ATTACHMENT "A"

Description of the Project

The Fort Bragg Municipal Improvement District Wastewater Treatment Facility is located on the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean on the west side of the City of Fort Bragg. The facility was initially constructed in 1970 with numerous improvements taking place over the past 40 years.

The City recently acquired bluff top property from the Georgia Pacific Corporation along the entire western frontage of the old mill site. The newly acquired property and plan currently in design identifies a bluff top coastal trail with the WW Treatment facility sitting approximately mid-way of the entire trail length. The newly proposed trail covers an extensive area of the bluff top running from Elm Street on the north to North Noyo Point Road on the south and will eventually allow public access along some sensitive habitat and watershed areas that require additional protection. Within the limits of the proposed coastal trail are areas identified for "resource protection" and this project proposes to install fencing around the perimeter of the areas to be protected. The maps included with this submittal identify areas to the west/southwest of the Fort Bragg Municipal Improvement District Wastewater Treatment Facility.

FBMID staff proposes to utilize $13,660, or more if authorization can be attained, of the remaining $21,319 cited in ACL Complaint No. R1-2011-0013 incorporated as part of the Coastal Trail Fencing of Sensitive Habitat Area Project. District staff will provide project supervision and management for the duration of the project.

This project will insure the beneficial use of the Coastal Trail adjacent to the Pacific Ocean while protecting native habitat and coastal waters.

TASKS

1. Complete Engineering Evaluation;
2. Coordination and permitting with Regulatory Agencies;
3. Topographic & boundary survey of project limits;
4. Technical Specification preparation;
5. Engineers construction cost estimate;
6. Project construction.
7. Reporting during construction process and final report upon project completion.
8. Preparation of operations and maintenance manuals to meet permitting requirements.
9. Project close-out.

Anticipated SEP Schedule

The most current project schedule as prepared by Fort Bragg Municipal Improvement District Staff proposes the following schedule for this project. (This preliminary schedule may be modified depending on discussions with Regional Board staff and the availability of design services. Other factors that may affect the schedule is the time of year proposed for construction; weather may delay installation of improvements.)

1. Topographic Survey – December 2011
2. Prepare Technical Specifications & Drawings – December 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012
3. Prepare list of Const. Submittals – December, 2011
4. Prepare Cost Estimates – January 2012
5. Submit Final Electronic Copies – January 31, 2012
7. Anticipate Project Construction under agreement with Parlin Fork Conservation Camp – Agreement preparation & approval – February 2012
9. Construction – March-April 2012

Costs Estimates per Task

1. Surveys – Estimate 3 days for preliminary and final staking – $3,000
2. Prepare Tech Specifications and Details – $1,500
3. Prepare agreements, cost estimates and materials list - $750
4. Construct Fencing and install gates - $10,140

Total Estimated Project Cost - $15,390

SEP Project
Noyo Headlands Preserve

Soldiers Point (Noyo Headlands Preserve)

Noyo Headlands Preserve

October 2011
City of Fort Bragg

1. BACKGROUND

Since 2006, the City of Fort Bragg has been working to make the public acquisition, restoration and development of a coastal park on a 92 acre site along the 3½ acres of coastline on the former Georgia Pacific Mill Site a reality. Many steps have been taken to move this project forward, including:

- The City has engaged the public at multiple points throughout this process. Since 2006, the City has held 13 public meetings to obtain public input for the planning, design and environmental review of the Fort Bragg Coastal Restoration and Trail Project (project).
- In 2007, the City completed a master plan for project.
- In 2009, the project site was remediated by Georgia-Pacific, which allowed the transfer of the site to the City of Fort Bragg.
- In early 2010, the City purchased approximately 34.8 acres at a price of $4,145,000 with funds provided by a grant from the State Coastal Conservancy. As part of the deal the remainder of the park site was donated to the City of Fort Bragg by Georgia-Pacific.
- The City received a federal appropriation of $750,000 through Congressman Mike Thompson's office to fund the design and engineering and the EIR for project.
- In late 2010, the City received a Prop 84 grant award to fund the estimated $4.85 million restoration and trail construction costs for the proposed project.
- In 2011, the City certified the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project and a Coastal Development Permit was approved for the project.

The City is seeing to use SEP funds to fund a small portion of the overall project to protect the botanical and marine resources of a ten acre preserve known as the **Noyo headlands Preserve**.

2. PROJECT SUMMARY

The project site is the only portion of the Coastal Trail project that is not impacted by legacy conditions from intensive past human activity. The approximately ten acre site is located on the two peninsulas that stick out from the very western edge of the Coastal Trail property (see photo).

The proposed project would consist of construction of a property line fence, consisting of a T-post and five strand smooth wire fence of five feet in height, between the **Noyo Headland Preserve** and the remainder of the Coastal Trail project. The fence would include two locked gates to facilitate access by docent lead interpretive walks and for emergency rescue access if needed.

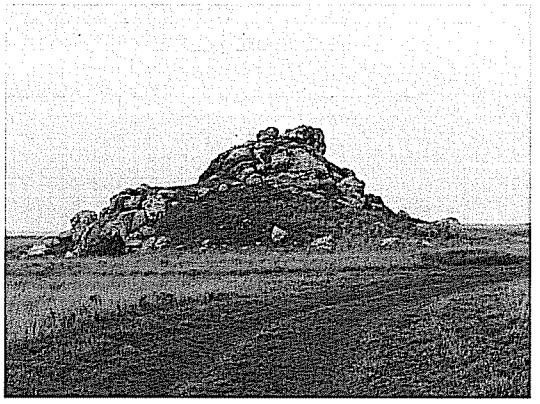
3. NOYO HEADLANDS PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCES

PLANTS

A botanical survey was prepared by WRA in 2010 for the Ssite. The site includes three plant communities, namely Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Terrace Prarie, and a Freshwater Seep. The site is also home to numerous special status plants.

Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub

Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub (NCBS) occurs on bluff slopes and the first coastal terrace. The CDFG includes this rare plant community as a high priority for inventory (CDFG 2003). Winds, fog, and salt spray have an influence on this community dominated by low-growing shrubs and perennial herbs, with scattered annual and perennial grasses. Soils are sandy or rocky and poorly developed. NCBS on the site is dominated by species such as Oregon gumweed (*Grindelia stricta* var. *platyphylla*), bluff angelica (*Angelica hendersonii*), bluff lupine (*Lupinus littoralis*), seaside daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*), coast buckwheat (*Eriogonum latifolium*), Bolander's golden aster (*Heterotheca sessiliflora* ssp. *bolanderi*), and sea pink (*Armeria maritima*).



Perennial native grasses are a significant component of this community; therefore many areas were mapped as a mosaic of NCBS and Coastal Terrace Prairie, described below. Small areas included in the mapping of NCBS support dune mat species that grow on open sand primarily beach bur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*).

Coastal Terrace Prairie

Coastal Terrace Prairie is dominated by perennial native grasses and is generally found in similar habitats as NCBS but with more well-developed sandy loam soils. The CDFG includes this rare plant community as a high priority for inventory (CDFG 2003). Native-dominated grasslands provide very minimal coverage within the project site. Its total area on the Noyo Headlands Preserve south peninsula is less than 1 ac, as much of the perimeter of the peninsula supports the bluff scrub vegetation type. The contains a mosaic of areas dominated by perennial herbs mixed with areas dominated by the native perennial grasses meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*), California brome (*Bromus carinatus*), ocean bluff blue grass (*Poa unilateralis*), blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*), California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica* var. *californica*), Douglas iris (*Iris douglasiana*), blue eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), narrow-leaved mule's-ears (*Wyethia angustifolia*), checker mallow (*Sidalcea malviflora*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and brownie thistle (*Cirsium quercetorum*). Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) are frequently seen grazing along coastal terrace prairie habitats.

Freshwater Seeps

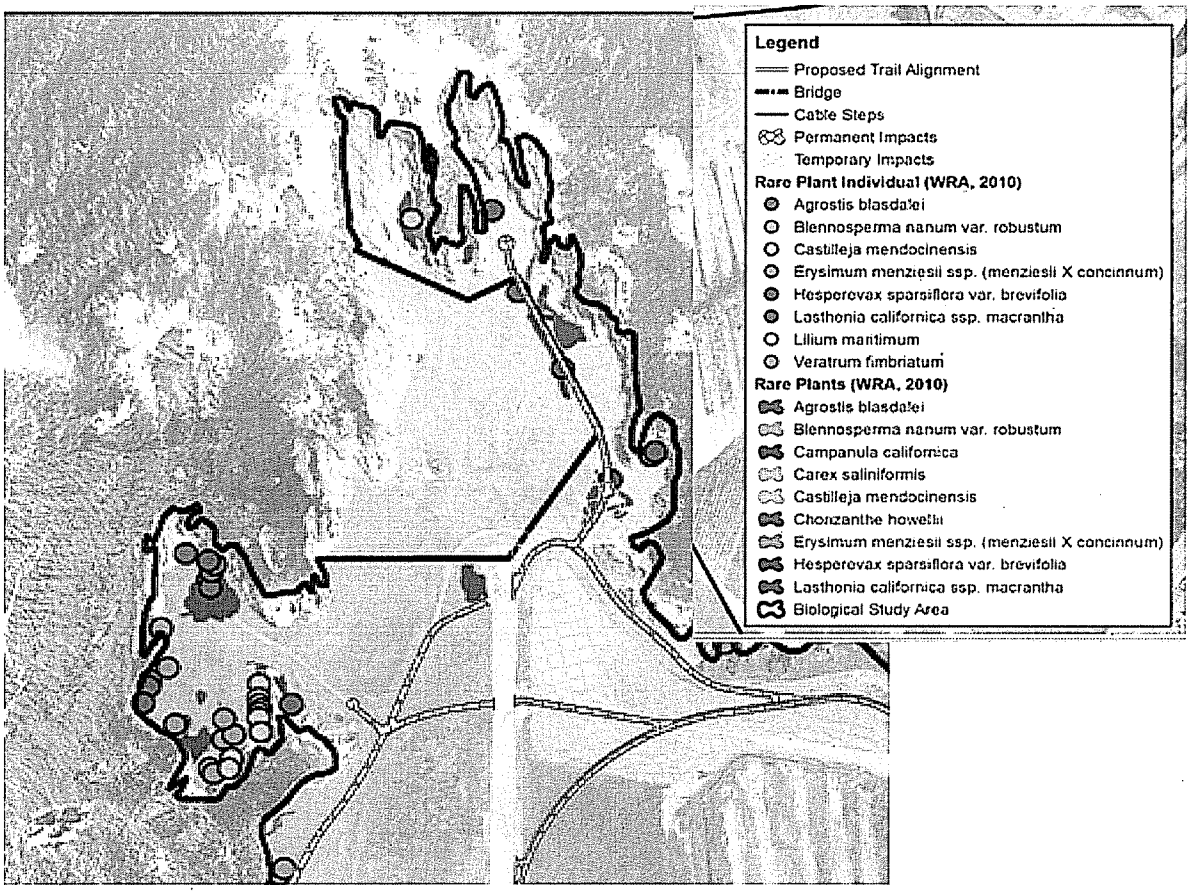
There is one freshwater seep found on a steep bluff slope of the Noyo Headlands Preserve. This wetland receives perennial or semi-perennial hydrological input as a result of surface and subsurface water flow. The freshwater seep is dominated by

silverweed (*Potentilla anserina* ssp. *pacifica*), water cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*), horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.), seep monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus*), panicled bulrush (*Scirpus micocarpus*), giant chain fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*), and rushes, including bog rush (*Juncus effusus*) and Brewer's rush (*Juncus breweri*).

Sensitive Plant Species

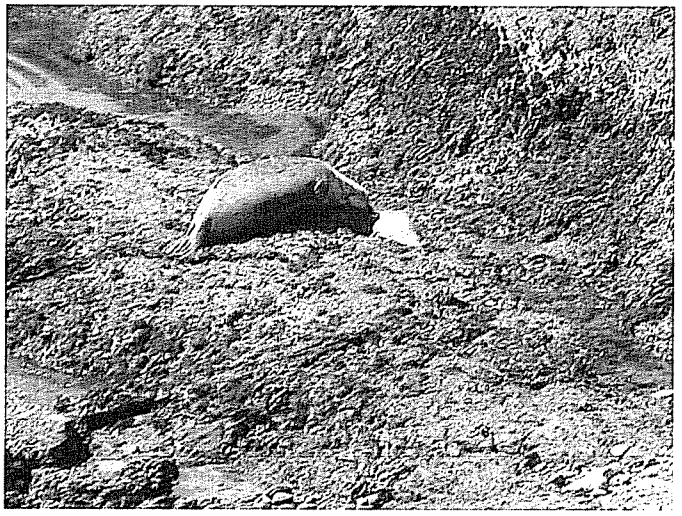
The CNDDB (2009 and 2010) documents numerous special-status (federally listed, state listed, and/or California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List 1B or 2) plant taxa as occurring within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Fort Bragg quadrangle and the surrounding quadrangles. In addition, several other species were also included for evaluation of occurrence potential based on the USFWS federal species list for Mendocino County accessed online (USFWS 2009a) and the knowledge and experience of local botanists and results of previous survey conducted in the BSA.

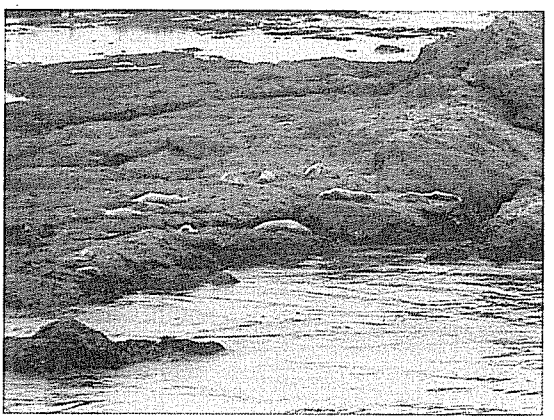
A floristic botanical surveys were conducted by WRA in 2009 specifically for the Coastal Trail (WRA 2009; 2010). *In total, 3 special-status plant species have been observed.* Figures 1 shows the locations of observed special-status plant taxa on the site. The following special-status species were observed and mapped during floristic botanical surveys of the site: a potential hybrid of the federal endangered and state endangered Menzies' wallflower (*Erysimum menziesii* ssp. *menziesii* X *concinnum*), Blasdale's bent grass (*Agrostis blasdalei*), and Mendocino Coast paintbrush (*Castilleja mendocinensis*).



MARINE MAMMALS.

Marine mammals such as the harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) are commonly observed on the shore within MacKerricher State Park and in surrounding areas (Warner et al. 2008). Harbor seals use nearby rocky areas along the coast as pupping/nursing habitat; other rocky and sandy beach areas are used as haul-outs by harbor seal and California sea lion. While CDFG indicated they were unaware of maternal haul-out sites along the former Mill Site (Macedo 2010), the inlet on the south side of the Noyo Headlands Preserve has been observed by City staff as being used seasonally as a harbor seal pupping and nursery area for the past three years (Jones 2010).





Harbor Seal with Pup at Noyo Headland Preserve and off shore Harbor Seals

Inlet on southern edge of Noyo Headland Preserve

5. SPECIFIC PROJECT TASKS

The project will include the following specific tasks:

1. Survey and stake proposed fence line
2. Install fence, gates and signage

9. TIMEFRAME

The City has completed all environmental and permitting requirements for this project. The City is prepared to construct the project during a two week time period in Spring of 2012.

10. BUDGET

The project will icnlude installation of 964 linear feet of five wire T-stake fencing at a cost of $10 per linear foot for a fence installation cost of $9,640. Additional costs include installation of two gates at $250 each. The totalproject cost is $10,140.