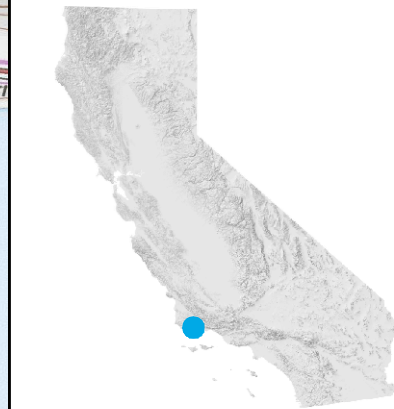


- Barrier Remediated
- Total Barrier
- Partial Barrier
- Not a Barrier
- Remediated, Fish Response Unconfirmed
- ▲ Natural Total Barrier
- ▲ Natural Partial Barrier
- ★ Screened Diversion
- ★ Unscreened Diversion
- Unknown Passage Status
- Unassessed

Before Photo
Not Available



After Photo
Not Available

Site Name: UPRR and Highway 101 Culvert

Stream Name: Tajiguas Creek

Structure Owner: Union Pacific Railroad

Year Remediated: 2014

Site Type: Road crossing

Site Status After Remediation: Remediated, fish response unconfirmed

Species Benefited After Remediation: Steelhead

Immediate Downstream barrier PAD ID: 0

PAD ID: 707403

Tributary To: Pacific Ocean

Barrier Remediation By: CalTrans, Division of Environmental Analysis

Barrier Description Prior to Remediation: Temporal

Count of Barriers Downstream: 0

Count of Barriers Upstream: 5

Distance Upstream to Next Barrier or Limit of Anadromy : 7.80948 Miles

*Site statistics based on June 2015 version of the Passage Assessment Database

Notes: In November 2014, Caltrans fixed passage through the culvert by adding backwatering weirs thus expanding the migration window. Before: Temporal barrier assessed using the DFG Restoration Manual Red-Green-Gray passage filter by Stoecker in 2010. Assessment report is unavailable, but information was provided by CDFW staff. Per the 2010 assessment: culvert has slope of 0.01 percent, the bottom of the culvert was very rough cut ston and it backwaters to the mid-point of the culvert. CDFW stated that it was likely a partial (low flow) barrier. Per the 2002 Stoecker Assessment Report: access to survey Tajiguas Creek was not obtained and surveys were conducted from the beach and Highway 101 to obtain general information about the culvert. Without access and formal assessment of this culvert, passage severity was determined to be extremely high to impassable. Total length of structure: 0.06 miles. Assuming this culvert is similar to other long concrete CALTRANS culverts built over Highway 101, upstream steelhead migration is impossible due to the excessive culvert length, lack of resting areas within the culvert, shallow water conditions during low flows, and accelerated velocities encountered during high flows.