality. This less than significant impact can be further reduced with implementation of the following standard construction mitigation measures to reduce potential construction impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and other potential water quality impacts to all waters, including jurisdictional wetlands and riparian areas.

Mitigation Measures:
HYDRO-1: Regional Parks will schedule ground-disturbing activities including vegetation removal, excavation, grading, and compaction, to the dry season, May 15 – October 31. Regional Parks will schedule ground-disturbing activities below top-of-bank of the unnamed blue-line stream channel between June 15 and October 14. Regional Parks must approve ground-disturbing activities that must occur during the rainy season (November 01 – May 15) based on an approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. (if required).
WQ-2: Regional Parks will delineate the limits of construction activity within or near wetlands, the unnamed blue-line stream channel, and riparian habitat prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities. Work limit delineation will be temporary, high-visibility construction fencing to protect environmentally sensitive areas and prevent construction work and equipment from unnecessarily extending the work area. Regional Parks will include the temporary fencing locations on the construction drawings and will require it be removed after construction activities are completed.
WQ-3: The Contractor will disturb only the minimum amount of riparian vegetation possible within the construction area. Where possible, riparian vegetation will be tied back in lieu of pruning or removal. Within temporary disturbance areas, the Contractor will cut riparian vegetation at or above grade to facilitate natural regrowth.
WQ-4: The Contractor will comply with regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Coastal Commission regarding construction activities that affect drainages and wetlands.
WQ-5: The Contractor will dispose of surplus soils, surplus concrete rubble, or pavement at an acceptable and legally permitted disposal site or taken to a permitted soil concrete and/or asphalt recycling facility.
WQ-6: The Contractor will implement Best Management Practices to protect geology and soils, including the following:
a. Avoid construction activities during rainy days as directed by Regional Parks.
b. Preserve existing vegetation except what is designated by Regional Parks for removal.
c. Leave root structure of vegetation in place whenever feasible.
d. Minimize the extent of disturbance from construction activities.
e. Stabilize exposed slopes, banks and stockpiles of soil materials during construction using Erosion control blankets, or other method approved by Regional Parks.

f. Stabilize exposed soil by installing erosion control materials such as blankets, mulch, and/or Seed that are free of exotic species or other method approved by Regional Parks.
WQ-7: The Contractor will be required to prepare, submit, and implement a spill prevention plan for the project, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:
a. Follow the provisions of Sections 5163 – 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (CCR Title 8) to protect the project site from being contaminated by the accidental release of any Hazardous materials and/or waste.
b. Store all flammable liquids in compliance with the Sonoma County Fire Code and section 7-1.01G of the Caltrans Standard Specification (or the functional equivalent) for the protection Of surface waters.
c. If hazardous materials are encountered during construction, the contractor will immediately halt construction activities and will implement actions required by the current California Regulatory requirements.
d. In the event of a spill of hazardous materials the Contractor will immediately call the emergency number 9-1-1 to report the spill, and will take appropriate actions to contain the spill to prevent further migration of the hazardous materials to storm water drains or surface Waters.
e. Prevent the following activities within areas protected by construction barrier fencing:
i. Fueling of any vehicles or portable generators
ii. Vehicle/equipment washing and maintenance areas
iii. Above-ground tanks for liquid storage
iv. Industrial waste management areas (landfills, waste piles, treatment plants, disposal areas)
f. The Contractor will use drip pans or absorbent pads during vehicle and equipment Maintenance, cleaning, fueling, and storage.
g. Spill kits and cleanup materials shall be available at all locations of pile-driving activities.
h. Equipment that is to be used shall be kept leak free and inspected for leaks and spills on a Daily basis.
i. Equipment will be parked over drip pans or absorbent pads.
j. When not in use, the contractor will store pile-driving equipment away from concentrated Flows of storm water, drainage courses, and inlets.
k. Protect hammers and other hydraulic attachments by placing them on plywood and covering Them with plastic or a comparable material prior to the onset of rain.
WQ-8: The Contractor will dispose of petroleum-based products in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
WQ-9: Regional Parks Department operations and maintenance crews will dispose of petroleum-based products in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
WQ-10: The Contractor will conduct inspections and maintenance, according to current regulations, of portable toilet facilities used during construction. The contractor will conduct routine waste removal to ensure that effluent spills are avoided or minimized.
WQ-11: Regional Parks or the Contractor will prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for implementation during project construction, if required The SWPPP will include a sediment control plan to identify measures to prevent sediment from entering delineated wetlands, the unnamed tributary, and any other surface drainage within the project area. The sediment control plan will address temporary, construction-related sediment control that may include but not be limited to silt fencing, sediment traps, fiber roles, and/or barriers. The SWPPP will be prepared by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer and will be monitored by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner.
WQ-12: The Contractor will be required to install a protective impermeable barrier, such as a tarp, between the bridge work area and any surface water.

Mitigation Monitoring:
The Permit and Resource Management Department shall not issue the Building Permit until the NOI and the WDID have been received. County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on

all site alteration, grading or improvement plans.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment:
No Impact. The proposed project will not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge. Impervious surface area created by the project is well less than 10% of the project area. The project area is not within a groundwater recharge area or major groundwater basin, and no water supply wells or domestic water supply will be provided (i.e. no trailhead restroom or drinking fountain). Therefore the proposed project is not expected to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

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: i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment:
No Impact. The proposed project is not expected to alter the course of existing site drainage patterns and will not alter the course of surface waters, including wetlands and the unnamed stream. Boardwalk structures will span the drainage with landings outside of the channel margin. Boardwalk sections will also span wetlands with piers placed in upland areas and not in State of California or in federal jurisdictional wetlands; therefore wetlands not be adversely affected. Mitigation measures included in Sections 7, 9 and 10 will ensure a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment:
No Impact. The proposed project will not alter drainage patterns or substantially increase the rate or amount of run-off in the project area. The proposed trail improvements are not expected to contribute to existing flooding patterns or occurrences. The proposed project is not expected to result in a substantial increase in surface runoff, or block or re-direct flood flows, either on-site or off-site.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring:
N/A

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment:
No Impact. The proposed project is not expected to provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. There is no existing storm water drainage system in the project site. Petroleum based products may be transported to surface water drainages during rain events but is not expected to result in a substantial additional source of polluted runoff because the project site will be subject to short-term temporary motorized vehicle traffic from construction equipment. Some occasional additional vehicle use in the vicinity of the project site will occur from Regional Parks and State Parks maintenance activities. Proposed project construction contractor will employ Best Management Practices that comply with national and state stormwater regulations.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	

Comment:
Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project is not expected to substantially degrade water quality however; project construction could result in temporary impacts to water quality. Several mitigation measures have been included in this document to ensure less than significant impacts to water quality. Mitigation measures included in Sections 7, 9 and 10 will ensure a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	

Comment:
Less than Significant Impact. The proposed trail project area is largely located on Sonoma County and California State Parks land that is zoned as Public-Quasi Public/Park. The majority of the project area is not within a FEMA recognized flood hazard area It also includes some street-edge trail improvements along Bay Flat Road, Staging will not occur in flood prone areas, and improvements along Eastshore and Bayflat Roads (within FEMA designated 100-year coastal flood hazard zone) are designed to be resilient/readily repairable to extreme tide event inundation, including from any tsunami run up flooding. Mitigation measures included in Sections 7, 9 and 10 will ensure a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

Comment:
The project area is not a part of a Water Quality Control Plan (other than the Regional Board's Basin Plan) nor is it in a Groundwater Management Plan area.

Mitigation: NA

Mitigation Monitoring: NA

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS:
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
Geotechnical Investigation Report, Bace Associates 2011

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING: *Would the project*

a) Physically divide an established community?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project would not divide a community.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project is consistent with applicable County Plans.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

12. MINERAL RESOURCES: *Would the project:*

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: There is no known mineral resource on the project site.				

Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project site is not a mineral resource recovery site.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

13. NOISE: *Would the project:*

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: **Less than Significant Impact.** The project will not result in permanent, long-term exposure of people to noise levels in excess of established standards. Noise levels may increase temporarily from short-term project construction activities and occasionally from maintenance activities. This less than significant impact would be further reduced with implementation of the mitigation measures listed in this Section. The Noise Element of the Sonoma County General Plan establishes goals, objectives and policies including performance standards to regulate noise affecting residential and other sensitive receptors. The general plan sets separate standards for transportation noise and for noise from non-transportation land uses.				
Mitigation: **N-1:** The Contractor will operate all internal combustion engines with mufflers that meet the requirements of the State Resources Code, and, where applicable, the Vehicle Code. **N-2:** The Contractor will restrict construction activities to the hours of 7:00 am to 7:00 p.m. except for actions taken to prevent or resolve an emergency. **N-3:** Regional Parks Department will operate all internal combustion engines with mufflers that meet the requirements of the State Resources Code, and, where applicable, the Vehicle Code.				

Mitigation Monitoring:
Any noise complaints will be investigated by Regional Parks staff. If such investigation indicates that the appropriate noise standards have been or may have been exceeded, the permit holders shall be required to install, at their expense, additional professionally designed noise control measures. Failure to install the additional noise control measure(s) will be considered a violation of the use permit conditions. If noise complaints continue, Regional Parks shall investigate complaints. If violations are found, Regional Parks shall seek voluntary compliance from the permit holder and thereafter may initiate an enforcement action and/or revocation or modification proceedings, as appropriate.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	

Comment:
Less than Significant Impact. The project includes construction activities that may generate ground borne vibration and noise. These levels would not be significant because they would be short-term and temporary, and would be limited to daytime hours. There are no other activities or uses associated with the project that would expose persons to or generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. The project will not result in permanent, long-term exposure of people to excessive ground borne vibration or noise levels. Construction activities associated with installing the footings for the boardwalk sections will result in short-term noise from ground borne vibration that could be noticeable near the noise source. This less than significant impact would be further reduced with implementation of the mitigation measures listed in this Section.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X

Comment: The project is not near an airport or airstrip.

Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan
United States Environmental Protection Agency

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING: *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)?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project would not include construction of homes, businesses or infrastructure that would induce substantial population growth.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: No housing will be displaced by the project.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Measures: N/A				

15. PUBLIC SERVICES: *Would the project:*

a) 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The project will improve pedestrian and bicycle access within and adjacent to the State Park.				

Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
i. Fire protection?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The project will improve pedestrian and bicycle access within and adjacent to the State Park, including improved emergency access to the site.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
ii. Police protection?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The Sonoma County Sheriff, Regional Park and State parks rangers will continue to serve this area. There will be no increased need for police protection resulting from the project. Access to the site will be improved as part of project implementation.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
iii. Schools?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The trail project will not affect local schools.				
Mitigation: N/A				

Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
iv. Parks?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The project is part of existing park and community facilities. Access to the site will be improved as part of the project.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
v. Other public facilities?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project will not impact other public facilities.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES USED IN THIS ANALYSIS
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan

16. RECREATION: *Would the project*:

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: **Less than Significant Impact.** The project is a recreational facility and will not have an adverse physical effect on the environment because it has been designed to minimize impacts to existing vegetation and topography, and will be constructed using best management practices to minimize potential environmental effects, and is utilizing materials that are environmentally friendly as well as being durable. The project will include management of existing hazardous conditions, and improve emergency access to the site. The proposed project could result in an indirect beneficial effect to Bodega Bay and Bodega Bay Harbor, as it will increase passive				

recreation opportunity in this area, whereby people can further appreciate the view and resources.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
Comment: See item 16.a. above.				

SOURCES:
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Sonoma County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan

17. TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC: *Would the project*:

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project is consistent with applicable county and state plans for completion of the California Coastal Trail.				
Mitigation Measure: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: As a bicycle/pedestrian project intended to reduce vehicle use and/or provide separate facilities that will reduce use of SR1 by bicycles and pedestrians, it is consistent with CEQA guidelines that state transportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, vehicle miles traveled should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact.				

Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The project will provide facilities for bicycles and pedestrians that are separate from the vehicle roadway. Intersection improvements, including crosswalks, are proposed at the Bay Flat/Eastshore Road intersection to assist in hazard reduction.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
c) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Comment: The Trail will not result in inadequate emergency access. Emergency access will Be available at the existing entrance road to the Bodega Bay Community Center, along Bay Flat Road. Construction activities may result in traffic delays possibly slowing emergency response vehicles or restricting access to residences or nearby businesses. This is a short term construction related impact that will cease upon project completion. The following mitigation measures will reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.				
Mitigation Measure: TRANS-1: a) Local emergency services shall be notified prior to construction to inform them that traffic delays may occur, and also of the proposed construction schedule. b) The County will require the contractor to provide for passage of emergency vehicles through the project site at all times.				
Mitigation Monitoring: County staff shall ensure that the measures are listed on all site alteration, grading or improvement plans and during construction.				

SOURCES:
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Harbor Coastal Trail Traffic Analysis. W-Trans. 2011.
W-Trans Memorandum, November 2019

18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: *Would the project*:

a) 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, 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: i) 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 section5020.1(k), or	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: No cultural or historic resources were identified in the Project area.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

ii) 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 Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: No cultural or historic resources were identified in the Project area.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES:

Cultural Resources Study, Origer Associates, 2019

19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. *Would the Project:*

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	
Comment: No new utility or service systems are proposed. Minor relocation of one utility pole may occur.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			X	
Comment: Water need would be limited to temporary periodic irrigation of newly planted trees and shrubs. Species were selected are native and endemic to the Project area and have minimal irrigation needs.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
c) Result in a determination by the waste water 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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				X
Comment: The project is not anticipated to increase wastewater demand.				

Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: **No Impact.** The project will be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. The project's construction and maintenance activities are expected to generate solid waste. Visitors are also expected to generate solid waste in debris receptacles that would be located at the trailhead. The landfill has sufficient capacity to accommodate solid waste disposal needs that are expected to result from project construction, on-going maintenance, and facility visitor use.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: **No Impact.** The project will comply with federal, state, and local statuettes and regulations related to solid waste.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

SOURCES:
Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Local Coastal Plan

20. **WILDFIRE.** *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project*

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project is not classified as very high fire hazard, and does not affect an emergency evacuation plan. It will improve emergency access to the State Park.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project will remove hazardous trees that contribute to existing fire hazard. It will also improve emergency access to the State Park.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				
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 that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: No associated infrastructure is proposed that would exacerbate fire risk.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x
Comment: The project has been designed to avoid or correct existing hazards and reduce risk due to runoff, post-fire slope instability or drainage changes.				
Mitigation: N/A				
Mitigation Monitoring: N/A				

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	
Less than Significant Impact. The Trail Project is not expected to degrade the quality of the Environment of substantially impact biotic, archaeological, or historical resources. The proposed mitigation measures listed in the checklist items throughout this document will reduce potentially significant impacts to biological resources and accidental releases of hazardous materials to less than significant levels. The construction schedule has been specifically devised to avoid impacts to sensitive plant and animal species. Standard, construction-related mitigation measures and will further reduce the significance of less than significant impacts, including those to accidental discovery of cultural resources.				
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
			x	

Less than Significant Impact. The Trail project is not expected to result in considerable Cumulative impacts. The Project will complete a discrete segment of the California Coastal Trail within public park and open space lands, and will complete continuous access from the State park to the Bodega Bay shoreline. Future California Coastal Trail segments are located along Bodega Bay tidelands with different ownership, biological resources and environmental issues, and will be subject to future environmental review.

The proposed mitigation measures listed in the checklist items throughout this document Will reduce potentially significant impacts to biological resources and accidental releases of hazardous materials to less than significant levels. Standard, construction-related mitigation measures and will further reduce the significance of less than significant impacts.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
				x

No Impact. The Trail project is not expected to result in environmental impacts that would Cause substantial adverse direct or indirect effects on human beings. Construction activities may result in short-term impacts to nearby residents; however, these impacts would be of a short duration. The proposed mitigation measures listed in the checklist items throughout this document will reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. Overall, the Trail project is expected to result in a beneficial effect on human beings as it provides a multi-use trail and other outdoor recreation amenities.

Sources

1. Sonoma County Important Farmland Map 1996. California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.

2. Assessor's Parcel Maps

3. BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines; Bay Area Air Quality Management District; April 1999; California Air Resources Board (CARB) http://www.arb.ca.gov/

4. California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish & Game.

5. Sonoma County General Plan 2020 (as amended), Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, September 23, 2008.

6. California Environmental Protection Agency - http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/corteseList/default.htm; California Regional Water Quality Control Board - http://geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov/; California Dept of Toxic Substances Control http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/calsites/cortese_list.cfm, and Integrated Waste Management Board - http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/Search.asp

7. Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones; State of California; 1983.

8. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

9. Special Report 120, California Division of Mines and Geology; 1980.

10. General Plan Consistency Determination, (65402 Review), Sonoma County Permit & Resource Management Department.

11. Standard Specifications, State of California Department of Transportation, available online: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/specs_html

12. American National Standard for Tree Care Operations – Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices, Pruning (ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2008 Pruning), American National Standard Institute (ANSI) and National Arborist Association (NAA), 2008;

13. Best Management Practices: Tree Pruning, International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), 2008.

14. Tree Protection and Replacement Ordinance (Ordinance No. 4014); Sonoma County.

15. Valley Oak Protection Ordinance (Ordinance No. 4991); Sonoma County, December 1996.

16. Heritage or Landmark Tree Ordinance (Ordinance No. 3651); Sonoma County.

17. Manual of Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control Measures, Association of Bay Area Governments; May, 1995.

18. Soil Survey of Sonoma County, California, Sonoma County, U.S. Department of Agriculture; 1972.

19. Evaluation of Groundwater Resources, California Department of Water Resources; 1975.

20. Sonoma County Congestion Management Program, Sonoma County Transportation Authority; December 18, 1995.

21. Sonoma County Aggregate Resources Management Plan and Program EIR, 1994.

22. Sonoma County Bikeways Plan, Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department.