

SECTION 5.0

MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA Regulations require that mitigation measures be developed for all of a proposal's effects on the environment where it is feasible to do so (CEQ 40 Most Asked Questions, 19a; 40 CFR Sections 1502.14(f) and 1502.16(h)). The NEPA Regulations define mitigation as "avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments" (40 CFR Section 1508.20). These principles have been applied to guide design and siting criteria of the alternatives. Where potential effects on the environment were identified in early stages of project design and EIS preparation, appropriate changes in the project description were made to minimize or eliminate them. For example, under the Preferred Alternative, important archaeological sites and wetland areas will be avoided. Other applications of mitigation have been incorporated into the design of the alternatives and have been mentioned throughout the EIS. In addition to the mitigation that has already been incorporated into the design of the alternatives, the following section provides measures to mitigate specific effects identified in the preparation of the EIS.

5.2 ALTERNATIVE A MITIGATION MEASURES

5.2.1 LAND RESOURCES

TOPOGRAPHY

To avoid/reduce potential impacts to land resources, including site topography and soils, the following mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project:

- A geotechnical report for the project shall be prepared along with construction drawings. All recommendations of the report shall be adhered to. Furthermore, all site clearing, movement of unsuitable soil, proper moisture conditioning, review of fill material, fill placement, observation of foundation excavations, and other site grading shall be verified by a Registered Civil Engineer or Registered Geologist during construction.

- Unless otherwise specified by the Tribe's MOU with Del Norte County, all structures shall be inspected by Del Norte County and meet the UBC requirements for the site and type of land use.
- The final working design plans for the project shall utilize and incorporate existing site topography to the extent practicable rather than altering topography.

SOILS

- A grading, drainage, and erosion control plan shall be prepared for the entire project by a qualified professional. All recommendations contained in the plan shall be adhered to during and after construction.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of the project on Land Resources to a less than significant level.

5.2.2 WATER RESOURCES

SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

Vegetated detention swales shall be constructed according to the hydrologist's recommendations (**Appendix B**) and engineering specifications to mitigate for increased flows from Basins 1, 2, and 3. The suggested ratio is 500 feet of swale per acre of impervious surface. The vegetated detention swales are designed to capture the "first flush" or first 0.2 inches of stormwater runoff. Runoff would be captured for the most common storm event, or 1.5 to 2-year storm event (Stromme, pers. comm., 2005). Runoff from larger storm events would be slowed by the swales. Detaining more water could deprive off-site wetlands of natural water supplies. Suggested areas to mitigate for increased flows are within parking areas, south of parking areas and roadways, and along the western edge of the fill slope adjacent to the parking area.

Other mitigation may include but is not limited to street cleaning/sweeping, signs discouraging dumping/littering, the use of native plants, and silt and oil traps in parking areas.

CRESCENT CITY MARSH

The Tribe will implement an Adaptive Management Plan, included as **Appendix X**, to ensure that the swale system functions as anticipated and that additions or improvements to the system would be made on an ongoing basis as indicated by the monitoring program.

WATER QUALITY

As required by the USEPA under the CWA, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared that will address water quality impacts associated with construction and

operation of the project by improving or preserving water quality. Water quality control measures identified in the SWPPP shall include but not be limited to the following:

General Construction Activities

- Existing vegetation shall be retained where possible. To the extent feasible, grading activities shall be limited to the immediate area required for construction.
- Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales, and temporary revegetation) shall be employed for disturbed areas.
- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place during the winter and spring months. Disturbed areas will also have erosion control measures in place at the end of the day during summer and fall months when a chance of rain has been forecasted by the U.S. Weather Bureau.
- Sediment shall be retained on site by a system of sediment basins, traps, or other appropriate measures.
- A spill prevention and countermeasure plan shall be developed, if necessary, which will identify proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants (such as fuel, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) used on site.
- Store, handle, use, and dispose of petroleum products properly.
- Store, cover, and isolate construction materials, including topsoil and chemicals, to prevent runoff losses and contamination of groundwater.
- Establish fuel and vehicle maintenance areas away from all drainage courses and wetlands and design these areas to control runoff.
- Provide sanitary facilities for construction workers.
- Provide disposal facilities for soil wastes, including excess asphalt produced during construction.
- Educate all workers in the proper handling, use, cleanup, and disposal of all chemical materials used during construction activities.
- The Tribe shall educate contractors involved in the project on the potential environmental damages resulting from soil erosion prior to development by conducting a pre-construction conference. Copies of the project's erosion control plan shall be distributed at this time. All construction bid packages, contracts, plans and specifications shall contain language that requires adherence to the plan.
- Construction activities shall be scheduled to minimize land disturbance during peak runoff periods. Soil conservation practices shall be completed during the fall or late winter to reduce erosion during spring runoff.

- Creating construction zones and grading only one part of a construction zone at a time shall minimize exposed areas. If possible, grading on a particular zone shall be delayed until protective cover is restored on the previously graded zone.
- Utility installations shall be coordinated to limit the number of excavations.
- Preserving as much natural cover, topography, and drainage as possible shall protect disturbed soils from rainfall during construction. Trees and shrubs shall not be removed unnecessarily.
- Disturbed areas shall be stabilized as promptly as possible, especially on long or steep slopes. Recommended plant materials and mulches shall be used to establish protective ground cover. Vegetation such as fast growing annual and perennial grasses shall be used to shield and bind the soil. Mulches and artificial binders shall be used until vegetation is established. Where truck traffic is frequent, gravel approaches shall be used to reduce soil compaction and limit the tracking of sediment onto Humboldt Road.
- Surface water runoff shall be controlled by directing flowing water away from critical areas and by reducing runoff velocity. Diversion structures such as terraces, dikes, and ditches shall collect and direct runoff water around vulnerable areas to prepared drainage outlets. Surface roughening, berms, check dams, hay bales, or similar devices shall be used to reduce runoff velocity and erosion.
- Sediment shall be contained when conditions are too extreme for treatment by surface protection. Temporary sediment traps, filter fabric fences, inlet protectors, vegetative filters and buffers, or settling basins shall be used to detain runoff water long enough for sediment particles to settle out.
- Topsoil removed during construction shall be carefully stored and treated as an important resource. Berms shall be placed around topsoil stockpiles to prevent runoff during storm events.
- Construction and related staging activities shall be conducted in a manner so as to avoid significant cultural resources.
- All necessary permits and approvals shall be obtained.

General Operation Measures

- Storm drains will be equipped with silt and oil traps to remove oils, debris, and other pollutants. Storm drain inlets will also be labeled “No Dumping–Drains to Streams and Rivers.”
- The parking lot shall be designed to allow stormwater runoff to be directed to vegetative filter strips to help control sediment, where possible.
- Permanent energy dissipaters shall be included for drainage outlets.
- Fertilizer use shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary and shall be adjusted for the nutrient levels in the soil, groundwater, and water used for irrigation. Fertilizer shall not be applied immediately prior to anticipated rain.
- Landscape irrigation shall be adjusted based on weather conditions and shall be reduced or eliminated during the wet portion of the year in order to prevent excessive runoff.
- The Tribe shall create, utilize, and update as necessary a maintenance plan for all Best Management Practices (BMPs).

5.2.3 AIR QUALITY

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

To minimize the emission of pollutants and impacts to air quality during construction activities, the following measures shall be incorporated into construction of the proposed project:

- Limit grading activities to 5 acres or less per day;
- Water exposed surfaces and haul roads as necessary to control dust;
- Properly maintain equipment;
- Reduce speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph or less;
- Cover load of all haul trucks;
- Hydroseed exposed soils; and
- Use low VOC paint coatings.

These measures would ensure that construction activities would not generate substantial amounts of PM₁₀, NO_x, and ROG emissions. Therefore, adjacent areas will not be adversely affected.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

To minimize the emission of pollutants and impacts to air quality during operation activities, the following measures shall be incorporated into operations policy for the proposed project:

- Provide bike lanes/paths connecting to bikeway system;

- Provide secure bicycle parking;
- Provide preferential carpool/vanpool parking;
- Provide an employee rideshare incentive program; and
- Provide minor on-site shops and services that may reduce overall vehicle trips.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of the project on Air Quality to a less than significant level.

5.2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

To avoid/reduce potential impacts to biological resources, including waters of the U.S. and federally protected species associated with aquatic habitats, the following mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project:

- If construction activities are to occur during the nesting season (approximately February through September), pre-construction surveys for nesting Cooper's hawk, northern harrier, white-tailed kite, and other raptor species shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of the proposed construction areas. If active nests are identified in these areas, a qualified biologist shall be consulted to develop measures to avoid "take" of active nests prior to the initiation of any construction activities. The population of northern red-legged frogs shall be avoided during construction. Avoidance measures may include the establishment of buffers and biological monitoring. If active bird nests are identified, vegetation removal in these areas shall be postponed until after the nesting season, or a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site. No known active nests shall be disturbed without a permit or other authorization from the USFWS.
- Removal of vegetation within the property shall be minimized to the degree feasible, and shall be conducted between mid-September and early April, which is outside of the peak nesting period for most migratory bird species. If vegetation removal is to be conducted during the nesting period, a pre-construction survey for active bird nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. If vegetation removal activities are delayed or suspended for more than one month after the pre-construction survey, the areas should be resurveyed. If active bird nests are identified, vegetation removal in these areas shall be postponed until after the nesting season, or a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site. No known active nests shall be disturbed without a permit or other authorization from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- A pre-construction tree survey shall be conducted by an ISA-Certified Arborist if any native trees are determined to be within one hundred feet (100') of any proposed

- construction and operation activities or ground disturbance. The survey shall identify all trees within the specified distance, identify trees slated for removal, and shall provide further mitigation measures, as necessary, to protect native trees identified for preservation.
- Project site plans shall be modified to avoid or minimize impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S., and especially wetland habitats, to the extent feasible. All proposed crossings of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. shall be constructed with clear span bridges or bottomless arched culverts and installed in a manner that does not impact the waters. The footings for the culverts and/or bridges shall be outside the jurisdictional boundaries and the open bottom design will ensure that there is no fill or other impact to the drainage of the jurisdictional waters. If the above measures are not feasible, then a Section 404 permit from the USACE would be required for potential impacts to waters of the U.S.
 - Construction activities in the vicinity of any jurisdictional features shall be conducted during the dry season to minimize erosion.
 - Temporary fencing shall be installed around wetland and intermittent drainage features and associated riparian woodland that is outside of the construction area. Fencing shall be located as far as feasible from the edge of wetlands and riparian habitats and installed prior to any construction. The fencing shall remain in place until all construction activities on the site have been completed. Any temporarily disturbed areas of wetland, intermittent drainage or riparian habitat shall be restored to the degree feasible and revegetated with the appropriate species as soon as feasible after completion of construction activities.
 - Staging areas shall be located away from the areas of wetland, intermittent drainage and riparian habitat that are fenced off. Temporary stockpiling of excavated or imported material shall occur only in approved construction staging areas. Excess excavated soil shall be used on site or disposed of at a regional landfill or other appropriate facility. Stockpiles that are to remain on the site through the wet season shall be protected to prevent erosion (e.g. tarps, silt fences, straw bales).
 - Precautions shall be employed by the construction contractor to prevent the accidental release of fuel, oil, lubricant, or other hazardous materials associated with construction activities into jurisdictional features. A contaminant containment program shall be developed and implemented in the event of release of hazardous materials.
 - The Tribe has committed to work cooperatively with the Coastal Commission and other agencies to maintain the coastal portions of the property and to prepare and submit the

following plans to the California Coastal Commission: water quality and hydrology; water and sewer infrastructure; landscaping and vegetation or re-vegetation; building plans; road construction and maintenance; lighting; and signage (**Appendix Q** and **Appendix Z**). These plans may include limiting cattle grazing on the property, and control of invasive plant species. Such actions would enhance the on-site wetlands (both jurisdictional and single parameter) that would not be disturbed by the proposed project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of the project on Biological Resources to a less than significant level.

5.2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Tribe will implement all mitigation measures presented to and concurred upon by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) during the Section 106 consultation process. Measures are consistent with mitigation recommended in the SHPO concurrence letter (**Appendix W**) and may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Prior to the start of construction, the Tribe shall ensure that temporary protective fencing be placed at a distance of no less than 50 feet from the outmost edge of the following sites: CA-DNO-214H (including the existing dairy barn); the northern terminus of the historic trail segment as it lies directly east of the proposed loop road; and the knoll on which the prehistoric component of CA-DNO-214H is located. This will ensure there are no adverse impacts to the sites during construction or associated staging activities.

- In the event of any inadvertent discovery, all such finds shall be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (36 CFR 800), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001 *et seq.*), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470 aa-mm). Specifically, procedures for post review discoveries without prior planning pursuant to 36 CFR 800.13 shall be followed. All work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted until a professional archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant by the archaeologist, then representatives of the Tribe and the BIA shall meet with the archaeologist to determine the appropriate course of action, including the development of a Treatment Plan, if necessary. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional curation, and a report prepared by the professional archaeologist according to current professional standards.

- If human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities on Tribal lands, pursuant to NAGPRA Section 10.4 Inadvertent Discoveries, the Tribal Official and BIA representative will be contacted immediately. No further disturbance shall occur until the Tribal Official and BIA representative have made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the BIA representative will notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD is responsible for recommending the appropriate disposition of the remains and any grave goods.
- If paleontological remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be halted until a qualified paleontologist can assess the find. The paleontologist shall determine the procedures to be implemented before ground-disturbing activities can begin.

Implementation of the above mitigation will reduce cultural resources impacts to a less than significant level by preventing harm to unknown resources and identifying a plan if cultural resources are discovered.

5.2.6 SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The following measures are recommended for Alternatives A, C, and D:

- The Tribe will adopt a policy statement on problem gambling.
- The Tribe will contract with a gambling treatment professional to train management and staff to develop strategies for recognizing and addressing customers whose gambling behavior may strongly suggest they may be experiencing serious to severe difficulties.
- The Tribe will refuse service to any customer whose gambling behavior convincingly exhibits indications of problem or pathological gambling.
- The Tribe will respectfully and confidentially provide the customer (as described above) with written information that includes a list of professional gambling treatment programs and self-help groups.
- The Tribe will implement procedures to allow for voluntary self-exclusion, enabling gamblers to ban themselves from the gaming establishment for a specified period of time.

These measures are designed to identify and prevent problem gambling and would reduce impacts of the project on problem gambling.

5.2.7 RESOURCE USE PATTERNS

No mitigation is required.

5.2.8 PUBLIC SERVICES

FIRE PROTECTION

To avoid/reduce potential fire hazards during construction, construction equipment shall contain spark arrestors, as provided by the manufacturer. Frequent watering shall occur in and around areas where power tools or torches are used. Watering areas during construction helps prevent wildfires in grassland areas.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of the project on Public Services to a less than significant level.

5.2.9 OTHER VALUES

NOISE

To reduce the impact of construction noise, noise-generating activities during construction will be restricted to normal daylight hours, Monday through Saturday, for areas within 300 feet of an occupied residence.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

No mitigation is required.

VISUAL RESOURCES

To reduce the impact of resort buildings blocking views of Rellim Ridge and the Pacific Ocean from the housing subdivision along Roy Avenue, a row of native trees would be planted along the northern property line of the Martin Ranch property. The resort buildings would incorporate native building materials, sensitive architecture, and earth and forest tones of paint to blend with the landscape. There would be minimal removal of existing vegetation and use of fast-growing annual and perennial grasses. These measures would improve the scenic views of the site and reduce impacts to residents with views of the project.

NIGHT LIGHTING

To reduce the amount of light and glare that would otherwise escape from the project site, the Tribe shall provide downcast nighttime lighting for the parking areas that is directed only on the parking areas and not surrounding areas. This can be achieved by employing down-pointing lighting fixtures and low-pressure sodium bulbs.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of the project on Visual Resources to a less than significant level.

5.2.10 GROWTH-INDUCING EFFECTS

No mitigation is required.

5.2.11 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

No mitigation is required.

5.2.12 INDIRECT EFFECTS

No mitigation is required.

5.3 ALTERNATIVES B AND C MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures for Alternative A, discussed in **Section 5.2** would be implemented for either Alternative B or Alternative C. In addition, the Tribe would commit to the mitigation measures discussed below.

5.3.1 WATER RESOURCES

WATER QUALITY

The Tribe would implement the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) Environmental Principles for Golf Courses in the United States for the construction and operation of the golf course (**Appendix V**). The USACE and USEPA would impose additional mitigation as conditions of approval of the project through issuance of Clean Water Act Section 401, 402, and 404 permits.

The following operational measures would be followed to prevent the leaching of chemicals from fertilizers and pesticides into groundwater:

- Educate workers who handle fertilizers and pesticides in the proper handling, use, cleanup, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides used during operation of the project.
- Inspect labels for application instructions including rate of application, timing, and method.

- During selection of fertilizers and pesticides inspect labels for statements that advise against the use of pesticides/fertilizers when certain soil, geologic, or climatic conditions are present.

COASTAL RESOURCES

Development of the golf course in the Coastal Zone would require approvals by the Coastal Commission, and permits from USACE and USEPA. Mitigation required by approvals and permits would be carried out.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of Alternatives B and C on Water Resources to a less than significant level.

5.3.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

To avoid/reduce potential impacts to biological resources, including waters of the U. S. and federally protected species associated with aquatic habitats, the following mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project, in addition to those discussed for Alternative A:

- A Department of the Army permit shall be obtained from the USACE, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), prior to the discharge of any dredged or fill material within jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the U.S. In addition, Water Quality Certification shall be obtained from the USEPA, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA.
- Creating or restoring wetland habitats within the Martin Ranch property or at an appropriate off-site location shall be implemented, if necessary, to mitigate unavoidable impacts to wetland habitats and other waters of the U.S. Compensatory mitigation shall occur at a minimum of 1:1 ratio and shall be approved by the USACE prior to any discharge into jurisdictional features.
- Removal of large Sitka spruce or grand fir trees of approximately 36 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater shall be avoided.
- A program for timber harvest shall be developed and implemented in accordance with BIA policy and guidelines regarding the removal of forest products from Indian land. The program shall be prepared prior to any timber harvesting or other vegetation removal within the Sitka spruce forest and shall include measures to avoid or reduce degradation of this sensitive resource within the property. These measures may include, but are not limited to, restricting timber harvesting activities to the dry season, ensuring roads are designed and constructed to limit erosion, ensuring BMPs and erosion control measures

are designed and implemented to adequately minimize potential impacts to water quality, installing temporary fencing around large trees and forest habitat that are outside the construction areas, locating fencing around avoidance areas as far as feasible from the tree drip-lines, requiring fencing to remain in place until all construction activities on the site have been completed, and requiring any temporarily disturbed areas of Sitka spruce forest habitat be restored to the degree feasible and revegetated with the appropriate species as soon as feasible after completion of construction activities. Removal of any coniferous trees that may occur within the red alder/mixed deciduous woodland shall be conducted according to a program prepared in accordance with BIA policy and guidelines regarding the removal of forest products from Indian forest land.

- Measures to avoid or reduce degradation of this sensitive resource within the property shall include: installing temporary fencing around woodland habitat that is outside the construction areas, placing fencing around the avoidance areas as far as feasible from the tree drip-lines, requiring fencing to remain in place until all construction activities on the site have been completed, and requiring any temporarily disturbed areas of red alder/mixed deciduous woodland habitat be restored to the degree feasible and revegetated with the appropriate species as soon as feasible after completion of construction activities. Monitoring shall be required to ensure that these measures are successfully implemented.

These mitigation measures will serve to avoid or reduce impacts to biological resources.

5.3.3 RESOURCE USE PATTERNS

LAND USE

Development of Alternatives B and C would require approval by the Coastal Commission, and permits from USACE and USEPA. Mitigation required by approvals and permits would be carried out. This would ensure compliance with Coastal Act policies and decrease impacts to coastal resources.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of Alternatives B and C on Resource Use Patterns to a less than significant level.

5.3.4 PUBLIC SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

Irrigation of golf course facilities would require the use of recycled water from the City of Crescent City Treatment Plant, treated to meet Title 22 standards. The Tribe would form an agreement with the City to upgrade its facilities to produce reclaimed wastewater and to build a pipeline to deliver service.

5.4 ALTERNATIVE D MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures for Alternative A, discussed in **Section 5.2**, would be implemented for Alternative D. In addition, the Tribe would commit to the following mitigation measures:

5.4.1 WATER RESOURCES

SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

Potential impacts are considered significant. The small size of the Enderts Beach parcel, and its proximity to the Pacific Ocean indicate that potential impacts would be difficult to mitigate to less than significant levels.

COASTAL RESOURCES

Development of the Enderts Beach property in the Coastal Zone would require approval by the Coastal Commission, and permits from USACE and USEPA. Mitigation required by approvals and permits would be carried out. This would help to ensure compliance with Coastal Act policies and decrease impacts to coastal resources.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the impact of Alternative D on Water Resources to a less than significant level.

5.4.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

To avoid/reduce potential impacts to biological resources, including waters of the U. S. and federally protected species associated with aquatic habitats, the following mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project, in addition to those discussed for Alternative A:

- A Department of the Army permit shall be obtained from the USACE, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), prior to the discharge of any dredged or fill material within jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the U.S. In addition, Water Quality Certification shall be obtained from the USEPA, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA.
- Creating or restoring wetland habitats within the Martin Ranch property or at an appropriate off-site location shall be implemented, if necessary, to mitigate unavoidable impacts to wetland habitats and other waters of the U.S. Compensatory mitigation shall occur at a minimum of 1:1 ratio and shall be approved by the USACE prior to any discharge into jurisdictional features.

The permitting process and/or restoration of wetlands would ensure that impacts are mitigated to a level consistent with USEPA and USACE standards.

5.4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Prior to any federal action being conducted on the Enderts Beach site, a reconnaissance-level survey must be conducted by an archaeologist qualified to the professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with Section 106.

5.4.4 RESOURCE USE PATTERNS

TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS

The existing shoulder on northbound Highway 101 shall be widened to provide a deceleration lane for vehicles turning left onto Enderts Beach Road. Directional signs shall be provided so that patrons use the Sandmine Road intersection when traveling to and from Highway 101 to the north, and Humboldt Road when traveling to and from Highway 101 to the south. The Tribe shall provide improvements to the intersection of Highway 101 and Enderts Beach/Humboldt Road according to current Caltrans and County construction and design standards and obtain Caltrans/County permits as appropriate. The Tribe shall provide improvements to the intersection of Highway 101 and Sandmine Road according to the current Caltrans and County construction and design standards, and require Caltrans and County permits, as appropriate. Improvements shall include sight distance improvements and signage. These measures would improve the level of service and roadway alignment, reducing the impact to a less than significant level.

COASTAL ZONE

Development at Enderts Beach would require approval by the Coastal Commission. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the impact of Alternative D on Resource Use Patterns to less than significant levels. This would help to ensure compliance with Coastal Act policies and decrease impacts to coastal resources.0