

# District System Management Plan

DISTRICT 10

JUNE 2015



California Department of Transportation

*Provide a safe, sustainable, integrated, and efficient transportation system  
to enhance California's economy and livability*

Approvals:

  
Dennis T. Agar      Date  
District 10 Director

  
Ken Baxter      Date  
Deputy District Director  
Planning and Local Assistance

  
Debra 'Sam' Haack      Date  
Deputy District Director  
Maintenance and Operations

  
Samuel Jordan      Date  
Deputy District Director  
Program and Project  
Management

  
Zelia W. Nogueira      Date  
Deputy District Director  
Administration

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**Document produced by**

**Caltrans District 10  
System Planning and Goods Movement Branch**

Lynn O'Connor, Chief  
(209) 948-3975  
[Lynn.Oconnor@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Lynn.Oconnor@dot.ca.gov)

For additional information on the DSMP, contact:

Betty Kibble, Associate Transportation Planner (project list)  
(209) 948-3929  
[Betty.Kibble@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Betty.Kibble@dot.ca.gov)

Michael Robinson, Associate Transportation Planner (report)  
(209) 948-7575  
[Michael.Robinson@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Michael.Robinson@dot.ca.gov)



## Our Mission

Provide a safe, sustainable, integrated and efficient transportation system to enhance California's economy and livability.

## Our Goals

### Safety and Health

Provide a safe transportation system for workers and users, and promote health through active transportation and reduced pollution in communities.

### Stewardship and Efficiency

Money counts. Responsibly manage California's transportation-related assets.

### Sustainability, Livability and Economy

Make long-lasting, smart mobility decisions that improve the environment, support a vibrant economy, and build communities, not sprawl.

### System Performance

Utilize leadership, collaboration and strategic partnerships to develop an integrated transportation system that provides reliable and accessible mobility for travelers.

### Organizational Excellence

Be a national leader in delivering quality service through excellent employee performance, public communication, and accountability.

## Our Vision

A performance-driven, transparent and accountable organization that values its people, resources and partners, and meets new challenges through leadership, innovation and teamwork.

## Our Values

Integrity ■ Commitment ■ Teamwork ■ Innovation

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## ABOUT THE DISTRICT SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

System Planning is the long-range transportation planning process for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The System Planning process fulfills Caltrans' statutory responsibility as owner/operator of the State Highway System (SHS) (Gov. Code §65086) by evaluating conditions and proposing enhancements to the SHS. Through System Planning, Caltrans focuses on developing an integrated multimodal transportation system that meets Caltrans' goals of safety and health, stewardship and efficiency, sustainability, livability and economy, system performance, and organizational excellence.

The System Planning process is primarily composed of four parts: the District System Management Plan (DSMP), the Transportation Concept Report (TCR), the Corridor System Management Plan (CSMP), and the DSMP Project List. The district-wide **DSMP** is the strategic policy and planning document that focuses on system preservation, operating, managing, and developing the transportation system. The **TCR** is a planning document that identifies the existing and future route conditions as well as future needs for each route on the SHS. The **CSMP** is a complex, multi-jurisdictional planning document that identifies future needs within corridors experiencing or expected to experience high levels of congestion. The CSMP serves as a TCR for segments covered by the CSMP. The **DSMP Project List** is an appendix to the DSMP and provides a list of planned and partially programmed transportation projects used to recommend projects for funding. These System Planning products are also intended as resources for stakeholders, the public, and partner, regional, and local agencies.

### DSMP Purpose

California's State Highway System needs long range planning documents to guide the logical development of transportation systems as required by CA Gov. Code §65086 and as necessitated by the public, stakeholders, and system users. The purpose of the DSMP is to develop the District's vision of how the transportation system will be maintained, managed, and developed over the next 20 years and beyond. It provides a vehicle for the development of multimodal, multijurisdictional system strategies. The DSMP is developed with the goals of increasing safety, improving mobility, providing excellent stewardship, and meeting community and environmental needs throughout the District.

## STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

Caltrans is committed to a continuous and comprehensive public communication and outreach process to maximize external input into our planning activities. In particular, local residents can provide valuable information regarding the needs of facility users, the character of the community, the design specifications desired, and educate the planning team about historical safety and congestion patterns. Seeking input from the community as early as possible helps avoid potential problems and makes the acceptance of the residents to changes a much easier process.

The District is continuously exploring new methods of engaging stakeholders and interest groups to ensure they have the opportunity to participate in the development of plans and projects that affect their daily lives. This includes consulting with the Tribal Community, local governments, and the community prior to making decisions, taking actions, or implementing programs that may impact their communities, including the planning and development of projects identified throughout the DSMP. A successful public participation process involves understanding the local governments and the community, and determining the best way to solicit public feedback on all aspects of proposed State highway improvements. Caltrans uses a number of forums for stakeholder outreach: including websites, public meetings, email, fliers, tribal consultation, newsletter, attending local government and community meetings to provide updates, and accepting written and verbal comments.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District 10 DSMP is organized into three sections. The first section, the District Profile, delineates the existing status of District 10—it reports upon the advances District 10 has made with the multimodal infrastructure within its areas of responsibility. The second section, the Management Plan, lays out the future plan of the SHS. The third section, the Project List, provides a table of projects that address current and future transportation needs.

The District Profile includes an overview of the District. The intent of the section is to provide a sense of how District 10 compares to State demographic patterns, in anticipation of how best the Department’s vision, goals, policies, and values apply to the District. The section includes demographic and economic comparisons and analyses to better assess the dynamics of the work commute, and an overview of the various transportation components in the District.

Notable commute findings include:

- 25% of all workers in District 10 work outside of the county where they reside. 15% of all workers that live in District 10 work outside the District. Travel time for these commuters averages an hour.
- The volume of the interregional commute should grow to 120,000 commuters by 2022, with the greatest increase expected for commuters to Alameda, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Santa Clara Counties.
- A larger share of the interregional commute occurs within the SR 99 Corridor which connects the cities of Merced, Turlock, Ceres, Modesto, Ripon, Manteca, Stockton, Lodi, and Sacramento than the freeway network that connects San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties to the Bay Area on the Interstate Corridor.
- 13.1% of commuters carpool, 21.5% of commuters traveling to counties outside District 10 carpool.
- Only a small number of commuters use transit, highlighting a need for better transit interconnections in the District to increase ridership.
- Efforts to improve corridor efficiency by managed lanes, and manage traffic demand by ramp metering are prioritized for the Interstate Corridor, and expected to be in place by 2040. The SR 99 Corridor has lower priority, and may not see full implementation of these until after 2040.
- A reduction in passenger car trips may be filled by increases in truck volume.

The District Profile ends with an outline of District 10’s planning efforts consistent with State planning efforts, and specific planning efforts undertaken by the District. Included in this section is a discussion outlining partnership planning efforts with local transportation planning agencies, followed by a short summary of the District’s environmental setting.

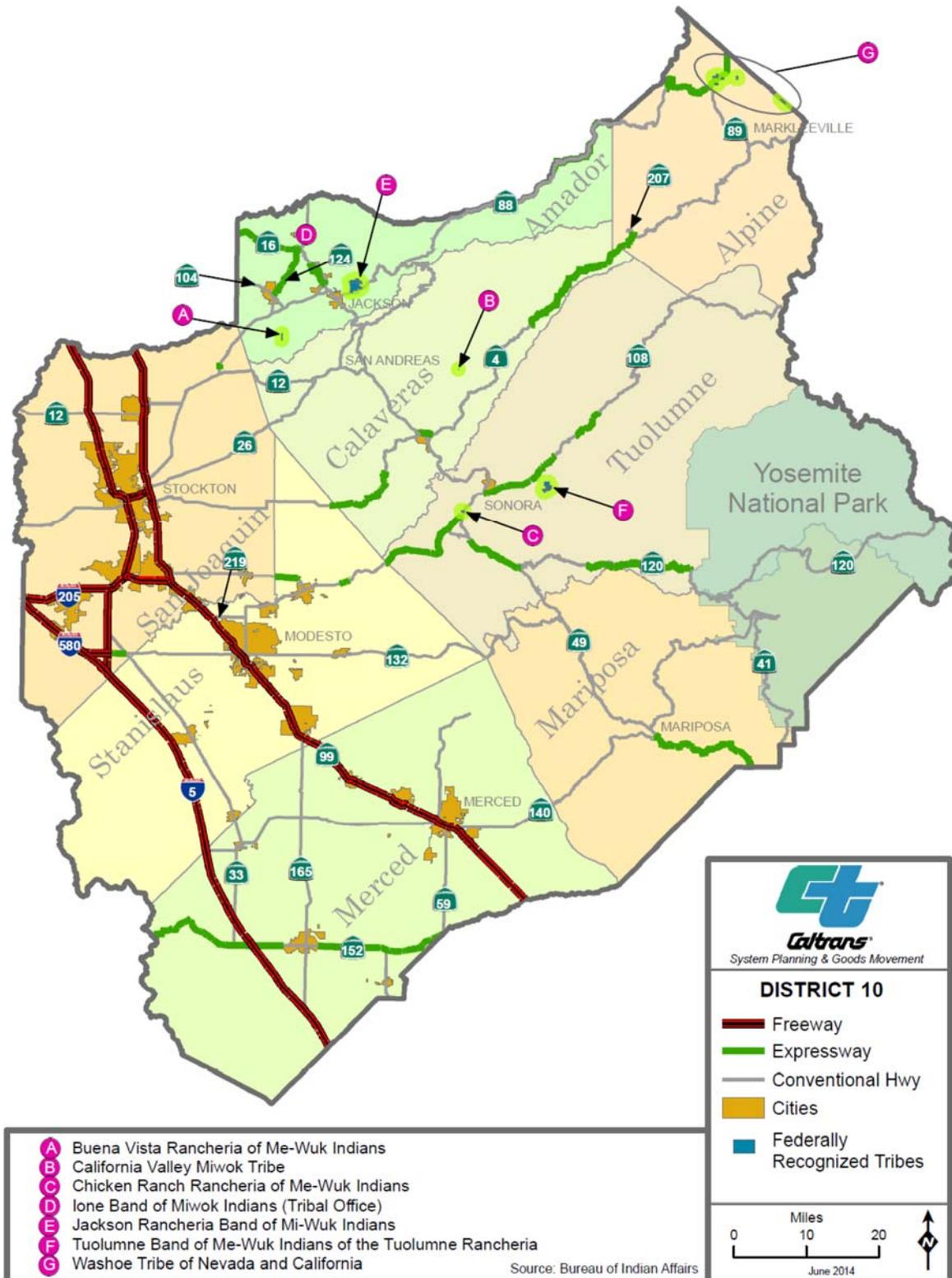
The District Management Plan identifies the District’s planning goals and policies, and includes the Strategic Corridor Plan. The District’s goals emulate those of the *California Transportation Plan 2040* (CTP):

1. Improve multimodal mobility and accessibility for all people
2. Preserve the Multimodal Transportation System
3. Support a Vibrant Economy
4. Improve Public Safety and Security
5. Foster Livable and Healthy Communities and Promote Social Equity
6. Practice Environmental Stewardship

The final section is the Project List that catalogs all the projects the District identified as efforts needing development to improve or maintain the existing transportation corridors in the District that are currently unfunded or underfunded.

# 1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Figure 1: District Map



## **DISTRICT OVERVIEW**

District 10 serves the northern portion of the San Joaquin Valley (SJV), the Sierra Nevada foothills, and in part, the San Francisco Bay Area (Bay Area, as part of the Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area). The primary economic activity in the region is agriculture, with San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced Counties among the ten highest earning agricultural counties in the nation.<sup>1</sup> Movement of farm goods to market or processing plants has fostered a higher percentage of truck traffic on the highway system than is the case elsewhere in the State.

Most of the District's population lives in the SJV, and population growth in the District has been the highest percentage-wise in the State for the past twenty years.<sup>2</sup> This growth has been driven by the higher residential property values in surrounding urban areas (e.g. the counties fringing the Bay Area and Sacramento) pushing newer and lower income residents to the periphery. Since District 10 is on the edge of two major metropolitan areas, a high percentage of residents both work outside of the county and the District where they live.

Additionally, the District contains several popular recreation travel destinations, particularly Yosemite National Park (Yosemite). Merced, Tuolumne, and Mariposa Counties' local economies depend upon tourism to Yosemite. The District has been active in integrating Yosemite transportation planning into our interregional transportation planning, and in supporting the development of the Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System (YARTS).

The current population of District 10 is 1,653,646. Over 90% of District 10's population resides in the three western SJV counties, while 10% live in the remaining rural counties (see Table 1). This disparity results in distinct interregional facilities and demands. Freeways dominate the portion of SHS within the SJV providing support for local, intercity, and interregional commutes into adjoining counties and for high volume goods movement.

<b>County</b>	<b>Population (2014)</b>	<b>Population (2040)</b>	<b>% change from 2010 to 2013</b>	<b>Growth rate from 2010 to 2040</b>	<b>% of Population that is White</b>	<b>% of Population that is Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>Median household Income</b>	<b>% of Population that are Persons below Poverty level</b>
Alpine	1,159	1,249	-1.4%	0.0%	71.8%	9.8%	\$58,636	16.6%
Amador	36,519	43,165	-4.7%	0.4%	90.9%	12.7%	\$53,684	12.6%
Calaveras	44,515	55,881	-3.2%	0.7%	92.1%	11.1%	\$55,295	10.9%
Mariposa	17,755	21,221	-2.9%	0.5%	90.2%	10.0%	\$49,820	16.1%
Merced	263,228	389,934	5.0%	1.7%	81.9%	56.8%	\$42,591	25.4%
San Joaquin	704,379	1,037,761	4.6%	1.7%	68.4%	40.1%	\$53,380	18.2%
Stanislaus	525,491	714,910	3.1%	1.3%	84.3%	43.5%	\$49,297	20.3%
Tuolumne	53,874	59,821	-3.9%	0.2%	91.1%	11.2%	\$48,426	14.5%
District 10	1,653,646	2,323,942	3.3%	1.5%	77.8%	41.2%	-	19.6%
California	38,340,074	47,233,240	2.9%	0.9%	73.5%	38.4%	\$61,094	15.9%

Overall, the District's population increased at a rate of approximately 1% for the period of 2012 to 2013. However, the counties of Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne experienced negative growth for that period.

<sup>1</sup> United States Department of Agriculture

<sup>2</sup> Public Policy Institute, *The Amazing Changing California Population* (July, 2014).

<sup>3</sup> Department of Finance, US Census.

Within the District's rural eastern counties, conventional highways serve local communities, often with expressway facilities connecting to the more populous SJV. These rural highways also support interregional commutes and goods movement but at much lower volumes. In addition, a large component of the eastern counties' interregional traffic is often recreational (e.g. numerous peak hour traffic events will occur between Friday evening and Monday morning during the vacation seasons).

Estimated population growth for the District by 2040 is 1.45% (2,323,942) while the State will grow at 0.9%.<sup>4</sup> Most of the District's urban areas cluster along I-5 and SR 99, with the larger cities tending to be located in the northwest portion of the District. The communities of Tracy, Lathrop, Manteca, Stockton, and Lodi were included with other Bay Area cities into a Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area by the federal government.

The ethnic diversity of District 10 can be inferred from comparing the percentage of the population that is white to the percentage of the population that is Hispanic or Latino. With the exception of Alpine and San Joaquin Counties, all the counties in the District report a higher percentage of their population as white compared to the State average. Only Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties report a percentage of the population that is Hispanic or Latino greater than the State Average. This suggests that the mountain counties are relatively racially and ethnically homogeneous, while Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin are more heterogeneous.

Generally, it is presumed that population with greater ethnic heterogeneity will be poorer. When we consider household income, this relationship does not appear to hold up, since all counties report household median incomes below the State median income. However, this relationship does appear to hold up when comparing the percentage of the population that is Hispanic or Latino to the percentage of persons with incomes below poverty level.

Both the populations and the governments within District 10 are poorer than elsewhere in the State. This would suggest that monies available for spending on transportation improvements are lacking compared to elsewhere in the State, and that efforts to levy special sales tax in support of local expansion of the transportation infrastructure may be more regressive than elsewhere, and lack voter support.<sup>5</sup> Funding for projects may only come from the State Transportation Improvement Fund (STIP), the State Highway Operation and Protection Program, and special bond levies.

The number of workers 16 years and older in District 10 is 613,454 or 37.3% of the population. Of the working population, approximately 25% (152,044) work outside the county in which they reside. For District 10 interregional commuters, Alameda County is the preferred destination, followed by San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Sacramento, Contra Costa, and Merced Counties. The top five work destinations outside of District 10 are San Jose, Livermore, Sacramento, Oakland, and Pleasanton. Communities with a high proportion of interregional commuters are Tracy, Manteca, Los Banos, Stockton, and Modesto.<sup>6</sup>

Typically, in the United States, the more rural an area is, the greater its poverty. Table 2 assesses the percentage of the population that lives in urban or rural areas for the state, the District, and the counties within the District, and compares it with three economic categories—incomes below the poverty line, incomes between the federal poverty line and 150% of the federal poverty line, and the household with incomes in excess of 150% of the federal poverty line. Read another way, the three categories, are the extremely poor, the poor, and the middle class. Only in the mountain counties are the percentage of middle class household incomes exceed the state average, while the SJV has numbers of both extremely poor and poor households which exceed the State average.

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<sup>4</sup> California Department of Finance

<sup>5</sup> The only exception to this is San Joaquin County's Measure K sales tax measure

<sup>6</sup> Census Transportation Planning Products (CTPP), Five year data set, 2006-2010

**Table 2: Comparison of urban vs. rural population for District 10 (2013)<sup>7</sup>**

Place	% Urban*	% Rural	% of Households (incomes below the federal poverty line)	% of Households (incomes between the federal poverty line and 150% of federal poverty line)	% of Households (incomes above 150% of poverty line)
California	91.6	8.4	12.1	9.1	78.9
District 10	80.3	19.7	14.3	10.9	74.8
San Joaquin	85.1	14.9	13.7	10.3	76.0
Stanislaus	88.5	11.5	14.4	11.3	74.4
Merced	80.3	19.7	19.3	14.2	66.5
Tuolumne	53.7	46.3	11.9	8.8	79.3
Calaveras	20.6	79.4	8.2	7.6	84.2
Amador	38.1	61.9	7.9	8.6	83.5
Mariposa	0	100	14.2	9.0	76.7
Alpine	0	100	4.9	4.9	90.2

\*Percent of population that lives in areas defined as urban or urbanized by Census.

The issue of poverty is an important one for the San Joaquin Valley,<sup>8</sup> and should be a consideration for District 10 when gauging the success of its commitment to livability, sustainability, and economy. At this time, it is unclear whether the poverty indicators (e.g. households and individuals below the federal poverty line, and household income) reflect a continuing regional pattern, or may be due to recent demographic changes. As a percentage of local population, the number of individuals living in poverty that live in the suburbs exceeds that for urban areas. Whether this may reflect the high rates of foreclosures in the region during the recession, or displacement due to of gentrification in the Bay Area is unclear. The suburbs lack the historical investment in transportation infrastructure necessary to access employment and services compared to cities,<sup>9</sup> for the District this will remain a relatively new and ongoing challenge.

Although District 10 may be divided geographically into two regions (the urban SJV and the rural mountain counties); there are three economic regions—the portion of the San Joaquin County that is included in the Bay Area Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area; the remaining parts of San Joaquin County along with Stanislaus and Merced Counties; and the eastern, mountain counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne. For the region, it appears that higher than average rates of poverty correlate inversely with access to employment in the Bay Area (or correlate with seasonal employment in agriculture), so it may be assumed that the cities with a large population of workers employed in the Bay Area or Sacramento are distinct from those that do not.<sup>10</sup>

As much of the District is public land or agricultural land, this allows the District to persist in retaining its rural designation. Land administered by public agencies and farmland are not typically associated with growth in transportation volumes. Although urban land uses occur in proximity to the Altamont Pass, since the previous DSMP, noteworthy growth and development have not yet occurred. Unemployment in the region has lagged behind that of the rest of the Bay Area, and although picking up in the San Joaquin County, remains predominantly in the lower paying wage sectors.

Table 3 compares selected household characteristics between District 10 and the State. These indicate that there is the percentage of home ownership rates for the SJV counties (53.6% to 58.3%) that is comparable to the State percentage (55.3%), but for the mountain counties, the rates are much higher (66.6% to 81.5%). For the percentage of housing in multiunit structures, the State average is 31.0%, but with the exception of Alpine

<sup>7</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

<sup>8</sup> See “California’s San Joaquin Valley: A Region in Transition”, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2005.

<sup>9</sup> *The Atlantic*, Suburbs and the New American Poverty, January 7, 2015

<sup>10</sup> This pattern is evident with data at the level of Census Data Places, but that table is too large for display

County (35.7%) none of the counties in District 10 approach that value (4.6% to 17.9%). Comparison of the number of persons per household that for the State (2.94) the SJV counties exceeded this average (3.07-3.36), but the State average exceeds that for the mountain counties (2.31-2.90).

Households within the mountain counties have enjoyed greater economic stability than those in the SJV—this is reflected by the greater percentage of home ownership and smaller household size—indications of families having neared the end of child rearing, and approaching retirement (over half the population is over the age of 45 compared to less than a third for the SJV). Because of the fewer household occupants and older age, fewer vehicle trips are generated by household, and many of these single vehicle occupancy trips likely occur at times other than peak hour.

Table 4 compiles patterns of housing availability. District 10 compared to the State has almost the same percentage of housing units available as rental, but exceeds the percentage for housing units for sale, for recreation use, and other uses. The result is that there is a lower percentage of housing units occupied in District 10 compared to the State. Within District 10, the distribution of rental housing appears evenly spread between the counties (Alpine being an exception), the distribution of housing units for sale has three counties below the District average (Alpine, Amador, and San Joaquin), with Calaveras having the highest percentage over the District average; the distribution of excessive numbers of recreational housing units appears almost exclusively a characteristic of the mountain counties; while no real pattern might be discerned regarding housing units employed for other uses, except the highest percentages are in the southern counties in the District (Merced and Mariposa); for occupied housing the SJV counties equal or exceed the District average (San Joaquin and Stanislaus actually exceed the State average), while the mountain counties have lower percentages of the housing stock that occupied.

Comparison of the data in the two tables regarding rental housing indicates an interesting regional characteristic. Although the percentage of housing units for rent are comparable between the State and District 10, there are far more multiunit housing structures in the State than in the District. What this suggests is that either there are more single family residences available for rent in District 10, or there are fewer condominiums and apartment houses in District 10 than elsewhere. This might be taken as an indication of a need to include in future planning far more high density housing developments, to address this shortfall.

The lack of multiunit housing throughout the region also indicates an absence of entry level housing for young households. Statewide the percentage of population between the ages of 18 to 35 is 25.7%, while for SJV this is 27.1% and the mountain counties 16.0%. Since multiunit housing for the SJV is around 17% of total residences, and for the mountain counties is around 5% to 6%, the shortfall appears chronic, and is probably allayed by children living at home longer, or moving out of the region. Households with adult children will generate more vehicle trips, especially single occupant automobile trips, than those with under age children.

The lower percentage of occupied housing units in the mountain counties reflects a long term pattern of vacation and retirement homes sales in the area. Though partly due to recreational attractions, the likely driver was low property values. Regions with larger percentages of housing units provided as either vacation or second homes experience little in the way of expansion of services and economic diversification. Adding to lack of economic development, many of the regions' second residences were defaulted upon during the recession. These conditions often lead to an outmigration of young adults and families, and residents traveling long distances to work, and to obtain services.

Figure 2: Land Use in District 10

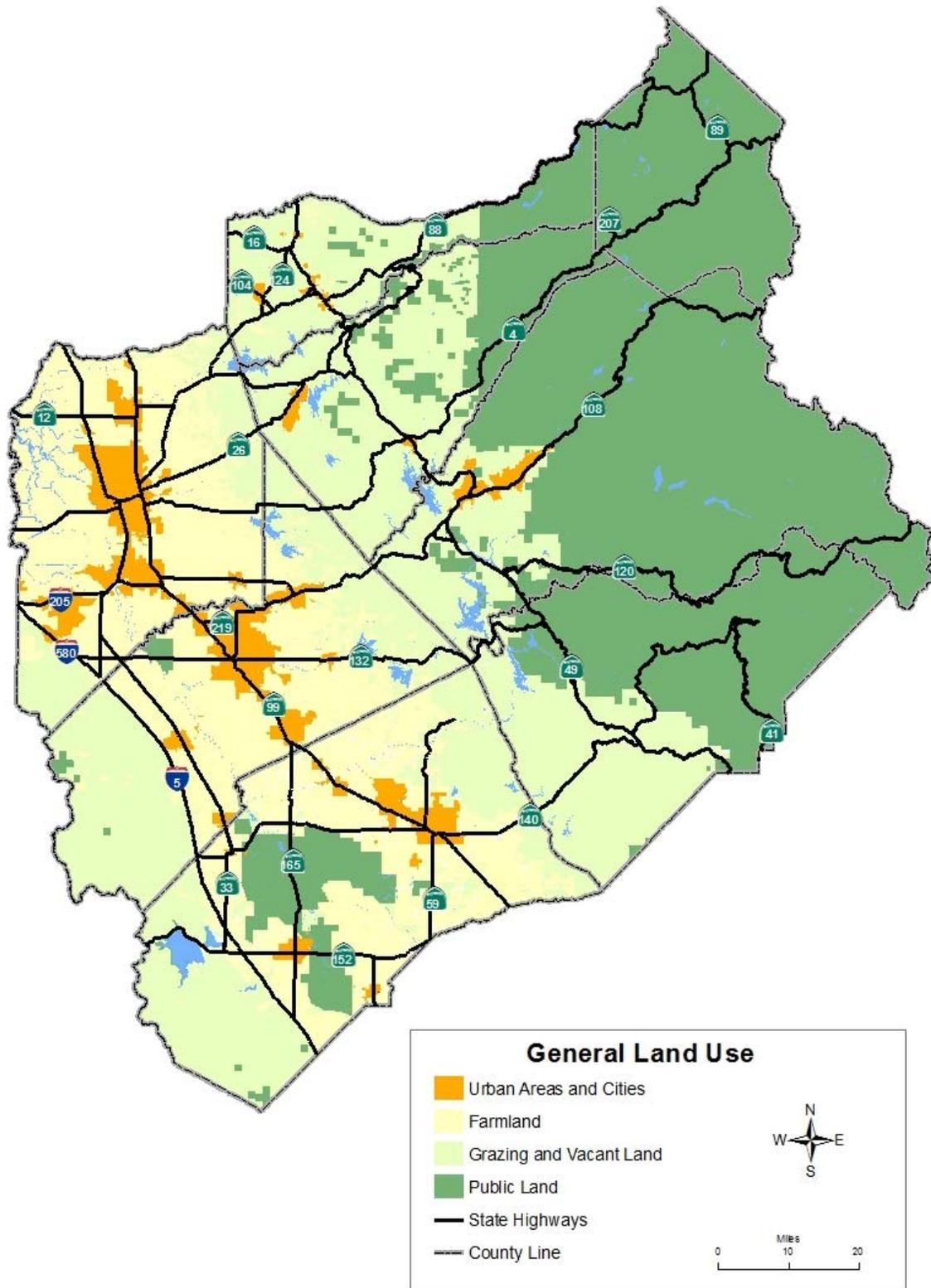


Table 3: Selected Household Characteristics for District 10 (2013) <sup>11</sup>				
Location	Persons per Households	Median value of owner occupied Households	Housing in multiunit housing structures	Home ownership rate
California	2.94	\$366,400	31.0%	55.3%
Alpine	2.90	\$333,600	35.7%	81.5%
Amador	2.32	\$270,500	8.5%	76.1%
Calaveras	2.38	\$254,800	4.6%	78.4%
Mariposa	2.36	\$235,000	5.9%	71.6%
Merced	3.36	\$146,400	17.3%	53.6%
San Joaquin	3.14	\$208,000	17.9%	58.3%
Stanislaus	3.07	\$172,900	16.8%	58.1%
Tuolumne	2.31	\$269,400	8.4%	69.9%

Table 4: Housing Availability in District 10 (2013) <sup>12</sup>						
Location	Total units	Rental	For Sale	Recreational Use	Other Use	Occupied
California	13,552,625	2.1%	1.2%	2.3%	2.9%	91.4%
District 10	580,140	2.2%	1.9%	3.6%	3.7%	88.6%
Alpine	1,795	5.6%	0.6%	66.9%	4.2%	22.8%
Amador	17,825	2.0%	1.0%	10.5%	3.9%	82.6%
Calaveras	27,615	1.0%	2.5%	24.2%	4.3%	68.1%
Mariposa	10,075	1.1%	2.2%	15.1%	4.9%	76.7%
Merced	83,090	3.1%	2.3%	0.8%	5.2%	88.6%
San Joaquin	231,115	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	3.5%	92.1%
Stanislaus	177,590	2.3%	2.0%	0.3%	3.2%	92.3%
Tuolumne	31,035	1.3%	1.9%	22.7%	2.6%	71.5%

Employment characteristics are not reported by household by the American Community Survey. However, as a part of the potential labor force (members of the population 16 years or older) 56.7% of California's potential labor force are employed, where District 10 has 51.6% employed, with 44.9% employed for the mountain counties, and 52.5% employed for the SJV. The percentage of unemployment is 5.8% for the State, 7.6% for District 10, 5.3% for the Mountain counties, and 7.9% for the SJV. The percentages for non-participation in the labor force are 35.3% for California, 38.9% for District 10, 48.1% for the mountain counties, and 37.7% for the SJV.<sup>13</sup> Table 5 breaks down number of the number of workers per household for District 10. Counties in District 10 exceed the State average for the percentage of households with no workers. The pattern is strongest for the mountain counties, and is consistent with a large number of households comprised of retirees. The higher percentage for the SJV appears to be a reflection of higher levels of under and unemployment. For the percentage of households with one, two, three, or four or more workers there are slightly fewer households than the State average.

The higher unemployment rates and percentage of households with no workers in District 10 compared to the State suggests that with an economic upturn, the number of work commute trips by household will increase. Which commute mode cannot be fully predicted, but the recent decline in the single occupancy automobile trips to work reported by the I-205 TCR suggest this reduction may be linked to carpooling rather than increased rates of unemployment.

<sup>11</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

<sup>12</sup> US Census 2010

<sup>13</sup> CTPP five year database (2006-2010)

Location	Households	% With No Workers	% With One Worker	% With Two Workers	% With Three Workers	% With Four or More
California	12,392,850	23.7%	39.5%	28.7%	5.9%	2.2%
District 10	514,165	27.9%	37.9%	27.4%	5.2%	1.6%
Alpine	410	34.1%	34.1%	26.8%	4.9%	0.0%
Amador	14,715	36.3%	37.8%	22.2%	3.2%	0.6%
Calaveras	18,795	35.5%	36.7%	23.7%	3.4%	0.8%
Mariposa	7,725	45.1%	28.7%	24.3%	1.6%	0.3%
Merced	73,585	27.8%	36.8%	28.2%	5.7%	1.4%
San Joaquin	212,905	25.6%	39.0%	27.9%	5.7%	1.9%
Stanislaus	163,840	26.6%	38.3%	28.2%	5.3%	1.7%
Tuolumne	22,190	41.2%	33.2%	21.4%	3.6%	0.7%

According to the census, a middle class household is one where the household income exceeds the median household income for the State. For California, the median household income is \$61,094. Table 6 indicates that on average, for a household to be middle class in the SJV, there are likely to be three workers in the household. For the mountain counties there are likely to be two workers. What Table 6 also indicates is that for households in all counties in District 10, to attain the median income for that county requires that there be at least two workers in the household. Since the median income for SJV is below the State median income, this indicates that a majority of households there fall into the category of poor. Although poor households generate fewer trips overall, the higher number of workers reported for the SJV suggests a higher number of mandatory trips per household to be likely.

Location Income	\$0-\$15,000	\$15,000-\$25,000	\$25,000-\$35,000	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000-or more
California	0.89	1.61	2.06	2.33	2.53	2.66	2.73	2.77
Alpine	0.00	0.86	1.50	1.93	2.12	2.63	3.27	2.89
Amador	0.93	0.97	1.65	1.81	1.95	2.42	2.58	2.84
Calaveras	0.40	1.19	1.55	2.05	2.09	2.63	2.58	2.51
Mariposa	0.37	0.60	1.30	1.26	2.39	2.34	2.64	2.93
Merced	0.78	1.75	2.20	2.46	2.62	2.69	2.83	2.79
San Joaquin	0.79	1.58	1.94	2.29	2.54	2.72	2.81	2.82
Stanislaus	0.81	1.46	2.03	2.39	2.61	2.66	2.78	2.79
Tuolumne	0.51	1.13	1.41	1.77	2.13	2.40	2.45	2.79

Grey cells indicate where median household income for the county falls

One of the current goals of the Department stresses creating and maintaining a transportation system reflecting a commitment to sustainability, livability and economy—to make long lasting smart mobility decisions that improve the environment, support a vibrant economy, and build communities instead of sprawl. In the discussion that follows is an attempt to delineate the baseline condition in District 10 for meeting this goal.

The following discussion attempts to characterize the parameters of the commute to work by occupation and geography. The goal is to anticipate potential strategies outlined and potential performance measures to assess District success under the Smart Mobility 2010: A Call to Action (also known as the Smart Mobility Framework or SMF, discussed below in Planning Efforts) or . Much of this will apply to the discussion of District goals under the District Management Plan below.

<sup>14</sup> CTPP five year database (2006-2010)

<sup>15</sup> CTPP five year database (2006-2010)

A large fraction of the workforce in District 10 engages in an interregional<sup>16</sup> commute (approximately 25%, with 15% of the total traveling outside of the District);<sup>17</sup> however, the portion that does so as single occupancy drivers exceeds 70% of the total.<sup>18</sup> Several demographic parameters are unknown regarding this commute. Some simple questions that the discussion hopes to answer, is whether workers in occupations participate, do the participants earn higher incomes compared to others in their occupation, can local incentives be developed to have these workers work within the District.

Current employment is estimated at 526,660 jobs in the District, with an estimated increase in jobs to 96,090 by 2022.<sup>19</sup> The estimated number of workers in the District currently exceeds the number of available jobs by 86,794. Following projected growth rates, the number of workers in the District will likely increase to 733,457, with the employment gap increasing to 120,003 by 2022.<sup>20</sup> These workers will need to seek employment outside of District 10, with the likely work destinations in the Bay Area, or Greater Sacramento. It does not seem likely that land use planning efforts to relocate jobs and businesses to cities in District 10 allied with in-fill or transit oriented development efforts would adequately address this need.

The rest of the discussion in this section characterizes the nature of the interregional work commute, to better address the challenges in reducing single occupancy vehicle trips on the SHS, and successfully implementing mode shift to carpools, transit and active transportation.

Table 7 compares the District to State patterns of employment by seven general occupational classes, and then breaks them out by commute pattern. From the table, we can see that 24.7% of workers commute outside the county where they live, and 15.1% of workers commute outside District 10.

Although the American Household Survey reports occupations in several categories from a set of seven to fourteen, for purposes of an overview, the division of the work force into seven job categories was selected.<sup>21</sup> By making this comparison, it was hoped that the pattern of employment in the district was comparable to the State—this would permit application of policies and strategies developed in other Districts to be implemented in District 10, with little modification. That does not appear to be the case. The worker population in the District is overrepresented by occupational Classes 1 and 3, and underrepresented by Class 4. This pattern would seem consistent with the observation that most households in District 10 are poor. These three occupational classes, along with occupational Class 2 comprise more than two thirds of the workers that live in the District and work outside the county in which they reside. These four occupational classes are discussed below at length.<sup>22</sup>

Occupational Class 1 is comprised of workers that engage in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining, construction, or serve in the Armed Forces. Given that the foremost economic activity in District 10 is agriculture, this should not be a surprise. What would be expected by the population within this classification is that most would possess education consistent with attending high school, be seasonally employed, be ethnically heterogeneous, and experience higher than average rates of poverty and food insecurity. The information provided does not make distinctions between head of household or a second income earner. Most workers in this category live at some distance from their place of work, such that they depend upon cars (or in the case of agricultural workers, van pools) for travel; however, their partners and dependents may rely upon transit services or active transportation to go about their daily lives.

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<sup>16</sup> Commutes may be three types, local, intercity, and interregional

<sup>17</sup> See Table 5 District 10 Employment and Interregional Commute by Occupational Class below

<sup>18</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

<sup>19</sup> California Economic Development Department, Long Term Employment Projections 2012-2022

<sup>20</sup> This was obtained by multiplying the current number of workers by the growth rate of 1.5%

<sup>21</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database (data originated from the American Household Survey)

<sup>22</sup> Descriptions of all seven occupational classes are presented in Table 5, and are not repeated in the text

**Table 7: District 10 Employment and Interregional Commute by Occupational Class (2010)<sup>23</sup>**

<b>Occupational Class</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Occupations in California</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Occupations in District 10</b>	<b>Percentage of Class That Travels to Work Outside County They Reside In</b>	<b>Overall Aggregate Percentage of Total Occupations</b>	<b>Percentage of Class That Travels to Work Outside District</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Work Outside District</b>
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining; & Construction; & Armed Forces	9.8%	14.1%	31.2%	4.4%	20.3%	2.9%
2. Manufacturing	10.3%	11.2%	30.3%	3.4%	19.0%	2.1%
3. Wholesale trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and warehousing; and utilities	19.0%	21.4%	24.8%	5.3%	14.0%	3.0%
4. Information; Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific, management, administrative; and waste management services	22.0%	14.8%	28.7%	4.2%	20.9%	3.1%
5. Educational, health and social services	19.7%	20.5%	17.7%	3.6%	9.1%	1.9%
6. Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9.2%	8.1%	16.0%	1.3%	8.5%	0.7%
7. Other services (except public administration); Public Administration	9.8%	9.9%	24.8%	2.5%	15.0%	1.5%
Total portion of District 10	-	100%	-	24.7%	-	15.1%

<sup>23</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

Table 8: Total and Interregional (Inter.) Work Commutes by County and Occupation (2010) <sup>24</sup>																	
Occupation Class		Total		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
County		Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.	Total	Inter.
Alpine	#	363	68	49	14	14	10	34	4	45	15	94	14	44	4	79	4
	%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%	28.6%	0.02%	71.4%	0.03%	11.8%	0.05%	33.3%	0.1%	14.9%	0.1%	9.1%	0.1%	5.1%
Amador	#	13,573	3,748	1,464	479	710	290	2765	925	1929	614	2190	585	2238	198	2283	663
	%	2.2%	27.6%	1.7%	32.7%	1.0%	40.8%	2.1%	33.5%	2.1%	31.8%	1.7%	26.7%	4.5%	8.8%	3.8%	29.0%
Calaveras	#	18,674	8,849	2,499	1214	915	520	4,010	2,190	2955	1155	3650	1355	1925	1050	2700	1360
	%	3.0%	47.4%	2.9%	48.6%	1.3%	56.8%	3.1%	54.6%	3.3%	39.1%	2.9%	37.1%	3.9%	54.5%	4.5%	50.4%
Mariposa	#	7140	2155	930	305	390	220	1045	550	830	235	1305	410	1440	115	1195	315
	%	1.2%	30.2%	1.1%	32.8%	0.6%	56.4%	0.8%	52.6%	0.9%	28.3%	1.0%	31.4%	2.9%	8.0%	2.0%	26.4%
Merced	#	91159	22699	17404	5154	11535	3475	18185	4560	10294	2774	19440	3380	6619	1319	7704	2064
	%	14.9%	24.9%	20.1%	29.6%	16.8%	30.1%	13.8%	25.1%	11.4%	26.9%	15.4%	17.4%	13.4%	19.9%	12.7%	26.8%
San Joaquin	#	261268	67488	34274	10494	27545	9145	57903	13663	43810	14225	52689	10154	19175	3220	25789	6534
	%	42.6%	25.8%	39.7%	30.6%	40.2%	33.2%	44.1%	23.6%	48.3%	32.5%	41.8%	19.3%	38.7%	16.8%	42.6%	25.3%
Stanislaus	#	200440	43360	27168	8608	26164	6859	43570	9990	28114	6519	42034	5864	15105	1740	18269	3794
	%	32.7%	21.6%	31.5%	31.7%	38.2%	26.2%	33.2%	22.9%	31.0%	23.2%	33.4%	14.0%	30.5%	11.5%	30.2%	20.8%
Tuolumne	#	20217	3047	2500	595	1257	252	3795	640	2671	501	4495	520	2924	229	2548	288
	%	3.3%	15.1%	2.9%	23.8%	1.8%	20.0%	2.9%	16.9%	2.9%	18.8%	3.6%	11.6%	5.9%	7.8%	4.2%	11.3%

<sup>24</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

Occupational Class 2 is comprised of workers in the mechanical trades. These workers should cluster in urban areas where manufacturing is prevalent. Many of the workers in this occupation have educations that range from high school to two years of college, with year round employment, and have households that experience little in the way of poverty or food insecurity. Workers in this class likely drive alone to work, and are unlikely to carpool as most worksites employ one or two skilled mechanics.

Occupational Class 3 is comprised of workers that engage in wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; or in the utility services sector. That Class 3 is a larger than expected compared to the State as a whole should not be surprising. Generally, this sector experiences lower wages compared to other occupational sectors. Workers in this sector are most likely to have relocated from the Bay Area, due to the lower cost of living. Noteworthy is that nationally, retail employment is one of the growth industries, and it might be expected for this class to increase over time. What would be expected of the population within this classification is similar to the expectations of Class 1, though there exists less likelihood of seasonal employment, and levels of poverty and food insecurity should be diminished compared to workers in Class 1. When living close to their place of employment, workers in this sector may use transit, if available, or walk and bicycle; but will likely drive if work is some distance away.

Occupational Class 4 is comprised of workers that engage in the information industry; finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing; and, whose work might be characterized as professional, scientific, management, or administrative; or waste management services. What would be expected of the population within this classification are educational attainments of a college education, higher wages, salaried rather than hourly wages, with incomes above the median household income. This sector is the most likely to telecommute, and use commuter rail, but will still predominantly drive to work.

Members of these four occupational classes, tend to work outside the county in which they reside at higher proportions than the other occupational classes. However, only workers in Class 1, 2, and 4, work outside the District at higher proportions than the other occupational classes. Reduction in commuting outside the county where one works might be addressed in part by urban infill targeting the particular occupational class, but such a strategy presumes that the workers are the sole wage earners in the household. A better approach might be mode shift, but this presumes shared destinations between the four occupational classes.

Table 8 describes the various occupational classes by county of residence, with the percentage of workers in that occupational class that reside in the county. For each occupational class, the table by county reports the number of workers in that occupation; how much of a percentage that is District-wide; the number of workers that commute outside the county they reside, and how much of percentage that is for the number of workers there are in that county.

Table 8 also compares the counties where members of the occupational classes reside. By comparing the total percentage of workers in a county, to how much of a percentage of a particular occupational class is there, one can discern if the distribution is simply a function of population size or something else. In the case of Occupational Class 1, the only county where its percentage is greater than expected (by 10% or more) is Merced County. For Class 2, the only counties where its percentage is greater than expected (by 10% or more) are Stanislaus and Merced Counties. For Class 3, the distribution appears in line with county population, with a slight percentage greater than expected for San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. For Class 4, the distribution is near or below expected for all counties with the exception of San Joaquin County. For Class 5 and 6, their distributions appear to approximate the numbers of workers expected based upon population. Class 7 shows a bias of exceeding the expected numbers within the mountain counties, with a below expected percentage in Merced and Stanislaus Counties.

Regional patterns of commuting can also be discerned from Table 8—although 24.7% of workers commute outside the county that they reside, workers in Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, and San Joaquin exceed this percentage. That three of these are mountain counties, the commute patterns of Alpine and Tuolumne Counties might merit some discussion since they appear to fall outside the pattern. For Alpine County, it is known that the percentage of the work commute outside the county is much higher; however, this portion of the work commute is into Nevada and is outside the focus of the data collection. It is unclear why only 15% of workers commute outside Tuolumne County, but larger than expected numbers of workers in that county fall into Occupational Classes 5 and 6, which may reflect a workforce more greatly reliant on income from local tourism (and may explain in part the reverse commute from Merced and Stanislaus Counties) than other counties (the percentage of Class 6 exceeds the expected District percentage for all mountain counties, though this is not true for Class 5).

Tables 9, 10, and 11 characterize the interregional work commute as to destination. Table 9 provides the destination by county of the District 10 work commute. In all cases there appears to be a proximity effect, that a nearby county provides the largest number of out of area commuters. However as five of the first ten counties as to highest in-commute numbers from District 10 are in the Bay Area, and more workers commute into Santa Clara County from San Joaquin County than Merced County suggests there may be an additional gravity factor at play.

From Table 10, and considering just occupational classes 1-4, the expected pattern is that the county that draws the largest aggregate number of commuters should draw proportionately higher from each occupational category. For Class 1, the largest numbers commute to Alameda and Santa Clara, slightly ahead of San Joaquin and Stanislaus, with the trend of approximately 2,000 commuters continuing with the same relative numbers to Sacramento. For Class 2, there is a much stronger skew with a larger overall proportion working in Alameda and Santa Clara (one would expect these levels to be flatter, and closer to the pattern of Class 1 given the history of both Modesto and Stockton as industrial towns). For Class 3, Alameda and San Joaquin draw the greatest number, almost in line with the expected pattern. Class 4 is disproportionately represented in Alameda County.

Table 11 is a two direction analysis of the interregional commute from District 10 by occupation. For each destination county, the number of commuters by occupational class is compared to both the total number of commuters, and the total number of commuters in that occupational class. Comparison may then be made between the expected number of commuters by either comparison, and the actual amount. The table gives some indication of how patterns may persist over time. Where both percentages exceed the expected value, there is a strong likelihood of the destination county lacking some amenity by which the class of workers might desire in order to avoid a longer commute, and this condition has persisted over time. One would also expect growth in the number of commuters for the particular occupational class to that destination.

Continued growth in the volume of interregional commutes to Alameda, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Santa Clara Counties as all show a large component of the interregional commutes to each exist within the same occupational classes—2, 3, 4, and 5. The pattern suggests that workers with the same set of job skills are being redistributed by their access to higher paying markets, from where they cannot afford to live near their work, they relocate to hinterland areas where they may displace workers further outwards. This condition should continue to persist until the regional pay disparities, and property values, along with commute costs equilibrate.

For the seven occupational classes, the only class that shows a strong geographic bias is Class 4: most of the workers in District 10 in this category live in San Joaquin County, and a majority of those workers work in Alameda County. The rest of the occupational classes are better dispersed throughout the District.

District 10 has become a bedroom community for the Bay Area and the Sacramento Metropolitan Area, and will continue to be so for the conceivable future. Lower household incomes and higher rates of unemployment in

District 10 compared to the State will likely persist until affordable housing becomes available in the two urban areas, reducing the migration of poor working households into the District. Development in the District should target businesses that provide greater local employment in the occupations over represented in the District with an eye to reducing the number of households whose income depends on seasonal employment. These are all activities the District can advocate for through continuing review and comments upon ongoing blue print planning efforts, urban infill efforts, and through the intergovernmental review process.

District 10 due its high number of poor households should anticipate continued unavailability of local sales tax revenues to fund transportation improvements, as families vote their pocketbooks. Funding for transportation projects in the District will continue to rely upon the availability of state and federal funding streams. The District may need to champion a different manner of funding, as increased sales tax and gas tax place greater financial burdens upon poorer households than middle or upper class.

The projected increase in the number of workers working outside the District will put considerable strain on the existing SHS in the District. Mode shift to carpooling, transit, and whenever possible active transportation may reduce the demand, but will require considerable public or private subsidies for those commuters in agricultural, construction, retail, and office administration occupations, who may not be able to afford the costs in both time and money to change over to transit or carpooling.

**Table 9: Selected Destinations for District 10 Interregional Commute (2010)<sup>25</sup>**

WORKPLACE\ORIGIN	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	Mariposa	Merced	San Joaquin	Stanislaus	Tuolumne	Total
Alameda	0	200	495	125	755	26,100	8,190	180	36,045
San Joaquin	0	470	3,175	0	1,610	-	17,120	390	22,765
Stanislaus	0	120	345	285	10,015	10,050	-	940	21,755
Santa Clara,	0	115	225	155	4,125	7,920	3,985	100	16,625
Sacramento ,	4	1,725	575	60	210	7,785	1,185	85	11,629
Contra Costa	0	250	245	20	245	5,380	1,540	4	7,684
Merced	0	0	0	520	-	420	5,640	95	6,675
San Francisco	0	35	80	0	185	2,580	855	140	3,875
San Mateo	0	0	15	10	285	1,915	1,170	60	3,455
Tuolumne	0	0	1,070	295	95	425	890	-	2,775
Amador	0	-	1,940	0	0	505	135	15	2,595
Fresno	0	0	55	175	1,365	325	425	70	2,415
Madera,	0	0	10	330	1,190	25	270	20	1,845
Calaveras	0	390	-	35	25	440	155	570	1,615
Mariposa	0	0	55	-	140	20	40	110	365
Alpine	0	85	210	0	0	10	0	20	325

<sup>25</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

**Table 10: Select Work Destination Counties for District by Occupation (2010)<sup>26</sup>**

<b>Destination/ Occupation Class</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alameda	2,898	6,099	7,675	7,880	4,810	1,350	3,089	33,801
San Joaquin	2,210	3,264	6,835	2,975	3,375	594	2,315	21,568
Stanislaus	2,107	2,820	4,750	2,575	5,200	1,270	1,735	20,457
Santa Clara	2,135	4,160	2,865	3,059	1,680	490	1,389	15,778
Sacramento	2,013	450	2,160	2,415	1,599	690	1,855	11,182
Contra Costa	1,442	525	1,575	1,954	910	394	575	7,375
Merced	1,116	1,200	1,155	680	1,350	275	330	6,106
San Francisco	975	154	500	1,065	480	349	319	3,842
San Mateo	840	445	840	845	355	195	184	3,704
Tuolumne	1,050	235	585	275	285	450	745	3,625
Amador	674	80	470	355	369	650	485	3,083
Fresno	826	225	625	290	270	75	205	2,516
Madera	668	305	435	105	230	75	470	2,288
Calaveras	719	135	265	215	265	195	190	1,984
Mariposa	292	10	50	4	30	65	40	491
Alpine	272	0	0	0	15	205	85	577

<sup>26</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

**Table 11: Percentages of total commute by occupational class (2010)<sup>27</sup>**

Occupational Class	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		expected % of total
County	% of total	% of class													
Alameda	8.6%	10.8%	18.0%	29.4%	22.7%	23.6%	23.3%	30.3%	14.2%	21.6%	4.0%	17.1%	9.1%	20.6%	14.3%
San Joaquin	10.2%	8.2%	15.1%	15.7%	31.7%	21.0%	13.8%	11.4%	15.6%	15.1%	2.8%	7.5%	10.7%	15.4%	14.3%
Stanislaus	10.3%	7.8%	13.8%	13.6%	23.2%	14.6%	12.6%	9.9%	25.4%	23.3%	6.2%	16.1%	8.5%	11.5%	14.3%
Santa Clara	13.5%	7.9%	26.4%	20.0%	18.2%	8.8%	19.4%	11.7%	10.6%	7.5%	3.1%	6.2%	8.8%	9.2%	14.3%
Sacramento	18.0%	7.5%	4.0%	2.2%	19.3%	6.6%	21.6%	9.3%	14.3%	7.2%	6.2%	8.8%	16.6%	12.3%	14.3%
Contra Costa	19.6%	5.4%	7.1%	2.5%	21.4%	4.8%	26.5%	7.5%	12.3%	4.1%	5.3%	5.0%	7.8%	3.8%	14.3%
Merced	18.3%	4.2%	19.7%	5.8%	18.9%	3.6%	11.1%	2.6%	22.1%	6.1%	4.5%	3.5%	5.4%	2.2%	14.3%
San Francisco	25.4%	3.6%	4.0%	0.7%	13.0%	1.5%	27.7%	4.1%	12.5%	2.2%	9.1%	4.4%	8.3%	2.1%	14.3%
San Mateo	22.7%	3.1%	12.0%	2.1%	22.7%	2.6%	22.8%	3.2%	9.6%	1.6%	5.3%	2.5%	5.0%	1.2%	14.3%
Tuolumne	29.0%	3.9%	6.5%	1.1%	16.1%	1.8%	7.6%	1.1%	7.9%	1.3%	12.4%	5.7%	20.6%	5.0%	14.3%
Amador	21.9%	2.5%	2.6%	0.4%	15.2%	1.4%	11.5%	1.4%	12.0%	1.7%	21.1%	8.3%	15.7%	3.2%	14.3%
Fresno	32.8%	3.1%	8.9%	1.1%	24.8%	1.9%	11.5%	1.1%	10.7%	1.2%	3.0%	1.0%	8.1%	1.4%	14.3%
Madera	29.2%	2.5%	13.3%	1.5%	19.0%	1.3%	4.6%	0.4%	10.1%	1.0%	3.3%	1.0%	20.5%	3.1%	14.3%
Calaveras	36.2%	2.7%	6.8%	0.6%	13.4%	0.8%	10.8%	0.8%	13.4%	1.2%	9.8%	2.5%	9.6%	1.3%	14.3%
Mariposa	59.5%	1.1%	2.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	6.1%	0.1%	13.2%	0.8%	8.1%	0.3%	14.3%
Alpine	47.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	35.5%	2.6%	14.7%	0.6%	14.3%
Expected % of class		6.3%		6.3%		6.3%		6.3%		6.3%		6.3%		6.3%	

<sup>27</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

## TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

### State Highway System

District 10 maintains 3,670 lane miles and 1,328 centerline miles of interstate and State highways.<sup>28</sup> Within that system there are 844 bridges, and an indefinite number of culverts. Of the approximately 3,550 lane miles reported by Maintenance<sup>29</sup>, 1,463 lane miles have distressed pavement, with programmed projects to alleviate 1,024 lane miles of distressed pavement by 2018. It is expected that the residual 439 distressed lane miles will be addressed in later highway maintenance or State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP) projects. Only 54 bridges are categorized as structurally deficient, including 18 identified within the Structure Replacement and Improvements Needs (STRAIN) report. For culverts only 73% of all highway post miles (PM) have been surveyed for culverts with 7,704 culverts inspected as of December 31, 2014.

Several of the State routes within the District are included in the Interregional Road System (IRRS, see Table 10 and Figure 3), a facility intended to provide interconnection within the State between population centers by highways built to either expressway or freeway standards. IRRS priorities are identified in the Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan (ITSP) which characterizes a state-wide planning emphasis as to how SHS expansion may be carried out. Highest or first priorities on this system are designated focus routes, of which SR 99 and SR 152 are included; the second tier, high emphasis routes, currently possess the proper facilities, but may lack capacity to adequately handle current or near future traffic volumes; the last tier, a set of priority corridors compared to other routes in the SHS, but not considered critical.<sup>30</sup>

Included in the District are several ‘traversable highways’, legislatively designated routes that have not been constructed. These include portions of SR 65, SR 104, SR 108, and SR 130, along with routes SR 234, SR 235, and SR 239 (Table 12). District effort to construct these routes depends in part upon local transportation planning priorities. Although there appears to be an effort to include the segment of SR 108 between I-5 and SR 99 into the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) by Stanislaus Council of Governments (StanCOG); the development of a SR 239 corridor is currently under study by District 4; and, consideration of the extension of SR 104 from SR 49 to SR 88 by Amador County Transportation Commission (ACTC) is ongoing, efforts to construct these traversable highways are not indicated in RTPs.

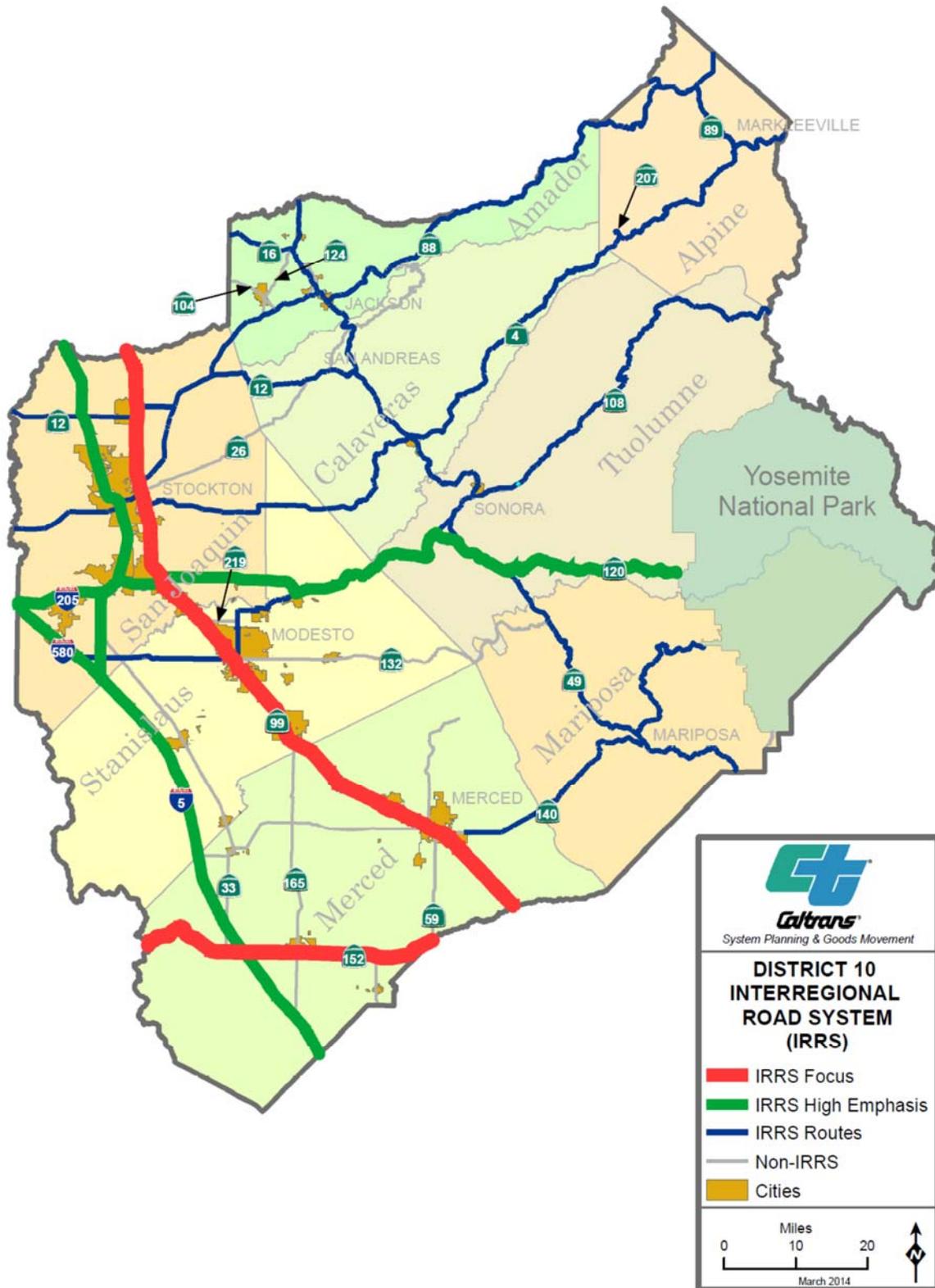
Table 12: District 10 Interstate Highways, State Highways & Unconstructed State Highways						
Interstate Highways						
I-5		I-205			I-580	
State Highways						
<u>SR 4</u>	<u>SR 12</u>	<u>SR 16</u>	SR 26	SR 33	SR 41	<u>SR 49</u>
SR 59	<u>SR 88</u>	SR 89	<b>SR 99</b>	SR 104*	<u>SR 108*</u>	<u>SR 120</u>
SR 124	<u>SR 132</u>	SR 140	<b>SR 152</b>	SR 165	SR 207	SR 219
Unconstructed State Highway (legislatively designated but currently unconstructed)						
SR 130	SR 234	SR 235	SR 239	SR 239	SR 239	SR 65
Focus routes are indicated in red, high emphasis routes in blue, other IRRS routes are underlined, and partially constructed routes are indicated by (*).						

<sup>28</sup> District 10 website (2014)

<sup>29</sup> Maintenance distressed pavement report. The difference in lane miles between the two reports, reflect data from different years.

<sup>30</sup> The ITSP is currently being updated, and may place greater emphasis on corridors rather than specifying particular routes for improvement.

Figure 3: Interregional Road System in District 10



All freeways and expressways within District 10 are included in the National Highway System (NHS). Conventional highways typically lack the lane and shoulder widths for inclusion in the NHS, although SR 49 was recently included, and an effort is underway to have SR 4 between O’Byrnes Ferry Road in Copperopolis and SR 49 in Angels Camp so designated (see Figure 4).

In review of the SHS, with the consent and cooperation of local governments, District 10 will be considering the future relinquishment of three routes: SR 59 from the City of Merced to Snelling; SR 108, from SR 132 to SR 219 and SR 207 in its entirety. The segments of both SR 59 and SR 207 serve a minor and insignificant role in the interregional movement of people and goods; and the portion of SR 108 would likely be offered to the City of Modesto in a state of good repair once the North County Corridor is completed.

The Safe Accountable Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act—A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) provided funding to re-designate SR 99 an Interstate, but the process to implement that status has not been completed. The constraint is limited funding to implement the change due to the presence of substandard interstate facilities. The District will continue to track this issue.

The measure of the mean time it takes to travel to work in District 10 for the various counties is reported in Table 13. The mean time it takes to complete an interregional commute to work was obtained by removing local work trips from the database. From the table, the mean time to commute to work for workers living in District 10 exceeds the average time to commute to work for workers living throughout the State. However, calculating the mean time to travel to work, when the commute is interregional, the travel time doubles.

<b>Place</b>	<b>Mean Time to Travel to Work (minutes)</b>	<b>Mean Time to Travel to Work (Interregional, minutes)</b>
California	27.2	-
Alpine	23.7	39.3
Amador	30.0	57.4
Calaveras	35.5	55.3
Mariposa	32.0	59.9
Merced	26.3	51.6
San Joaquin	29.4	60.1
Stanislaus	26.6	56.1
Tuolumne	25.1	67.5
District 10	27.7	57.5

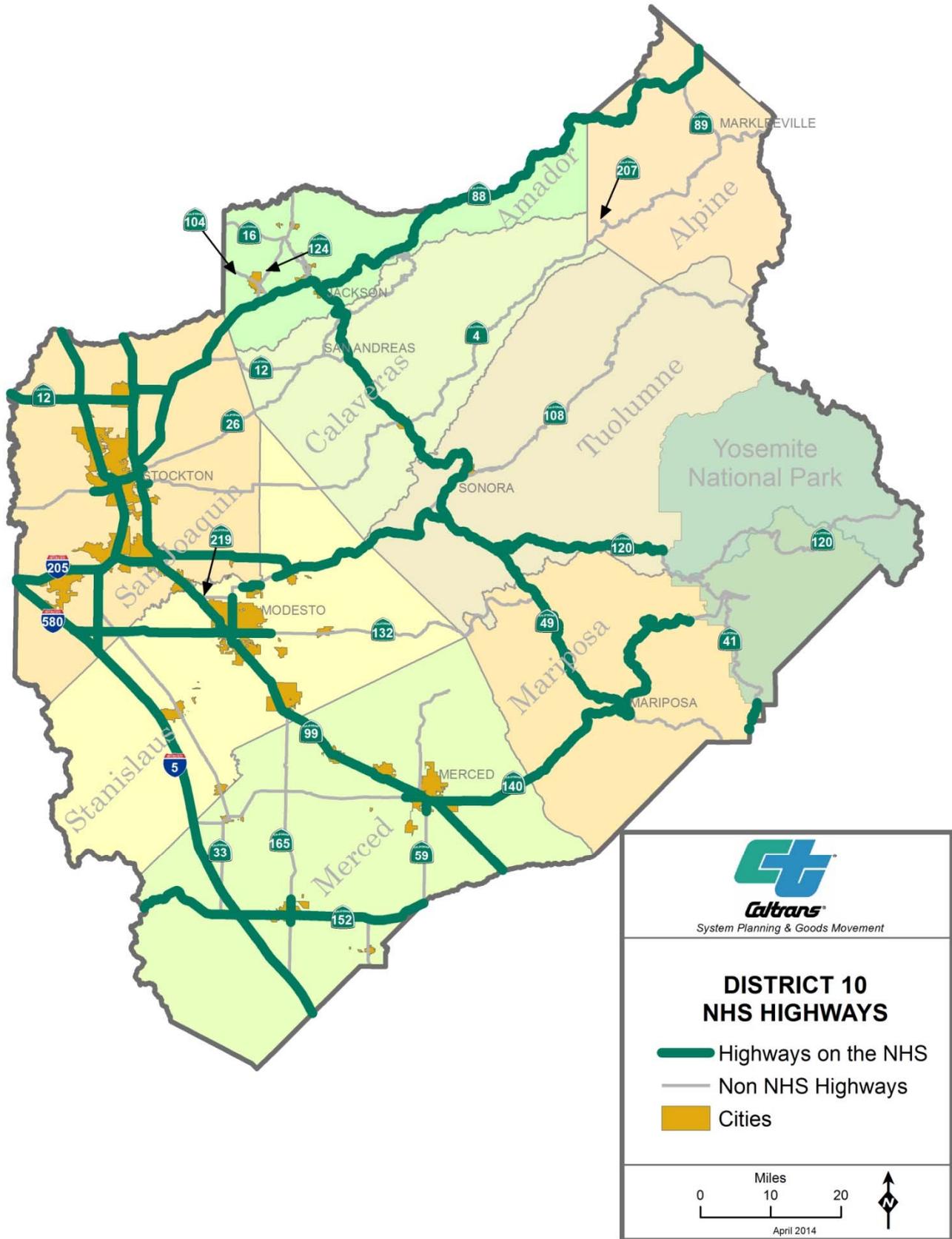
Table 14 gives the travel time by mode. The increased travel time for interregional commuters would appear to result in part from the lack of managed lanes on the two main commute corridors—the Interstate Corridor and the SR 99 Corridor.

<b>Mode</b>	<b>Overall Travel Time</b>	<b>Interregional Travel Time</b>
Single Occupancy	27	55
Carpool	37	64
Transit and other	22	71

<sup>31</sup> Census Transportation Planning Products (Five Year Series 2006-2010)

<sup>32</sup> Census Transportation Planning Products (Five Year Series 2006-2010)

Figure 4: Portions of the State Highway System on the National Highway System



Successful efforts to maintain or improve corridor efficiency should provide over time measures of mean travel time approximately equal to or less than that reported for the table as it is expected that the number of commuters will increase. A trend toward a larger proportion of commuters using carpools will result in an increase in mean travel time to work, but this segment of the commuting population can be measured separately from the total commuting population.

As can be seen from Figure 5, the highest traffic volumes in District 10 occur in two corridors, the Interstate corridor, which can experience daily volumes of between 9,000 and 15,000 vehicles, and the SR 99 corridor, which can experience daily volume of 2,500 near the Madera County line and 15,000 in the City of Modesto.

The need for an ongoing congestion management strategy for District 10 is apparent. Generally, two system-wide strategies can be used together, either making a corridor more efficient (usually by segregating traffic streams into managed lanes or truck lanes), or by better regulating demand during the peak hour (usually by ramp metering). Figures 6 and 7 indicate that prioritization for both managed lanes and ramp metering target the Interstate Corridor over the SR 99 Corridor. Both ramp metering and managed lane efforts are now in the implementation phase, with ramp meters in place at the Mountain House Interchange on I-205, and with the widening of I-5 between the March Lane and Hammer Lane to accommodate future managed lanes in construction.

A final ongoing strategy to improve traffic system performance and operations is the implementation of a Transportation Management System (TMS). The TMS integrates various Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) elements in order to provide the motorist with up to date information on driving conditions throughout the District (and is tied in to the state-wide system), as well as facilitate incident response. Typical ITS elements may include traffic signals, ramp meters, traffic monitoring stations, changeable message signs, highway advisory radio, closed circuit television cameras, and roadway weather information systems.

Figure 5: District 10 Annual Avenue Daily Traffic (AADT) Volumes

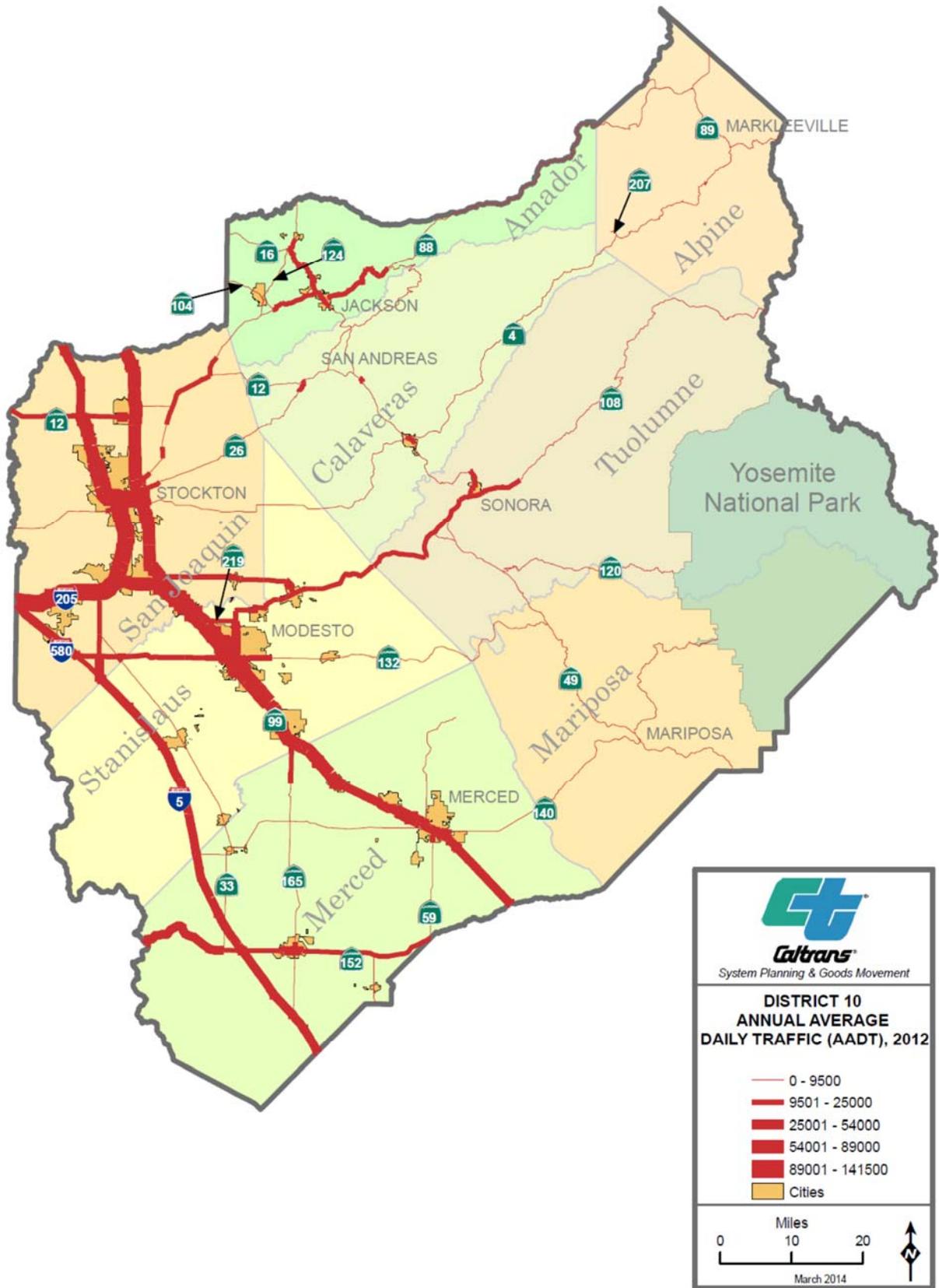


Figure 6: Planned Managed Lanes in District 10

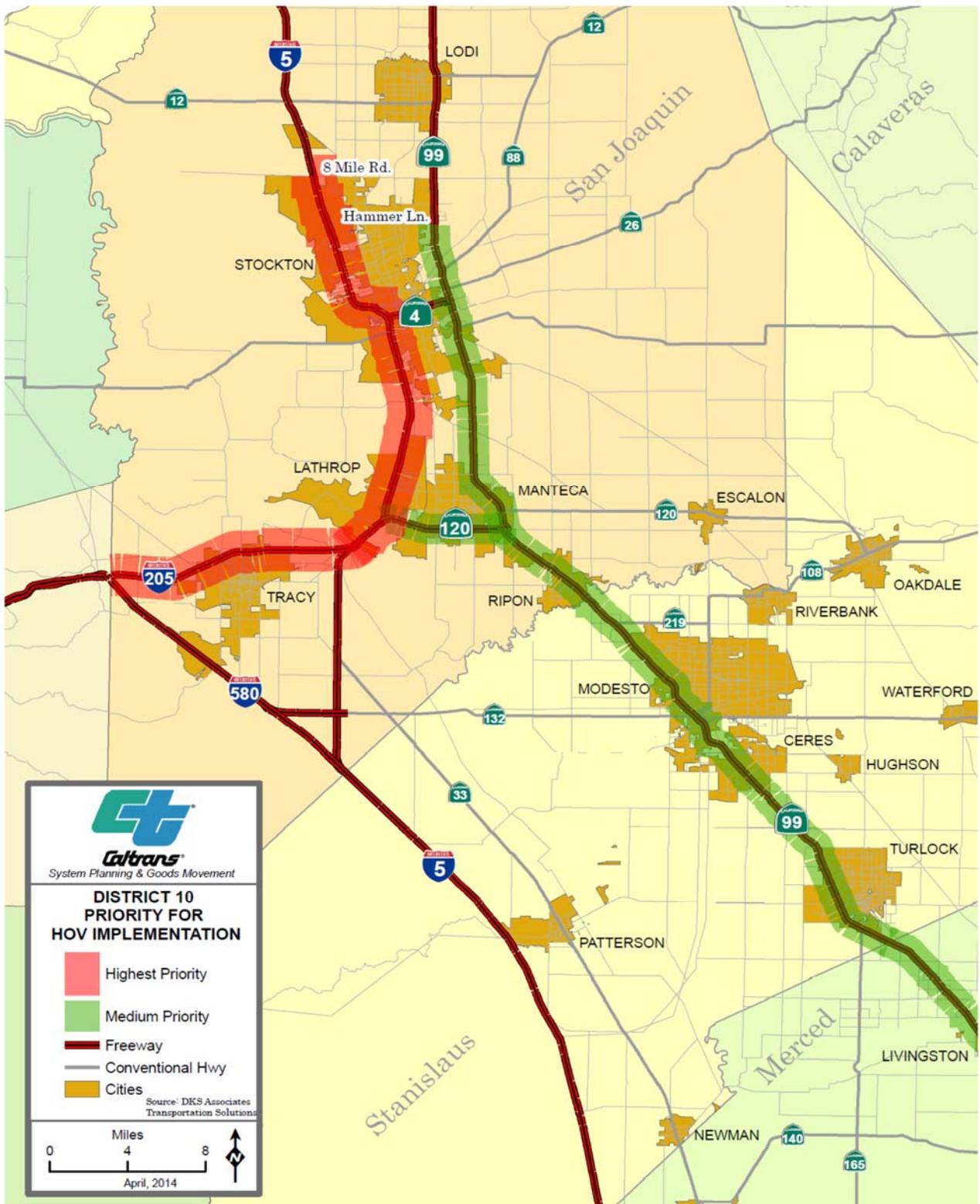
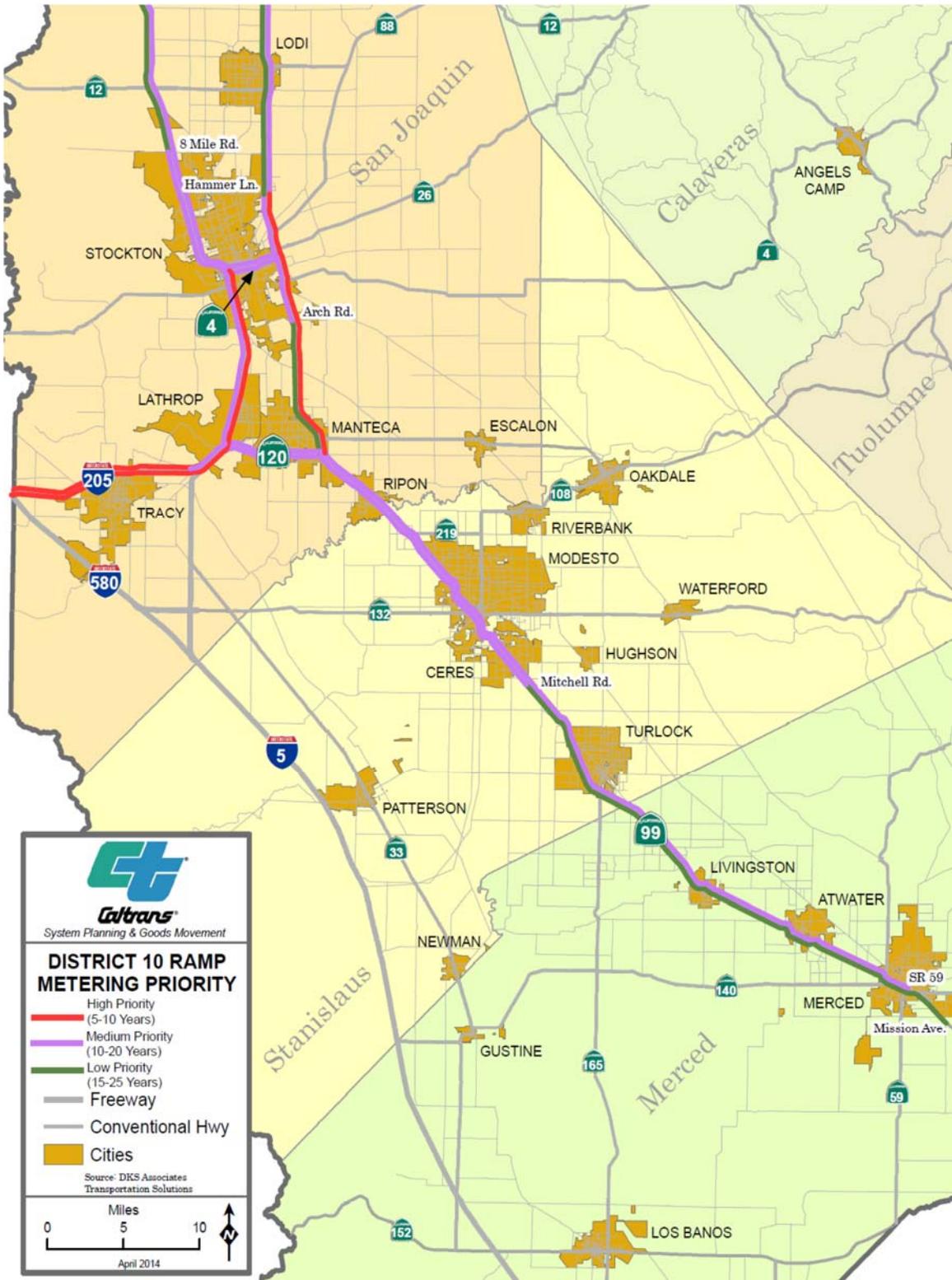


Figure 7: Ramp Metering Priorities in District 10



## Freight

District 10 may have the highest truck volumes in the State. I-5 in San Joaquin County experiences a 20% or greater share of total traffic given over to trucks, with 80% of that number having five axles or greater. I-5 and SR 99 provide both interstate and interregional freight movement, due to connectivity to two intermodal freight facilities (Union Pacific (UP) in Lathrop on Roth Road, and Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) in Stockton, on Mariposa Road). The Port of Stockton, as well as being a home base for many displaced Bay Area warehousing and trucking firms, provides a locus for marine transfers of containers to either rail or truck.

Much of the interregional truck traffic originates out of the Bay Area via I-580 and I-205. Efforts to reduce the concentration of truck freight in this corridor have included barging containers from the Port of Oakland to the Port of Stockton, improving truck movement at Pacheco Pass (SR 152), and development of inland ports (e.g. moving containers by rail out of intermodal facilities in the SJV where they can be transferred to interstate rail or truck). A potential reliever route would be completion of SR 130 from Patterson over the Coast Range to Mt. Hamilton into San Jose and vicinity.

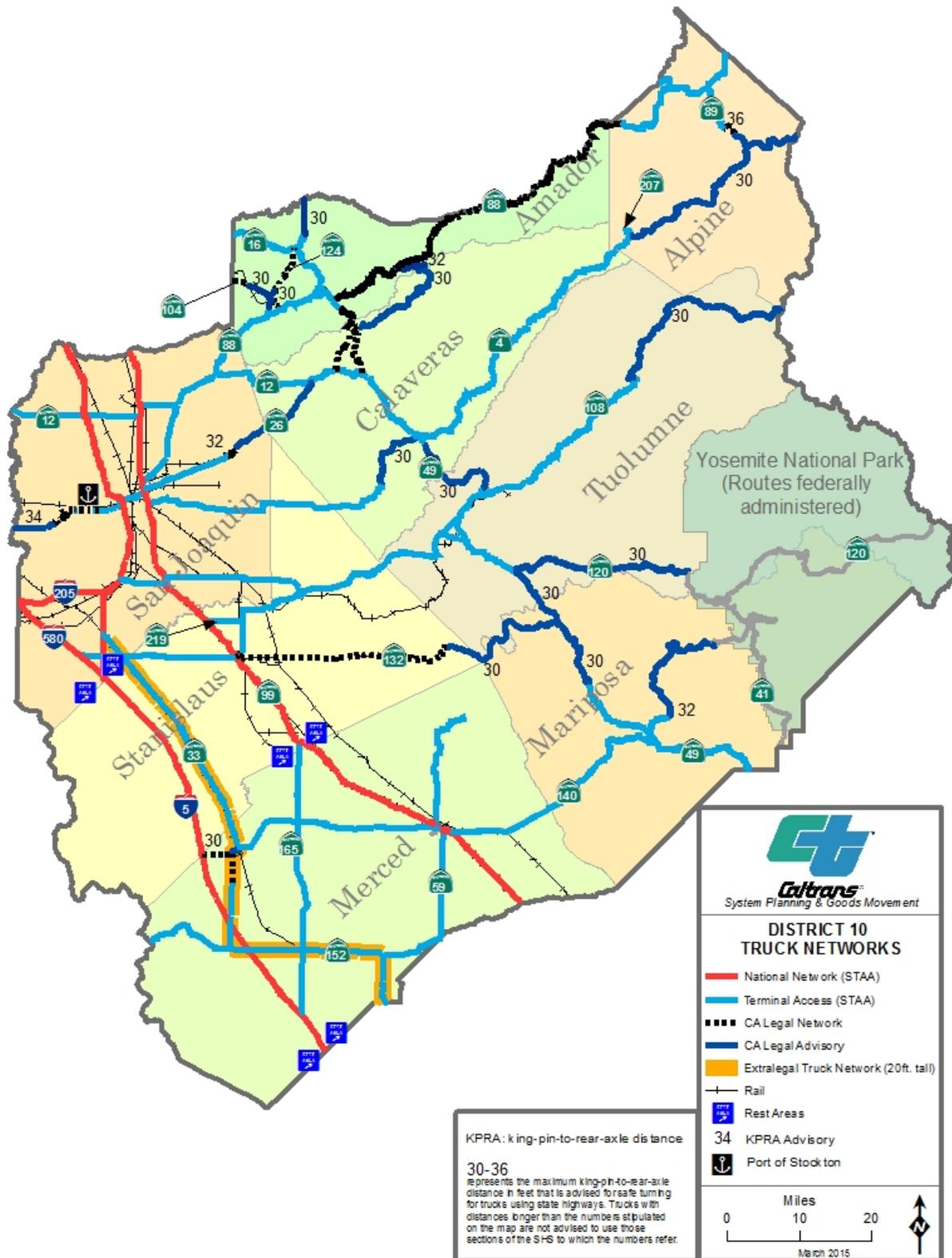
I-5, I-205, I-580 and SR 99 along with the freeway portions of SR 4 and SR 120 are designated part of the National Truck Network. From this backbone radiating east and west are several Terminal Access routes—SR 4, SR 12, SR 16, SR 33, SR 59, SR 88, SR 120, SR 132, SR 140, SR 152, and SR 219, which in turn connect to other Terminal Access on the SHS, SR 108, SR 49, and SR 89. Oversize truck loads (up to twenty feet in height) that exceed the bridge heights of the National Network must travel on the Extra Legal Load Network. Although a good portion of this system is routed onto local roads, SR 33 for much of its length is designated for this purpose (Figure 8).

There are three components to freight transport in the SJV, each affecting different components of the SHS. First, interstate and international commerce from elsewhere in the State must pass through the region on its way to a final destination in the nation or for export to the Pacific Rim. This generally impacts the routes on the National Truck Network. Second, the infrastructure supports local commerce with the transportation industry supporting the Bay Area having relocated into the adjoining counties of San Joaquin and Stanislaus. This affects the freeways and expressways (I-205, I-580, I-5, SR 99, SR 120, and SR 132) and local truck routes in southwestern San Joaquin County, and northern Stanislaus Counties. Finally, the counties that comprise District 10 are part of one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world, with the SHS in District 10 transporting farm products to market or to processors located elsewhere in the region.

Although District 10 has been part of several goods movement studies—the most recent being the SJV Goods Movement Action Plan (2013), none have been specific to the District. There is a need for a District goods movement study to better delineate goods flow, tonnage, and truck volumes.

District 10 is served by two major transcontinental railroads (RR), BNSF and UP, as well. The freight rail network also consists of six Class III RRs (Central California Traction RR, Modesto and Empire Traction Company, SJV RR, Sierra Northern Railway, Stockton Terminal and Eastern Railway, and the Central Northern California RR). Much of the freight handled by the Central California Traction RR and the Stockton Terminal and Eastern Railway transfers loads between the Port of Stockton and the two class I RRs. The Modesto and Empire Traction Company supports various industries in the Beard Tract in eastern Modesto to both Class I RRs. The Sierra Northern Railway ties the lumber mill in Standard to the BNSF at Oakdale.

Figure 8: District Truck Routes



One special consideration at the interface of highway and rail transport is at-grade crossings. These are within the RR's right of way, regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, and lack Caltrans jurisdiction. Associated with at-grade crossings are safety and congestion issues, and they present particular difficulties in urban settings on conventional highways. Though there are several at-grade crossings on State highways, specific concerns center on those in urban settings: SR 59 at 16<sup>th</sup> Street in Merced, SR 132 at Eighth Street in Modesto, and SR 132 at Santa Fe in Empire.

The Port of Stockton is an inland port accessible by the Stockton Deep Water Channel. The Port has implemented the Marine Highway (M-580) associated with the Port of Oakland. M-580's name refers to the preferred truck route out of the Port of Oakland. M-580 provides barges laded with containers to circulate between the Ports of Oakland and Stockton with the intent to reduce truck trips. Trucks access the Port by the SR-4 onto Fresno Avenue. An extension of the freeway to better access the Port is underway.

**Figure 9: Port of Stockton**



The Port of Stockton is District 10's only commercial port. Much of the goods imported and exported from the Port transferred directly to rail, and do not affect the SHS. Since the suspension of the M-580 project to move containers out of the Port of Oakland to the Port, it has been difficult to assess the additional volume of truck traffic supporting the Port's operations.

In the short term, much of the freight needs of the District are addressed. However, there is a great deal of uncertainty with that claim. Much of the District's truck counts are based upon traffic censuses and estimates performed over ten years ago, and may not reflect actual traffic volumes. Real time data cannot be obtained, for although traffic monitoring stations count vehicles, it does not discriminate between cars and trucks. Trucks can be identified by weigh in motion (WIM) detectors, but only two are installed in the District, and neither is used to provide real time data to the Freeway Performance Measurement System (PeMS) network. To better assess freight needs, a District goods movement study needs to be undertaken, and more WIM sites need to be installed and linked into the PeMS system.

## Transit

In District 10 there are 47 public and private transit service providers. Services include Amtrak and Altamont Commuter Express (ACE) rail services, a private intercity and interregional carrier (Greyhound), numerous specialty private services, as well as publically operated local and regional bus transit services (see Table 13). All counties in District 10 provide dial-a-ride service, but only Amador, Calaveras, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne provide deviated fixed route transit service. YARTS provides a transit service centered upon Yosemite National Park, and provides a measure of relief for highway congestion linked to tourism.

Currently, there is no light rail system operating on a rail line separate from freight in District 10. San Joaquin Rapid Transit District (SJRTD) anticipates acquisition of abandoned railroad for bus rapid transit service (BRT) with eventual conversion to light rail.<sup>33</sup> There are transit connections to light rail outside of the region. Both the SJRTD and the Modesto Area Express (MAX) provide connections to the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) station at Pleasanton, and the Amador Regional Transit Service (ARTS) provides a connection to the Sacramento light rail. BART is proposing an extension of service to Livermore, but is unlikely to extend connections into San Joaquin County.

County	Transit Service	Local	Intercity	Interregional	Transit Center	Passenger Rail
Alpine	Alpine County Transit	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Amador	ARTS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calaveras	Calaveras Transit	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mariposa	Mari-Go	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	YARTS	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Amtrak- bus service	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Merced	The Bus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	CATLinX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	YARTS	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Amtrak-San Joaquin	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Joaquin	SJRTD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Blossom Express	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Breeze	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	e-TRANS	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Grapeline	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
	Manteca Transit	Yes	No	No	No	No
	South County	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	TRACER	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
	ACE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amtrak-San Joaquin	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stanislaus	StaRT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	MAX	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	CAT	Yes	No	No	No	No
	ROTA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	BLAST	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
	Amtrak-San Joaquin	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Tuolumne	Tuolumne County Transit	Yes	Yes	No	Proposed	No
	YARTS	No	Yes	Yes	Proposed	Yes

<sup>33</sup> SJ RTD Transit Gap Study, 2010, p.33: see TC 4.12

The SHS in District 10 is used for intercity and interregional transit. Portions of SR 4, I-5, I-205, SR 12, SR 16, SR 49, SR 88, SR 99, SR 120, and SR 140 provide transit service between counties; the same routes with the addition of SR 33, SR 59, and SR 108 also serve to provide intercity and local transit service. BRT service has not been deployed upon any SHS routes in District 10, though this might change with the installation of managed lanes on the interstate corridor.

Although there are a large number of transit providers, connectivity between services is poor. There is no interregional transit service from the five mountain counties into the three valley counties, despite these being the primary out of county work locations. Connections between local transit and ACE do not occur in Manteca and Lathrop,<sup>34</sup> despite these communities having a high percentage of local residents that work in the Bay Area. A similar situation occurs in Turlock, where there is no transit connection to the Amtrak station in Denair.

Presently, car and van pooling appear to be the predominant mechanism for reducing vehicle trips on the SHS. In the District, 13.1% of all workers carpool and 1.2% use transit. For workers who travel outside the District, the numbers climb to 21.5% who carpool and 3.3% who use transit (see Table 16). Park and Ride lots help facilitate both transit use and carpooling. District 10 owns and operates five park and ride lots, with another six private park and ride lots operating through lease agreements.

**Table 16: Mode of travel to work for incorporated areas of San Joaquin Valley Counties in District 10 (2010)\*<sup>35</sup>**

	Total Workers	% of Total	Drive Alone	% of Workers	Carpool	% of Workers	Transit	% of Workers
Total for Cities	370,650	100	287,437	77.5	48,707	13.1	4,494	1.2
Work in District	306,369	82.7	239,953	78.3	34,891	11.4	2,364	0.8
Work Outside District	64,281	17.3	47,484	73.9	13,816	21.5	2,130	3.3

*\*Walking, Bicycling, Taxis, Motorcycles, and Other categories had values too small to display*

Scheduling and integration of various intercity transit services through the District appears poor (Table 17). Without specifying commute period trips, reasonable transit travel times exist between destinations outside of trips originating from or ending at Merced or Turlock. For trips originating from Stockton, both rail and transit are reported, given that most rail service (Amtrak San Joaquin) occurs outside the peak commute, while bus service operates throughout the day. Although Tracy would likely serve as a transit hub (e.g. have shortest overall times to all destinations), trips to various locations in Alameda and Santa Clara take longer than they do from Stockton. This likely reflects that services into the Bay Area travel through the north edge of the city, and would require a bus trip into the transit center, while the system in Stockton is more centrally located.

**Table 17: District 10 Intercity Transit Times—one way trips (2015)<sup>36</sup>**

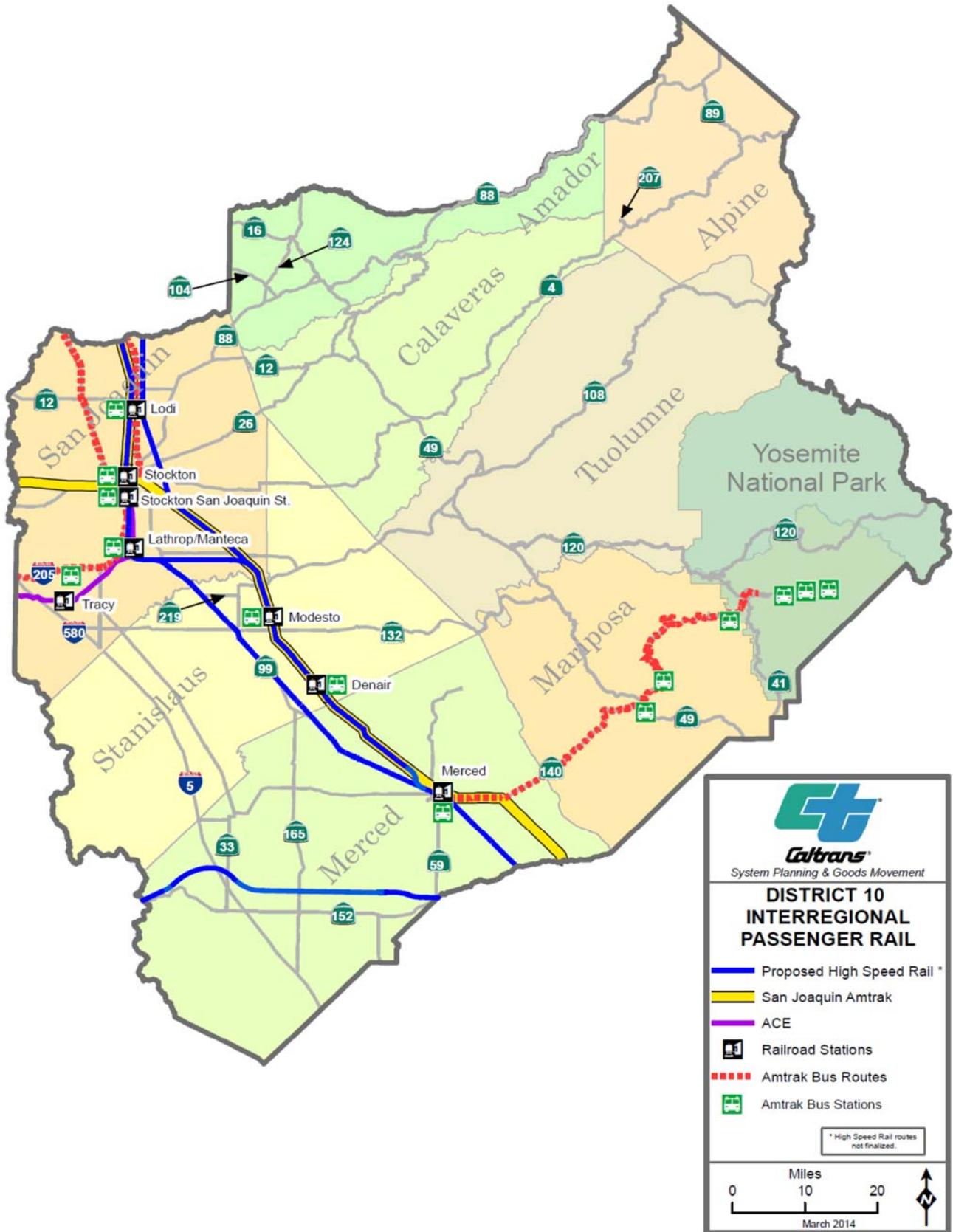
From/To	Modesto	Tracy	Merced	Manteca	Turlock	Lodi	Pleasanton	San Jose	Sacramento
Stockton	0:28	0:25	1:07	0:47/1:06	2:43	0:29/1:09	1:21	1:50	0:50
Modesto	-	3:05	0:40	2:10	2:21	3:33	3:14	4:05	4:01
Tracy	-	-	7:07	2:15	3:44	3:12	2:59	3:34	2:54
Merced			-	3:04	2:36	4:34	12:09	4:04	4:36
Manteca				-	2:34	1:47	3:31	4:46	2:23
Turlock					-	6:24	5:36	5:02	3:02
Lodi						-	3:40	5:30	0:38

<sup>34</sup> Interregional service to the ACE station is provided by MAX, but not by SJ RTD, nor Manteca Transit.

<sup>35</sup> CTPP five year 2006-2010 database

<sup>36</sup> Obtained from Google Get Directions Mapping Software with transit interface.

Figure 10: Interregional Passenger Rail in District 10



## **Intercity and Interregional Transit**

The District has two intercity rail providers, Amtrak San Joaquin and ACE; and one interregional transit provider, YARTS. In the future, High Speed Rail (HSR) will be in place to provide a third interregional service (see Figure 10). Of the three existing services, only ACE provides service in the peak hour, in the peak hour direction, to workers in District 10.

### **Amtrak San Joaquin**

The Amtrak San Joaquin corridor provides a hybrid service of passenger rail and bus (Figure 11). The backbone of the system is the rail service which follows BNSF rights of way from either the East Bay or Sacramento to Bakersfield. Train arrivals and departures at stations in District 10 occur outside the peak hour commute, with the earliest northbound departure from Merced occurring at 7:48, and the earliest southbound departure at 7:18 from Lodi.<sup>37</sup> Within District 10, Amtrak buses provide connections between the Amtrak stations from Stockton to Sacramento, from Stockton to San Jose, and from Merced to Yosemite National Park (via YARTS). Bus service also operates outside of the peak hour excepting trips in the direction opposite the commute. Proposed improvements for the San Joaquin within District 10 entail double tracking portions of the route.<sup>38</sup>

### **Altamont Commuter Express (ACE)**

ACE provides interregional rail transit for District 10 into the Bay Area during peak commute times (Figure 12). A 2011 ACE passenger survey found that 75.8% of the passengers were previously solo drivers. ACE ridership has climbed steadily, carrying an average of 4,000 riders per day, amounting to over a million riders a year. The 85 mile corridor parallels I-580 and I-680, two of the most congested highways in the San Francisco Bay Area. It has proven to be a successful program because it has multi-regional support, a strong funding foundation, and provides an attractive, timely, and cost-saving alternative to driving alone. ACE's vision for the future is to improve the existing service between Stockton and San Jose with added frequencies, and to extend service to additional central valley communities, downtown Modesto in the near term, and downtown Merced subsequently. An improved ACE would offer a catalyst for smart growth in communities by revitalizing city core areas and addressing traffic congestion issues in the cities of the northern central valley.

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<sup>37</sup> Amtrak California San Joaquin timetable, March 2015

<sup>38</sup> California State Rail Plan, 2013, pp 223-232

Figure 11: California Intercity Rail and Feeder Bus Routes

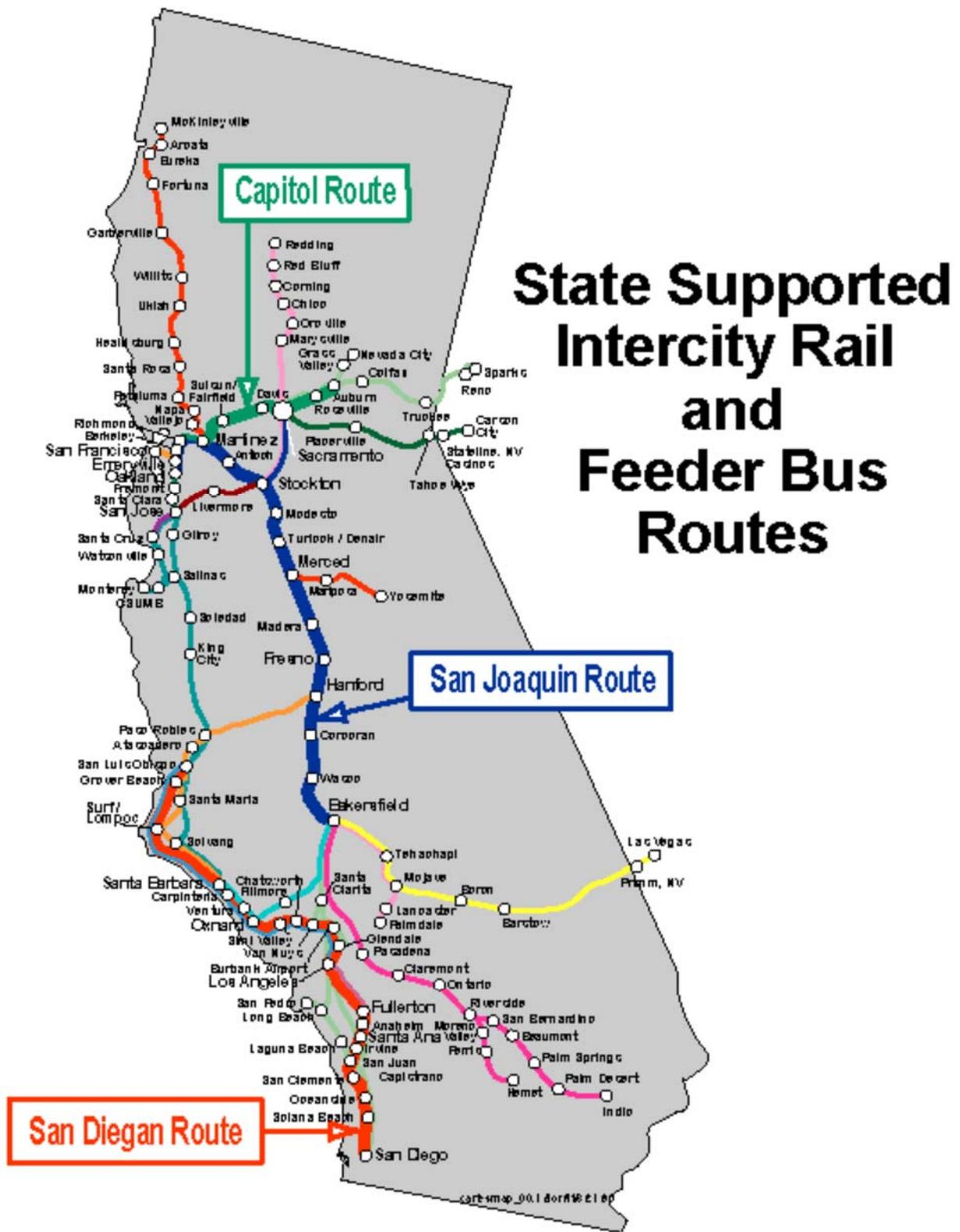


Figure 12: ACE service area



### High Speed Rail (HSR)

The California HSR Authority is responsible for planning, designing, building and operation of the first HSR in the nation with speeds capable of exceeding 200 miles per hour. Voters approved Proposition 1A in 2008 authorizing \$9.95 billion in general obligation bonds for the HSR project; of that amount \$950 million was reserved for capital improvements, such as the ACE. These funds must be allocated to intercity, commuter and urban rail projects that provide direct connectivity to the HSR system. Over \$5.8 billion (\$2.6 billion in State and \$3.2 billion in federal funding) was appropriated in 2012 in SB 1029 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review 2012) for the first construction section of the Initial Operating Section (IOS). Once completed, a portion of the existing San Joaquin intercity rail service will be able to use this track to travel at higher speed while reducing travel times on the southern section of the intercity rail corridor. The operation of this interim San Joaquin service along the first construction section of the IOS is anticipated to begin in 2018 and will provide an immediate benefit to the State's passenger rail program.

An integrated system, whereby the HSR system running from San Francisco to Los Angeles/Anaheim via the Central Valley and later to Sacramento and San Diego (see Figure 10). The system will total 800 miles with up to 24 stations, will produce economic benefits, support statewide environmental and energy goals, create near-and long-term employment, reduce vehicle travel, and improve mobility throughout the State. HSR will reduce travel times for train riders, save 12.7 million barrels of oil, reduce greenhouse gas emission by 12 billion pounds per year, support a clean and sustainable travel mode, and generate more than 1 billion in annual revenue. An integrated system where HSR and conventional passenger rail services feed into one another will improve ridership potential for all participating services.

**Figure 13: High Speed Rail**

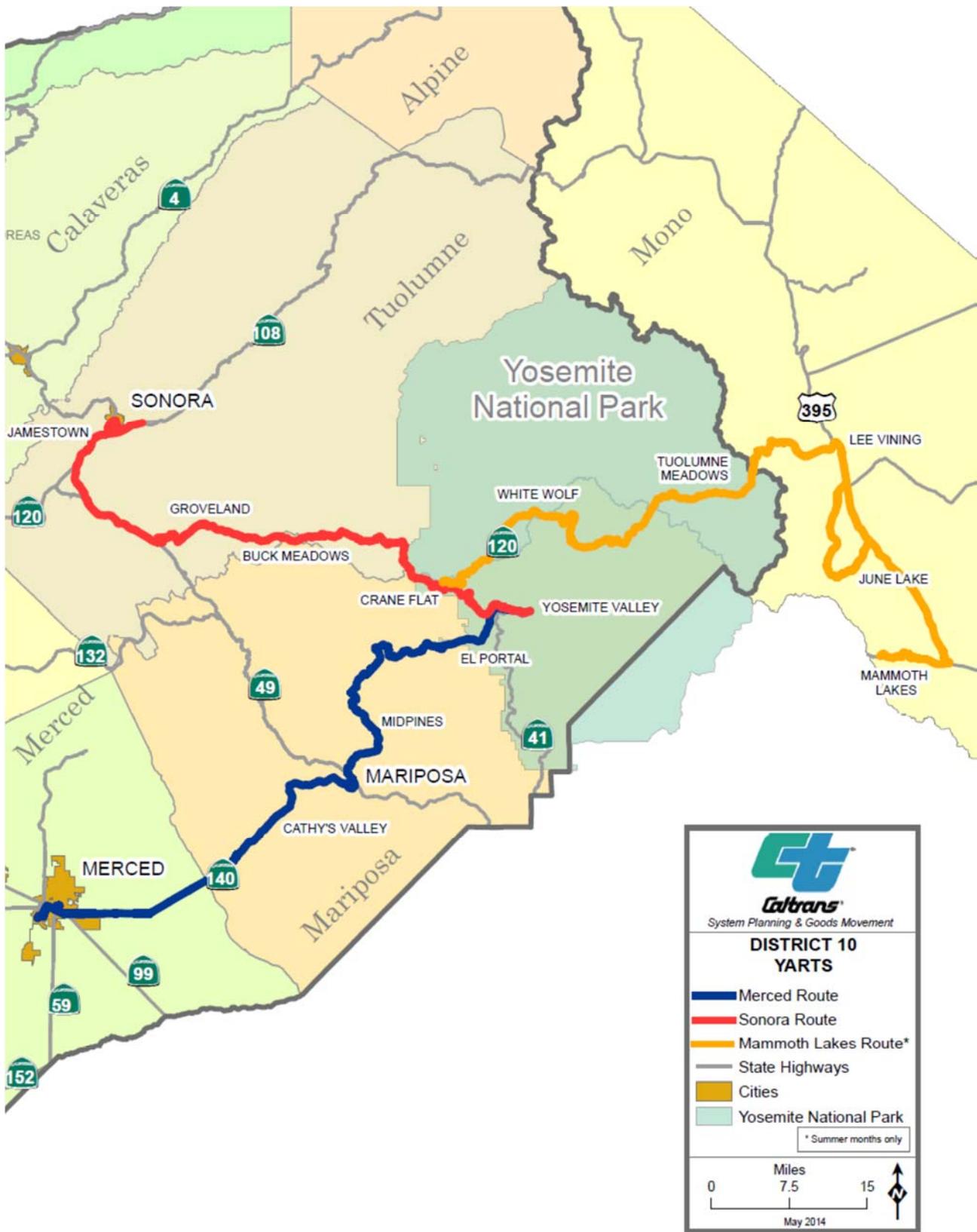


Additional information is available at <http://www.cahighspeedrail.ca.gov/>.

### **Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System (YARTS)**

YARTS is currently the only transit service in District 10 developed to address traffic and air quality impacts associated with tourism and recreation. Yosemite National Park (the Park) has sought solutions to traffic congestion, and air quality impacts due to the large proportion of visitors entering the Park with their personal vehicles. In recent years, the Park Service had to turn away visitors as the number of vehicles exceeded the number of available parking. Four million people visit Yosemite annually with approximately 12 percent coming to the park from out of state or out of the country. Among the solutions was YARTS (Figure 14), to provide year round, public transit between Yosemite National Park, and its gateway communities. From Merced, YARTS replaced the Amtrak bus service that accessed the Park. In July 2011, YARTS surpassed a record of 12,000 passengers, more than any other month in the 11-year history of the service. Intercity bus service to the Park lessens the impact of providing parking, mitigates increasing congestion and air pollution, and provides a pedestrian and bicycle friendly outdoor experience.

Figure 14: YARTS



## Support Facilities

### Rest Areas



Caltrans owns and maintains six freeway rest areas in District 10 (locations on Figure 18). Merced County has two for northbound and southbound I-5, located 0.7 miles north of the Fresno County line. Stanislaus County has four rest areas. One pair is for northbound and southbound I-5, located 0.9 miles south of the San Joaquin County line. The second pair is for northbound and southbound SR-99, located 2.3 miles south of the City of Turlock (Figure 15). More information can be obtained about all Caltrans owned and operated rest stops online: [www.dot.ca.gov/hq/maint/ra/](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/maint/ra/).

**Figure 15: Rest Area on SR-99 South of Turlock**



### Park and Ride

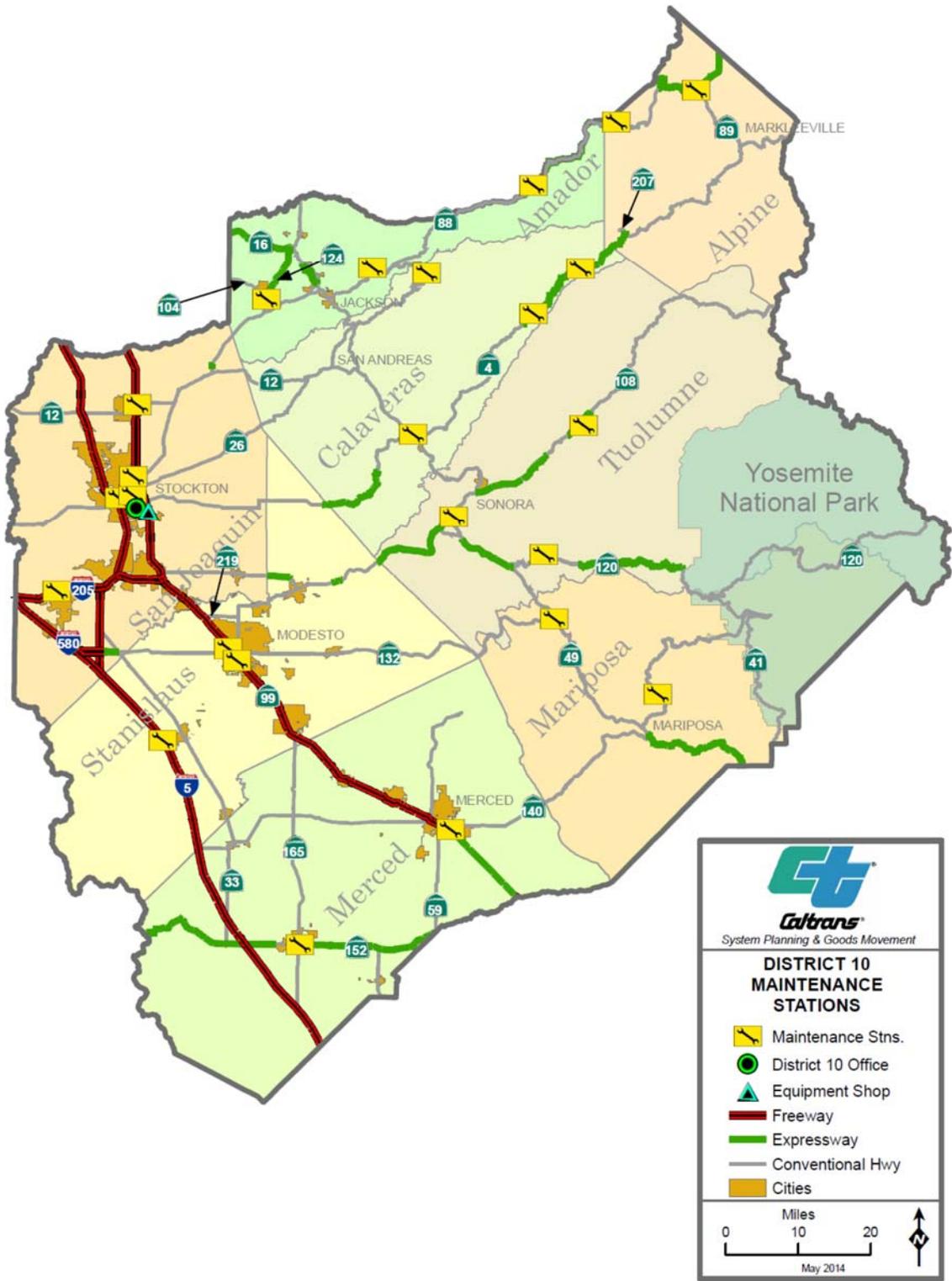


Park-and-ride offer commuters a location to park their cars at no cost and continue their travels by car/vanpool or transit. This commute option helps in decreasing traffic congestion and reducing air pollution. District 10 has created a District-wide Park and Ride Plan and currently owns and operates five Park and Ride facilities (locations on Figure 18). Three privately-owned Park and Ride facilities operate through a lease agreement. Three additional Park and Ride lots are in the lease agreement process and will soon serve Modesto Area residents.

### Maintenance Stations

Critical to system preservation and maintenance is adequate coverage by district maintenance services. The District 10 Maintenance Department is divided into seven service groups—Electrical and Structural Painting; Special Crews; Pine Grove Maintenance Region; Altaville Maintenance Region; Modesto Maintenance Region; Stockton Maintenance Region; and, Merced Maintenance Region. There are currently 24 maintenance stations in District 10 that provide service coverage to the SHS in District 10 (see Figure 16). Whether availability of funding that will address future needs is unknown, and upgrades may require additional maintenance stations or greater expenditures in contractor services.

Figure 16: District Ten Maintenance Stations



## Aviation

There are nineteen public airports in District 10 (See Table 18 and Figure 17). Of these, three are commercial airports (facilities that offer access to major passenger airlines and freight carriers); four are regional airports; eight are community airports; and four are limited use. Much of the support Caltrans offers these airports is provided through the aeronautics division, rather than at the district level.

Table 18: Airports in District 10 <sup>39</sup>	
County	Name
<b>Commercial Airports</b>	
Merced	Merced Municipal Airport--Macready Field
San Joaquin	Stockton Metropolitan Airport
<b>Regional Airports</b>	
Mariposa	Mariposa and Yosemite Airport
San Joaquin	Tracy Municipal Airport
Stanislaus	Modesto City and County Airport
Tuolumne	Columbia Airport
Amador	Westover Field Amador County Airport
<b>Community</b>	
Merced	Los Banos Municipal Airport
Merced	Gustine Airport
Merced	Castle Airport
Stanislaus	Turlock Municipal
Stanislaus	Oakdale Municipal
Tuolumne	Pine Mountain Lake Airport
San Joaquin	Lodi Airport
Calaveras	Calaveras County, Maury Rasmussen Airport
<b>Limited Use</b>	
San Joaquin	New Jerusalem
San Joaquin	Kingdon Airpark
San Joaquin	Lodi Airpark
Alpine	Alpine County Airport

District 10's two commercial airports handle domestic flight services. With District 10's close proximity to major metropolitan airports in the Bay Area and Sacramento, there has been a tendency for the airports to underperform compared to the State as a whole (See Table 19).

As might be expected, Stockton Metropolitan Airport leads in passenger traffic by a margin of almost two to one over Macready Field, but performs poorly as a freight operation. Ongoing efforts have been underway to increase the freight leaving Stockton Metropolitan Airport. It is expected to remain light until the completion of the Arch and Sperry Road project, and development of commercial and industrial zoned properties near the airport.

<sup>39</sup> Caltrans Office of Aviation

Modesto City and County Airport, recently downgraded from a commercial to regional airport due to loss of their domestic passenger carrier, presently benefits from a better connection to freight opportunities than does Stockton Metropolitan.

Table 19: Performance of Commercial Airports in District 10 (2012) <sup>40</sup>							
Location	Airport	Passenger Traffic		Freight (Tons)		Percentage of State Total	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	Passenger	Freight
Merced Co.	Merced	6,519	6,975	84	197	-	-
San Joaquin Co.	Stockton Metro	111,047	124,606	N/A	5	-	-
<b>District 10 (numbers include Modesto)</b>	-	157,599	164,580	455	603	0.09%	0.02%
<b>State Wide</b>	-	172,019,001	178,991,558	3,652,916	3,803,515	100%	100%

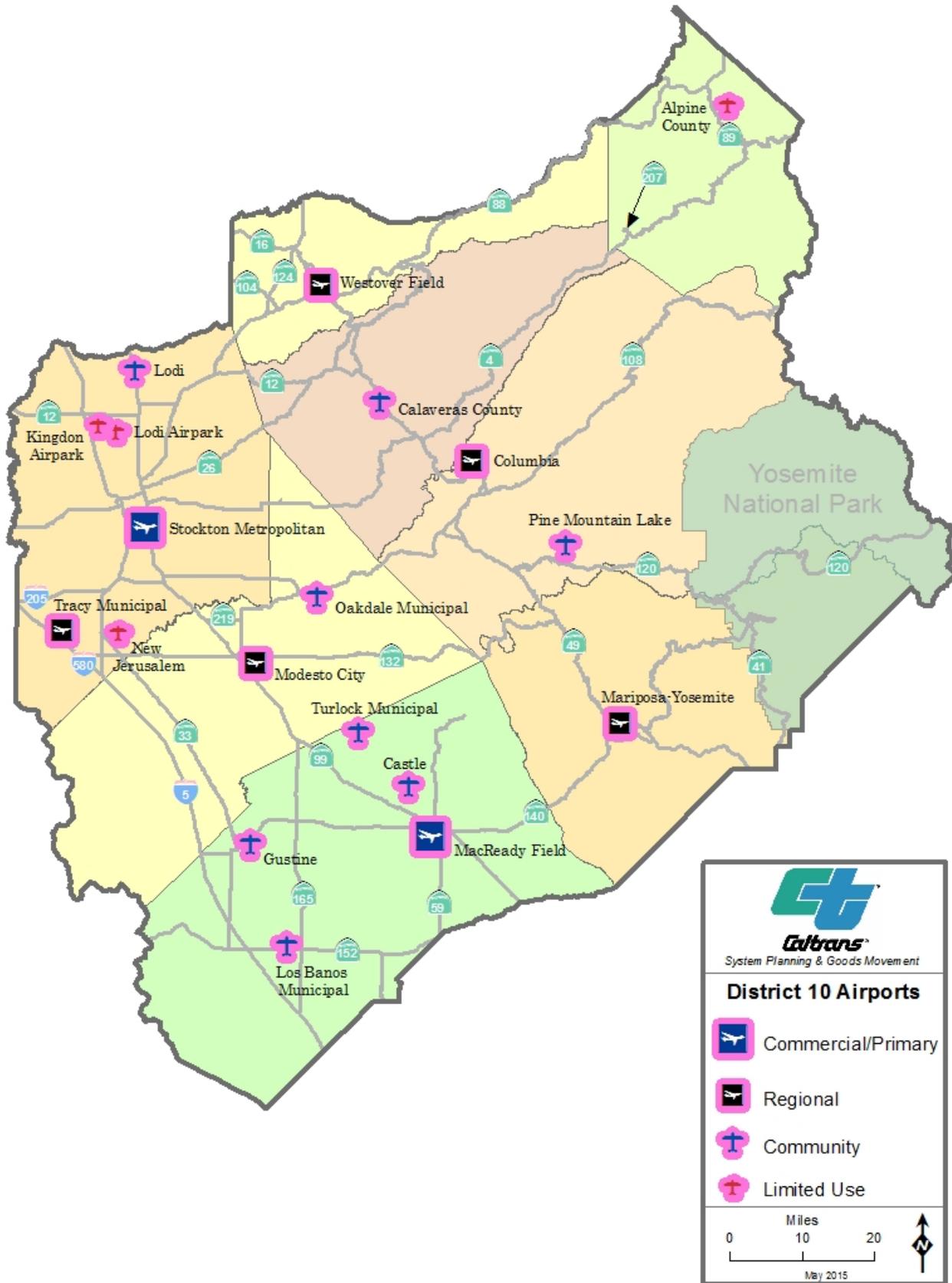
Macready Field which serves the smallest of the three urban areas has managed to double its freight output. Passenger service is limited to Great Lakes Airlines twice daily weekday, once on Saturday service to Los Angeles International Airport.

All five of the regional airports enjoys proximity and access to the SHS: the Mariposa and Yosemite Airport is off of SR 49 north of Mariposa, Tracy Municipal Field is accessible by both I-580 and I-205, Columbia Airport from SR 49, and, Westover Field, from SR 49. Modesto City and County Airport enjoys close access to Mitchell Road, a Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) terminal access route that accesses both SR 99 and SR 132.

Community and Limited Use Airports have important roles in emergency response, and within District 10 have access to the SHS.

<sup>40</sup> Caltrans Office of Aviation

Figure 17: District 10 Airports Map



## **Bicycle**

Active transportation refers to any human powered transportation. Bicycle and pedestrian networks support active transportation. It is the District's role to support these activities within or adjacent to the SHS, regardless of whether the activity is interregional, or part of the work commute. Bicycle and pedestrian access to SHS facilities are displayed in Figure 18.

District 10 maintains over 1,000 highway centerline miles that are bicycle accessible. Much of that facility is Class III, where bicycles in conformance with the vehicle code are legally permitted to share the lane. Much of this portion of the facility may be considered where one travels by bicycle at one's risk. Increasing shoulder widths to permit bicycle refuge from traffic is an ongoing District effort when coupled with other system maintenance or improvement projects. Within urban settings, with local planning assent, these shoulder improvements can permit segregation of bicyclists from vehicular traffic into Class II bike lanes. Currently, Class II bike lanes are found on portions of SR 12 in Lodi; SR 132 and SR 219 in Modesto; SR 140 in Merced and are proposed for SR 152 in Los Banos. Currently, the service road for the Edmund Brown Sr. Aqueduct provides a parallel Class I bicycle route for I-580 and I-5 from Tracy south to the San Luis Reservoir near Santa Nella off of SR 33.

For the other approximately 400 center lane miles (all freeway) that are not bicycle accessible, there is less that the District can achieve to pursue an active transportation network. Common barriers to bicycle connectivity are the lack of adequate river crossings. Often of the few local bridges available, these already accommodate restricted bicycle use facilities; and, other bridges lack the lane and shoulder width to permit safe bicycle crossing. Retrofitting these structures to permit safe bicycle access would incur prohibitive costs that exceed the likely benefits. Also prevalent are topographic constraints where additional width to accommodate a separate bicycle lane or a parallel bicycle facility is not consistently available.

The District has developed a District 10 Bicycle Guide that is available on the Caltrans website located at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist10/docs/BIKEGUIDE0809.pdf>. The plan outlines the different bike plans in jurisdictions throughout the District, and identifies the various routes and what to expect while cycling in the District. Most freeways are closed to bicycle travel. Exceptions are made when no alternative to the highway exists. Figure 18 is an overview of District 10 bike routes on the SHS.

Proximity of District 10 to Bay Area populations with their high number of bicycle commuters and recreationists suggest there may be a demand for a long distance bicycle corridor from the Bay Area to recreational draws in District 10. A likely candidate would be Yosemite. Currently there are several gaps in existing and proposed bicycle routes (Class I and Class II) that such a route does not exist.

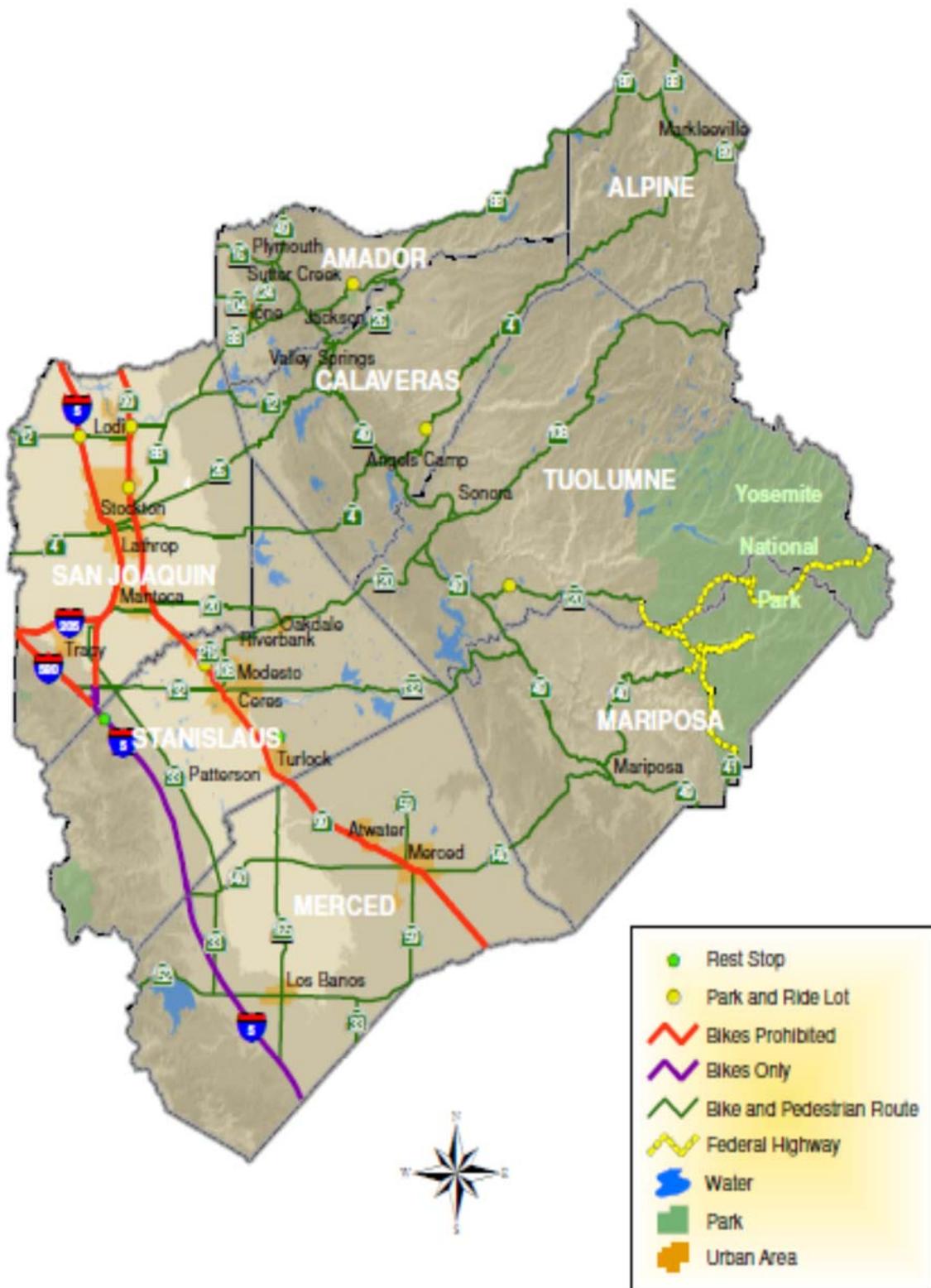
## **Pedestrian**

Pedestrian needs arise in association with conventional highway facilities. In many of these cases, the towns and cities are small, with populations less than 8,000. Periods of high pedestrian use often coincide with when schools are in session, and use often remains light throughout the rest of the day. Projects to improve walking use associated with schools can usually be addressed through applications for Safe Route to Schools grants. The exceptions to this are in larger towns--SR 152 in Los Banos, SR 59 and SR 140 in Merced, SR 132 and SR 108 in Modesto. With the exception of SR 59 (which was addressed in part by a community planning grant), these highways pass through significant commercial centers, but are not subject to heavy pedestrian use, or associated pedestrian safety issues.

Whenever pedestrian facilities are present upon the SHS, District 10 has provided appropriate Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access, or is in the process of upgrading facilities to meet current ADA guidelines. These apply most readily to bridge overcrossings along I-5 and SR 99.

The Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail may serve as a long distance hiking and equestrian trail (bicycle use likely would be limited to mountain bikes). The trail extends from Martinez to the crest of Ebbetts Pass. Currently, three segments of the trail are developed for public use, two of which occur in District 10. The District is unaware of any other proposal for another long distance multiuse path.

Figure 18: Bicycle and Pedestrian Access to State Highway Facilities in District 10



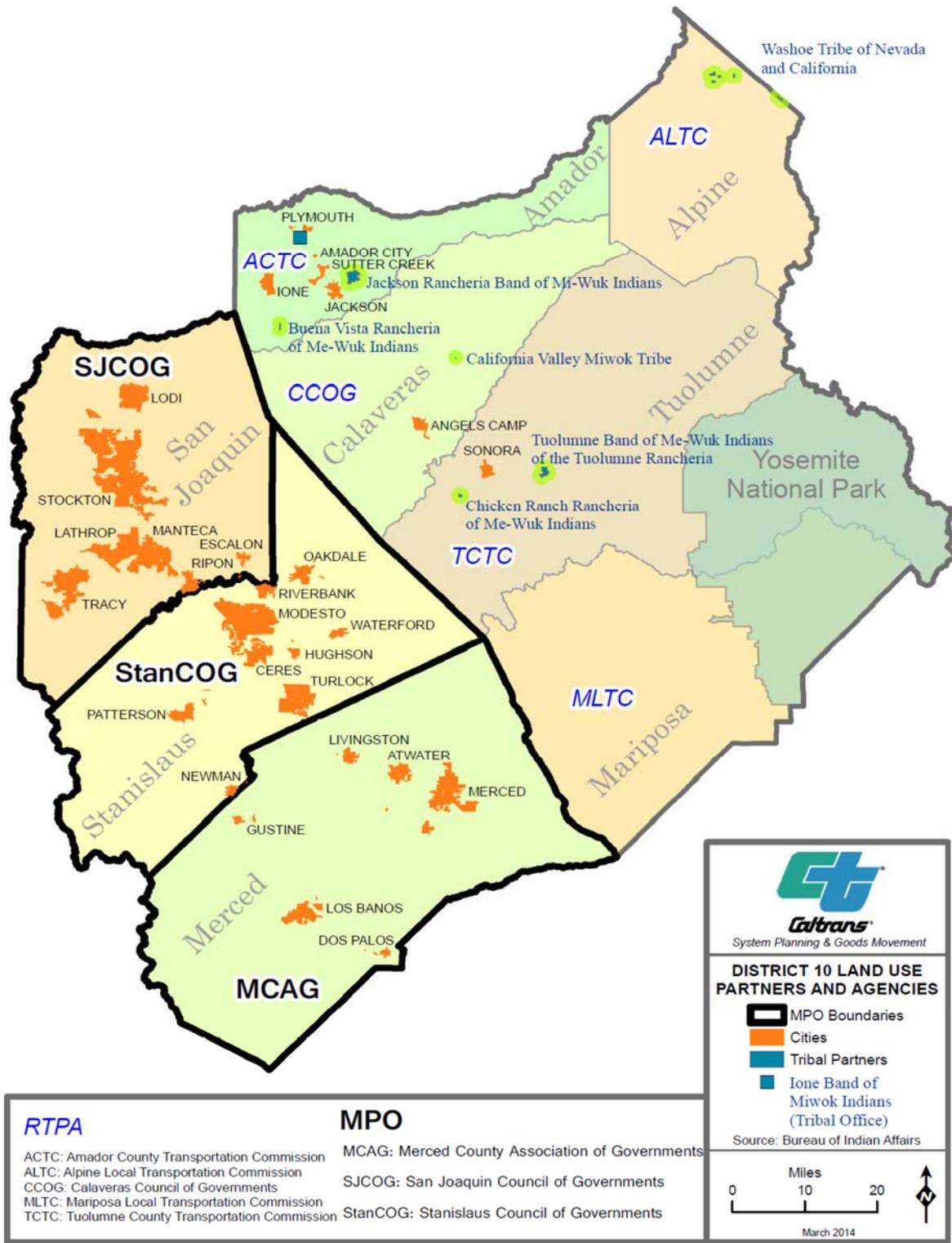
## **TRANSPORTATION PARTNERS**

Each of the three Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and the five Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs) are responsible for preparing the RTP for their respective jurisdictions (see Table 20 and Figure 19). The RTP is a long-range (20 years or more) plan that provides a blueprint for future transportation improvements and investments based on specific transportation goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

Key transportation agency partners also include Yosemite National Park (YNP), California Highway Patrol (CHP), city and county planning and public works departments, SJRTD, ACE, and the Port of Stockton.

<b>Table 20: District 10 Transportation Partners</b>	
<b>Metropolitan Planning Organization</b>	Merced County Association of Governments (MCAG) San Joaquin Council of Governments (SICOG) Stanislaus Council of Governments (StanCOG)
<b>Regional Transportation Planning Agency</b>	Alpine County Local Transportation Commission (ACLTC) Amador County Transportation Commission (ACTC) Calaveras County Council of Governments (CCOG) Mariposa County Local Transportation Commission (MCLTC) Tuolumne County Transportation Commission (TCTC)
<b>Congestion Management Agency</b>	San Joaquin Council of Governments (SICOG) Stanislaus Council of Governments (StanCOG)
<b>County Transportation Commission</b>	Alpine County Local Transportation Commission Amador County Transportation Commission Mariposa County Local Transportation Commission Tuolumne County Transportation Commission
<b>Federal, State and Local Agencies</b>	Yosemite National Park California Highway Patrol City and county planning and public works departments San Joaquin Regional Transit District Altamont Commuter Express Port of Stockton
<b>Tribes (federally recognized and there are no Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance (TERO) tribes whose territory falls within Caltrans District 10)</b>	Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians California Valley Miwok Tribe Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians lone Band of Miwok Indians Jackson Rancheria Band of Mi-Wuk Indians Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
<b>Air District</b>	Alpine – Great Basin Unified, Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Amador – Amador APCD Calaveras – Calaveras County APCD Tuolumne – Tuolumne County APCD Mariposa -- Mariposa County APCD San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced Counties – San Joaquin Valley APCD

Figure 19: Transportation Planning Partners in District 10



## **PLANNING EFFORTS**

### **Statewide Planning Efforts and Policies**

*SMART Mobility 2010: A Call to Action (or Smart Mobility Framework--SMF)*

The SMF addresses the following needs:

- the State mandate to find solutions to climate change,
- the need to reduce per capita vehicle miles traveled,
- demand for a safe transportation system that gets people and goods to their destinations and,
- the commitment to create a transportation system that advances social equity and environmental justice.

Smart Mobility moves people and freight while enhancing California's economic, environmental, and human resources by emphasizing:

- convenient and safe multi-modal travel,
- speed suitability,
- accessibility,
- management of the circulation network, and
- efficient use of land.

The following six principles express the priorities and values of Smart Mobility:

**Location Efficiency**--Integrate transportation and land use in order to achieve high levels of non-motorized travel and transit use, reduced vehicle trip making, and shorter average trip length while providing a high level of accessibility.

**Reliable Mobility**--Manage, reduce, and avoid congestion by emphasizing multi-modal options and network management through operational improvements and other strategies. Provide predictability and capacity increases focused on travel that supports economic productivity.

**Health and Safety**--Design, operate, and manage the transportation system to reduce serious injuries and fatalities, promote active living, and lessen exposure to pollution.

**Environmental Stewardship**--Protect and enhance the State's transportation system and its built and natural environment. Act to reduce the transportation system's emission of GHGs that contribute to global climate change.

**Social Equity**--Provide mobility for people who are economically, socially, or physically disadvantaged in order to support their full participation in society. Design and manage the transportation system in order to equitably distribute its benefits and burdens.

**Robust Economy**--Invest in transportation improvements—including operational improvements—that support the economic health of the State and local governments, the competitiveness of California's businesses, and the welfare of California residents.

*Draft California Transportation Plan 2040 (CTP)*

As of this time, the CTP has not been finalized. The DSMP is developed to reflect the vision of the CTP:

*California's transportation system is safe, sustainable, and globally competitive. It provides reliable and efficient mobility and accessibility for people, goods, and services while meeting our greenhouse gas emission reduction goals and preserving community character. This integrated, connected, and resilient system supports a prosperous economy, human and environmental health, and social equity.*

The vision includes six goals and eighteen policies listed below:<sup>41</sup>

- A. Improve Multimodal Mobility and Accessibility for All People:
  - 1. Manage and Operate an Efficient Integrated System
  - 2. Invest Strategically to Maximize System Performance
  - 3. Provide Viable and Equitable Multimodal Choices including Active Transportation
  
- B. Preserve the Multimodal Transportation System:
  - 4. Apply Sustainable Preventative Maintenance and Rehabilitation Strategies
  - 5. Evaluate Multimodal Life Cycle Costs in Project Decision Making
  - 6. Adapt the Transportation System to Reduce Impacts from Climate Change
  
- C. Support a Vibrant Economy:
  - 7. Support Transportation Choices to Enhance Economic Activity
  - 8. Enhance Freight Mobility, Reliability, and Global Competitiveness
  - 9. Seek Sustainable and Flexible Funding to Maintain and Improve the System
  
- D. Improve Public Safety and Security:
  - 10. Reduce Fatalities, Serious Injuries, and Collisions
  - 11. Provide for System Security, Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
  
- E. Foster Livable and Healthy Communities and Promote Social Equity:
  - 12. Expand Engagement in Multimodal Transportation Planning and Decision Making
  - 13. Integrate Multimodal Transportation and Land Use Development
  - 14. Integrate Health and Social Equity into Transportation Planning and Decision Making
  
- F. Practice Environmental Stewardship:
  - 15. Integrate Environmental Considerations in All States of Planning and Implementation
  - 16. Conserve and Enhance Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources
  - 17. Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Air Pollutants
  - 18. Transform to a Clean and Energy Efficient Transportation System

The CTP provides a list of possible policy performance measures.<sup>42</sup> Adoption of these measures will depend upon their final form. Many of the draft possible policy performance measures appear to lack quantifiable measurements, and/or include subjective measurement.

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<sup>41</sup> CTP March 2015 Draft (Public Review Draft)

<sup>42</sup> CTP, Table 1, p. 6

Without performance measures, District 10 cannot evaluate the effectiveness of its commitment to a variety of goals it supports. Because this goes against the values of transparency and accountability, it would be imperative that the federal fiscal year 2017 DSMP include them. One noteworthy place to start would be from the prior District commitment to improve project delivery.

#### *California Rail Plan (RP)*

The RP provides little specificity on passenger rail efforts in District 10 other than the Amtrak San Joaquin. The proposed effort to double track the San Joaquin in San Joaquin County appears to be programmed, but no date is provided.<sup>43</sup> No other specific deficiencies were noted within the District.

There is a District wide need to reduce commute travel demand on the SHS by shifting travel to modes other than single occupancy. With 25% of all workers traveling outside of their county of residence, there appears a regional need for an alternative travel network, whether this is bus or passenger rail is unclear. The Rail Plan does not indicate that such a planning effort is underway in the District for passenger rail. Additional improvements are expected to be proposed by the new Joint Powers Authority managing the corridor.

#### *Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan (ITSP)*

The ITSP had direct pertinence to District planning efforts, and our partnering with other transportation planning agencies. The partnership is critical to leverage both State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and Interregional Transportation Improvement Program (ITIP) monies on projects that provide some level of congestion relief for local and interregional travel.

Over the last few years several partner agencies have made requests for routes on the IRRS to be elevated to high emphasis or focus routes. Within the District, this should only occur when a route on the IRRS has attained facility status consistent with the planning goals of the ITSP. The two focus routes in District 10 are SR 99 and SR 152.

For SR 99 the ITSP envisions an eight lane expressway facility. Current efforts to construct the route to six lane freeway throughout the District are underway. These efforts are summarized in Route 99 Corridor Business Plan. The Livingston Median Widening is the only programmed improvement that is partially constrained. There are others—widen SR 99 at Merced and Atwater, and the Lodi widening are Tier II in their respective RTPs, and are not programmed for the next round of construction.

Efforts for SR 152 center upon gap closure by upgrading the remaining conventional highway segments to expressway. The proposed Los Banos Bypass has been split into three phases. The first two phases look to be constructed prior to 2035.

#### *Complete Streets*

Caltrans views all transportation improvements as opportunities to improve safety, access and mobility for all travelers in California and recognize bicycle, pedestrian and transit modes as integral elements of the Deputy Directive 64-R1, *Complete Streets-Integrating the Transportation System*, as policy to develop integrated multimodal projects in balance with community goals, plans and values. By considering “complete streets” early in the system planning process, a transportation facility that is planned, designed, operated and maintained to provide safe mobility for all users will ensure that travelers of all ages and abilities can move safely and efficiently across a fully integrated transportation network.

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<sup>43</sup> SJCOG RTP (2014), Table 6-8 Rail Corridor Improvements Category, ID SJ-07-0001

## *Context Sensitive Solutions*

Caltrans understands the value of input from local agencies and the public in the planning process. To ensure this occurs, Caltrans established the Director's Policy for Context Sensitive Solutions, which requires the District to:

*...use innovative and inclusive approaches that integrate and balance community, aesthetic, historic, and environmental values with transportation safety, maintenance, and performance goals. Context sensitive solutions are reached through a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach involving all stakeholders.*

Caltrans looks beyond the basic highway guidelines and tries to design projects that incorporate the character and needs of local communities. This involves looking at a broader range of solutions, including aesthetic design elements, to ensure the local communities can retain their existing character while maintaining a safe and effective transportation system. To achieve such goals, Caltrans has become more inclusive of local agencies and the public within the planning and design processes to ensure the proper elements are included in our projects that protect the character and spirit of local communities.

Caltrans published the *Main Streets: Flexibility in Design and Operations* guide in July 2002 to address the concepts, limitations and concerns that local areas face when a state highway is a main street. The challenge is to maintain these "main streets" promoting livable communities while ensuring and maintaining the purpose of the State highway for regional and interregional travel.

Within the District, several State highways traverse the downtown areas of communities. These conventional "main street" highways also serve local traffic and are characterized by stop signs or signalized intersections, on-street parking, slower speed limits, and pedestrian activity at adjacent commercial establishments.

## *Climate Adaptation*

Assembly Bill (AB) 32, signed into law in 2007 by Governor Schwarzenegger, requires the State to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels by 2030 to the 1990 levels. To help achieve this, in 2008, Senate Bill (SB) 375 was signed into law and will require the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop regional greenhouse GHG emission reduction targets for cars and light trucks for each of the State's 18 MPO's. The MPO's are required to develop plans to meet their regional GHG reduction target through either the financially constrained sustainable communities strategy as part of their RTP's or as an unconstrained alternative planning strategy.

## **District Level Planning Efforts**

### *District 10 Intelligent Transportation Systems/Operations (ITS/Ops) Plan*

The ITS/Ops Plan is a two year study that will be completed in 2017. The plan is intended to provide a cost savings by combining efforts currently carried out by two discrete engineering offices—Traffic Electrical and Traffic Operations. The plan will identify those locations which may benefit by combining efforts to address operational improvements with congestion or traffic monitoring. The ITS/Ops Plan will prioritize these existing projects, and provide criteria for future prioritization. This will depend on an operational overview that will parameterize how ITS/Operations will work on key transportation corridors, and address key elements of traffic demand and traffic incident management such as ramp meters, and incident reporting to travelers. Included in the effort will be an evaluation of the existing Traffic Management Center in District 10, and recommendations to better facilitate traffic management. Aside from the projected cost savings, the benefit of the plan will be reduce traffic congestion and improved highway safety.

### *Corridor System Management Plans (CSMPs)*

CSMPs are developed throughout the State for corridors wherever funding is being used from the Corridor Mobility Improvement Account (CMIA) and Highway 99 Bond Programs created by the passage of the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B on November 7, 2006.

CSMPs provide for the integrated management of travel modes and roadways so as to facilitate the movement of people and goods within our most congested transportation corridors. Each CSMP presents an analysis of existing and future traffic conditions and proposes strategies to maintain and enhance mobility within each corridor, primarily focusing on low-cost, operational improvements and daily system operational activities.

The corridor management planning strategy is based on the integration of system planning and system management. Each CSMP addresses State highways, parallel and connecting roadways, regional transit services, bicycle facilities, as well as other regional transportation-related modes pertinent to corridor mobility.

### *Transportation Concept Reports (TCRs)*

The TCR is a long-term planning document that each Caltrans district prepares for every State highway in its jurisdiction. The purpose of the TCR is to determine how the State highway will be improved and managed over a 20-year period so that it maintains a minimum acceptable Level of Service (LOS).

Each TCR presents an overview of the route's current condition, information regarding programmed improvements, significant factors influencing the route's existing and future condition, traffic projections, the concept (minimum acceptable LOS for the 20-year planning horizon) and the State highway facility (concept facility) required to maintain the concept LOS. The TCR also includes an ultimate concept, which is a long-term vision for the highway facility beyond the 20-year planning horizon.

The objective is to have local, regional, and State consensus on the future corridor needs so that Caltrans and its partners can plan and develop the improvements needed to maintain the concept LOS. District staff and the external partners can use the TCR as input for general plans, specific plans, regional transportation plans and other planning documents and processes. For routes that have a CSMP, the CSMP serves as the TCR for the overlapping segment.

### *Partnership Driven District and Local Planning Priorities:*

This section was developed to permit a means to evaluate and account for how well the District performs in meeting its planning priorities in partnership with other local planning jurisdictions. Local and State planning priorities meet at the intersection of competing interests. District 10's (and the Department's) primary role in addressing the multimodal transportation system is interregional in focus, and is best exemplified by our efforts to maintain and improved the IRRS as outlined in the ITSP. Our second role, or often primary role in the rural mountain counties, is to improve traffic safety and operations through the SHOPP and the minor programs. Projects appropriate to each category may be identified in local transportation planning in the RTP, and are reported in this section by county.

ALPINE COUNTY:

Currently, there are no Tier I improvement priorities on the State highway corridors within Alpine County. SR 88 and portions of SR 4 and SR 89 are on the IRRS, but future growth in traffic volumes will not necessitate any capacity increasing improvements. Upgrading the SR 4 corridor beyond Lake Alpine might be desirable, but would be inconsistent with the ACLTC RTP, as well as being outside the portion of the route designated IRRS.

Efforts identified in the RTP address financially unconstrained operational improvements rather than capacity increasing improvements. These projects are listed in Table 21. Aside from the roadway rehabilitation project and the truck climbing lane, most of these improvements can be combined with other undertakings within the same post miles.

Table 21: Alpine County Projects (2007 RTP)		
Route	Tier	Proposed Project
88	2	Roadway rehabilitation from Carson Pass to Red Lake Road
88	2	Visitor Information and Interpretative Kiosk near Woodfords
88	2	Left turn pockets at Diamond Valley and Foothill Road intersections
88	2	Install turn pocket on westbound approach to the SR 89 S intersection (near Woodfords)
88	2	Left turn pockets at Blue Lakes Road
88	2	Left turn pockets at Emigrant Trail
88	2	North bound acceleration lane at Kirkwood Meadows Drive
88	2	Install signs warning of approach to Markleeville turn off near the Woodfords M.S.
89	2	Truck climbing lane between Pickett’s Junction and El Dorado County line

AMADOR COUNTY:

Three State highways in Amador County are on the IRRS: SR 16, SR 49, and SR 88. The effort to improve SR 88 in the vicinity of Pine Grove is a partially funded undertaking referred to as the Pine Grove Improvements.

The Pine Grove Improvements involves a three mile segment between Climax Road and Tabeaud Road. The project includes shoulder widening on both sides of the highway, along with a six foot wide sidewalks from Ridge Road to Pine Grove Elementary School. Traffic signals will be installed at three intersections--Irishtown Road, Volcano Road, and Tabeaud Road. Driveways within the segment will be standardized. Additional lanes are to be added at intersections to facilitate turning movements. The effort will also improve bicycle movement in Pine Grove by installation of a Class II from the intersection of Climax Road to Ridge Road; and Class I from Ridge Road to Pine Grove Elementary School.<sup>44</sup>

Other high level improvements in the current RTP are to construct a bypass of the City of Jackson on SR 49, and a realignment of SR 104 around Lone. No improvements are included for SR 16 (see Table 22).

A review of recent TCRs indicates a possible need for a passing lane on SR 88 between Pine Grove and Pioneer, as well as an operational improvement on SR 16 between SR 124 and SR 49.

<sup>44</sup> EA 10-0G550- Draft Project Report, 2015 p.3—more specific details may be found there.

Table 22: Amador County Projects (2007 RTP)		
Route	Tier	Proposed Project
88	1	Pine Grove Corridor Improvement Project (Pine Grove 2025-2035)
49	1	Install roundabout at Shenandoah Rd (Plymouth, 2017)
88	1	Realign and Signalize intersection at Sutter Street (Jackson, 2016)
49	1	Plymouth Corridor Improvement Project Phase I (Plymouth, 2035)
104	1	Install bike and pedestrian. improvements at E. Main intersection (Ione, 2025)
49,88	1	Jackson Corridor Improvement Project Phase I (Jackson, 2025-2035)
104	1	Improve intersection at Golf Links Road (Ione, 2035) {West Ione Bypass?}
124	1	Install turn pockets and improve intersection at Howard Park (Ione, 2035)
104	1	Bike and Pedestrian Improvements at Shakeley Road (Ione 2025)
16	1	Install turn pockets at Latrobe Road (2025)
49,16	1	Widen shoulders (Dry Town, 2035)
88	1	Improve intersection at Buckhorn Ridge Road (2035)
88	1	Widen shoulders between Columbia Dr and Antelope Dr. (2035)
49	1	Improve intersection at Bell Road (2035)
49,88	2a	Install signal at Argonaut Lane (Martell, 2025)
88	2a	Stage II of Pine Grove Corridor Improvement Project (Pine Grove, 2035)
49,104	2a	Construct right turn lanes and sidewalks to Sutter Hill Road (Martell, 2035)
88	2a	Wicklow Way Extension (Martell, 2035)
49,104	2a	Signalize Jackson Valley (E) intersection (2035)
49,88	2a	Jackson Corridor Improvement Project Phase II (Jackson, 2025-2035)
49	2a	Plymouth Corridor Improvement Project Phase II (Plymouth, 2035)
104	2a	West Ione Roadway Strategy (Ione, 2035) {Phase II?}
88	2a	Improve Buena Vista Road intersection (2035)
104	2a	Widen between SR 88 and SR 49 (Martell, 2035)
88	2a	Signalize Jackson Valley (W) intersection (2035)
88	2a	Improve intersection with SR 26 (2035)
88	2a	Improve intersection with SR 124 (2035)
49	2	Improve for bike lanes between SR 16 and City of Plymouth (Plymouth, 2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Aqueduct Road (Pine Grove?, 2035)
16	2	Improve intersection with SR 124 (2035)
49,88	2	Widen shoulders between Argonaut Rd and Vogan Toll Road (Jackson, 2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Omo Road (2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Sugar Pine Dr. (2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Tiger Creek Road (2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Toyton Road (2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Taves Road (2035)
88	2	Improve intersection at Molefino Road (2035)
104	2	Install left turn pocket at PM 5.82 (Ione, 2035)
104	2	Improve segment from Michigan Bar Road to Foothill Boulevard (Ione, 2035)
124	2	Improve segment from E. Main Street to Sutter—Ione Road (Ione, 2035)

CALAVERAS COUNTY:

Three State highways in Calaveras County are on the IRRS: SR 4, SR 12, and SR 49. The effort to improve SR 4 between Copperopolis and Angels Camp is a partially funded undertaking referred to as the Wagon Trail Realignment.

The Wagon Trail Realignment is the last stage in upgrading the rural portion of SR 4 west of Angels Camp. The project proposes to either rebuild SR 4 on a new 6.7 mile expressway alignment with a design speed of 70 Miles Per Hour (MPH), or to improve the existing alignment with curve corrections and shoulder widening to have a

design speed of 55 MPH.<sup>45</sup> A project report describing the approved alternative will not be available until November 2016. Completion of the project will result in SR 4 providing a second terminal access truck route into Calaveras County from the National Truck Network; improving the conditions on the existing Class III bicycle lane; improving overall safety; and shortening commute times between southern Calaveras County, Stockton and the Bay Area (see Table 23).

A review of recent TCRs indicates a need for passing lanes between San Andreas and the Amador County line on SR 49.

Table 23: Calaveras County Projects (2007 RTP)		
Route	Tier	Proposed Project
4	1	Wagon Trail Realignment
26	2	Cosgrove Creek Bikeway (TE project) 2015-2017
26	SHOPP	Two way left turn lane PM 8.9
26	SHOPP	Install traffic signals PM 8.4
26	SHOPP	Erosion Control and Retaining Wall
4	SHOPP	Crosswalk, signals, and ADA improvement PM 29.6
4	SHOPP	Curve Improvement PM 42.8
49	2	Bypass at Angels Camp
4	2	Class II bike lane Pennsylvania Gulch to Tom Bell Road (Murphys)
49	2	Class II bike lane Pool Station Road to Mountain Ranch Road (San Andreas)
12	2	Class II bike lane Pine Street to Lime Creek Road (Valley Springs)
26	2	Class II bike lane Hogan Dam Road to SR 12 (Valley Springs)
26	2	Class II bike lane Sneed Road to Railroad Flat Road (West Point)
4	2	Widen to Four Lanes (location unspecified)
4	2	Construct Passing Lanes
12	2	Widening
12/26	2	Valley Springs Bypass

**MARIPOSA COUNTY:**

Three State highways in Mariposa County are on the IRRS: SR 49, SR 120, and SR 140.

No STIP funded projects are currently being considered for Mariposa County, and the current RTP only identifies three efforts that are fully to partially funded, these include improvements to SR 140 with installation of passing lanes near the county line, widening SR 132 near the county line, and to acquire right of way for a bridge (See Table 24).

A critical undertaking not identified in the current RTP is to address the Ferguson Slide that closed SR 140 east of Briceburg to traffic. A temporary one lane detour was constructed to address the situation, but no permanent repair has been undertaken. Currently, there are two SHOPP projects in the Plans Specifications, and Estimates/Right of Way (PS&E/RW) stage of implementation—the first is to remove the debris from the slide; and the second is to construct a structure, a rock shed, to impede the future deposition on the road by allowing the debris to fall onto an overhand, and collect on the opposite side of the highway. Work is anticipated to start in the winter of 2016.

<sup>45</sup> EA 10-OE530K Project Study Report, 2001, p.1

Table 24: Mariposa County Projects (2012 RTP)		
Route	Tier	Proposed Project
140	1	Install Passing Lanes between County Line and Cathays Valley
132	1	Realign, widen and pave highway between Tuolumne County Line to 3.9 miles east (PM 0.5/4.4)
49	1	KP 27.5 to 28.2, obtain bridge right of way
132	2	Realign Greeley Hill Road intersection (Coulterville)
49/140	2	Improve S. Intersection
49/140	2	Improve N. Intersection
49	2	Install left turn lane near Silva and Indian Peak
49	2	Realign highway between Hell Hollow and Coulterville (PM32.9/43.6)
49	2	Construct bridge with left turn lane at Stockton Creek
140	2	Install passing lane between Agua Fria and Martin Road
140	2	Install passing lane between Mariposa and Mid Pines
49	2	Install left turn lane at Mt. Bullion Cutoff
49	2	Install left turn lane at Chowchilla Road
49	2	Install left turn lane at Usona Road
49	2	Install left turn lane at Old Toll Road
49	2	Install left turn lane at Bear Valley Road
49	2	Widen highway between Mariposa Creek and the Landfill
140	2	Install left turn lane at Smith Road
140	2	Install left turn lane at Yaqui Gulch Road
140	2	Install left turn lane at Mount Bullion Cutoff Road
140	2	Realign the highway between Bear Creek and Briceburg (PM 31.5/34.1)

MERCED COUNTY:

Four State highways in Merced County are on the IRRS: I-5, SR 99, SR 140, and SR 152. There are efforts to improve SR 99 and SR 152 which are focus routes.

Improvements on SR 99 are to ultimately expand the facility to six lanes, and include the fiscally constrained Livingston Median Widening project in construction between Livingston and the Stanislaus/Merced County line to six lanes. Unconstrained efforts intend to widen SR 59 from 16<sup>th</sup> Street to Olive Avenue to four lanes; and, to widen SR 165 to six lanes from SR 140 north to SR 99 (Hilmar Bypass, see Table 25).<sup>46</sup>

The improvement to SR 152 is to construct a bypass to the north around Los Banos, and relinquish the existing conventional highway that runs through the city. Consistency with District 4 planning may require installation of a truck climbing lane east of Pacheco Pass on SR 152.

There are no current plans to expand the facility for I-5 or SR 140.

<sup>46</sup> There is also reference to the Atwater- Merced Expressway, which may be an unconstrained effort to construct a four lane expressway in order to re-route SR 59 and/or SR 140 away from the City of Merced.

<b>Route</b>	<b>Tier</b>	<b>Proposed Project</b>
99	1	Widen to six lanes between Livingston and Stanislaus County (2020)
152	1	New expressway from SR 165 to Santa Fe Road - phase I (Los Banos, 2023)
152	1	New expressway from SR 165 to west of Los Banos - phase 2 (Los Banos, 2033)
59	2	Atwater-Merced Expressway (Green Sands to SR 59)
59	2	Widen between 16 <sup>th</sup> Street and Olive Ave.
99	2	Widen to six lanes with Cities of Merced and Atwater
165	2	Widen to six lanes between SR 140 and SR 99

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:**

Seven State highways in San Joaquin County are on the IRRS: I-5, I-205, I-580, SR 4 SR 12, SR 88, and SR 120. There are efforts underway to improve I-5, SR 99, and SR 120. SJCOG also has access to funding via Measure K, and is not fully dependent upon highway account fund monies. Currently, the SJCOG RTP has 30 fully and partially constrained projects identified, these include 21 interchange projects and 9 highway improvement projects. Ten of the projects lie outside of efforts to increase the capacity on I-5, I-205, or SR 120—these are interchange improvements on I-580 at Corral Hollow and Lammers Roads; and on SR 99 at SR 12, Harney Lane, Austin Road, Raymus Expressway, and Gateway Boulevard.

Noteworthy is the absence of any funded expansion of the capacity of SR 99 in the 2014 RTP. There is an effort to construct a six lane facility in Lodi, but no efforts to expand the facility to eight lanes are presently indicated. The SR 99 Business Plan should be understood as outlining how the District in partnership with the MPOs will fulfill the goals of the ITSP. Goal one has been achieved—eliminating gaps and building consistent freeway facility through the District. Goal two is construct SR 99 to six lane facility. Within San Joaquin County, with the completion of the South Stockton and Manteca Widening, SR 99 will be six lanes from the Stanislaus County line to Harney Lane. According to the SR 99 Business Plan, a proposed project would address the gap between Harney Lane and the Sacramento County line at a cost of \$140 million, however no such project currently exists, although approximately 63% of all workers in District 10 who commute to Sacramento are expected to travel via SR 99.

Within the timeframe of this document, efforts sufficient to transform the I-5 and I-205 corridor to an eight lane freeway that includes a managed for high occupancy vehicles will be completed.

Unconstrained efforts to widen SR 12 from I-5 to SR 88, to widen SR 88 from south of Lockeford at the intersection of SR 12 West to the SR 12 East intersection north of Clements; and to extend Navy Drive to Charter Way and reroute SR 4 are included in the RTP (see Tables 26 and 27).

A review of recent TCRs has identified the following unmet needs: widening of the Channel Viaduct on I-5 to accommodate more lanes, install passing lanes on SR 88 between Comstock Road and SR 12 W, and reconstruct SR 132 to expressway between SR 33 and Stanislaus County line.

**Table 26: San Joaquin County Highway Projects (2014 RTP, Priorities by Completion Year)**

Route	Project Description	Completion Year
I-5	Widen to eight lanes for HOV, French Camp Road to Charter Way	2030
I-5	Widen to eight lanes for HOV, Hammer Lane to Eight Mile Road	2031
I-5	Widen to eight lanes for HOV, SR 120 to French Camp Road	2034
I-5	Widen to twelve lanes, I-205 to SR 120	2038
I-205	Widen to eight lanes for HOV, I-580 to Eleventh Street	2032
I-205	Widen to eight lanes for HOV, Eleventh Street to MacArthur Dr.	2035
I-205	Widen to eight lanes for HOV, MacArthur Dr. to I-5	2037
120	Widen to six lanes, I-5 to SR 99	2040
12	Widen to six lanes between Lower Sacramento Road and SR 99	No Date, Unconstrained (ND)
12	Widen to four lanes between I-5 and Lower Sacramento Road	ND
88, 12	Widen to four lanes from SR 12W and SR 12E	ND
4	New alignment Navy Dr. to Charter Way	ND
99	Widen to six lanes, Harney Road to Turner Road	ND

**Table 27: San Joaquin County Interchange Projects (2014 RTP, Priorities by Completion Year)**

Route	Project Description	Completion Year
I-5	Construct Interchange at Lathrop Road	2018
I-5	Construct Interchange at Louise Road	2015
I-5	Construct Interchange at Roth Road	2018
99	Construct Interchange at Kettleman Lane (SR 12 W)	2030
99	Construct Interchange at Harney Lane	ND
120	Construct Interchange at Union Road	2015
99	Construct Interchange at Austin Road	2015
99	Construct Interchange at Raymus Expressway	ND
120	Construct Interchange at McKinley Ave.	2021
99	Construct Interchange at Eight Mile Road	2020
99	Construct Interchange at Morada Road	2021
I-5	Construct Interchange at Hammer Lane	2025
I-5	Construct Interchange at Otto Dr.	2031
I-5	Construct Interchange at Eight Mile Road	2031
I-205	Construct Interchange at Lammers Road and Eleventh Street	2018
I-205	Modify Interchange at Grant Line Road	2024
I-205	Construct Interchange at Paradise Road and Chrisman	2026
I-580	Construct Interchange at Corral Hollow Rd	ND
I-580	Construct Interchange at Lammers Road	ND
99	Widen to six lanes, Harney Road to Turner Road	ND
120	Reconstruct interchange at Yosemite/Guthmiller Roads	ND
99	New interchange at Olive Expressway	ND
I-5	New interchange at Gateway Boulevard	ND
99	New interchange at March Lane and Wilson Way	ND
99	New interchange at Gateway Boulevard	ND
I-205	Modify interchange at MacArthur	ND
I-580	Modify interchange at Corral Hollow Road	ND
I-580	New interchange at Lammers Road	ND

STANISLAUS COUNTY:

Five highways in Stanislaus County are on the IRRS: I-5, SR 99, SR 108, SR 120, and SR 132. Efforts are focused upon SR 132 and expand and realign SR 108, proposed as the North County Corridor (NCC). The portion of SR 99 within Modesto is anticipated to be widened to eight lanes (Kiernan Road to SR 132) following improvements to existing interchanges to accommodate the change in capacity; in 2025 the effort will be to provide auxiliary lanes between interchanges in Turlock, with ramp metering in place by 2033. The current effort to construct a four lane expressway on SR 132 between Dakota Road and SR 99 is underway (although not fully funded); this will be followed by an extension westwards to Paradise and Gates Road; and an extension eastwards on new alignment to Ninth Street.

Efforts to plan and implement the North County Corridor have generated some confusion. Generally understood as an upgrade for SR 108 to expressway, the concept of the new route is to connect Oakdale to SR 99 by either a freeway or expressway, in a location roughly parallel to the Stanislaus River to the north. Based upon the RTP, this effort has two phases—Tier 1 involves a connection from SR 99 to current SR 108 on an unspecified alignment (either Hammett Lane or the current alignment of SR 219), and Tier 2 involve continuing the facility eastwards on new alignment to Oakdale. The proposed course of action, once the facility is complete, is to rename SR 219, SR 108 (for Kiernan Road), and to relinquish the old SR 108 alignment running through Modesto from Kiernan Road (SR 219) to Ninth Street (SR 132). Though not listed, an effort to extend SR 108 to I-5 from SR 99 has been discussed, but is not currently indicated in the 2014 RTP (See Table 28).

Outside of the IRRS, there are efforts to widen SR 33 in Newman, and expand SR 219 to six lanes.

A review of recent TCR’s indicate the following needs: widening I-5 north of Patterson to I-580, and widening of SR 132 to four lanes between the city limits of Modesto to the city limits of Waterford.

<b>Route</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
SR 132	Construct 4 lane expressway from SR 99 to Dakota Road	2028
SR 99	Construct Auxiliary lane from Keyes Road to Taylor Road	2025
SR 99	Construct Auxiliary lane from Taylor Road to Monte Vista Ave.	2025
SR 99	Construct Auxiliary lane from Monte Vista Ave. to Fulkerth Road	2025
SR 99	Construct Auxiliary lane from Fulkerth Road to W. Main Ave.	2025
SR 99	Install Ramp Metering from San Joaquin County to Mitchell Road	2028
SR 99	Install Ramp Metering from Mitchell Rd to Merced County.	2033
SR 99	Install new interchange at Mitchell and Service Roads	2020
SR 99	Widen to eight lanes from Kiernan Road to SR 132	2020
SR 99	Reconstruct interchange at Briggsmore Road to eight lanes.	2035
SR 132	Improve highway between SR 99 and Ninth Street	2020
SR 33	Widen to four lanes, Yolo Street to Sherman Parkway.	2017
SR 33	Widen to four lanes, Sherman Pkwy. To Stuhr Road	2018
SR 33	Widen to four lanes, Yolo Street to Inyo Ave.	2017
SR 108	Widen to four lanes, Jackson Avenue to BNSF railroad	2023
SR 108	Install congestion management at First Street	2021
SR 99	Reconstruct interchange at Fulkerth Road	2020
SR 99	Construct new interchange at Lander Ave.	2028
SR 99	Construct new interchange at W. Main Street	2025
SR 99	Reconstruct interchange at Taylor Road	2025
SR 99	Construct new overpass at Tuolumne Road	2018
SR 99	Replace interchange at Hammett Road	2015
SR 108	North County Corridor phase I: Tully Road to SR 108	2020
SR 219	Widen to six lanes	2020
SR 132	Construct new expressway between Dakota and Gates Rds.	2020

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

Three State highways in Tuolumne County are on the IRRS: SR 49, SR 108, and SR 140.

The Tuolumne County RTP may not reflect current planning priorities, as the second stage of the East Sonora Bypass was recently completed, but no third stage, though discussed with TCTC, is indicated in the RTP. (see Table 29)

District 10 continues to work with TCTC and the City of Sonora on developing a complete streets strategy for downtown Sonora served by SR 49. Currently, the City, with assistance from TCTC, has developed a Vision Sonora document that addresses locally desirable operational enhancements for active transportation, transit, and automobiles in the old town area.

Table 29: Highway Improvements in the Tuolumne County RTP (2007)		
Route	Tier	Proposed Project
49,108	1a	Widen to five lanes between Rawhide Rd, and Fifth Avenue (Jamestown, 2011)
120	1a	Install Traffic Signal at SR 108—Yosemite Jct. (2020)
49	1a	Realign route between Fraguero Rd to Mormon Creek Road (2020) {SHOPP}
120	1a	Widen between Old Priest Grade and Big Oak Flat Road (Groveland, 2020) {SHOPP}
108,120	1a	Pavement Rehabilitation between Tulloch Rd and Green Springs Road (2020) {SHOPP}
49	1b	Widen to five lanes between Greenley Road extension to Parrott’s Ferry Road (Sonora, 2030)
49,108	2	Widen to five lanes between Chicken Ranch Road and Main Street (Jamestown, ND)
49,108	2	Widen to five lanes from Main Street to SR 49 diverge (Sonora, ND)
108,120	2	Widen to four lane expressway from Yosemite Jct to existing four lane. (ND)
49	2	Western Bypass (Sonora, ND)
49,108	2	Construct expressway (two or four lane) between High School Road and Rawhide Road (ND)
108	2	Widen to four lanes between SR 120 and SR 49 (ND)

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

District 10 may be one of the more environmentally diverse in the State. The setting varies from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River's Delta in San Joaquin County, through the oak grassland and vernal pools of eastern San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced Counties, into the Sierra Nevada Foothills, and the Sierra Nevada Range in Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa Counties, to the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada and the Monitor Range in Alpine County. Within this diverse environment exist numerous recreation opportunities. Beside Yosemite National Park, the region has several State Parks, numerous boating, fishing, and swimming opportunities, as well as mountain bicycling, backpacking and hiking in Amador, Sierra, Stanislaus, and Toiyabe National Forests; and Merced, San Joaquin River, and San Luis National Wildlife Preserves; and in the Central California Section of the Bureau of Land Management.

With such a varying range of environmental resources, there exist widespread environmental concerns. Widespread and specific issues related to biota, cultural resources, and wetlands exist in areas owned by various public land management agencies and the public. Industrial development was limited to older cities such as Stockton, mining districts extracting gold, copper, or asbestos, and now aggregate. As a landscape dominated by agriculture in the SJV, along with mining and timber harvesting in the mountain counties, the persistent disturbance has endangered or threatened many local species. Waterways and wetlands, such as the river system connected to the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta, along with the marshlands distributed along the San Joaquin River in Merced County, and the vernal pools that dot the Valley upland, occur throughout the region. Human occupation of the region dates back thousands of years to the end of the Pleistocene, providing extensive and numerous prehistoric, proto-historic, and historic cultural resources. The SJV, being a depositional

basin, has yielded at times deposits of Tertiary and Quaternary period animal and plant remains, as has been the recent case with the recovery of mammoth bones and other mammal remains at the SR 99 construction in southern Merced County.

Being an enclosed basin surrounded by mountains, and the presence of inversions and high pressure year round, the SJV often reports the worst air quality nation-wide.

Portions of I-5 and I-580, along with State Routes 4, 88, 89, 120 are designated scenic highways, with portions of SR 4 and SR 120 federally designated Scenic Byways (see Figure 20). Approximately one third of the area within the District is public land, with uplands dominated by the USDA Forest Service and the National Park Service, and the lowlands by the US Fish and Wildlife Service along with the US Bureau of Reclamation.

District 10's two Intergovernmental Review (IGR) units, Rural and Metropolitan, address the District's commitment to sustainability with other planning agencies' efforts to best conserve environmental values. Currently, a large number of Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) are in the process of development for various planning and resource management entities in the region, most recently the joint Department of Water Resources (DWR)/United States Reclamation Services' EIR/EIS for the Bay Delta habitat conservation plan, for which the District has commented.

A significant environmental variable that will influence future District management decisions is global warming. Aside from efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of Department activities, and as well as residents of California using the SHS, are the considerations affiliated with rising sea level. Portions of SR-4, SR-12, and I-5 that are in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Delta are below sea level. Though recent efforts to upgrade river deltas may reduce the concern of sea level rise overtopping the crest, research indicates an intensification of extreme weather events has been paired with increasing atmospheric temperatures. Elevation of the magnitude of rainfall and flood events, especially if associated with high tides may result in overtopping and levee failure.

## **CLIMATE CHANGE**

Climate Change refers to the pattern of increasing average global temperatures that have been observed over the past half century. The cause of the warming is the anthropogenic release of carbon dioxide by the burning of fossil fuels, and of methane through expansion of European grazing practices worldwide. As of 2012, 28% of the nation's production of greenhouse gases were attributable to transportation (15% percent globally).<sup>47</sup>

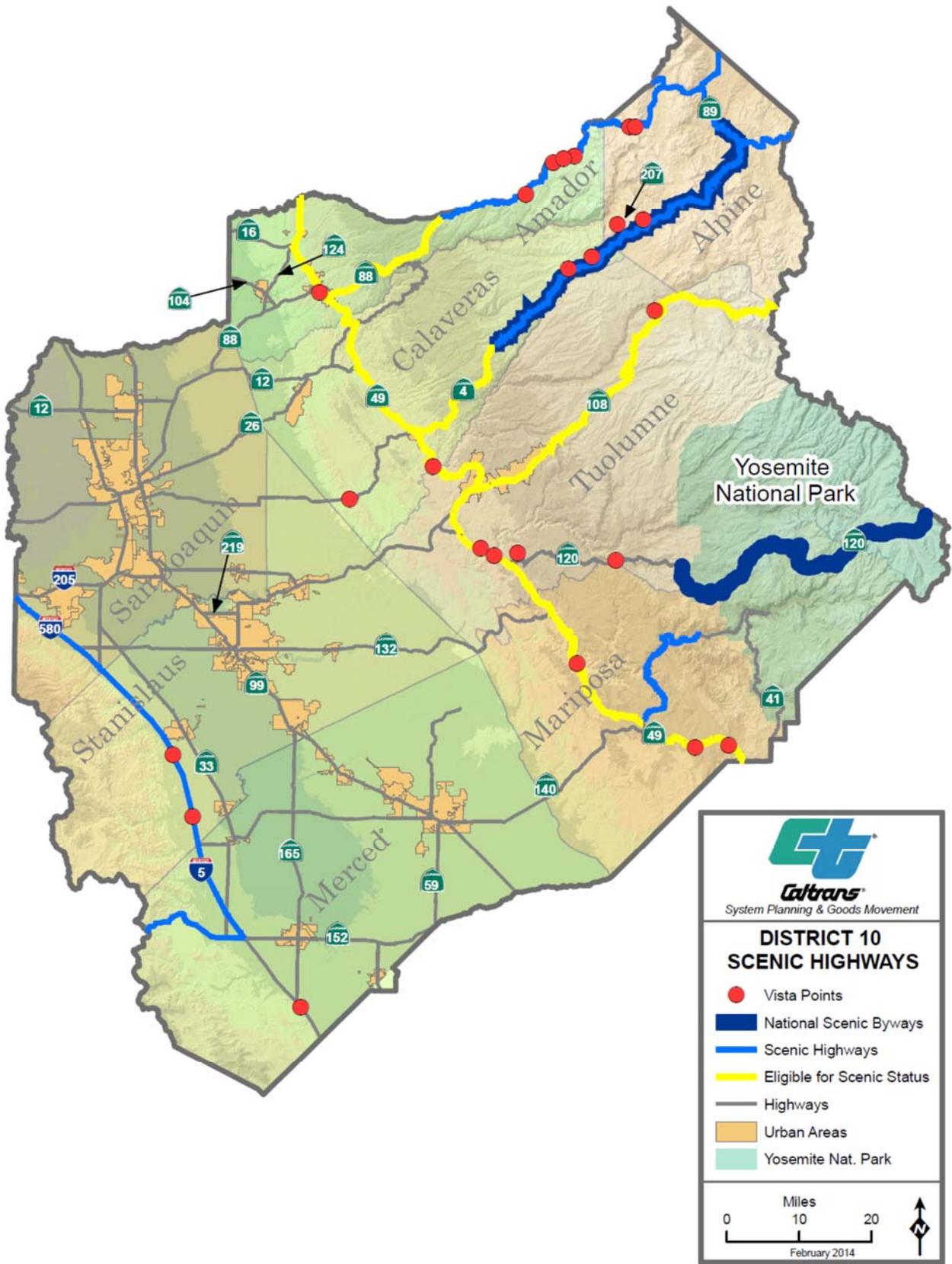
Climate Change has produced three significant global shifts—increases in sea level, altered patterns of precipitation, and increased pH in the oceans. Two of these are significant for California—sea level rise and changes in precipitation. For District 10 this means there will be an increased susceptibility to flooding of highways located in proximity to river levees, or on segments located in areas below sea level (specifically SR 4 west of Stockton, portion of I-5, and SR 12 west of Lodi).

Efforts to address Climate Change need to consider two strategies—reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and accommodating a changing climate. The first requires the adoption of alternative fuels, alternative and public transportation, and better land-use patterns to begin reducing our country's total vehicle miles traveled each year. The second requires investment in upgrading the portions of the multimodal transportation system most vulnerable to adverse climate changes.

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<sup>47</sup> Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2012, US EPA

Figure 20: Scenic Highways in District 10



## SUSTAINABILITY<sup>48</sup>

Caltrans is the public steward of the State's transportation system. There are three elements to our role as steward—conservation, environmental justice, and sustainability. Sustainability is the effort to balance, preserve, and enhance social, community, environmental, and economic resources, now and for future generations. Applying the concept of sustainability to human activities presents some specific challenges, as sustainability refers to a stable ecosystem near or at its carrying capacity, while the human population growth is often portrayed as overshooting the carrying capacity of the planet.<sup>49</sup>

Caltrans efforts to develop a sustainable highways practice is in its initial stages. The concept was first identified in the SMF, and is most identified with the efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) developed a sustainable highways initiative in 2010. They provide a more expansive characterization of sustainability as "...the 'triple bottom line' concept, which includes giving consideration to three primary principles: Social, Environmental, and Economic. The goal of sustainability is the satisfaction of basic social and economic needs, both present and future, and the responsible use of natural resources, all while maintaining or improving the well-being of the environment on which life depends." This has led to the release earlier this year of the Infrastructure Voluntary Evaluation Sustainability Tool (INVEST). INVEST is intended as a practical, web-based, collection of voluntary best practices, called criteria, designed to help transportation agencies integrate sustainability into their programs (policies, processes, procedures and practices) and projects. Caltrans is among the early users on the initial deployment.<sup>50</sup>

The Director's Directive on this policy is still in draft form, but the criteria for this are laid out in both the SMF and CTP, and will be included in District practice.

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<sup>48</sup> See draft Directors Policy "On Stewardship and Sustainability" DP-4 (December 11, 2014)

<sup>49</sup>This issue is best discussed in Hardin, Garret "The Tragedy of the Commons", Science (162) pp1243-1248 (1968)

<sup>50</sup> Information on this can be found at: <https://www.sustainablehighways.org/>

## 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN

### GOALS

The Caltrans Mission is to provide a safe, sustainable, integrated and efficient transportation system to enhance California's economy and livability.

The Caltrans Vision is to be a performance-driven, transparent and accountable organization that values its people, resources and partners, and meets new challenges through leadership, innovation and teamwork.

Caltrans' Goals are:

- Safety and Health--To provide a safe transportation system for workers and users, and promote health through active transportation and reduced pollution in communities.
- Stewardship and Efficiency--Money counts, we need to responsibly manage California's transportation-related assets.
- Sustainability, Livability and Economy--The Department needs to make long-lasting, smart mobility decisions that improve the environment, support a vibrant economy, and build communities, not sprawl.
- System Performance--The Department will utilize leadership, collaboration and strategic partnerships to develop an integrated transportation system that provides reliable and accessible mobility for travelers.
- Organizational Excellence--The Department will be a national leader in delivering quality service through excellent employee performance, public communication, and accountability.

Caltrans values integrity--we promote trust and accountability through our consistent and honest actions; commitment--we are dedicated to public service and strive for excellence and customer satisfaction; teamwork--we inspire and motivate one another through effective communication, collaboration and partnership; and, innovation--we are empowered to seek creative solutions and take intelligent risks.

To implement our goals within a rubric of accountability, transparency, and being performance-based, District 10 needs to characterize its baseline condition, and to assess the question of how well do we serve the public--are we good stewards of the public trust? Only then can we then move forward to identify those actions we can undertake that directly influence performance, upon what time scales can performance be improved, and what are the best empirical and quantitative measures to assess improvement. For this reason, performance measures were not developed with this document, but will be provided in future DSMPs.

Consistent with Caltrans' goals and by extension District 10's goals for transportation are the goals of the California Transportation Plan (CTP):

1. Improve Multimodal Mobility and Accessibility for all People
2. Preserve the Multimodal Transportation System
3. Support a Vibrant Economy
4. Improve Public Safety and Security
5. Foster Livable and Healthy Communities and Promote Social Equity
6. Practice Environmental Stewardship

Caltrans is the steward of the State's transportation system, within which it has specific responsibilities to address interregional travel, to maintain and upgrade the SHS, and to partner with local governments to address regional travel needs. District 10 is a geographical area within the political boundaries of the eight counties it

serves. District 10 is not autonomous, and must work with adjoining political jurisdictions and Caltrans districts to better serve its community.

For a management plan to encompass its vision, it must rely upon accurate and up to date data to assess the choice of which priorities best serve long term public interests. This has been laid out in the first section of this report in which the District Overview characterizes the unique character of District demographics and commute dynamics, and the Transportation section in which the multimodal infrastructure has been laid out, with both its strengths and weaknesses defined.

It should be noted that none of the goals explicitly address sustainability, though all five concern it. Sustainability refers to the ability of a system to efficiently use and conserve resources over a long time range, to ensure their availability for future generations. In California, our management of renewable electrical power may be seen as sustainable, sustainable as well as the recent concerted effort to reduce our water usage by updating irrigation systems with smart monitoring and control systems. In the case of Goal 1, completing and integrating the multimodal transportation system, the District does not see the current SHS it manages as capable of providing a sustainable transportation infrastructure, but is working towards one that in the future that may. Goal 2, better integration of transit into the multimodal transportation system, would appear to be an aspect of Goal 1, with the exception that transit planning is not handled directly by the District. Goal 3, improved corridor and reliability, directly relates to attaining a sustainable transportation system that makes less of a demand on time and energy. Goal 4, reduce fatalities, serious injuries, and collisions, reflects an improvement of the system's efficiency. Goal 5, foster livable and healthy communities and promote social equity, places that are liable and healthy would be a product of a sustainable environment, while improved social equity can only improve sustainability as human talents and opportunities would not be lessened.

*Goal 1: Improve multimodal mobility and accessibility for all people.*

The policies associated with this goal are:

1. Manage and operate an efficient integrated system.
2. Invest strategically to maximize system performance.
3. Provide viable and equitable multimodal choices including active transportation.

It is important to understand that District 10 is not autonomous, in that it cannot address all the planning needs of the SHS that its population uses. To achieve a planning process that is comprehensive, cooperative, and continual, District 10 must align its efforts with neighboring districts as well as local transportation planning agencies. Although there are projects identified for continued expansion of the system, the district must also consider strategies to monitor and analyze traffic patterns, optimize system performance, identify multimodal integration opportunities and collaborate on operational improvements as part of the District's Transportation System Management and Operation (TSMO).

District 10 in its partnering can point to many successes, but the relative disadvantages of a rural county maintaining a transportation infrastructure consistent with the planning goals and actions of neighboring urban districts are easy to enumerate.

With a commuting population in which 10.3% carpool, and 1.3% use transit, a strong demand for managed lanes exists. Though the District may elect to support the development of special use lanes for transit and carpools on freeways that serve interregional commuting, most RTPs target freeway expansion to eight lanes before offering car pool or transit lanes. Six lane facilities exist on I-5 and I-205 in San Joaquin County. SJCOG envisions these facilities to be eight lanes complete with managed lanes by 2040. SR 99 has several projects to bring the facility up to six lanes for much of District 10, though some are partially funded. Efforts to expand the facility to eight

lanes are unconstrained, and only apply to Stanislaus County. Increased capacity of the freeway connectors between I-5 and SR 99 include expansion of SR 120 to six lanes, and conversion of SR 132 to an expressway/freeway. Though needed, widening of the freeway portion of SR 4 may be infeasible given its lack of available right of way. A new highway connecting SR 99 and I-5 near Stockton might need to be considered in order to alleviate the traffic demand in 2040 (there are two traversable highways that may meet this need).

All of these transportation corridors restrict bicycle and pedestrian access, and for the most part lack parallel facilities. The District needs to collaborate in providing the appropriate bicycle and pedestrian facilities by reviewing the local bicycle and pedestrian networks, and identify where improvements would fill service gaps, and second to review how best the corridor supports bicycle and pedestrian use, and to what purpose—work, leisure, running errands, or commuting to school. The goal is to enhance first and last mile connections.

Transit presents another consideration. Although the Interstate corridor supports bus transit service into the Bay Area, and ACE provides passenger rail, the system lacks the network connections between these two systems, and does not provide similar access to intercity transit services or BRT. The SR 99 corridor although served by Amtrak San Joaquin, the passenger rail's trains and buses do not operate during peak hour in the peak travel direction, and there is no intercity bus service with timely connections to other buses in which commuters throughout the corridor are served in an efficient and timely manner. Although the majority of workers in the mountain counties work in the SJV, none of the mountain counties provides a transit connection to the SJV.

Within the mountain counties, the District will continue to develop better complete streets and context sensitive solutions strategies for many of the smaller towns and cities served by State highways in order to provide for needs of all travelers. Ideally, these efforts should permit future relinquishment of facilities to enable improved interregional travel times by bypassing the towns with expressways, while providing a conventional road facility that meets local needs and demands. To do this, our agency must be aware of local priorities as expressed by current and approved community plans and the like, and to construct a mechanism for which these needs may be incorporated into highway projects that address our agency's needs. It may require a complete streets coordinator to interact with project managers early in the project development process to accomplish inclusion of these goals.

## *Goal 2: Preserve the Multimodal Transportation System*

The policies associated with this goal are:

1. Preserve the multimodal transportation system.
2. Apply sustainable preventative maintenance and rehabilitation strategies.
3. Evaluate multimodal life cycle costs in project decision making.
4. Adapt the transportation system to reduce impacts from climate change.

Preservation of the multimodal transportation system entails two practices—upkeep and operational modifications.

Monitoring of the system conditions and operational performance is done through inspections, traffic studies and system analysis. The results of these efforts are used to prepare the Ten-Year State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP). The funding source for the SHOPP is the State Highway Account (SHA) and is insufficient to preserve and maintain the existing transportation infrastructure. Due to these constrained resources, Caltrans and District 10 focus on the most critical project categories such as emergency, safety, mandates, bridge, pavement and culvert preservation.

All preservation efforts rely upon timeliness of the implementation of the action, the longer it takes to fix a problem from the time it is identified until the project is completed affects depreciation and scope. For example, a simple overlay, if constructed in time, may serve to maintain pavement condition for ten years, if delayed, conditions continue to deteriorate, and the life span may be reduced to five years, or a more extensive and expensive action may need to be undertaken. Efforts to integrate projects that share the same general location, and can mutually benefit by timely implementation to reduce traffic control and other costs have been underway for some time.

Operational modifications or adjustments, may originate internally from the Traffic Operations Branch, Transportation Planning, or from local transportation planning agencies. These efforts address efforts to maintain multimodal functionality in face of changing uses upon the transportation system, and support sustainability. Spot locations that address congestion without adding capacity can be funded from the SHOPP. These operation improvements include but are not limited to:

- Ramp metering
- Traffic signal synchronization
- Traveler Information systems (including possible vehicle classification abilities)
- Incident management
- Traffic monitoring systems

However, with the decline in the availability and cost increases of the SHOPP, more collaboration with local partners is required. An example of a successful collaboration is the Ramp Metering Memorandum of Understanding with the SJCOG. This allows both the state and the local MPO to address both interregional and local transportation concerns.

### *Goal 3: Support a Vibrant Economy*

The policies associated with this goal are:

1. Support transportation choices to enhance economic activity.
2. Enhance freight mobility, reliability, and global competitiveness.
3. Seek sustainable and flexible funding to maintain and improve the system.

The Department serves two economic roles, one is direct, the other indirect. Our direct role is as a generator of private sector employment. This role is directly related to efforts to attain goals 1 and 2. Our indirect role is providing a transportation system that is efficient and reliable. Several benefits accrue with improved corridor efficiency and reliability. For commuters, trips to and from work, one can expect improved efficiency to reduce the time it takes to travel, while one can expect from improved reliability to keep each trip to within the same timeframe as before. These indirectly bring improved economic efficiency for the commuter and employer; and, a healthier lifestyle for commuters with less time spent coping with both the lack of activity and stress associated with driving. For goods movement, trips incur fewer costs from time spent driving to savings in expended fuel, leading to lower costs, along with improved efficiency.

In order to promote improved efficiencies, District 10 is committed to strategies to optimize the existing transportation system by providing improved system monitoring and performance evaluations. This effort includes investing in Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) elements along key corridors within District 10 such as SR 99, I-5, and SR 120. With the installation of ITS elements, the District will be better equipped to begin developing Active Transportation Management strategies to optimize system efficiencies to promote time-cost savings in goods movement.

#### *Goal 4: Improve Public Safety and Security*

The policies associated with this goal are:

1. Reduce fatalities, serious injuries, and collisions.
2. Provide for system security, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

District 10 is committed to attaining and sustaining a safe SHS and adhering to the Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP). An SHSP is a statewide data-driven traffic safety plan that coordinates the efforts of a wide range of organizations to reduce traffic accident fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. In coordination with federal, state, local and private sector safety stakeholders, the SHSP establishes goals, objectives, and emphasis (or challenge) areas. It is a continuous process to identify strategies based on collision data to reduce and eliminate safety hazards for all users. Federal regulations also require alignment with other plans including the California Transportation Plan, the California Freight Plan, and the Safety Improvement Program.

Although most planned and programmed projects have as part of their design a component to maintain or improve the safety of a corridor, projects that are explicitly undertaken to reduce fatalities, injuries, and collisions are programmed into the SHOPP under the program codes 201-010 and 201-015 or under the federal highway safety project program known as HB-1. The District 10's Safety Program includes efforts to move safety concerns from the conceptual phase to complete in construction expeditiously as possible. The District currently has 32 safety projects on its approved project list. Of these, four of the projects are candidates, two are in the process of completing a project initiation document (PID), seven are in the Project Approval and Environmental Document stage (PA/ED), with the rest are in the Plans, Specifications, and Estimates (PS&E) or Right of Way (R/W) phase. A table listing these projects is provided in the appendix. Monitoring their collective progress over time will be one performance measure on how well District 10 fulfills this goal.

A comparison of Traffic Accident Surveillance and Analysis System (TASAS) reported collisions for 2010 to 2012 for Districts throughout the State is provided (Table 30). Those reported incidents were divided by the number of lane miles in District and the State for 2013. What the index over the last three years shows is that the District experienced fewer collisions per lane mile than the State, and that this ratio declined over time. Information on serious injuries and fatalities were not provided, but likely follow similar trends, but are probably closer in value (this assumes that more non-serious or non-fatal accidents accompany collisions on urban highway compared to rural).

**Table 30: Comparison of collisions per lane mile for District 10 (2012)<sup>51</sup>**

Year	Statewide Average	District 10 Average
2010	3.02	1.79
2011	2.94	1.70
2012	2.85	1.73

*Goal 5: Foster Livable and Healthy Communities and Promote Social Equity*

The policies associated with this goal are:

1. Expand engagement in multimodal transportation planning and decision making.
2. Integrate multimodal transportation and land use development.
3. Integrate health and social equity into transportation planning and decision making.

In towns and cities a highway brings access to other places, and commerce. But a highway also brings noise, air pollution, and traffic.

The negative impacts of a highway can be mitigated by many actions—elevating the driving surface; bypassing the town, with access by a turn off or an interchange; constructing sound walls; performing a speed survey. However, there is still interplay between a highway and humans that is adverse.

One direct role the District can play is in assisting the development of active transportation networks in towns and cities served by conventional highways is to include design considerations for bikeways. This could be simple re-striping or shoulder widening to provide for Class II (one way bike lane) or Class III (shared use) bikeways. With the passage of AB 1193 in 2014, Class IV protected bikeways within or along the roadway are also an option. These are options that can connect Class I bike paths that may currently exist or proposed by future local community developments for greater connectivity. Pedestrian needs may additionally be addressed by installation of complete sidewalks without gaps, marked crosswalks at intersections, and curb ramps that are ADA compliant.

This need becomes especially apparent in small historic towns dependent upon tourism. These places were mostly constructed prior to the development of the modern highway system; the highway forms the main street connecting commercial areas, and was originally organized around walking.

Less apparent would be initial District sponsorship of recreation bicycle routes that provide access from population centers to popular tourist destinations. A bicycle route connecting the Bay Area to Yosemite National Park, which could descend from the Altamont Pass and travel adjacent to the SR 120 or SR 140 corridors could be developed. A similar route could access Calaveras Big Trees and Alpine Lake on SR 4. The proposed bikeways could be a connection of the various bikeway classifications dependent upon the Right of Way availability and the configuration and designation of the transportation system. Similar walking corridors like the Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail might also be a consideration, though walking paths often place a premium on solitude and isolation that may be aesthetically incompatible with vehicle traffic on highways.

A District effort to address and promote social equity would be controversial. Through refurbishing overcrossings and undercrossing with pedestrian and bicycle accessible curbs and lanes, along with the installation of sound walls or other noise attenuating solutions at schools near or adjacent to past highway widening will promote better accessibility of lower income neighborhoods to schools and services. A first step to

<sup>51</sup> HQ Division of Maintenance and Operations

address this potential need would be the development of a highway active transportation crossing plan that prioritizes locations for improvement. The second step would be to monitor the progress in making these improvements.

### *Goal 6: Practice Environmental Stewardship*

The policies associated with this goal are:

1. Integrate environmental considerations in all states of planning and implementation.
2. Conserve and enhance natural, agricultural, and cultural resources.
3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants.
4. Transform to a clean and energy efficient transportation system.

With the passage of the California Environmental Quality and the National Environmental Policy Acts, the Department has been expected to disclose any environmental impact brought about by an undertaking, and address the manner it may mitigate that impact. Department policies already advocate avoidance as the preferred project action as it has the least cost, and requires little time to implement.

The Department already has implemented actions to make its fleets greener, and has installed several methanol filling stations. Previous efforts in District 10 include the installation solar panels and replacement of lights to LED bulbs. The district recently installed a second electric charging station and ad added an electric vehicle to the fleet.

The West Coast Green Highway is an initiative to promote the use of cleaner fuels. The 1350 miles of I-5 stretching from the U.S. border with Canada to the U.S. border with Mexico has been designated a “Corridor of the Future” by the US DOT. As part of this effort Caltrans is working with California Energy Commission to support the development of the I-5 corridor as well as SR 99 to include deployment of alternative fuel stations for electric, hydrogen, natural gas, bio-fueled vehicles. As these efforts progress, there will be opportunities for District 10 to participate in this effort along these two corridors.

## **POLICIES**

The District will work to:

- Reduce fatalities, serious injuries, and collisions through problem identification, design, implementation of best practices, and education, providing safe mobility for all users, including motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians and transit riders.
- Implement complete streets policy in all planning, programming, design, construction, operations, and maintenance activities and products on the State Highway System.
- Create, manage and operate an efficient, integrated system, providing viable and equitable multimodal choices including the Active Transportation Program, and invests strategically to optimize system performance.
- Deliver transportation projects and services efficiently.

- Place an emphasis on sustainability and system preservation through preventive maintenance and rehabilitation strategies, evaluating life cycle costs in project decision making, and using performance measures to determine need for operational improvements.
- Practice environmental stewardship and sustainability by integrating environmental considerations in all stages of planning and implementation, conserving natural and cultural resources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Integrate health and social equity in all transportation planning and decision making.
- Support an efficient transportation system that improves the State's economic activity; enhances freight mobility, and reliability; and increases global competitiveness.

## **STRATEGIC CORRIDOR PLAN**

The Strategic Corridor Plan (Plan) is the outcome of the District review of various planned and proposed projects, and setting priorities for these projects. The Plan addresses each route, and segregates the project list by three categories—system expansion, these are mostly addressed by local planning agencies in their RTPs usually designated by STIP or Regional Improvement Program (RIP) funding; system management and operations, these are presently unfunded SHOPP candidates that improve highway operations; and system preservation, these are presently unfunded SHOPP candidates that maintain the existing highway facilities. Prioritization is only provided for system expansion relied on information available in RTPs as to completion dates.

SHOPP project prioritization is based on the highest priority statewide needs for capital improvements which do not add a new traffic lane to the state highway system. It is not based on county shares or historical percentages. Since funding is constrained, the focus remains on the most critical categories of projects: safety, mandates, bridge and pavement preservation and culverts. Every traffic safety project (201.010) meeting specific criteria is programmed in the year in which it is estimated to be delivered. Reservations are held to fund projects as they are identified. All other SHOPP projects are programmed according to rehabilitation needs and category priorities established by each of the specific Statewide Program Managers.

Beginning with the 2014 SHOPP, Regional Transportations Agencies have an opportunity to review and comment on proposed Draft SHOPP documents in an effort to provide improved communication and opportunity for coordination of projects.

The following characterizations of State highways within the District are meant for summary purposes only. Particularly, statements characterizing current challenges assume future conditions will be consistent with previously proposed operational improvements and that maintaining facilities will be consistent with requirements of the Highway Design Manual. These statements address needs noted in TCRs but, as of yet, unaddressed by local RTPs.

System and operations improvements listed may be adjusted upon the completion of the District 10 ITS/Ops Plan in 2017. The plan will identify those locations which may benefit by combining efforts to address operational improvements with congestion or traffic monitoring. The ITS/Ops Plan will prioritize these existing projects, and provide criteria for future prioritization. Included in the effort will be an evaluation of the existing Traffic Management Center in District 10, and recommendations to better facilitate traffic management.



## **State Route 4 (SR 4)**

SR 4 originates from I-80 in Contra Costa County, and terminates at SR 89 in Alpine County. Within District 10, SR 4 serves San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Calaveras, and Alpine Counties, and serves as an east/west freeway link between I-5 and SR 99. Much of the rural route is built to conventional highway standards, with portions as expressway. Beyond SR 207 in Alpine County the route is closed in winter.

### **Characteristics**

On Interregional Road System with portions within the City Limits of Stockton on the National Highway System.

Two segments are Terminal Access routes: Port of Stockton Expressway to O'Byrnes Ferry Road (Copperopolis), and, from SR 49 (Angels Camp) to SR 207 (Bear Valley). The freeway portion is part of the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET).

### **Achievements**

New expressway bypassing congested section serving Angels Camp constructed.

Realign SJ-4 along Navy Drive to access Port of Stockton

### **Opportunities**

Need to upgrade and improve connectivity to San Francisco Bay Area constrained by Bay Delta wetlands and antiquated two lane bridges; extension of freeway to Port of Stockton, and creating a through route; and the future widening of freeway section between I-5 and SR 99.

### **System Expansion**

Priority 1: Wagon Trail

Priority 2: Expansion and widening of SJ-4 between the Contra Costa County line to Tracy Boulevard

### **System Management and Operations**

Vallecito Intersection Improvements EA 10-0G230

Arnold Curve Correction EA 10-0F950

### **System Preservation**

Maintenance Vehicle Pullouts (MVP) and Roadside Paving (Freeway) EA 10-0X690

Bear Valley CAPM EA 10-0J720

Bridge rail upgrade on Old River Bridge EA 10-0G260

Highway Beautification and Modernization (Freeway) EA 10-0G330



## **Interstate 5 (I-5)**

I-5 originates at the Mexican border near San Diego and ends at the Oregon border north of Yreka. As an interstate, I-5 is on the IRRS and is a high emphasis route along the portions that are rural. I-5 serves California as the principal north/south route that supports high volumes of traffic and freight. Within District 10 it serves as the interregional work commute to the San Francisco Bay Area and the regional work commute within San

Joaquin County. From Merced County to Lathrop, I-5 is rural. From Lathrop to Lodi the route is mostly urban, and it continues from Lodi to the Sacramento County line in a rural setting.

### **Characteristics**

I-5 is a High Emphasis/Focus Route on the IRRS and on the NHS.

It is designated part of the National Network by the STAA for large trucks, part of the Primary Freight Network by Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (MAP-21) and on STRAHNET.

### **Achievements**

Although a high emphasis route in the IRRS, all of I-5 is constructed to freeway standards, and has attained the primary goal of the ITSP.

Targeted improvements such as widening the freeway north of the Channel Viaduct to Benjamin Holt are underway.

Median barrier constructed between Turner road and Beavers Slough Bridge.

### **Opportunities**

For the segment of I-5 from the Eleventh Street Interchange east of Tracy north to the SR 12 Interchange the concept LOS will become deficient by 2030. Improvement is constrained by the need to replace two bridges over portions of the San Joaquin River: Mossdale (at the SR 120 Interchange) and the San Joaquin River Viaduct (near the SR 4 Interchange), though programmed projects are included in the SJCOG RTP to address this need. Currently programmed projects to address need will require additional operational improvements as outlined in the I-205/I-5 CSMP, as well as future interchange spacing consistent with current Highway Design Manual (HDM).

### **System Expansion**

Priority 1: Widen to eight lanes between French Camp Road to Charter Way

Priority 2: Widen to eight lanes between Hammer Lane and Eight Mile Road

Priority 3: Widen to eight lanes between SR 120 and French Camp Road

Priority 4: Widen to twelve lanes between I-205 and SR 120

Priority 5: Widen to eight lanes Eight Mile Road to Gateway Boulevard

Priority 6: Widen to six lanes between Sperry Road and I-580 (S)

Priority 7: Widen to six lanes between I-580 and I-205

### **System Management and Operations**

Westley I-5 Median Barrier EA 10-0Y640

Roadside Safety Improvements between SR 4 and SR 12

Roadside Safety Improvements between Manilla and SR 4

Roadside Safety Improvements near Lodi

Roadside Safety Improvements near Tracy EA 10-1C780

Upgrade and repair TMS elements EA 10-1C960

Closed Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV) and Highway Advisory Radios (HARs) in SJ EA 10-3A380

### **System Preservation**

Overlay between Eight Mile Road and Sacramento County line

MVP and Roadside Paving between Louise Ave. and Eight Mile Road EA 10-0X720

Replace Paradise Cut Bridge EA 10-0W210

Stockton Channel Viaduct Rehab EA 10-0X460

Ramp work between Garzas Creek Bridge and San Joaquin County line EA 10-4773U  
Resurface Bridge Decks between Hospital Creek and Pixley Slough Bridges. EA 10-0G240  
Bridge Rehab for Ten Bridges EA 10-0P540  
Improve Westley Rest Area EA 10-1C270  
Santa Nella CAPM EA 10-1C510



## **State Route 12 (SR 12)**

SR 12 originates from SR 1 in Sonoma County and terminates at SR 49 at San Andreas. Within District 10, the route serves San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties. A considerable portion of the route is constructed to conventional highway standards. The route serves as an important agricultural freight connection to the northern Bay Area. SR 12 serves as a big box retail center, “Main Street” for the City of Lodi.

### **Characteristics**

SR 12 is on the IRRS. From San Joaquin county line to where SR 12 diverges from SR 88 north of Clements is designated on the NHS and is an STAA Terminal Access Route.

### **Achievements**

Construction of median barrier on Bouldin Island underway.

Installation of ITS elements along I-5 underway.

Updating of conventional highway section west of Burson at Pettinger Road to current design standards completed.

### **Opportunities**

There is a need for the route to serve as third east west expressway or freeway connection between I-5 and SR 99. A new alignment would reduce need to address conditions on conventional highway segment serving Lodi.

An antiquated bridge (Mokelumne River Bridge) constrains expansion of facility to four lanes expressway westwards to Solano County.

### **System Expansion**

Priority 1: Widen to six lanes between Lower Sacramento Road and SR 99

Priority 2: Widen to four lanes between I-5 and Lower Sacramento Road

Priority 3: Widen to four lanes between Sacramento County line and I-5

Priority 4: Bypass Valley Springs

### **System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Preservation**

Structural Section Repair (Lodi Rehab #1) between Terminous and PM 9.5. EA 10-281150

Lockeford Culvert Rehab EA 10-0S990



## **State Route 16 (SR 16)**

SR 16 consists of two segments. The western section originates from SR 20 in Colusa County (Wilbur Springs) to I-5 (Woodland), and the eastern section originates from SR 50 (Sacramento) to SR 49 (Plymouth). Within District 10, SR 16 accesses Amador County and is a rural expressway.

### **Characteristics**

The route is on IRRS and is an STAA Terminal Access Route.

### **Achievements**

No projects identified.

### **Opportunities**

Future widening to four lanes to meet current and future work commute to Sacramento region and access control to maintain expressway standards.

### **System Expansion**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Management and Operations**

Improve highway operations between SR 124 and SR 49<sup>52</sup>

### **System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.



## **State Route 26 (SR 26)**

SR 26 is an east/west two lane conventional highway beginning at SR 99 (Fremont Street) in Stockton and ending at SR 88 east of Pine Grove in Amador County. This 63.47 mile corridor lies entirely within District 10, crossing San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties and a small portion of Amador County. It also traverses the communities of Stockton, Linden, Bellota, Valley Springs, Mokelumne Hill, Glencoe, and West Point. SR 26 runs concurrently with SR 12 in Valley Springs from the West Junction of SR 12 (CAL post mile (PM) 010.302) to the East Junction of SR 12 (CAL PM 010.435). This corridor primarily serves interregional traffic. In the Stockton area, the SR 26 corridor serves commercial/industrial development and is a major truck route for the transfer of solid waste from Stockton to the facility in Bellota, the Foothill Sanitary Landfill. Average daily volume is 620 tons and reached 212,190 tons delivered in 2011. It also serves as a local commuter route in the cities of Stockton and Linden. SR 26 serves to provide access to New Hogan Reservoir, and the Rancho Calaveras and La Contenta residential developments near Valley Springs. This corridor serves as an important access route to many other communities and recreational facilities of the Gold Country and as a corridor for “farm to market” goods.

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<sup>52</sup> See SR 16 TCR.

### **Characteristics**

The route is on the California Freeway and Expressway (F&E) system from SR 99 to SR 12 but not on the IRRS.

It is a Terminal Access Route consistent with STAA provision from SR 99 to Podesta Farms; on the California Legal Truck Network with a king pin to rear axle length of 40' from Podesta Farms to Escalon Belotta Rd; and from SR 12 to SR 49 and an Advisory Truck Route for trucks with a king-pin-to-rear-axle length of 30' or 32' or less from Escalon Belotta Road to SR 12; and for SR 49 to SR 88.

### **Achievements**

Shelley Curve Correction

### **Opportunities**

There is a need for access management in urban areas--Stockton (from SR 99 to the Stockton Diverting Canal) and Rancho Calaveras/Valley Springs (Olive Orchard Road to SR 12).

Due to hilly terrain and narrow to non-existent shoulders on the roads, bicycle facilities are limited in Calaveras and Amador Counties.

### **System Expansion**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Management and Operations**

SR 26 Rumble Strips EA 10-OY650

### **System Preservation**

Replace Bridge Rails at Calaveras River Bridge EA 10-OC840

Slope Stabilization at 12 locations in Calaveras County EA 10-OV480



## **State Route 33 (SR 33)**

SR 33 is primarily a north/south rural route that begins at I-5 in Merced County, south of Dos Palos, and it ends in San Joaquin County, north of the SR 132 interchange in Vernalis. The corridor traverses the flat lands of Western SJV. The first city it crosses through is Dos Palos. At SR 152 it becomes the concurrent route in an east/west trajectory for approximately 21 miles, which includes the City of Los Banos. Then, SR 33 continues in a north/south direction through the City of Gustine and up to the Merced/Stanislaus County Line. In Stanislaus County it continues in a north/south trajectory through the cities of Newman and Patterson, then up to the Stanislaus/San Joaquin County Line ending at Vernalis in San Joaquin County. The corridor serves as a connector between I-5 and SR 152, SR 59, SR 165, SR 132, SR 99, and SR 580/SR 205.

### **Characteristics**

It is on the F&E System and is on the NHS where it is concurrent with SR 152. Its functional classification is a minor arterial until it becomes concurrent with SR 152. It begins again at Gonzaga Road, and makes a north/south trajectory to I-5 as a minor arterial again. From I-5 it continues as a major collector until it becomes a concurrent route with SR 140 through the City of Gustine. It begins again as a major collector until the City of Patterson where it is classed as a minor arterial through the city limits only. Beyond Patterson, SR 33 is a major collector until its terminus in Vernalis in San Joaquin County.

The highway functions as a “main street” through the towns of Dos Palos, Los Banos, Gustine, Newman, and Patterson.

It is a part of the STAA Terminal Access route system for heavy duty trucks, except from Cottonwood Road in Merced County (PM 22.440) to the south junction of SR 140 in Gustine (PM 26.463), where it is classed as California Legal Network. Where SR 33 is concurrent with SR 140 in Gustine it is California Legal Advisory.

**Achievements**

No projects identified.

**Opportunities**

Access Management continues to be a challenge.

Route Conditions--Congestion through the City of Los Banos where it is concurrent with SR 152, Pacheco Boulevard is already at LOS F. Traffic congestion will increase at a growth rate of 1.52 percent between the Los Banos College entrance (East side) and SR 165, and between Wards Ferry Road and SR 165 at 2.65 percent per year (West side). It closely parallels the railroad tracks between I-5 and Gustine.

Several bridges require upgrade of bridge rails—three in Stanislaus County and three in Merced County. The California Aqueduct crossing (Bridge Number 39-0190) will require a seismic retrofit and is in the ten year plan.

**System Expansion**

Priority 1: Widen to five lanes in City of Newman (Non-STIP)

Priority 2: Widen to five lanes in City of Patterson

**System Management and Operations**

Install Rumble Strips in Merced and Stanislaus Counties. EA 10-1C490

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.



**State Route 41 (SR 41)**

Although a small portion of SR 41 is located within District 10 in Mariposa County (Fish Camp and the surrounding vicinity), the route in its entirety is assigned to Caltrans District 6 for reporting purposes. SR 41 can be found within the District 6 Transportation Concept Report.



**State Route 49 (SR 49)**

The Golden Chain Highway, SR 49 originates at SR 41 in Oakhurst in Madera County and ends at SR 70 near Vinton in Plumas County. In District 10, SR 49 traverses Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Amador Counties. SR 49 serves twenty one communities in the Gold Country and is considered a ‘Main Street’ highway for the City of Sonora, the City of Angels Camp, the town of San Andreas, and the City of Jackson, among others.

It leaves District 10 at the Amador/El Dorado county line north of the City of Plymouth. In addition to being used locally by area commute traffic, SR 49 is also a highly desirable recreation and tourism route with considerable weekend traffic. It has been accepted for inclusion into the NHS.

### **Characteristics**

SR 49 is on the National Highway System between Mariposa at SR 140 and SR 16.

The route is built to expressway facility from Madera County line to SR 140, on the F&E system SR 108W to SR 108E, and from SR 88 in Jackson to the El Dorado County line, and conventional highway for the rest of the route.

Truck access on the route varies. Segments of SR 49 that are Terminal Access Routes: from the Madera County Line to 1.25 miles north of Bear Valley Road in Mariposa County; from SR 120 to Ponderosa Dr. in Tuolumne County; from Finnegan Lane (Angels Camp) to SR 12 in Calaveras County; and from Scottsville Boulevard (Jackson) to Main St in Plymouth in Amador County. One Segment of SR 49 is on the California Legal Truck Network, the segment from SR 12 (Calaveras County) to Scottsville Blvd (Jackson, Amador County). Segments that are posted as advisory for vehicles with a kingpin-to-rear-axle (KPRA) length of over 30' from 1.25 miles north of Bear Valley (Mariposa County) to the SR 120 (Tuolumne County); from Ponderosa Road (Tuolumne County) to Finnegan Lane (Calaveras County); and, from Main Street (Plymouth, Amador County) to the El Dorado County line.

SR 49 is accessible to bicycles.

### **Achievements**

SR 49 and Ashworth Road left turn channelization and roadway widening

Poppy Hills Drive curve improvement (realign roadway and widen shoulders)

Jamestown acceleration lane

Sutter Creek Bypass

Jackson Gate Traffic Signal

### **Opportunities**

Balancing system need for expressway facilities to fulfill Caltrans' commitment to interregional travel through access management and context sensitivity to local concerns and needs related to the highway as 'Main Street.'

Improve segments of SR-49 crossing the Merced, and Stanislaus River Canyons from advisory truck routes to Terminal Access Truck Routes.

### **System Expansion**

Priority 1: Widen to five lanes between Greeley Road and Parrotts Ferry Road

Priority 2: New expressway to bypass Angels Camp

Priority 3a: Widen to five lanes between Chicken Ranch Road and Main Street<sup>53</sup>

Priority 3b: Widen to five lanes between Main Street and Sonora exit

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<sup>53</sup> Priority 3a and 3b have same year of completion, this applies elsewhere

### **System Management and Operations**

Install Rumble Strips in Calaveras and Amador Counties EA 10-0Y980  
Improve Shaw's Flat Intersection EA 10-1E290  
Jamestown Two Way Left Turn Lane EA 10-0G940

### **System Preservation**

Moccasin Creek Slip out Repair EA 10-0L790  
Jackson Overlay EA 10-46130  
Remove and Replace Bridge Rail at Calaveritas Creek EA 10-0V190  
Bridge rail replacement or upgrade EA 10-0W960



## **State Route 59 (SR 59)**

SR 59 is primarily a south to north rural route that begins at SR 152 in Merced County where it proceeds north through the town of El Nido into the city of Merced. There, it runs concurrently with SR 99 freeway and SR 140 where to 'R' and 'V' Street. From the 'R' and 'V' Street interchanges, SR 59 continues north, and terminates in the town of Snelling, at the intersection of County Routes J59 and J16.

### **Characteristics**

It is on the F&E System and is a Terminal Access Truck Route.

### **Achievements**

Construction of the Atwater Merced Expressway Interchange on SR 99 (replacing Buhach Road Interchange).

### **Opportunities**

Realign SR 59 away from the City of Merced as the Atwater Merced Expressway.

Relinquishment of portion of SR 59 north of SR 99 from State to local control (or with the realignment of the Merced Atwater Expressway, north to Bellevue Road).

### **System Expansion**

Realignment onto Buhach Road and the Merced Atwater Expressway

### **System Management and Operations**

Install Roundabout at Olive Avenue/Santa Fe Dr. Intersection EA 10-1E350

### **System Preservation**

Mariposa Creek Rehab EA 3A670  
Replace and widen Bear Creek and Black Rascal Bridges EA 3A270



## **State Route 88 (SR 88)**

SR 88 begins at SR 99 (Stockton) and terminates at the Nevada state line in Alpine County. The route serves San Joaquin, Amador, and Alpine Counties. All of the route is conventional highway, and is the only route in the District crossing the Sierra Nevada that is open year round. The route serves as a "main street" for Waterloo, Lockeford, Clements, Jackson, Pine Grove, Pioneer, and Buckhorn.

### **Characteristics**

It is on the IRRS and is on the NHS from SR 99 (Stockton) to SR 49 (Martell).

Terminal Access Route from SR 99 to SR 49; and from Caples Lake (Alpine County) to Nevada State Line.

### **Achievements**

Widened two narrow bridges between San Joaquin and Amador County lines and SR 104 as part of a pavement overlay project (in construction).

### **Opportunities**

San Joaquin County portion of the route has seven signals, and proposes another at Liberty Road. Signals along with reduced speed limits within towns reduce effectiveness of SR 88 as rural highway and future expressway. Future consideration of new route or bypasses may be needed, as widening to four lanes may be unfeasible.

Increased passing opportunities in Amador and Alpine Counties are needed to lessen the delay caused by high truck and recreational traffic to restore highway performance.

Consideration for a snow shed may eliminate or reduce annual needs for avalanche control.

Access management continues to be a concern.

### **System Expansion:**

Priority 1: Pine Grove Corridor Improvements

Priority 2: Widen to four lanes between SR 12 W and SR 12 E

### **System Management and Operations:**

Install Rumble Strips between View Lane and Mokelumne River Bridge 10-0Y680

### **System Preservation:**

Roadside Safety Improvements/Chain Control Lighting, Jackson to Carson Pass

Rock Slope Repair (Alpine) EA 10-0H870

Caples Lake Rehab EA 10-0J600

Peddler Hill Rehab EA 10-0K130

Carson Spur Rehab EA 10-0M790

CAPM between SR 124 and SR 49 EA 10-0Q210

Drainage System Work EA 10-0S740

Rehab between Waterloo and Lockeford EA 10-27920

Carson River Bridge Scour Mitigation EA 10-0X470



## **State Route 89 (SR 89)**

SR 89 originates at SR 395 (Mono County) and continues north to terminate at I-5 (Siskiyou County). The route runs through Alpine County, and is a "main street" for the town of Markleeville. The current facility is conventional highway. The portion of the route south of SR 4 is closed in winter.

### **Characteristics**

The route is on the IRRS and is a Terminal Access route from the El Dorado County line south to Pine Hill Resort (Markleeville).

**Achievements**

No projects identified.

**Opportunities**

Increased passing opportunities north of SR 88 to the El Dorado County line.

**System Expansion**

Priority 1: Truck climbing lane between SR 88 and El Dorado County line

**System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**State Route 99 (SR 99)**

As the principal north/south freeway in the Central Valley, SR 99 is also a major connector to all east/west routes that link to the San Francisco Bay Area, the Central Coast, and the Sierra Nevada mountains. SR 99 provides for movement of goods for the entire Central Valley particularly with respect to shipment of agricultural products to both domestic and world markets. Agriculture, while the valley’s most significant economic activity, is also a major component in the larger California economy. Department of Finance statistics shows that over 50% of California’s agricultural output originates in SR 99 corridor counties.

**Characteristics**

SR 99 is both a State High Emphasis and Focus Route on the IRRS. It is functionally classified as an ‘other principal arterial,’ part of the F&E system, and on the MAP-21 NHS.

The route is included in the Non-Interstate STRAHNET under the Federal-Aid Surface Transportation Program and a part of the National Truck Network of the STAA for large trucks. As Intermodal Corridor of Economic Significance (ICES), SR 99 has been deemed by the State to be critical to statewide movement of freight.

**Achievements**

South Stockton Widening

Pelandale Interchange

Kiernan Road/SR 219 Interchange

Southbound Livingston Median Widening

Arboleda Freeway and Interchange

Plainsburg Freeway and Interchange

## **Opportunities**

The Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan (1998)<sup>54</sup> identifies a concept facility of eight lanes for SR 99. Included in the concept facility are managed lanes for carpooling, transit, or high occupancy toll lanes.

Thirty three bridges have vertical clearances of 16 feet or less. Increased vertical clearance will assist improved goods movement.

## **System Expansion**

Priority 1: Widen to six lanes between Livingston and Stanislaus County line (northbound)

Priority 2: Widen between Harney Lane and Turner Road

Priority 3: Widen to six lanes within City of Merced and Atwater

Priority 4: Widen to six lanes between Turner Road and Sacramento County line

Priority 5a: Widen to eight lanes between Mitchell Road and Hatch Road

Priority 5b: Widen to eight lanes between Hatch Road and Tuolumne Road

Priority 5c: Widen to eight lanes between Tuolumne Road and Kansas Ave.

Priority 5d: Widen to eight lanes between Kansas Ave. and Carpenter Road

Priority 5e: Widen to eight lanes between Carpenter Road and San Joaquin County line

## **System Management and Operations**

Install Auxiliary Lane between Keyes Rd and Taylor Road (STANCOG)

Install Auxiliary Lane between Taylor Rd and Monte Vista Ave. (STANCOG)

Install Auxiliary Lane between Monte Vista Ave. and Fulkerth Road (STANCOG)

Install Auxiliary Lane between Fulkerth Road and W. Main Ave. (STANCOG)

Roadside Safety Improvements in Livingston, No ID

Livingston Median Barrier EA 10-0Y630

Install TMS elements between Whitmore Ave. and Hammatt Road EA 10-0M950

Install Ramp Meters, ITS, and fiber optic between Jack Tone Road and SR 120 E EA 10-1C301

Install Ramp Meters, ITS, and fiber optic in Stanislaus County EA 10-1C304

Relocate overhead signs on various locations EA 10-0Y620

Auxiliary Lane between Hatch Road and Ninth Street EA 10-0L870

Modify the Beckwith Road/Carpenter Road Interchange EA 10-0V110

Victor Road (SR 12) On Ramp EA 10-1C280

Improve Turner Road Onramp EA 10-1C260

Install Rumble Strips (MER, SJ, STA) EA 10-1C470

## **System Preservation**

SJ 99 MVP EA 10-0X640

STA 99 MVP, Extend Gore, Pave Slopes EA 10-0X660

Upgrade Planting and Irrigation between SR 88 and Peltier Road EA 10-0C880

Turner Station Rehab EA 10-0E170

Ripon Planting Rehab Between Stanislaus River Bridge and Milgeo Ave. EA 10-0H490

Highway Planting, Childs Ave. to West Merced OH EA 10-0L010

Lathrop/Arch Road Overlay or CAPM EA 10-0Q150

SR 99 Merced Rehab EA 10-1C170

Mer 99 Roadway Rehab between Westside Blvd to Buhach Road EA 10-3A720

STA Lighting, Between Whitmore Avenue and Tuolumne Boulevard EA 10-0Y010

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<sup>54</sup> The 2015 update of the ITSP employs a multimodal corridor concept that may shift planning emphasis towards prioritizing active transportation, and de-emphasis upon an interconnecting system of expressways, although an approved final document is unavailable at this time.



## **State Route 104 (SR 104)**

SR 104 is an east to west rural route originating at SR 99 at Galt (Sacramento County), passes through Clay and Lone, joins SR 88 and splits off on Ridge Road near Martell, and terminates at SR-49 in Sutter Hill. An unbuilt portion of the route continues from SR 49 and continues east on Ridge Road to a terminus at SR 88 in Pine Grove. The corridor is a minor arterial or major connector, with moderate to light traffic volumes, that provides a “Main Street” to the City of Lone’s historic district, and because of such is an advisory truck route.

### **Characteristics**

SR 104 is on the F&E System.

It is a part of the STAA Terminal Access route system for trucks from PM 8.386 and 10.072. The rest of the route is either California Legal or California Legal Advisory with a KPRA advisory of a 30' length for trucks.

SR 104 is accessible to bicycles.

### **Achievements**

A Highway Rail Grade Crossing warning device is in construction in Amador County near Lone on SR 104 at Edwin railroad crossing.

The Dry Creek Bridge was replaced in February 2007.

### **Opportunities**

The Lone Bypass which would create a new two lane expressway on a new alignment from Collins Road left to Foothill Blvd Left PM 4.0 to 6.5 will move traffic around the city of Lone. It has been an inactive project for several years.

Environmental Issues--Amador County has been designated as non-attainment for the 8 hour ozone classification. Transportation projects now need to be fiscally constrained and included in a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) model.

Access control to maintain highway performance.

### **System Expansion**

Priority 1: Construct new expressway to bypass downtown lone.

### **System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.



## **State Route 108 (SR 108)**

SR 108 is an east to west route originating from SR 132 (Modesto) and ending at SR 395 (north of Bridgeport) with an unbuilt portion located between I-5 and SR 99. The route is subject to winter closure past the community of Strawberry. For all of Stanislaus County the route is conventional highway, but portions of the year round route are built to expressway in Tuolumne County.

### **Characteristics**

On the IRRS. It is included in the NHS for Stanislaus, and Tuolumne County west of Sonora.

Terminal Access from Intersection of McHenry Boulevard and Needham Street (Modesto) eastwards to Herring Lane (Strawberry).

### **Achievements**

Construction of East Sonora Bypass Phase II.

### **Opportunities**

Need for ongoing effort to close gaps between existing expressways in Tuolumne County east of Sonora.

A southern west to east connector between I-5 and SR 99 may be needed in the future, and may be met by the unbuilt portion of the highway.

Relinquishment of a portion of SR 108 within the City of Modesto from State to local control.

### **System Expansion**

Priority 1: North County Corridor phase 1 (west of McHenry Ave.)

Priority 2: Widen to four lanes between Jackson Ave. and BNSF tracks. (Non-STIP)

Priority 3: East Sonora Bypass Stage III

Priority 4: North County Corridor phase 2 (east of McHenry Ave.)

Priority 5: Widen to six lanes from Modesto City Limits to General Plan Boundary (partial)

Priority 6: Widen to four lanes between SR 120 and SR 49

### **System Management and Operations**

Roadside Safety Improvements, Chain Control Lighting

Improve Yosemite Junction Intersection EA 10-1C540

### **System Preservation**

East Long Barn Rehab, between Long Barn and Heliport Road EA 10-46210

Install Wire Mesh between Old Strawberry Road and Beardsley Road EA 10-0Y800



## **State Route 120 (SR 120)**

SR 120 is an east to west route beginning at I-5 west of Manteca. The route continues east through Escalon, Oakdale, Chinese Camp, Big Oak Flat, Groveland, and into Yosemite National Park. From the Park it continues eastward into Mono County, and terminates as SR 6 near the Nevada border. The corridor provides a convenient east/west linkage for commuter and recreational traffic between the Bay Area and the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Between I-5 and SR 99, SR 120 is Freeway. East of SR 99 it is conventional highway, and serves as a “main Street” for Oakdale, Big Oak Flat, and Groveland. The primary recreation access to Yosemite Park, SR 120 experiences heavy traffic volumes during the weekends.

### **Characteristics**

SR 120 is on the IRRS, the NHS, and eligible for State scenic highway status in Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties.

As a truck route, it is an STAA compliant Terminal Access route through San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties to its intersection with SR 49 South. Past SR 49 South, it becomes a California Advisory Truck Route until the entrance to Yosemite National Park.

### **Achievements**

The North County Corridor has been conceptualized for a portion of SR 120 through the City of Oakdale.

SR 120 was included within the SJV HOV and Ramp Metering Study and is included as a potential route for HOV lanes and ramp metering between I-5 and SR 99.

### **Opportunities**

Several at grade rail road crossings exist on the route in the Cities of Escalon and Oakdale.

### **System Expansion**

- Priority 1: Widen to six lanes between I-5 and SR 99
- Priority 2: Widen between Old Priest Grade and Big Oak Flat Road
- Priority 2: Widen to four lanes between Yosemite Junction to existing four lane
- Priority 3: Widen to four lanes from Tuolumne County line to Oakdale
- Priority 4: New expressway bypassing Escalon

### **System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. District 10 will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Preservation**

- SR 120 MVP and Roadside Paving (freeway) EA 10-0X710
- Chinese Camp Rehab II, between Shawmut Road and Moccasin Creek Bridge. EA 10-3A700
- CAPM east of Buck Meadows (between Groveland and Buck Meadows) EA 10-0E960
- Blitz Creek Bridge Scour Mitigation EA 10-0X0500
- Build Safety Roadside Rest Area at Yosemite Jct. EA 10-29646



## **State Route 124 (SR 124)**

SR 124 begins at SR 88 south of the City of Lone and terminates at SR 16. A conventional highway south of Lone, and an expressway north of Lone. SR124 experiences light vehicular and truck traffic

### **Characteristics**

SR 124 is on the California F&E system in its entirety.

As a truck route, SR 124 is an STAA compliant Terminal Access Route from for one mile north of SR 88, and for the rest of the route is a California Advisory Truck Route to its terminus at SR 16.

In the City of Lone, the State highway is also the “Main Street”.

**Achievements**

No projects identified.

**Opportunities**

Access management  
Context sensitive solutions for downtown lone  
Downtown lone geometrics

**System Expansion**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.



**State Route 132 (SR 132)**

SR 132 is an east to west route completely within District 10. Originating at I-580, the route terminates at SR 49 (Coulterville), and serves San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties. Aside from a short segment in San Joaquin County, the entire route is conventional highway. The route serves as “Main Street” for the community of Empire, City of Waterford, and the town of La Grange.

**Characteristics**

Segments between I-580 and SR 99 are on the IRRS; and the portion between I-5 and the unbuilt SR 65 is on the F&E System. It is on the NHS from I-580 to Root Road (Empire) and is a Terminal Access Route from I-580 to SR 99. Important freight corridor from I-580 to Santa Fe Road in Empire.

**Achievements**

Widening highway to four lanes between Riverside Drive and Franzine/Condoni Drives (Modesto).

**Opportunities**

Fill gaps between four lane freeway segment between I-580 and I-5 with programmed new four lane expressway at SR 99.

**System Expansion**

Priority 1: Construct new expressway from SR 99 to Dakota Road  
Priority 2: Construct new expressway between Dakota Road and Paradise/Gates Roads  
Priority 3: Construct four lane expressway between SR 33 and Stanislaus County line

- Priority 4: Improve connection to SR 99 (to Santa Fe Ave.)
- Priority 5: Widen to four lanes between Santa Fe Ave. and Geer Road

**System Management and Operations**

- Safety Improvements EA 10-1C400
- Install ADA pedestrian infrastructure

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.



**State Route 140 (SR 140)**

SR 140 is an east to west route that begins at I-5 at the Stanislaus/Merced County line and ends at Yosemite National Park. The corridor serves the cities of Gustine, and Merced, Planada, and communities of Cathey’s Valley, Mariposa, Midpines, and El Portal.

**Characteristics**

Starting at Franklin Road west of the City of Merced, SR 140 is on the IRRS, is on NHS, and on the F&E System.

It is a designated at Terminal Access truck route consistent with the STAA from I-5 to SR 49 in the town of Mariposa. Beyond Mariposa it is temporarily restricted due to the Ferguson Slide.

Between its junction with SR 49 in the town of Mariposa to the Yosemite National Park boundary (PM 22.8-PM 51.8) it is officially designated part of the State Scenic Highways and Historic Parkways State Scenic Highway System. It is eligible to be part of the State Scenic Highways from PM 21.2-22.8.

**Achievements**

A preventative maintenance project to place approximately 1.2 inches of rubberized hot mix asphalt on SR 140 in Merced County from 0.2 miles west of Tower Drive to the Mariposa County line (PM 39.0 to 50.3) was recently implemented.

The permanent restoration project for the Ferguson slide is now an active, programmed project in the Plans, Specifications, and Estimates (PS&E) phase. The Project Approval/Environmental Document (PA&ED) phase was achieved in January, 2014. Construction is scheduled for FY 2016 for its permanent restoration.

Two bridges were built on SR 140 at the Merced River in 2008. They are both named Merced River Bridge. (40-0057 and 40-0058).

There were remaining SR 99 Bond funds to rebuild the SR 99/Buhach Interchange for the Atwater-Merced Expressway that will eventually become part of the new alignment for SR 140.

**Opportunities**

Rock falls and icy roads are problems that affect the portion of SR 140 between Mariposa and its terminus at the boundary with Yosemite National Park. This occurs due to inclement weather. There typically is a 15 minute wait to get to Yosemite, as it is only open to alternating one way traffic.

Air quality issues arise from the large number of vehicles entering and exiting the park.

## System Management and Operations

Shoulder widening between I-5 and SR 33 EA 10-0L880  
Modify access roads at Gustine and Planada EA 10-Y0130  
Left Turn Channelization at Smith Road EA 10-0J780  
Install Curb Ramps in Mariposa EA 10-0Y590

## System Preservation

Repair Concrete Rock Slope Protection at Crane Creek EA 10-0E800  
Widen Bridges and Structural Section Repair between West Jct. SR 33 and San Joaquin Br. EA 10-35461  
Mariposa CAPM EA 10-0Y770



## State Route 152 (SR 152)

SR 152 begins at its junction with SR 1 in Watsonville in Santa Cruz County and ends at its junction with SR 99 in Madera County. It becomes a major east to west interregional route starting at U.S. 101 connecting the southern San Francisco Bay Area with I-5 and SR 99 in the SJV. In District 10, SR 152 passes through Merced County and the City of Los Banos, with much of the facility a four lane expressway, except for the conventional highway that passes through the City of Los Banos.

## Characteristics

SR 152 and 156 provide the only direct agricultural goods movement, and recreational routes south of the Bay Area to the coast. It links with SR 99, I-5 and U.S. 101 to the urbanized Monterey/South Bay region and provides the only access to the coastal recreation areas, agricultural centers and high growth valley centers between I-205 and SR 41 in the valley within approximately 120 miles.

It is a part of the IRRS as both a High Emphasis and Focus Route. It is also included in the F&E system, an NHS route, functionally classified as 'other principal arterial,' and a STAA Terminal Access Route.

It is designated on the California State Scenic Highway System from the portion from the Santa Clara County line at PM 0.00 to I-5 at R13.244/11.27-13.848. Otherwise, it is not eligible or designated for federal or State scenic highway status.

## Achievements

HSR has been planned within the SR 152 corridor between Merced and San Jose. The San Jose to Merced section of the 800-mile system is 125 miles long. Projections estimate 7,600 boardings daily in San Jose and about 5,300 in Merced, with travel time between San Jose and Merced estimated at 45 minutes. There are stops at Merced, Gilroy, and San Jose. It is unknown at this time how HSR may alter commute patterns.

A Los Banos SR 152 Operational Study is being prepared for the route within the Los Banos city limits. It is a joint project between the City, Caltrans, and MCAG for congestion and active transportation connectivity improvements in lieu, and until the completion of the bypass.

## Opportunities

Los Banos has grown into a commuter suburb connected to Monterey and Santa Clara Counties. Continued population growth along with congestion on the SR 101 corridor will require development of transit connections to work commute locations.

## System Expansion

Priority 1: Los Banos Bypass Stage I

- Priority 2: Los Banos Bypass Stage II
- Priority 3: Los Banos Bypass Stage III

**System Management and Operations**

SR 152 Merced Median Barriers EA: 10-1C550  
Westbound Truck Climbing lane between I-5 and Santa Clara County line

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.



**State Route 165 (SR 165)**

SR 165 is primarily a north to south rural route that connects I-5 and SR 99 through Merced County. The corridor serves the City of Los Banos and the communities of Stevinson and Hilmar. SR 165 is an important goods movement route for movement of agricultural products to processors or to market.

**Characteristics**

The route is a minor arterial from I-5 to Pacheco Boulevard (PM 0.00 to PM 7.782), and from Pacheco Boulevard to approximately Quail Street (PM 7.782-PM 10.740) it is 'other principal arterial,' from approximately Quail Street up to the City of Turlock limits in Stanislaus County (MER PM 10.740-STA PM 1.400) it reverts back to a minor arterial. At PM 1.400 to its end at PM 1.545 in Stanislaus County at the SR 99 interchange it is 'other principal arterial.' Principal arterials are on the MAP-21 NHS.

It is not on the IRRS but it is a terminal access route consistent with provisions of STAA.

**Achievements**

CAPM completed between I-5 and Henry Miller Road.

Westside Curve correction project expected to be in construction by 2016.

**Opportunities**

Merced River Bridge performs as a bottleneck during peak traffic times.

Access Management Plan needed for Hilmar.

**System Expansion**

Priority 1: Hilmar Bypass

**System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Preservation**

Henry Miller Rehab EA 10-38220  
Replace Bridge Rails on Three Bridges EA 10-0W860



## **Interstate 205 (I-205)**

I-205 connects I-5 with I-580 through the City of Tracy. It serves the District as the primary work commute to the San Francisco Bay Area via the I-580 corridor in District 4, and is a significant freight connection from the SJV to the Port of Oakland.

### **Characteristics**

High Emphasis Focus Route on the IRRS, on the NHS and built to freeway standards. It is designated part of the National Network by the STAA for large trucks and part of the Primary Freight Network by MAP-21.

### **Achievements**

Although a high emphasis route in the IRRS, all of I-205 is constructed to freeway standards, and has attained the primary goal of the ITSP.

Targeted improvements constructed such as widening the freeway to include auxiliary lanes within the City of Tracy.

### **Opportunities**

Further widening appears constrained by limited right of way within the City of Tracy, but there is present need to widen the facility to include an HOV lane.

Develop future connection to as yet un-built SR 239 (Tri link) to provide a link to SR 4 north of Brentwood in Contra Costa County.

### **System Expansion**

- Priority 1: Widen to eight lanes between I-580 and Eleventh Street
- Priority 2: Widen to eight lanes between Eleventh Street and MacArthur Dr.
- Priority 3: Widen to eight lanes between MacArthur Dr. and I-5

### **System Management and Operations**

- Construct Eastbound Auxiliary lane from Mountain House Pkwy to Eleventh Street EA 10-0K710
- SR 205 Smart Corridor – Phase 2 EA 10-1C330

### **System Preservation**

- Tracy Planting Rehab (Corral Hollow to MacArthur Dr.) EA 10-0H470
- MVP and Roadside Paving EA 10-0X0700



## **State Route 207 (SR 207)**

State Route 207 is a one mile long north to south highway from SR 4 to the Mount Reba Ski Area. The route is subject to recreational traffic during the winter, but is not an important commuting or goods movement corridor. The lack of interregional functionality makes it a good candidate for eventual relinquishment.

### **Characteristics**

It is a major collector, a Terminal Access route consistent with the STAA, and also part of the California Legal Truck Network.

**Achievements**

No projects identified.

**Opportunities**

Caltrans’ primary operation service on SR 207 is snow removal, which totals about a mile and incurs a relatively high maintenance cost.

Relinquishment of SR 207 from State to local control.

**System Expansion**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**State Route 219 (SR 219)**

SR 219 is an east to west connector between SR 99 (Salida) and SR 108 (Modesto). The facility is a four lane conventional highway. SR 219 serves as a significant truck route connection to SR 108 and SR 120 from SR 99.

**Characteristics**

Terminal Access Route consistent with STAA.

**Achievements**

Facility widened to four lanes.

**Opportunities**

Route number likely to be replaced by SR 108 with the construction of the North County Corridor.<sup>55</sup>

**System Expansion**

Priority 1: Widen to six lanes between SR 99 and SR 108 as either expressway or freeway (North County Corridor).

**System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

**System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

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<sup>55</sup> North County Corridor proposes a realignment of SR108 from SR 99 in Salida to SR 120 in Oakdale, and upgraded to expressway. It is in the current RTP in two stages, with stage 1 approximating the current alignment of SR 219.



## **Interstate 580 (I-580)**

I-580 connects SR 101 in San Rafael to I-5 south of Tracy. I-580 serves the Bay Area with a large share of total commuter traffic and interregional freight transport. Its role in District 10 is somewhat diminished, as much of the commuter and freight traffic travels upon I-205. Within the District, I-580 runs from the intersection with I-205 to I-5.

### **Characteristics**

High Emphasis Focus Route on the IRRS and on the NHS. The route is designated part of the National Network by the STAA for large trucks.

### **Achievements**

Although a High Emphasis route in the IRRS, all of I-580 is constructed to freeway standards, and has attained the primary goal of the ITSP.

There exist no significant targeted improvements for this route.

### **Opportunities**

Adequate forecasts of future growth.

### **System Expansion**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Management and Operations**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **System Preservation**

No project improvements identified at this time. Will continue to evaluate and recommend improvements as needs arise.

### **Multiple Routes and Counties**

#### **System Management and Operations:**

- TMS Elements Upgrades (SJ, MER, STA, TUO), EA 10-1C620
- Improve STAA Turning Radius (SJ), EA 10-0V150
- Install HARs (MER, SJ, STA), EA 10-0E84U
- Install CCTV, and HARs (SJ, various routes), EA 10-3A380
- 5/99 SJ ADA Improvements (SJ, STA), EA 10-1C060
- ADA Pedestrian Improvements (MER, routes 33,165)
- ADA Pedestrian Improvements (MER, STA)
- Tuolumne Guardrail (TOU, various routes), EA 10-0Y220
- ADA Infrastructure, (MER routes 152, 165), EA 10-0X520
- Crosstown TMS (SJ routes 5, 99,120), EA 10-3A400
- San Joaquin HFST (SJ, 5, 99) routes, EA 10-0Y690
- Install Rumble Strips (MER), EA 10-1C450
- TMS system upgrades (MER, SJ, STA, TUO), EA 10-1C620

**System Preservation:**

Drainage System Restoration (AMA, SJ), EA 10-0N720  
Drainage System Restoration (ALP, AMA, CAL, TUO), EA 10-0P450  
Rehabilitate Signs (MER, SJ, STA), EA 10-1C530  
Repair and Rehab Bridge Substructures (MER, MPA, SJ, STA), EA 10-1C810  
Upgrade Bridge Rails (ALP, AMA, CAL, ), EA 10-0X750  
Drainage System Preservation (CAL, STA; routes 4, 12, 26, 49)  
Replace Overhead Signs (Throughout District)  
Upgrade and repair TMS elements and improve communications (Various), EA 10-1C960  
Culvert Rehabilitation (SJ, routes 12, 88), EA 10-0S900  
Deck and Bridge Rail upgrade (CAL, TUO), EA 10-0G250  
Bridge Seismic Retrofit (TUO, various), EA 10-1C840  
Bridge rail replacement (MER, various), EA 10-0Y720  
Yosemite Jct. Rehab. (TUO 108, 120), EA 10-30503  
Repair Existing ITS Infrastructure  
Bridge Maintenance (SJ, 4, 5), EA 10-1C800  
Culvert Rehab (ALP, AMA, TUO), EA 10-0S750  
Drainage Restoration (TUO, routes 49, 108, 120), EA 10-1C690  
Drainage Restoration (MER, SJ), EA 10-0S120  
Culverts (MER, SJ, STA), EA 10-1C200  
Seismic Retrofit (MER routes 59, 140, 152), EA 10-0G830  
SJ-99/Mer-152 Pedestrian and Bridges ADA Rehab (MER, SJ), EA 10-0X340  
Information unavailable, this is placeholder, EA 10-1C430  
Information unavailable, this is placeholder, EA 10-1C440  
Information unavailable, this is placeholder, EA 10-1C460  
Information unavailable, this is placeholder, EA 10-1C480  
Drainage System Restoration (AMA, SJ), EA 10-0N720  
Drainage System Restoration (ALP, AMA, CAL, TOU), EA 10-0P450

### **3. DSMP PROJECT LIST**

The Project List is included in Appendix A and starts on Page A-1. The list includes projects in the District that are partially funded or planned for the future. The project list includes projects in the State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP), partially funded projects in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) projects, and other sources.

**APPENDIX A  
PROJECT LIST**

2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
<b>ALPINE COUNTY</b>																
ALP_4_0	ALP_4_0	In Alpine County on SR 4 from Carson Pass to Red Lake Road	Roadway rehabilitation	Highway	System Preservation	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_4_0.000	ALP_4_3.200	In Alpine County on SR 4 from Calaveras County line to 0.5 KM east of SR 207	CAPM (Bear Valley CAPM)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,250	not available	10/17/2003	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0J720	1044	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 207, in Amador County on SR 16 and SR 49, and in Tuolumne County on SR 108	ALP/AMA/TUO Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,612	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S750 EFIS 1014000 099	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_4_19.480 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0	ALP_4_31.100 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 89 at various locations	Alpine Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,824	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S680 EFIS 1014000 100	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	In Alpine County on SR 4 at Silver Creek Br, on SR 88 at West Fork Carson River Br & on SR 89 at Markleeville Creek Br, in Amador County on SR 49 at Mokelumne River Br and Consumnes River Br, & in Calaveras County on SR 26 at North & South Fork Mokelumne River Br	Bridge Rail Upgrade (Mountain Counties Bridge Rails)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,300	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X750 EFIS 1013000 009	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 88 near Woodfords	Visitor Information and Interpretative Kiosk	Highway		III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TE
ALP_4_19.480 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0	ALP_4_31.100 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 89 at various locations	Alpine Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,824	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S680 EFIS 1014000 100	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_88_5.300	ALP_88_5.300	In Alpine County on SR 88 near Woodlake Road	Modify Slope (Rock Slope Repair ALP SR 88)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,017	not available	1/29/2008	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0H870	0191	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	In Alpine County on SR 4 at Silver Creek Br, on SR 88 at West Fork Carson River Br & on SR 89 at Markleeville Creek Br, in Amador County on SR 49 at Mokelumne River Br and Consumnes River Br, & in Calaveras County on SR 26 at North & South Fork Mokelumne River Br	Bridge Rail Upgrade (Mountain Counties Bridge Rails)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,300	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X750 EFIS 1013000 009	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

**APPENDIX A  
PROJECT LIST**

2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
ALP_88_0.000	ALP_88_R6.000	In Alpine County from Amador County Line to 0.75 Mile east of the Carson Pass Summit	Caples Lake Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$12,600	not available	10/14/2005	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0J600 EFIS 1012000 001	1351	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_88_0.300	ALP_88_2.600	In Alpine county near Caples Lake on SR 88 from 0.3 Mile east of Amador County Line to 0.4 Mile east of Schneider Road	SJ/ALP SR 88 Drainage System	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,002	2018	6/2/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S740 EFIS 1013000 260	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_88_12.500	ALP_88_12.500	In Alpine County near Sorensens on SR 88 at West Fork Carson River Bridge (# 31-0014)	Carson River Bridge Scour Mitigation	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X470 EFIS 1012000 260	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP Scour
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 88 at Diamond Valley and Foothill Road intersections	Left turn pockets	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 88 on westbound approach to SR 89 South intersection near Woodfords	Install turn pocket on westbound approach to the SR 89 S intersection (near Woodfords)	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 88 at Blue Lakes Road	Left turn pockets	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 88 at Emigrant Trail	Left turn pockets	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County north bound on SR 88 at Kirkwood Meadows Drive	North bound to west bound left-turn acceleration lane	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 88 approaching Markleeville turn off near the Woodfords Maintenance Station	Install signs warning of approach to Markleeville turn off	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_88_0	ALP_88_0	In Alpine County on SR 89 at North Pickett's Junction	Truck climbing lane between Pickett's Junction and 3.5 miles north of Luther Pass	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	ACLTC 2010 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 207, in Amador County on SR 16 and SR 49, and in Tuolumne County on SR 108	ALP/AMA/TUO Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,612	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S750 EFIS 1014000 099	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
ALP_4_19.480 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0	ALP_4_31.100 ALP_88_0 ALP_89_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 89 at various locations	Alpine Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,824	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-05680 EFIS 1014000 100	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 207, in Amador County on SR 16 and SR 49, and in Tuolumne County on SR 108	ALP/AMA/ TUO Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,612	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-05750 EFIS 1014000 099	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
<b>AMADOR COUNTY</b>																
AMA_4_0	AMA_4_0	Throughout District 10	Replace OH Sign Panels & Structure, Upgrade OH Lighting to LED and lighting Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,350	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16037	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
AMA_R16_6.385	AMA_R16_6.385	In Amador County on SR 16 at Latrobe Road	Install turn pockets	Highway	System Management	II	\$750	2025	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not available	not assigned	M	SHOPP Minor
AMA_16_9.093	AMA_16_9.093	In Amador County on SR 16 at SR 124	Improve intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.4M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not available	not assigned	HH	SHOPP Minor
AMA_16_0	AMA_16_0	In Amador County on SR 16 between SR 124 and SR 49	Operational Improvement	Highway	System Management	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0	AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0	In Amador County on SR 49 from SR 16 to Dry Town	Widen shoulders, improve ped crossing and safety signage	Highway	System Management	II	\$250	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not available	not assigned	26	SHOPP Minor
ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 207, in Amador County on SR 16 and SR 49, and in Tuolumne County on SR 108	ALP/AMA/TUO Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,612	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-05750 EFIS 1014000 099	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_26_2.930 CAL_26_0 AMA_26_0	SJ_26_20.510 CAL_26_0 AMA_26_0	In San Joaquin, Calaveras and Amador Counties on SR 26	SR 26 Rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.70	2017	6/26/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y650 EFIS 1013000 271	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
CAL_49_0.180 AMA_26_0	CAL_49_5.150 AMA_26_0	In Calaveras County on SR 49 from south of Jackson for 10.3 miles to north of San Andreas, from south of San Andreas, from south of San Andreas 9.3 miles to north of Angels Camp, and a 5 miles stretch near Glory Hole Recreation Area	CAL SR 26/49 & AMA SR 26 rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$5.80	2017	7/10/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y980 EFIS 1014000 089	3083	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
AMA_49_0	AMA_49_0	In Amador County on SR 49/ Main Street/Shenandoah Road (Plymouth)	Install roundabout	Highway	System Management	II	\$3.8M	2017	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	A	SHOPP Minor RTMF Other
AMA_49_0	AMA_49_0	In Amador County on SR 49 at the intersections of Empire and Zinfandel Roads (Plymouth)	Plymouth Corridor Improvement Project Phase I (intersection and multimodal improvements)	Highway	System Management	II	\$6.1M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	I, J	RIP RTMF
AMA_49_0	AMA_49_0	In Amador County on SR 49 at Bell Road	Improve intersection (curve correction and widen shoulder)	Highway	System Management	II	\$200	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	O	SHOPP Minor
AMA_49_0	AMA_49_0	In Amador County on SR 49 from Main Street to Poplar, Poplar to Empire, and Zinfandel to City Limits (Plymouth)	SR 49 Plymouth Corridor Improvement Project Phase II (intersection and multimodal improvements)	Highway	System Management	III	\$9.1M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Y, 39,40	RIP Other
AMA_49_14.723	AMA_49_16.442	In Amador County on SR 49 from SR 16 to the City of Plymouth	Improve for bike lanes (widen shoulder and add bike lane and & safety signage)	Bicycle	System Expansion	III	\$340	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	60	Other
ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	In Alpine County on SR 4 at Silver Creek Br, on SR 88 at West Fork Carson River Br & on SR 89 at Markleeville Creek Br, in Amador County on SR 49 at Mokelumne River Br and Consumnes River Br, & in Calaveras County on SR 26 at North & South Fork Mokelumne River Br	Bridge Rail Upgrade (Mountain Counties Bridge Rails)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,300	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X750 EFIS 1013000 009	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 207, in Amador County on SR 16 and SR 49, and in Tuolumne County on SR 108	ALP/AMA/TUO Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,612	not available	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S750 EFIS 1014000 099	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
AMA_49_4.000	AMA_49_6.700	In and near Jackson from 0.1 KM south of South Junction SR 88 to 0.5 KM north of Amador Central Railroad Crossing	AC overlay and widen shoulder (SR 49 Jackson overlay)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$10,745	not available	9/16/1997	Caltrans	D10 APL Log		EA10-46130 EFIS 1012000 005	2128	not assigned	SHOPP

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2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 49/88 from "Jackson Local Collector" to Main Street, SR 49/88 intersection, on SR 49 from SR 88 to Clinton Road, SR 88 to Schober Avenue, from South Avenue Bridge to French Bar Road, and French Bar Road to Clinton.	Jackson Corridor Improvement Project Phase I (curb ramps and sidewalks, widen bridge and add left turn pockets, improve ped crossing)	Highway	System Preservation	II	\$12.4M	2025-2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	8-9, H	Other
AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 49/88 intersection at Argonaut Lane (Martell)	Realign and install signalize intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$3M	2025	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	P	SHOPP Minor RTMF Other
AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 49 from Main Street to SR 88 Intersection, SR 49/South Broadway intersection, SR 88 from Broadway to Court Street, SR 88/ Mission intersection, SR 49/Martell Road/Jackson Gate, SR 104/ Prospect Drive/Bowers Drive, "Jackson Local Collector", SR 88/ Martell Cutoff, SR 88 from Wicklow Way to SR 49, SR 88 from SR 104 to Wicklow Way.	Jackson Corridor Improvement Project Phase II (curb ramps, sidewalks, crosswalks, realign and signalize intersections, add left turn lanes, improve shoulders, pavement rehab, curve corrections, widen shoulders, resurface, access control, safety improvements)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$33.1M	2025-2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	R, T, W, X 32-38	RIP IIP RTMF Other
AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	AMA_49_0 AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 49/88 from Argonaut Road and Vogan Toll Road (Jackson)	Widen shoulders	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.2M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	61	RIP IIP SHOPP Minor
AMA_49_0 AMA_104_0	AMA_49_0 AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 49/SR 104 from Ridge Road to Sutter Hill Road (Martell)	Construct right turn lanes and sidewalks to Sutter Hill Rd.	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.8M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	S	Other
AMA_49_0 AMA_104_0	AMA_49_0 AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 88/ SR 104/ Jackson Valley Road east	Signalize Jackson Valley (E) intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.5M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	V	SHOPP Minor Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 from Ridge Road to Berry Street, Ridge Road intersection, Berry to Hilltop, Hilltop to Tabeaud Road. (Pine Grove)	Pine Grove Corridor Improvement Project (add sidewalks, intersection improvements, add east bound dual left and west bound right turn lanes, signalize intersections, ped crossing, revise school access, signalize intersection, extend west bound passing lane)	Highway	System Management	II	\$29M	2025-2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	4-6, G	RTMP Other

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 between Pine Grove and Pioneer	Install Passing Lane	Highway	System Management	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Sutter Street (Jackson)	Realign and Signalize intersection at Sutter Street	Highway	System Management	II	\$837	2016	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	B	SHOPP Minor Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Buckhorn Ridge Road.	Improve intersection	Highway	System Management	II	\$300	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	N	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 from Columbia Drive to Antelope Drive.	Widen shoulders	Highway	System Management	II	\$2.5M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	31	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 from Climax Road to Ridge Road, SR 88/Ridge Road intersection, Berry to Hilltop, Hilltop to Tabeaud Road. (Pine Grove)	Stage II of Pine Grove Corridor Improvement Project (Realign intersection, add receiving pocket, intersection improvements, add east bound dual left and west bound right turn lanes, signalize intersections, ped crossing, revise school access, signalize intersection, extend west bound passing lane)	Highway	System Management	III	\$8M if IIP matched	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Q, G, 5, 6	IIP SHOPP Minor Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88/ Wicklow Way (Martell)	Align intersection with Sierra Pacific Drive and signalize (Wicklow Way Extension)	Highway	System Management	III	\$4.8M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	U	Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Buena Vista Road	Improve Buena Vista Road intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.5M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Z	RTMP Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Jackson Valley Road (W)	Signalize Jackson Valley (W) intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.5M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	AA	SHOPP Minor RTMF Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at SR 26 intersection	Improve intersection with SR 26	Highway	System Management	III	\$350	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	BB	SHOPP Minor RTMF Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador county on SR 88 at SR 124 intersection	Improve intersection with SR 124	Highway	System Management	III	\$150	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	CC	RIP SHOPP Minor RTMF Other
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Aqueduct Road	Improve intersection at Aqueduct Road	Highway	System Management	III	\$700	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	GG	SHOPP Minor

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AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Omo Road	Improve intersection at Omo Road	Highway	System Management	III	\$250	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	II	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Sugar Pine Drive	Improve intersection (correct sight distance) at Sugar Pine Drive	Highway	System Management	III	\$600	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	JJ	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Tiger Creek Road	Improve intersection at Tiger Creek Road	Highway	System Management	III	\$500	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	KK	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Toyton Road	Add west bound turn pocket	Highway	System Management	III	\$600	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	LL	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Taves Road	Add west bound turn pocket	Highway	System Management	III	\$650	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	MM	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_21.6	AMA_88_24.6	In Amador County on SR 88 through the town of Pine Grove from west of Climax Road to east of Tabeaud Road	Pine Grove Improvements	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$39,000	2025	6/29/2007	not available	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-0G550 EFIS100000047	2454	4-6, G, Q,5,6,GG	RIP Local Oversight Demo LCO
AMA_88_0	AMA_88_0	In Amador County on SR 88 at Molfino Road	Add east bound turn pocket	Highway	System Management	III	\$650	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	OO	SHOPP Minor
AMA_88_54.700	AMA_88_60.800	In Amador County at Peddler Hill on SR 88 from 0.1 mile west of Foster Meadow Road to 1.1 mile east of Shot Rock Vista Point	Peddler Hill Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$20,300	not available	11/29/2005	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0K130 EFIS 1012000002	2680	not assigned	SHOPP
AMA_88_66.600	AMA_88_71.600	In Amador County near Carson Spur on SR 88 from 0.7 mile east of Kays Road to the Alpine County Line	Carson Spur Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$24,300	not available	12/7/2007	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0M790 EFIS 1000000129	0234	not assigned	SHOPP
AMA_88_5.500	AMA_88_14.300	On SR 88 from SR 124 to SR 49	AC overlay and digouts (CAPM Amador County on SR 88 between SR 124 and 49)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$6,113	not available	9/4/2007	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Q210	0167	not assigned	SHOPP
AMA_88_15.100	AMA_88_40.000	Near Jackson to Carson Pass	Roadside Safety Improvements/Chain Control lighting	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,852	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16106	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 104 from East Main to Elementary School (lone)	Add sidewalks, bike lanes, school access & safety	Pedestrian	System Management	II	\$350	2025	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	7	Other
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 104 at Golf Links Drive intersection (lone)	Improve intersection at Golf Links Road (West lone Bypass)	Highway	System Management	II	\$1.5M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	K	RIP

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PROJECT LIST**

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 104 from Shakely Lane to Sutter Lane (lone)	Add sidewalks and bike signage	Pedestrian	System Management	II	\$425	2025	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	28,30	Other
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County in lone	Western lone Roadway Strategy (Construct Bypass)	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$88.3M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	44-47	RIP IIP RTMF Other
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 104 from SR 88 to SR 49 (Martell)	Widen	Highway	System Management	III	\$4.2M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2a	Y	not assigned	not assigned	43	RTMP Other
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 104 at Tregaskis Lane (lone)	Install west bound left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.2M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	62	SHOPP Minor Other
AMA_104_0	AMA_104_0	In Amador County on SR 104 from Michigan Bar to Foothill Blvd. (lone)	Minor improvements on segment	Highway	System Management	III	\$15M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	65	Other
AMA_124_0	AMA_124_0	In Amador County on SR 124 at Howard Park/lone Parkway Drive (lone)	Install turn pockets and intersection improvements	Highway	System Management	II	\$1.5M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	L	RIP
AMA_124_0	AMA_124_0	In Amador County on SR 124 from East Main Street to Sutter lone Road	Major improvements	Highway	System Management	III	\$21M	2035	not available	not available	ACTC Draft RTP 2015 Tier 2b	Y	not assigned	not assigned	66	Other
CALAVERAS COUNTY																
CAL_4_0	CAL_4_0	In Calaveras County on SR 4 Post Mile 29.6	Crosswalk, signals, and ADA improvement	Pedestrian	System Expansion	I	\$1,800	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	10 Year County SHOPP
CAL_4_0	CAL_4_0	In Calaveras County on SR 4 at Post Mile 42.8	Curve Improvement	Highway	System Management	I	\$4,000	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	10 Year County SHOPP
CAL_4_0	CAL_4_0	In Calaveras County on SR 4 from Pennsylvania Gulch to Tom Bell Road (Murphys)	Class II bike lane (0.4 miles)	Bicycle	System Expansion	III	\$18	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not available
CAL_4_0	CAL_4_0	In Calaveras County on SR 4 through Study Area	Widen to Four Lanes (location unspecified)	Highway	System Expansion	III	TBD	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not available
CAL_4_0	CAL_4_0	In Calaveras County on SR 4	Construct Passing Lanes	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not available
CAL_4_R10.300	CAL_4_16.400	In Calaveras County on SR 4 from east of Copperopolis to approx. 6.4 KM west of SR 49 intersection in Altaville (Angels Camp)	Wagon Trail Expressway on new alignment (Wagon Trail Realignment)	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$28,617	2023	6/29/2001	CCOG	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 1	N	EA10-0E530 EFIS 1000000 025	3067	not assigned	RIP Oversight LCO
CAL_4_21.100	CAL_4_21.800	In Calaveras County in Angels Camp on SR 4 at South Junction SR 49 intersection (BR # 30-0008, #30-0019)	SR 49 and Vallecito Road intersection improvements	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$5,361	not available	6/30/2005	CCOG/ City of Angels Camp	D10 Non-SHOPP Reimb List Coop# 10-405		EA10-0G230 EFIS 1014000 027	0200	not assigned	RIP

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PROJECT LIST**

2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg. PM	Cnty_Route_End PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
CAL_4_42.700	CAL_4_43.500	On SR 4 in Calaveras County between 0.1 miles east of Morgan Road and 1.0 mile east of Moran Road	Curve improvements (Arnold curve correction)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$8,004	not available	11/15/2005	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0F950	3243	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0	CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0	In Cal, Sta Counties on SR 4, SR 12, SR 26, & SR 49	Drainage system restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,480	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16017	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_4_41.900	CAL_4_42.400	Chain Control area near Arnold	Roadside Safety Improvements/ Chain Control lighting	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,130	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16107	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_4_R21.090	CAL_4_48.000	Angels Camp to Camp Connell/ San Andreas to Mokelumne Hill	ADA pedestrian infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$2,430	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16252	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_12_0	CAL_12_0	In Calaveras County on SR 12 from Pine Street to Lime Creek Road (Valley Springs)	Class II bike lane (0.6 miles)	Bicycle	System Expansion	III	\$15	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
CAL_12_0	CAL_12_0	In Calaveras County on SR 12	Widening	Highway	System Management	III	\$373	not available	Not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0	CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0	In Calaveras County SR 12/26 Bypass	Valley Springs Bypass	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$2,736	not available	Not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
CAL_26_0	CAL_26_0	not available	Cosgrove Creek Bikeway	Bicycle	System Expansion	I	\$597	2015-2017	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TE
CAL_26_0	CAL_26_0	In Calaveras County on SR 26 at St Andrews Road	Two way left turn lane PM 8.9	Highway	System Preservation	I	\$1,000	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 SHOPP Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	10 Year County SHOPP
CAL_26_0	CAL_26_0	In Calaveras County on SR 26 at Vista Del Lago	Install traffic signals PM 8.4	Highway	System Preservation	I	\$1,300	not available	not available	not available	RTP 2012 SHOPP Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	10 Year County SHOPP
CAL_26_0	CAL_26_0	not available	Erosion Control and Retaining Wall PM 24.1	Highway	System Preservation	I	\$3,700	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 SHOPP Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	10 Year County SHOPP
CAL_26_0	CAL_26_0	In Calaveras County on SR 26 from Hogan Dam Road to SR 12 (Valley Springs)	Class II bike lane (0.5 miles)	Bicycle	System Expansion	III	\$9	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
SJ_26_2.930 CAL_26_0 AMA_26_0	SJ_26_20.510 CAL_26_0 AMA_26_0	In San Joaquin, Calaveras and Amador Counties on SR 26	SR 26 Rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.70	2017	6/26/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y650 EFIS 1013000 271	TBD	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	ALP_4_26.150 ALP_88_0 AMA_49_0 CAL_26_0	In Alpine County on SR 4 at Silver Creek Br, on SR 88 at West Fork Carson River Br & on SR 89 at Markleeville Creek Br, in Amador County on SR 49 at Mokelumne River Br and Consumnes River Br, & in Calaveras County on SR 26 at North & South Fork Mokelumne River Br	Bridge Rail Upgrade (Mountain Counties Bridge Rails)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,300	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X750 EFIS 1013000 009	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0	CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0	In Cal, Sta Counties on SR 4, SR 12, SR 26, & SR 49	Drainage system restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,480	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16017	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_26_0	CAL_26_0	In Calaveras County on SR 26 at 12 locations	CAL SR 26 slope stabilization	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$4,678	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0V480 EFIS 1013000 264	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_26_0 CAL_104_0	CAL_26_0 CAL_104_0	In Calaveras County on SR 26/SR104 from Sneed Road to Railroad Flat Road (West Point) (sic)	Class II bike lane (1.9 miles)	Bicycle	System Expansion	III	\$17	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
CAL_26_30.000 TUO_00_0	CAL_26_30.000 TUO_00_0	In Calaveras & Tuolumne Counties at various locations	Bridge deck rehabilitation and rail upgrade (Calaveras/ Tuolumne Bridge Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log SHOPP		EA10-0G250	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_49_0	CAL_49_0	In Calaveras County on SR 49 between San Andreas and Amador County Line	Install passing lane	Highway	System Management	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
CAL_49_0	CAL_49_0	In Calaveras County from SR 49 North to SR 49 South	Construct a new two lane roadway (4 miles) Bypass at Angels Camp	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$89,338	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned
CAL_49_0	CAL_49_0	In Calaveras County on SR 49 from Pool Station Road to Mountain Ranch Road (San Andreas)	Class II bike lane (1.4 miles)	Bicycle	System Expansion	III	\$59	not available	not available	not available	CCOG RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned
CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0	CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0	In Cal, Sta Counties on SR 4, SR 12, SR 26, & SR 49	Drainage system restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,480	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16017	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_49_0.180 AMA_26_0	CAL_49_5.150 AMA_26_0	In Calaveras County on SR 49 from south of Jackson for 10.3 miles to north of San Andreas, from south of San Andreas, from south of San Andreas 9.3 miles to north of Angels Camp, and a 5 miles stretch near Glory Hole Recreation Area	CAL SR 26/49 & AMA SR 26 rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$5.80	2017	7/10/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y980 EFIS 1014000 089	3083	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY

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PROJECT LIST**

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source	
CAL_49_12.500	CAL_49_16.400	BR. # 30 0016, #30 0017, #30 0018	Bridge rail replacement/upgrade	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,600	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0V190 EFIS 1000020 535	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP	
CAL_49_16.400	CAL_49_16.400	In Calaveras County on SR 49 at Calaveritas Creek Bridge (BR. #30 0016)	Remove and replace bridge rail (Calaveritas Creek bridge rail replacement job)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$550	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log SHOPP		EA10-0W960 14130	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP	
MARIPOSA COUNTY																	
MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	In Merced, Mariposa, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties on various State Routes at 13 bridge locations	D10 Bridge substructure repairs	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,366	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C810 EFIS 1015000 038	3102	not assigned	SHOPP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49	KP 27.5 to KP 28.2, obtain bridge right of way	Highway	System Preservation	II	\$4,100	2012-2022	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	ITIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 near Silva and Indian Peak	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 from Hell Hollow to Coulterville (PM32.9/43.6)	Realign highway	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$5,450	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Stockton Creek	Construct bridge with left turn lane	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$1,000	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Mt. Bullion Cutoff	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Triangle Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Chowchilla Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Usona Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Old Toll Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 at Bear Valley Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_49_0	MPA_49_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49 from Mariposa Creek to the Landfill	Widen highway	Highway	System Management	III	\$500	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP	
MPA_132_0	MPA_132_0	In Mariposa County on SR 132 from the Tuolumne County Line to 3.9 miles east (PM 0.5/4.4)	Realign, widen and pave highway	Highway	System Management	II	\$1,950	2012-2022	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	ITIP	

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MPA_132_0	MPA_132_0	In Mariposa County on SR 132 at Greeley Hill Road intersection (Coulterville)	Realign Greeley Hill Rd. intersection (Coulterville)	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$6,200	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
STA_132_0 MPA_132_0 SJ_5_0	STA_132_0 MPA_132_0 SJ_5_0	Installing rumble strips along SR 132 in Stanislaus and Mariposa Counties and along I-5 in San Joaquin County	SR 132 installing rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,015	2018	5/27/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1E200	3127	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 from the County Line to Cathays Valley	Install Passing Lanes	Highway	System Management	II	\$2,900	2012-2022	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	ITIP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 from Agua Fria to Martin Road	Install passing lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,300	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 from Mariposa to Mid Pines	Install passing lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,550.00	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 at Smith Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 at Yaqui Gulch Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 at Mount Bullion Cutoff Road	Install left turn lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$50	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 140 from Bear Creek to Briceberg (PM 31.5/34.1)	Realign the highway	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$1,300	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_49_0 MPA_140_0	MPA_49_0 MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49/SR 140 South Intersection	Improve South Intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,000	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_49_0 MPA_140_0	MPA_49_0 MPA_140_0	In Mariposa County on SR 49/SR 140 North Intersection	Improve North Intersection	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,000	2023-2035	not available	not available	MCLTC RTP 2012 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MPA_140_50.900	MPA_140_51.200	On SR 140 in Mariposa County from Crane Creek Bridge to 1.0 KM west of Yosemite Park boundary	Repair undermined concrete rock slope protection (SR 140 - Slope Repair)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$4,757	not available	11/23/2005	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E800	4942	not assigned	SHOPP
MPA_140_22.300	MPA_140_22.300	In Mariposa County, on SR 140, at the intersection of Smith Road	Left Turn Channelization - non signalized intersection (Smith Road)	Highway	System Management	III	\$883	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0J780	0030	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_140_21.220	SJ_140_22.080	In Mariposa County on SR 140 in the town of Mariposa from South Junction SR 49/140 to 12th Street	SR 140 curb ramps and sidewalk installation	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$1,500	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y590 EFIS 1013000 240	not available	not assigned	SHOPP

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MPA_140_12.000	MPA_140_22.000	In Mariposa County on SR 140 in and near Mariposa from 1.7 miles East Catheys Valley Park to North Junction SR 49/140	SR 140 Mariposa CAPM	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$9,500	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y770 EFIS 1015000 008	not available	not assigned	SHOPP
MPA_140_0	MPA_140_0	Eight bridge locations at Miles Creek Bridges (#40 0015 & #40 0017), Bear Creek Bridges (#40 0003 & #40 0005), Slate Gulch Bridge (#40 0006), Sweetwater Creek Bridge (#40 0007), South Ford Merced River Bridge (#40 0009)	Bridge rail replacement/ upgrade	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,380	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-0X760 14092	not available	not assigned	SHOPP
<b>MERCED COUNTY</b>																
SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	In District 10 at various locations	SJ/MER/STA/TUO TMS element upgrades	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,740	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C620 EFIS 1015000 001	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_0_0 STA_0_0 SJ_0_0	MER_0_0 STA_0_0 SJ_0_0	In Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties on various State Routes and locations	MER/STA/SJ signs rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,100	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C530 EFIS 1015000 002	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	In Merced, Mariposa, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties on various State Routes at 13 bridge locations	D10 Bridge substructure repairs	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,366	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C810 EFIS 1015000 038	3102	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0.0 SJ_99_0.0 SJ_580_0.0 MER_5_0.0 STA_5_0.0 STA_99_0	SJ_5_0.0 SJ_99_0.0 SJ_580_0.0 MER_5_0.0 STA_5_0.0 STA_99_0	In Merced County, Stanislaus County, and San Joaquin County at various locations SJ I-5, SJ SR 99, SJ I-580, MER I-5, STA I-5, STA SR 99	Installation of HAR'S	Highway	System Management	III	\$950	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E84U	7163	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MER_5_31.800 STA_5_0	MER_5_32.500 STA_5_0	On Route I-5 in Merced and Stanislaus Counties from Garzas Creek Bridge to the Stanislaus County Line	STA I-5 Ramps	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,115	2019	6/24/2012	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-4773U EFIS 1013000 058	9052	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-05120 EFIS 1015000 005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_19.000	MER_5_26.000	Near Santa Nella - repair concrete pavement at UCs and bridges	CAPM	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,800	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C510 15946	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_33_0 STA_33_0	MER_33_0 STA_33_0	Various locations along SR 33 in Merced and Stanislaus Counties	SR 33 Installing rumble strips	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3.70	2018	5/27/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C490 EFIS 1015000 091	3128	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_33_R0.400	MER_33_17.200	Santa Nella, Dos Palos, Gustine, Hilmar	ADA pedestrian infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$2,025	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16253	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-05120 EFIS 1015000 005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_59_0 MER_140_0	MER_59_0 MER_140_0	In Mer SR 59, SR 140 - Bear Creek (#39 0009 L/R), Black Rascal Canal (#39 0068), Los Banos Creek (WBr MudSlough) (#39 0090)	Bridge rail replacement/upgrade	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,410	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-0Y720 15842	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_59_0 MER_140_0 MER_152_0	MER_59_0 MER_140_0 MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 59, SR 140 and SR 152 at various bridges	Merced seismic restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$10,600	2023	7/1/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G830 EFIS 1012000 316	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MER_59_0	MER_59_0	In Merced County from Green Sands to SR 59/Bellevue	Atwater-Merced Expressway - new 4 lane expressway	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$180	not available	not available	not available	MCAG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
MER_59_0	MER_59_0	In Merced County on SR 59 from 16th Street to Olive Avenue	Widen	Highway	System Management	III	\$35	not available	not available	not available	MCAG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
MER_59_0.000 MER_152_0	MER_59_12.600 MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 59 and SR 152 at various locations	Merced rumble strips	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5.95	2017	12/23/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C450	5004	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_59_10.400	MER_59_14.800	On SR 59 from Mariposa Creek to northbound SR 99 on-ramp	Rehab (Mariposa Creek Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$12,084	2018	10/18/2005	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-3A670	5256	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_59_15.200	MER_59_16.300	In Mer Co on SR 59, at various locations from Bear Creek Br to Black Rascal Bridge	Replace and widen bridges (Bear Creek & Black Rascal bridge rehabilitation)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$7,171	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-3A270	5265	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_59_16.100	MER_59_16.100	The intersection of SR 59 and West Olive Avenue/Santa Fe Drive in Merced County	Merced SR 59 West Olive Roundabout	Highway	System Management	III	\$3.85	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1E350 EFIS 1015000 106	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_99_0	MER_99_0	In Merced County on SR 99 from Livingston to Delhi	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Management	II	\$74	2020	not available	not available	MCAG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	ITIP
MER_99_0	MER_99_0	In Merced County on SR 99 from the City of Merced to the City of Atwater	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Management	III	\$420	not available	not available	not available	MCAG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
STA_99_0 MER_99_0	STA_99_0 MER_99_0	In Stanislaus and Merced Counties on SR 99 at various locations from the City of Merced to the City of Modesto	Relocate overhead sign structures (SR 99 safety improvements)	Highway	System Management	III	\$4,704	2018	3/2/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y620 EFIS 1013000 246	3109	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	In Merced County near Merced on SR 140 at Arboleda Drive, in Atwater on SR 99 at Applegate Road. And in Stanislaus County in River Bank on SR 108 at Eighth Street	Tri-Cities flashing beacons	Highway	System Management	III	not available	2016	10/29/2013	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0X300 EFIS 1012000 209	3029	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S120 EFIS 1015000 005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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MER_99_0.000	MER_99_18.600	In Merced County along SR 99 from Merced to Fresno	High Speed Train System (High Speed Rail Merced to Fresno)	Commuter Rail	System Expansion	I	\$250	not available	10/25/2010	not available	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-0V070 EFIS 1000020 026	0277	not assigned	Oversight Reimbursed Rail
MER_99_11.5 STA_99_R7.000 SJ_99_0.000	MER_99_R37.300 STA_99_R10.500 SJ_99_28.500	Install shoulder rumble strips along SR 99 from PM 11.5/R37.3, in Merced County along SR 99 from PM R7.0/R10.5, in Stanislaus County along SR 99 from PM 0.0/28.5, in San Joaquin County	SR 99 rumble strip installation	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$0.80	2018	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C470	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_99_R28.200	MER_99_R37.300	In Merced County in Livingston on SR 99 from 0.8 mile south of Hammatt Avenue to Merced/Stanislaus County Line (Northbound)	NB Livingston median widening	Highway	System Management	I	\$25,285	2023	not available	not available	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-0Q121 EFIS 1014000 167	0161A	not assigned	IIP
MER_99_R28.200	MER_99_R37.300	In Merced County in Livingston on SR 99 from 0.8 mile south of Hammatt Avenue to Merced/ Stanislaus County Line (Southbound)	SB Livingston median widening	Highway	System Management	I	\$26,011	2021	not available	not available	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-0Q122 EFIS 1014000 168	0161B	not assigned	IIP
MER_99_R12.800	MER_99_19.300	In Merced County in Merced on SR 99 from north of Mission Avenue to 1.26 miles south of Buhach Road	Merced SR 99 widening	Highway	System Management	I	\$0	not available	not available	not available	STIP		EA10-0U230 EFIS 1013000 074	not assigned	not assigned	STIP
MER_99_12.800	MER_99_16.600	Highway planting restoration in Merced County on Route 99 from 0.2 miles south of the Childs Avenue OC to the West Merced OH	Highway planting restoration (Childs Ave. West Merced landscape restoration)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,570	not available	9/21/2005	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0L010	5409A	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_99_R12.700	MER_99_17.600	In and near the City of Merced from 0.2 mile south of Childs Avenue to 0.2 mile south of Franklin Road OC	SR 99 Merced rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$45,344	2025	9/25/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C170 EFIS 1014000 144	3089	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_99_20.500	MER_99_24.300	In Merced County in Atwater from Buhach Overcrossing to 0.8 mile south of Westside Boulevard Under crossing	MER SR 99 roadway pavement rehabilitation	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$31,916	2023	7/7/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-3A720 EFIS 1013000 259	5431	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_99_23.800	MER_99_30.400	In Merced County in and near Livingston on SR 99 from 0.3 mile north of West Atwater to Winton Parkway	Livingston median barrier	Highway	System Management	III	\$0.80	2018	4/28/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y630 EFIS 1013000 269	3069	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_99_25.300	MER_99_R37.300	In Livingston	Roadside Safety Improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,416	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		9375	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	In Merced County near Merced on SR 140 at Arboleda Drive, in Atwater on SR 99 at Applegate Road. And in Stanislaus County in River Bank on SR 108 at Eighth Street	Tri-Cities flashing beacons	Highway	System Management	III	not available	2016	10/29/2013	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0X300 EFIS 1012000 209	3029	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_59_0 MER_140_0	MER_59_0 MER_140_0	In Mer SR 59, SR 140 - Bear Creek (#39 0009 L/R), Black Rascal Canal (#39 0068), Los Banos Creek (WBr MudSlough) (#39 0090)	Bridge rail replacement/ upgrade	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,410	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-0Y720 15842	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_59_0 MER_140_0 MER_152_0	MER_59_0 MER_140_0 MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 59, SR 140 and SR 152 at various bridges	Merced seismic restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$10,600	2023	7/1/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G830 EFIS 1012000 316	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_140_0.300	MER_140_4.200	On SR 140 between 0.3 miles east of I-5 and SR 33	Shoulder widening (Shoulder widening on SR 140)	Highway	System Management	III	\$7,017	2018	9/14/2007	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0L880	0038	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_140_2.300	MER_140_49.000	In Merced County near Gustine and Planada on SR 140 at 13 locations	MER SR 140 access roads	Highway	System Management	III	\$3,321	2020	6/25/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y130 EFIS 1013000 243	3074	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_140_4.300	MER_140_11.700	Near Gustine from West Junction SR 33 to San Joaquin River Bridge	Structural section repair and widen three bridges (Mud Slough rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$7,075	not available	8/30/1999	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-35461	5541	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_152_0	MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 152 between I-5 and Santa Clara County Line	Install Truck Climbing Lane	Highway	System Management	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
MER_152_0	MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 152 from west of Los Banos to SR 165 (Los Banos, 2033)	New 4 lane expressway segment 2	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$154	2033	not available	not available	M-CAG RTP 2014 Tier 1		not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	RTIP RTIF ITIP
MER_59_0 MER_140_0 MER_152_0	MER_59_0 MER_140_0 MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 59, SR 140 and SR 152 at various bridges	Merced seismic restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$10,600	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G830 EFIS 1012000 316	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_59_0.000 MER_152_0	MER_59_12.600 MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 59 and SR 152 at various locations	Merced rumble strips	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5.95	2017	12/23/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C450	5004	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_152_R0.000	MER_152_R40.800	In Merced County along SR 152 from Merced to San Jose	High Speed Rail Merced to San Jose	Commuter Rail	System Expansion	I	\$250,000	not available	not available	CA High Speed Rail	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-0V090 EFIS 1000020 027	0278	not assigned	Oversight Reimbursed Rail

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MER_152_20.600 MER_165_0	MER_152_21.100 MER_165_0	In Merced County at various locations	MER SR 152, SR 165 ADA infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$3,700	2029	3/16/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X520 EFIS 1013000 002	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_152_R22.300	MER_152_R25.800	In Merced County in Los Banos from SR 165 to SR 152 near Santa Fe Road	Construct four-lane freeway bypass on six-lane right of way with signalized at-grade intersections (Los Banos Bypass Segment I)	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$39,418	2020	not available	CITY OF LOS BANOS	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-41911 EFIS 1000020 455	5707A	not assigned	RIP IIP Local
MER_152_0	MER_152_0	In Merced County on SR 152 from SR-165 to Santa Fe Grade (Los Banos)	New 4 lane expressway segment 1	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$44	2023	not available	not available	MCAG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	RTIP RTIF ITIP
MER_152_R2.400	MER_152_R6.000	In Merced County along SR 152 from PM R2.4 to PM R6.0	SR 152 Merced median barriers	Highway	System Management	III	\$0	2018	4/28/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C550 EFIS 1014000 208	0000	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_165_0	MER_165_0	In Merced County on SR 165 from SR 140 to SR 99	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Management	III	\$130	not available	not available	not available	MCAG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not available	not assigned	not assigned	Not available
MER_152_20.600 MER_165_0	MER_152_21.100 MER_165_0	In Merced County at various locations	MER SR 152, SR 165 ADA infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$3,700	2029	3/16/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X520 EFIS 1013000 002	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_165_0.000	MER_165_11.700	In Merced County on SR 165 between I-5 and Henry Miller Road	Rehabilitate the existing asphalt concrete roadway (Henry Miller rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$26,417	2019	10/27/2005	Caltrans	D10 APL Log SHOPP		EA10-38220	5830	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_165_7.200	MER_165_30.300	In Merced County on SR 165 at Central California Irrigation District (CCID) Main Canal Bridge (BR # 39 0202) and Merced River Bridge (BR # 39 0217)	CCID Main Canal Bridge rail	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$4,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0W860 EFIS 1012000 070	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	In District 10 at various locations	SJ/MER/STA/ TUO TMS element upgrades	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,740	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C620 EFIS 1015000 001	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_0_0 STA_0_0 SJ_0_0	MER_0_0 STA_0_0 SJ_0_0	In Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties on various State Routes and locations	MER/STA/SJ signs rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,100	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C530 EFIS 1015000 002	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	In Merced, Mariposa, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties on various State Routes at 13 bridge locations	D10 Bridge substructure repairs	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,366	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C810 EFIS 1015000 038	3102	not assigned	SHOPP
<b>SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY</b>																
SJ_4_0	SJ_4_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 4 new alignment from Navy Drive to Charter Way	New alignment	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$200,000	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_4_0.0 SJ_5_0	SJ_4_0.0 SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 4 and I-5 at Old River Bridge	SJ bridge maintenance	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,085	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C800 EFIS 1015000 037	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_4_0	SJ_4_0	In San Joaquin County near Stockton at Old River Bridge	Bridge rail upgrade and widening (Old River Bridge Replacement)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$7,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G260	7011	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_4_0	SJ_4_0	SJ SR 4/Filbert St., SJ SR 4/ Stanislaus St., SJ I-5/Kasson Blvd, SJ SR 99/ Peltier Rd., SJ I-205/Tracy Blvd.	STAA turning radius improvements	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,600	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-0V150 13769	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_4_14.500 SJ_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_4_21.100 SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on I-5 and SR 4 and SR 99 at various locations	Crosstown TMS	Highway	System Management	III	\$6,514	not available	4/20/2006	Caltrans	D10 APL Log SHOPP		EA10-3A400 EFIS 1000000 414	7048	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_4_19.700	SJ_4_19.700	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on SR 4 at SR 99 separation (BRIDGE #29-0155)	SJ SR 4/99 bridge rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$12,336	2020	5/30/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X310 EFIS 1013000 265	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2022	5/9/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_4_15.300	SJ_4_19.400	In San Joaquin County on SR 4 from Fresno Avenue to the Junction of SR 99/SR 4	Highway beautification and modernization	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,245	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G330	7050	not assigned	SHOPP

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SJ_4_R15.677	SJ_4_R19.179	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on SR 4 from SR 99 to I-5	SR 4 MVP & roadside paving	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,500	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X690 EFIS 1013000 241	3110	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_4_29.300	SJ_4_33.700	In San Joaquin County in and near Lodi on SR 99 from 0.2 mile south of SR 12 Separation to 0.1 mile north of Acampo Road	SJ SR 99 maintenance pullouts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,796	2020	6/2/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X640 EFIS 1013000 083	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Stockton River	Widen Channel Viaduct	Highway	System Management	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 from French Camp Road to Charter Way	Widen to eight lanes for HOV	Highway	System Management	II	\$97,880	2030	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-1005	Measure K Renewal RTIF
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 HOV from Hammer Lane to Eight Mile Road	Widen to eight lanes for HOV	Highway	System Management	II	\$124,620	2031	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	11-1001	Measure K Renewal RTIF
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205 from SR-120 to French Camp Road	Widen to eight lanes for HOV	Highway	System Management	II	\$103,689	2032	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-1003	Measure K Renewal RTIF
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 from SR 120 to French Camp	Widen to eight lanes inside	Highway	System Management	II	\$193,880	2034	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-1006	Measure K Renewal RTIF
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Louise Avenue (P.M. 16.4-16.6)	Reconstruct Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$33,000	2015	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-2005	not available
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Roth Road	Relocation of intersection at Roth/Harlan Road inclusive of signalization; relocation of intersection at Roth/Manthey Road inclusive of signalization. Widen from 2-5 lanes from Roth/Harlan Road intersection to Roth/Manthey Road Intersection	Highway	System Management	II	\$16,800	2018	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	11-3066	not available
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Hammer Lane (P.M. 32.6)	Interchange modification and auxiliary lanes	Highway	System Management	II	\$37,200	2025	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0309	not assigned	11-2004	not available
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Otto Drive (P.M. 33.3/34.2)	Construct a new Interchange and auxiliary lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$92,800	2031	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0309	not assigned	11-2006	FTIP 2007

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2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on SR-99 at Eight Mile Road (P.M. 35.1-35.5)	Reconstruct Interchange	Highway	System Management	II	\$65,900	2020	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0582	not assigned	11-2002	not available
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Lathrop Road (P.M. 7.3/ 17.8)	Reconstruct interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$33,000	2018	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0525	not assigned	07-2004	not available
STA_132_0 MPA_132_0 SJ_5_0	STA_132_0 MPA_132_0 SJ_5_0	Installing rumble strips along SR 132 in Stanislaus and Mariposa Counties and along I-5 in San Joaquin County	SR 132 installing rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,015	2018	5/27/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1E200	3127	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
SJ_5_0 STA_5_0	SJ_5_0 STA_5_0	In San Joaquin and Stanislaus at 10 bridges	SJ I-5 bridge rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,700	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0P540 EFIS 1013000 251	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 and SR 99 at various locations	San Joaquin HFST - Friction Surface Treatment	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2.90	2015	2/14/2013	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y690K EFIS 1014000 033	3030	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
SJ_4_0.0 SJ_5_0	SJ_4_0.0 SJ_5_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 4 and I-5 at Old River Bridge	SJ bridge maintenance	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,085	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C800 EFIS 1015000 037	3113	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_4_14.500 SJ_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_4_21.100 SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on I-5 and SR 4 and SR 99 at various locations	Crosstown TMS	Highway	System Management	III	\$6,514	not available	4/20/2006	Caltrans	D10 APL Log SHOPP		EA10-3A400 EFIS 1000000 414	7048	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0.0 SJ_99_0.0	SJ_5_0.0 SJ_99_0.0	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on I-5 and SR 99 and in Ripon and Lodi on SR 99	SJ I-5/SR 99 ADA improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$17,615	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C060 EFIS 1014000 102	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 MER_5_0	SJ_5_0.0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 MER_5_0	In Merced County, Stanislaus County, and San Joaquin County at various locations. SJ I-5, SJ SR 99, SJ I-580, MER I-5, STA I-5, STA SR 99	Installation of HAR'S	Highway	System Management	III	\$950	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E84U	7163	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg. PM	Cnty_Route_End PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-05120 EFIS 1015000 005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_26.500	SJ_5_R12.700	On Route I-5 and State Route I-580 in San Joaquin County	High Speed Rail - Altamont Pass (Altamont Corridor High Speed Rail)	Commuter Rail	System Expansion	I	\$50	not available	not available		D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-0V100 EFIS 1000020 089	0293	not assigned	Oversight Reimbursed Rail
SJ_5_R12.700	SJ_5_R13.400	In San Joaquin County south of Lathrop on I-5 at Paradise Cut Bridge (# 29 0032L)	Replace Paradise Cut Bridge	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$28,203	2020	5/15/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0W210 EFIS 1012000 040	0320	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_26.500	SJ_5_26.500	In San Joaquin in Stockton on I-5 at the Stockton Channel Viaduct (#29-0176 L/R)	Stockton Channel Viaduct Bridge rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$43,000	not available	6/30/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X460 EFIS 1012000 259	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_R16.059	SJ_5_35.679	In San Joaquin County in Lathrop/ Stockton on Route I-5 on Louise Avenue to Eight Mile Road	SJ I-5 MVP & Roadside Paving	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,730	2021	5/27/2015	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X720 EFIS 1013000 242	3112	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_1.100	SJ_5_34.500	In San Joaquin County at various locations from Hospital Creek Bridge to Pixley Slough Bridge	Resurface bridge decks (SJ I-5 Deck Resurface)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,500	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G240	7164	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_R14.500	SJ_5_R17.100	Various locations throughout San Joaquin County	Closed Circuit TV Cameras, Hwy Advisory Radios, CMS' (San Joaquin ITS)	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,700	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-3A380	7215	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_26.200	SJ_5_40.100	SR 4 to SR 12	Roadside Safety Improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,551	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		14127	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_32.700	SJ_5_49.800	Eight Mile Road to Sacramento County Line	2R	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$75,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		14132	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_19.400	SJ_5_25.100	Manilla to SR 4	Roadside Safety Improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,801	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16108	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_32.600	SJ_5_49.800	In and near Lodi	Roadside Safety Improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,604	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16109	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In and near Tracy	Roadside Safety Improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,502	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C780 16110	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	In District 10 at Various Locations	Upgrade and repair existing obsolete and broken TMS elements and improve communications	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,500	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C96016180	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	TBD	Bridge Seismic Retrofit	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$12,745	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-TSR0115858	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0	SJ_5_0	TBD	Transportation Permit Requirement for Bridges	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,060	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-TTP0116196	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_12_0	SJ_12_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 12 from Lower Sacramento Road to SR-99	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$58,100	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not available	not available
SJ_12_0	SJ_12_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 12 from I-5 and Lower Sacramento Road	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$75,000	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not available	not available
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S120EFIS1015000005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_12_5.000	SJ_12_9.500	On SR 12 in San Joaquin County between pm 5.0, near Terminous from Potato Slough Bridge and pm 9.5, 0.12 miles east of Guard Road	Structural section repair (Lodi Rehab #1)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$9,246	not available	10/9/2007	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-28150EFIS1012000006	7373	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_12_0.000	SJ_12_0.000	Near Lockeford on SR 12 and SR 88 at various locations	Culvert rehabilitation (Lockeford Culvert Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S900EFIS1013000261	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_88_0 SJ_12_0	SJ_88_0 SJ_12_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 88/12 from SR-12W and SR-12E	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$72,500	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not available
SJ_26_17.100	SJ_26_17.900	On SR 26 from 0.4 km east of Duck Creek to 1.4 km west of Sandstone Creek Bridge.	Curve correction (Shelly curve correction #1)	Highway	System Management	III	\$3,565	not available	6/28/2007	Caltrans	Status of Projects		EA10-0E370	7488	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_26_15.300	SJ_26_15.300	In San Joaquin County near Bellota on SR 26 at the Calaveras River Bridge (#29-0041)	Calaveras River Bridge Rail	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,200	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0C840EFIS1013000262	0172	not assigned	SHOPP

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2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
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SJ_26_2.930 CAL_26_0 AMA_26_0	SJ_26_20.510 CAL_26_0 AMA_26_0	In San Joaquin, Calaveras and Amador Counties on SR 26	SR 26 Rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.70	2017	6/26/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y650 EFIS 1013000 271	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	iii	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S120 EFIS 1015000 005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_88_0	SJ_88_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 88 between Comstock Road and SR 12	Install passing lane	Highway	System Management	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
SJ_88_5.100	SJ_88_12.300	On SR 88 in San Joaquin County near Waterloo from 0.3 km north of Comstock Road to 0.3 km south of SR 12 west	Rehabilitate roadway, replace structures and widen shoulders (Stockton rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$16,932	not available	1/9/2006	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-27920 EFIS 1000020 021	7546	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_88_14.400	SJ_88_19.400	In San Joaquin County at Clements from 0.6 mile east of View Lane to 0.4 mile west of Mokelumne River Bridge	Lockeford & Copperopolis rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	not available	2017	4/3/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y680 EFIS 1014000 016	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
SJ_88_10.700	SJ_88_18.500	Lockeford, Clements, & Escalon	ADA pedestrian infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$1,485	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16254	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at SR 12 West (Kettleman Lane)	Reconstruct Interchange and widen to free flowing interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$16,164	2030	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0398	not assigned	11-2015	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at Harney Lane	Reconstruct Interchange to provide 6 through lanes on SR 99, 4 lanes on Harney and modify on-ramps and off-ramps	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$39,183	2036	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0397	not assigned	07-2006	FTIP 2009
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at Austin Road	Modify existing Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$3,000	2015	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	11-2023	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at Raymus Expressway	Construct new Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 at Eight Mile Road (P.M. 34.7/35.9)	Modification of interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$51,400	2031	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0309	not assigned	07-2020	not available

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at Morada (P.M. 23.5-24.5)	Reconstruct Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$698,000	2021	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0561	not assigned	11-2001	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 from Harney Lane to Turner Road	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Expansion	III	not available	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at Olive Expressway	New interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$100,000	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at March Lane and Wilson Way	New interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$198,100	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 at Gateway Blvd.	New interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$80,300	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 and SR 99 at various locations	San Joaquin HFST - Friction Surface Treatment	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2.90	2015	2/14/2013	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y690K EFIS 1014000 033	3030	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
SJ_5_0 SJ_4_14.500 SJ_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_4_21.100 SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on I-5 and SR 4 and SR 99 at various locations	Crosstown TMS	Highway	System Management	III	\$9,800	not available	4/20/2006	Caltrans	D10 APL Log SHOPP		EA10-3A400 EFIS 1000000 414	7048	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0	In San Joaquin County in Stockton on I-5 and SR 99 and in Ripon and Lodi on SR 99	SJ I-5/SR 99 ADA improvements	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$17,615	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C060 EFIS 1014000 102	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	In Merced County, Stanislaus County, and San Joaquin County at various locations. SJ I-5, SJ SR 99, SJ I-580, MER I-5, STA I-5, STA SR 99	Installation of HAR'S	Highway	System Management	III	\$950	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E84U	7163	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_99_11.5 STA_99_R7.000 SJ_99_0.000	MER_99_R37.300 STA_99_R10.500 SJ_99_28.500	Install shoulder rumble strips along SR 99 from PM 11.5/R37.3, in Merced County along SR 99 from PM R7.0/ R10.5, in Stanislaus County along SR 99 from PM 0.0/28.5, and in San Joaquin County	SR 99 rumble strip installation	Highway	System Management	III	\$0.80	2018	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C470	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S120 EFIS 1015000 005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_0.0 STA_99_R0.0 MER_0_0	SJ_99_38.8 STA_99_R24.8 MER_0_0	On SR 99 in San Joaquin (PM 0.0/38.8) Stanislaus (PM R0.0/ R24.8) and Merced Counties	High Speed Rail - Merced to Sacramento (Merced to Sacramento High Speed Rail)	Commuter Rail	System Expansion	I	\$250	not available	not available	not available	STIP Candidate list		EA10-0V080 EFIS 1000020 088	0291	not assigned	Oversight Reimbursed Rail
SJ_99_31.300	SJ_99_31.600	In San Joaquin County in Lodi on SR 99 at Turner Road southbound on-ramp	Turner Road on-ramp	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$2,550	2019	4/3/2014	not available	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-1C260 EFIS 1014000 090	3045	not assigned	RIP Local Oversight
SJ_99_20.100	SJ_99_34.700	In and near Stockton and Lodi at various locations from 0.3 km south of SR 88 to 0.3 km north of Peltier Road	Upgrade planting and irrigation (Peltier Road Landscape)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,443	not available	8/27/1999	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0C880	7686	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_10.900	SJ_99_12.500	Near Stockton from 1.6 miles north of Lathrop Road to 2.4 miles south of Arch Road OC	Structure rehab, ramp rehab, and bridge rail upgrade (Turner Station rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$18,879	not available	9/18/2001	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E170	7653	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_0.200	SJ_99_1.700	In San Joaquin County in Ripon on SR 99 from 0.3 km north of the Stanislaus River Bridge to Milgeoe Avenue OC	Highway planting restoration (Ripon Planting Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,288	not available	9/12/2001	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0H490	7611	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_10.000	SJ_99_14.000	On SR 99 from 0.8 miles north of Lathrop Road Overcrossing to 0.6 miles south of Arch Road Overcrossing	Digout and repair of localized failures/AC overlay (Lathrop/Arch Road overlay CAPM)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$7,385	not available	10/16/2007	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Q150	0162	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_30.800	SJ_99_31.500	In San Joaquin County in Lodi on SR 99 at Victor Road northbound on-ramp	Victor on-ramp	Highway	System Management	III	\$6,911	not available	6/10/2014	SJCOG will be lead for PID phase/ Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C280 EFIS 1014000 134	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_99_2.000	SJ_99_5.400	In Ripon and Manteca from Jack Tone Road to Yosemite Avenue	Install ramp meters, fiber optic, and ITS elements	Highway	System Management	III	\$4,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C301 14133	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
SJ_99_0	SJ_99_0	TBD	Safety Improvements	Highway	System Management	III	\$6,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-TTS0115781	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_120_0	SJ_120_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 120 at Union Road (P.M. 4.1/4.1)	Reconstruct Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$22,000	2015	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-2012	not available
SJ_120_0	SJ_120_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 120 at McKinley Avenue	Construct Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$27,850	2021	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0231	not assigned	07-2009	FTIP 2009
SJ_120_0	SJ_120_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 120 at Yosemite/Guthmiller Roads	Reconstruct interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$22,000	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	not available
SJ_120_0	SJ_120_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 120 from I-5 to SR-99	Widen to six lanes (inside)	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$115,191	2040	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-1014	Measure K Renewal RTIF
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200EFIS1014000098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_120_R2.573	SJ_120_T6.535	In San Joaquin County in Manteca on SR 120 from McKinley to SR 99	SR 120 MVP & roadside paving	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,971	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X710EFIS1013000247	3120	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_132_0	SJ_132_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 132 between SR 33 and Stanislaus County Line	Expand facility to expressway	Highway	System Expansion	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	MER_5_0 MER_59_0 MER_99_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_12_0 SJ_88_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_132_0	In Merced, and San Joaquin Counties on I-5, SR 12, SR 88, SR 132, and SR 59, SR 99, SR 152 at various locations	I-5 & SR 33 drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,550	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S120EFIS1015000005	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205 from Eleventh Street to MacArthur Drive	Widen to eight lanes (inside and outside) for HOV	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$143,450	2035	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	14-1001	Measure K Renewal RTIF
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205 from MacArthur Drive to I-5	Widen to eight lanes (inside outside) for HOV	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$143,184	2037	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	14-1002	Measure K Renewal RTIF
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-5 HOV Mossdale from SR 120 to I-205 (P.M. R13.9 - R15.6)	Widen to twelve lanes for HOV	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$207,970	2038	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	07-1008	Measure K Renewal RTIF

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SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205/Lammers Road/ Eleventh Street	Construct Interchange at Eleventh Street. Realign and widen Eleventh Street to 6 lanes north of Grant Line to Byron Road. Construct Auxiliary lane Hansen to Eleventh in WB I-205 Eleventh Street to Grant Line Road	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$82,580	2018	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0227	not assigned	11-2010	FTIP 2007
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205 at Grant Line Road	Modify existing Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$32,574	2024	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	11-2011	not available
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205 at Paradise Road/Chrisman	Phase 1: Construct new interchange east-west ramps	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$36,056	2026	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	CTIPS #212-0000-0228	not assigned	11-2012	FTIP 2009
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	In San Joaquin County on I-205 at MacArthur	Modify interchange	Highway	System Expansion	IIII	\$9,670	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_205_1.100	SJ_205_1.600	In San Joaquin County in the City of Tracy along Mountain House Parkway (MHP) at I-205 Interchange	I-205/MHP interchange	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$15	2020	not available	City of Tracy	Non-SHOPP Reimb COOP# 10-440		EA10-1E210 EFIS 1015000 010	not assigned	not assigned	Local Oversight Reimbursed \$95,000
SJ_205_R5.900	SJ_205_R8.300	In San Joaquin County in Tracy on Route I-205 from south of Corral Hollow UC to 0.2 km east of Macarthur Drive	Highway planting restoration (Tracy Planting Rehab job)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,938	not available	10/18/2005	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0H470	7879	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_205_2.000	SJ_205_2.600	On Route I-205 between Mountain House Parkway on-ramp and Eleventh Street off-ramp	Construct eastbound auxiliary lane (Route I-205 auxiliary lane project)	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,691	not available	9/1/2005	Caltrans	Status of Projects		EA10-0K710	7866	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_205_L0.000	SJ_205_R13.400	In San Joaquin County on Route I-205 near Tracy from Alameda County line to Route I-5	I-205 SMART Corridor - PHASE 2	Highway	System Management	III	\$8,900	2022	6/9/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C330 EFIS 1014000 146	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
SJ_205_1.055	SJ_205_R12.652	In San Joaquin County in/near Tracy on Route I-205 from Patterson to Route I-5	Route I-205 MVP & roadside paving	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,000	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X700 EFIS 1013000 248	3111	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_205_0	SJ_205_0	All Counties, All Routes	Repair existing ITS Infrastructure	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,200	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16179	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
ALA_239_0 CC_239_0 SJ_239_0	ALA_239_0 CC_239_0 SJ_239_0	SR-4 Brentwood, I-580 west of Tracy	Proposed new route 14 to 15 miles long (Transit link)	Transit	System Expansion	I	\$756-\$784 Million	2022	April-October 2015	Contra Costa Transportation Authority	Non-SHOPP Feasibility Studies		EA04-3G860K EFIS 4130001 98	not assigned	not assigned	Local Federal Funds In STIP P3 and Tolling
SJ_580_0	SJ_580_0	In San Joaquin County on I-580 at Corral Hollow Road	Modify interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$20,000	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_580_0	SJ_580_0	In San Joaquin County on I-580 at Lammers Road	New interchange	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$55,000	not available	not available	not available	SJCOG RTP 2014 Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	Tier 2	not available
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	In Merced County, Stanislaus County, and San Joaquin County at various locations. SJ I-5, SJ SR 99, SJ I-580, MER I-5, STA I-5, STA SR 99	Installation of HAR'S	Highway	System Management	III	\$950	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E84U	7163	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_580_13.300	SJ_580_13.800	In San Joaquin County in the City of Tracy along Mountain House Parkway (MHP) at I-580 interchange	I-580/MHP interchange modifications	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$15	2020	not available	City of Tracy	Non-SHOPP Reimb COOP# 10-439		EA10-1E220 EFIS 1015000 011	not assigned	not assigned	Local Oversight Reimbursed \$130,000
SJ_99_0 MER_152_0	SJ_99_0 MER_152_0	In San Joaquin County on SR 99 in Stockton at Marsh Street and in Ripon at Acacia Avenue, and in Merced County in Los Banos on SR 152 at 7th Street	SJ-99/MER SR-152 Ped bridge ADA rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,046	2023	5/30/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X340 EFIS 1013000 077	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
<b>STANISLAUS COUNTY</b>																
SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	In District 10 at various locations	SJ/MER/STA/TUO TMS element upgrades	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,740	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C620 EFIS 1015000 001	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_0_0 STA_0_0 SJ_0_0	MER_0_0 STA_0_0 SJ_0_0	In Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties on various State Routes and locations	MER/STA/SJ signs rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,100	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C530 EFIS 1015000 002	3129	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg. PM	Cnty_Route_End PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	MER_0_0 MPA_0_0 SJ_0_0 STA_0_0	In Merced, Mariposa, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties on various State Routes at 13 bridge locations	D10 Bridge substructure repairs	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,366	2023	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C810 EFIS 1015000 038	3102	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0 STA_4_0	CAL_4_0 CAL_12_0 CAL_26_0 CAL_49_0 STA_4_0	In Cal, Sta Counties on SR 4, SR 12, SR 26, & SR 49	Drainage system restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,480	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16017	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	In Merced County, Stanislaus County, and San Joaquin County at various locations. SJ I-5, SJ SR 99, SJ I-580, MER I-5, STA I-5, STA SR 99	Installation of HAR'S	Highway	System Management	III	\$950	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E84U	7163	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_5_31.800 STA_5_0	MER_5_32.500 STA_5_0	On Route I-5 in Merced and Stanislaus Counties from Garzas Creek Bridge to the Stanislaus County Line	STA I-5 Ramps	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,115	2019	6/24/2012	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-4773U EFIS 1013000 058	9052	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_4_0 MER_5_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_4_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_4_0 MER_5_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_4_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 STA_5_0	SJ_5_0 STA_5_0	In San Joaquin and Stanislaus at 10 bridges	SJ I-5 bridge rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,700	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0P540 EFIS 1013000 251	3118	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_5_15.800	STA_5_15.900	In Stanislaus County near Patterson on I-5 at Sperry Road interchange	I-5 Sperry Road Interchange	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$7,337	not available	9/5/2002	not available	D10 APL Log Local Oversight		EA10-0G420 EFIS 1014000 038	9124	not assigned	RIP

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STA_5_0	STA_5_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 5 at Sperry Road and I-580	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Expansion	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
STA_5_27.000	STA_5_27.400	In Stanislaus County on I-5 at the Westley Roadside Rest Area	Westley Rest Area	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$9,000	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C270 EFIS 1014000 097	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_5_17.270	STA_5_25.520	In Stanislaus County near Westley on I-5 from Hansen Road to Hamilton Road	Westley I-5 median barrier	Highway	System Management	III	\$1.60	2017	6/5/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y640 EFIS 1013000 270	0000	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
STA_33_0	STA_33_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 33 from Yolo Street to Sherman Parkway	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$4,753	2017	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	N01	CFF LTF CMAQ RSTP Local
STA_33_0	STA_33_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 33 from Sherman Parkway to Stuhr Road	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$4,298	2018	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	N02	CFF LTF CMAQ RSTP Local
STA_33_0	STA_33_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 33 from Yolo Street to Inyo Avenue	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$3,689	2017	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	N04	CFF LTF CMAQ RSTP Local
MER_33_0 STA_33_0	MER_33_0 STA_33_0	Various locations along SR 33 in Merced and Stanislaus Counties	SR 33 Installing rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$3.70	2018	5/27/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C490 EFIS 1015000 091	3128	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
STA_33_0.500	STA_33_14.500	Newman, Patterson, Riverbank, and Waterford	ADA pedestrian infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$2,160	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16256	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from Keyes Road to Taylor Road	Construct Auxillary lane	Highway	System Management	II	\$6,226.00	2025	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	RE-02	STIP IIP RSTP CMAQ
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from Taylor Road to Monte Vista Avenue	Construct Auxillary lane	Highway	System Management	II	\$6,520	2025	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	RE-03	STIP IIP RSTP CMAQ
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from Monte Vista Avenue to Fulkerth Road	Construct Auxillary lane	Highway	System Management	II	\$6,461	2025	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	RE-04	STIP IIP RSTP CMAQ
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from Fulkerth Road to W. Main Avenue	Construct Auxillary lane	Highway	System Management	II	\$6,402	2025	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	RE-05	STIP IIP RSTP CMAQ

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STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from San Joaquin County to Mitchell Road	Install Ramp Metering	Highway	System Management	II	\$15,758	2028	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	RE-06	STIP IIP RSTP CMAQ
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from Mitchell Road to Merced County	Install Ramp Metering	Highway	System Management	II	\$3,097	2033	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	RE-07	STIP IIP RSTP CMAQ
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Mitchell and Service Roads	Install new interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$122,987	2020	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	C-08	PFF RSTP Other
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 from Kiernan Road to SR-132	Widen to eight lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$50,670	2020	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	M-02	STIP PFF IIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Briggsmore Road to eight lanes	Reconstruct interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$98,679	2035	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	M-16	STIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Fulkerth Road	Reconstruct interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$12,667	2020	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	T01	CMAQ Dev. Fees RSTP STIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Lander Avenue	Construct new interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$35,785	2028	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	T25	CMAQ Dev. Fees STIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at W. Main Street	Construct new interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$19,091	2025	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	T26	CMAQ Dev. Fees STIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Taylor Road	Reconstruct interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$7,693	2025	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	T27	CMAQ Dev. Fees STIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Tuolumne Road	Construct new overpass	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$9,693	2018	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	T28	CMAQ Dev. Fees STIP
STA_99_0	STA_99_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 at Hammatt Road	Replace interchange	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$95,524	2015	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	SC02	STIP PFF
STA_99_0 MER_99_0	STA_99_0 MER_99_0	In Stanislaus and Merced Counties on SR 99 at various locations from the City of Merced to the City of Modesto	Relocate overhead sign structures (SR 99 safety improvements)	Highway	System Management	III	\$4,704	2018	3/2/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y620 EFIS 1013000 246	3109	not assigned	SHOPP
SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_580_0 MER_5_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0	In Merced County, Stanislaus County, and San Joaquin County at various locations. SJ I-5, SJ SR 99, SJ I-580, MER I-5, STA I-5, STA SR 99	Installation of HAR'S	Highway	System Management	III	\$950	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E84U	7163	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	In Merced County near Merced on SR 140 at Arboleda Drive, in Atwater on SR 99 at Applegate Road. And in Stanislaus County in River Bank on SR 108 at Eighth Street	Tri-Cities flashing beacons	Highway	System Management	III	not available	2016	10/29/2013	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0X300 EFIS 1012000 209	3029	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
MER_99_11.5 STA_99_R7.000 SJ_99_0.000	MER_99_R37.300 STA_99_R10.500 SJ_99_28.500	Install shoulder rumble strips along SR 99 from PM 11.5/ R37.3, in Merced County along SR 99 from PM R7.0/R10.5, in Stanislaus County along SR 99 from PM 0.0/28.5, in San Joaquin County	SR 99 rumble strip installation	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,830	2018	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C470	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
STA_99_13.4	STA_99_13.8	In Stanislaus County on SR 99 northbound between Hatch Road and South 9th Street	Stanislaus auxiliary lane	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,880	2022	5/4/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0L870 EFIS 1015000 003	0037	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_99_R18.200	STA_99_R20.500	In Stanislaus County in Modesto on SR 99 at Beckwith Road interchange	SR 99 Beckwith Road & Carpenter Road accel/decel lanes	Highway	System Management	III	\$6,497	2019	4/10/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0V110 EFIS 1014000 158	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_99_R11.8	STA_99_R24.5	In Stanislaus County Northbound and Southbound from Whitmore Avenue (Ceres) to Hammett Road (near Ripon)	TMS electrical elements (TMS Electrical Elements, Whitmore to Hammett Rd.)	Highway	System Management	III	\$0	2019	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0M950	0046	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_99_R3.450	STA_99_R5.700	In Stanislaus County in Turlock on SR 99	STA 99 MVP/ extended gores/ slope paving	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X660 EFIS 1013000 249	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_99_11.700	STA_99_15.000	In Stanislaus County in and near Modesto on SR 99 from 0.2 mile south of Whitmore Avenue to Tuolumne Blvd	STA 99 lighting	Highway	System Management	III	\$4.90	2018	4/28/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0Y100 EFIS 1013000 268	3070	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
STA_99_R22.000	STA_99_R4.750	In Ripon and Manteca from Jack Tone Road to Yosemite Avenue	Install ramp meters, fiber optic, and ITS elements	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,800	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C304 14155	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

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STA_108_0	STA_108_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 108 from Jackson Avenue to BNSF RR	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$4,845	2023	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	R03	RSTP Dev. Fees/ Traffic Impact Fees
STA_108_0	STA_108_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 108 at First Street	Install congestion management	Highway	System Management	II	\$2,512	2021	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	R21	CMAQ
MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	MER_140_0 MER_99_0 STA_99_0 STA_108_0	In Merced County near Merced on SR 140 at Arboleda Drive, in Atwater on SR 99 at Applegate Road. And in Stanislaus County in River Bank on SR 108 at Eighth Street	Tri-Cities flashing beacons	Highway	System Management	III	not available	2016	10/29/2013	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-0X300 EFIS 1012000 209	3029	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
STA_108_R27.500	STA_108_R45.500	In Stanislaus County north of the City of Modesto from SR 99 to SR 120 east of the City of Oakdale	North County Corridor	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$496,000	2023	4/9/2008	not available	D10 APL STIP		EA10-0S800 EFIS 1000000 263	not assigned	SC03	RIP Oversight LCO
MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	MER_5_0 MER_99_0 SJ_4_0 SJ_5_0 SJ_99_0 SJ_120_0 SJ_205_0 STA_5_0 STA_99_0 STA_120_0	In San Joaquin, Merced and Stanislaus Counties on I-5, SR 4, SR 99, SR 120 and I-205	MER/SJ/STA Culverts	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,675	2018	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C200 EFIS 1014000 098	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_120_12.200	STA_120_12.200	In Stanislaus County on SR 120 at Blitz Creek Bridge (#38-0065)	Blitz Creek Bridge Scour Mitigation	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,500	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0X500 EFIS 1012000 272	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_132_0	STA_132_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 132 from SR-99 to Ninth Street	Various improvements	Highway	System Preservation	II	\$6,333	2020	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	M-11	STIP
STA_132_0 MPA_132_0 SJ_5_0	STA_132_0 MPA_132_0 SJ_5_0	Installing rumble strips along SR 132 in Stanislaus an Mariposa Counties and along I-5 in San Joaquin County	SR 132 installing rumble strips	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,015	2018	5/27/2015	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1E200	3127	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
STA_132_6.300	STA_132_11.400	In Stanislaus County on SR 132 West Extension from Dakota to Gates	SR 132 West Extension improvement	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$10,000	2026	not available	not available	Non-SHOPP SHA		EA10-1E280 EFIS 1015000 027	3123	SC62	RIP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
STA_132_R11.300	STA_132_R14.700	In Stanislaus County on SR 132 in Modesto on new alignment from Dakota to SR 99	Construct 4-lane expressway on new alignment and soundwall (SR 132 West Expressway)	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$30,788	2022	12/17/1997	STANCOG	D10 APL Log STIP		EA10-40350 EFIS 1000000 424	0944M	RE-01	RIP TCRP Local Oversight
STA_132_13.400	STA_132_20.300	In Stanislaus County on SR 132 in Modesto	ADA pedestrian infrastructure	Pedestrian	System Expansion	III	\$3,460	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16255	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_132_0	STA_132_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 132 from Modesto to Waterford	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	IV	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		not available	not available	not available	not available
STA_132_0	STA_132_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 132	Safety Improvements	Highway	System Management	III	\$3,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C400 11347	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
STA_219_0	STA_219_0	In Stanislaus County on SR 219	Widen to six lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$41,527	2020	not available	not available	STANCOG RTP 2014 Tier 1	N	not assigned	not assigned	SC61	STIP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
<b>TUOLUMNE COUNTY</b>																
SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	SJ_0_0 MER_0_0 STA_0_0 TUO_0_0	In District 10 in Tuolumne County at various locations	SJ/MER/STA/TUO TMS element upgrades	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,740	2020	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C620 EFIS 1015000 001	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
CAL_26_30.000 TUO_26_0	CAL_26_30.000 TUO_26_0	In Calaveras & Tuolumne Counties at various locations	Bridge deck rehabilitation and rail upgrade (Calaveras/Tuolumne Bridge Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0G250	3643	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_0 TUO_49_0	TUO_108_0 TUO_49_0	In Tuolumne County near Sonora on SR 108 at Mono Way and Soulsbyville Road intersection, and in Jamestown on SR 49 at Jamestown/Main Street intersection	Tuolumne SR 108/49 intersection improvements	Highway	System Management	III	\$426	2016	4/3/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C030 EFIS 1014000 066	0000	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
TUO_49_0	TUO_49_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49 from Fraguero Road to Morman Creek Road	Curve realignments	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$2,491	2020	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 1a	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_49_0	TUO_49_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49 from Proposed Greenley Road extension to Parrots Ferry Road	Widen to five lanes	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$9,316	2030	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 1b	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	State Local Partnership/ TBD
TUO_49_0	TUO_49_0	In Tuolumne County SR 49 Western Bypass	Initiate Western Bypass Study	Highway	System Expansion	III	not available	TBD	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TBD
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49, SR 108, and SR 120 at various locations	Tuolumne drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,900	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C690 EFIS 1015000 004	3119	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_49_18.500	TUO_49_18.500	In Tuolumne County on SR 49/Shaw's Flat intersection next to Sonora	SR 49 Shaw's Flat Road intersection	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$2,500	2022	not available	not available	D10 APL Log Non-SHOPP SHA		EA10-1E290 EFIS 1015000 028	not assigned	not assigned	RIP
TUO_49_13.800	TUO_49_14.400	In Tuolumne County on SR 49 from 0.3 km north of Woods Creek Bridge to Main Street in Jamestown	Left turn channelization - two-way left turn lane (Jamestown 2-way left turn lane)	Highway	System Management	III	\$4,400	2016	10/17/2003	Caltrans	SHOPP Candidate list		EA10-0G940	0054	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_49_2.500	TUO_49_2.800	In Tuolumne County on SR 49 from 0.8 km south of Jackass Gulch Bridge to 0.3 km south of Jackass Gulch Bridge	Creek slipout repair (Moccasin Creek slipout repair)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,840	2021	12/27/2005	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0L790	0036	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_49_13.500	TUO_49_18.600	In Tuolumne County in and near Sonora on SR 108 from Woods Creek to 0.6 mile north of Washington Street and on SR 49	Tuolumne Guardrail	Highway	System Management	III	\$1,980	2021	5/5/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y220 EFIS 1013000 196	3108	not assigned	SHOPP

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Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
TUO_49_0	TUO_49_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49, SR 120 - PM Var New Melones Reservoir SR-49 (#32 0040) Big Oak Sidehill Viaduct (#32 0055)	Bridge Seismic Retrofit	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$19,588	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		EA10-1C840 15859	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 from Rawhide Road to Fifth Avenue	Widen to five lanes	Highway	System Expansion	II	\$20,464	2011	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 1a	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TIF/ State Local Partnership
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49/108 from Chicken Ranch Road to Main Street	Widen to five lanes on SR 49/108	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$13,866	Buildout	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TBD
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49/108 from Main Street to SR 49 Junction south of Sonora (Jamestown)	Widen SR 49/108	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$19,162	Buildout	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TBD
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Tuolumne County on a New two or four lane expressway SR 49/108 from High School Road in Jamestown to Rawhide Road north of Sonora	Construct a new two or four lane expressway	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$17,000	Buildout	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TBD
TUO_108_0	TUO_108_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 (Montezuma Junction) between SR 120 and SR 49	Widen to four lanes	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$3,500	Buildout	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TBD
ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	ALP_4_0 ALP_88_0 ALP_207_0 AMA_16_0 AMA_49_0 TUO_108_0	In Alpine County on SR 4, SR 88 and SR 207 in Amador County on SR 16 and SR 49, and in Tuolumne County on SR 108	ALP/AMA/TUO Culvert Rehab	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,612	2022	5/9/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0S750 EFIS 1014000 099	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_0 TUO_49_0	TUO_108_0 TUO_49_0	In Tuolumne County near Sonora on SR 108 at Mono Way and Soulsbyville Road intersection, and in Jamestown on SR 49 at Jamestown/Main Street intersection	Tuolumne SR 108/49 intersection improvements	Highway	System Management	III	\$426	2016	5/22/2014	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C030 EFIS 1014000 066	0000	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49, SR 108, and SR 120 at various locations	Tuolumne drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,900	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C690 EFIS 1015000 004	3119	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_4.300	TUO_108_4.300	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 within the East Sonora Bypass Stage II limits at Peaceful Oak Interchange	Peaceful Oak Ramps	Highway	System Expansion	I	\$6,497	2019	12/16/2013	not available	Non-SHOPP SHA		EA10-0Y210 EFIS 1013000 104	not assigned	not assigned	RIP

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TUO_108_L0.000	TUO_108_L2.800	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 and SR 120 from 7.7 km west of SR 108/120 Junction to West Junction of SR 49 (KP L0.0/L4.5) (KP 2.87/ 19.47)	AC overlay and widen (Yosemite Junction Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$22,400	not available	7/21/1997	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-30503 EFIS 1013000 267	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_R18.900	TUO_108_24.500	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 Near Long Barn from 0.2 km east of Long Barn Connection to 0.8 km east of Heliport Road	Pavement rehab and shoulder widening at various locations (East Long Barn Rehab)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$10,992	2019	9/24/2001	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-46210 EFIS 1013000 266	0157	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_32.200	TUO_108_34.410	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 from 0.3 mile east of Old Strawberry Road to 0.7 mile west of Beardsley Road	SR 108 Tuolumne wire mesh	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,550	2029	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y800 EFIS 1015000 007	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_L0.000	TUO_108_L0.000	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 at the intersection of SR 108 and SR 120	SR 108 intersection improvement	Highway	System Management	III	\$0	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C540 EFIS 1015000 029	3114	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_1.800	TUO_108_26.200	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 Chain Control at various locations	Roadside Safety Improvements/ Chain Control lighting	Highway	System Management	III	\$2,230	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		16111	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 108/120 from east of Tulloch Road to west of Green Springs Road (Keystone)	Rehabilitate pavement	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$5,189	2020	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 1a	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 108 /120 Widen to four lane expressway between SR 120 and existing four lane section (Keystone)	Widen to four lane expressway	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$17,000	Buildout	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 2	Y	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	TBD
TUO_120_0	TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County at SR 120/108 Yosemite Junction	Install traffic signal and geometric improvements	Highway	System Management	II	TBD	2020	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 1a	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	DEV
TUO_120_0	TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 120 from Old Priest Grade to Big Oak Road (Groveland)	Widen road and install guardrail	Highway	System Expansion	III	\$2,500	2020	not available	not available	TCTC 2008 RTP Tier 1a	N	not assigned	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	TUO_49_0 TUO_108_0 TUO_120_0	In Tuolumne County on SR 49, SR 108, and SR 120 at various locations	Tuolumne drainage restoration	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,900	2022	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-1C690 EFIS 1015000 004	3119	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_120_R32.900	TUO_120_R41.500	In Tuolumne County in Groveland on SR 120 from 0.2 mile east of Ferretti Road to 1.9 miles east of Mariposa County Line near Buck Meadows	CAPM east of Buck Meadows	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$7,620	not available	10/31/2014	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0E960 EFIS 1013000 254	0335	not assigned	SHOPP

**APPENDIX A  
PROJECT LIST**

2015 DSMP PROJECT LIST																
Cnty_Route_Beg_PM	Cnty_Route_End_PM	Location	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Tier	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	PID Completion Date	Lead Agency	Source Document	Unconst. RTP	Project ID #	PPNO	RTP ID#	Funding Source
TUO_120_16.200	TUO_120_24.100	In Tuolumne County on SR 120 from Shawmut Road just east of Chinese Camp to Moccasin Creek Bridge	Rehab-widen shoulder and AC overlay (Chinese Camp rehab II)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,578	2018	10/13/2005	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-3A700 EFIS 1013000 257	0292	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_120_48.800	TUO_120_50.700	In Tuolumne County on SR 120 about 1.5 miles east of Sweet Water Road to 0.5 mile west of South Fork Tuolumne River Bridge	SR 120 slope modification	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$1,500	2021	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0Y790 EFIS 1015000 006	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
TUO_120_12.100	TUO_120_12.100	In Tuolumne County at the Junction of SR 120 HO8 (Yosemite Junction)	Build new safety roadside rest (Yosemite Junction SRRA)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$3,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-29646	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
VAR_0_0	VAR_0_0	In Amador and San Joaquin Counties on SR 4, SR 12, SR 26, SR 88 and 112 at various locations	Drainage system restoration (Drainage improvements - 2)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0N720	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP
VAR_0_0	VAR_0_0	In Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne Counties on SR 4, SR 26, SR 88, SR 89, SR 108, SR 120, SR 124, SR 207 at various location	DRAINAGE SYSTEM RESTORATION (Drainage Improvements - 1)	Highway	System Preservation	III	\$2,000	not available	not available	Caltrans	2014-2015 PID Q2 SHOPP		EA10-0P450	0150	not assigned	SHOPP
not available	not available	not available	not available	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C430	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
not available	not available	not available	not available	Highway	System Management	III	\$0.90	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C440	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
not available	not available	not available	not available	Highway	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C460	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
not available	not available	not available	not available	Highway	System Management	III	\$6.40	not available	not available	Caltrans	D10 APL Log 2014-2015 PID Q2 Safety		EA10-1C480	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP SAFETY
not available	not available	not available	Pedestrian Safety Improvements	Pedestrian	System Management	III	not available	not available	not available	Caltrans	10-Year SHOPP		15704	not assigned	not assigned	SHOPP

**Tier:**

- **Tier 0:** Fully funded, programmed projects
- **Tier I:** Partially programmed projects
- **Tier II:** Fiscally constrained projects that are not programmed
- **Tier III:** Candidate projects likely to be funded if additional funds become available but are not fiscally constrained
- **Tier IV:** Projects that have a demonstrated need but are unlikely to either receive funding, or to be ready to be delivered, within the ten year
- **Tier V:** Other projects identified as needed by the District

**APPENDIX B:  
INTERCITY RAIL PROJECT LIST\***

Draft Intercity Rail Project List										
STIP Year	District	County	Route	Project Description	Mode	CTC Project Category	Est. Total Cost (\$1000)	Proposed Completion Year	Source Document	Funding Source
Not STIP	4,6,10	Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern	San Joaquin Corridor	Track & Signal: Positive Train Control (Port Charles to Bakersfield)	Intercity Rail	System Preservation	\$24,500	2015	San Joaquin Corridor Service Development Plan (May 2013)	Partially Allocated Prop 1A
Not STIP	10	Merced	SJC	Track & Signal: Merced to Le Grand second main track (segment 1)	Intercity Rail	System Expansion	\$40,400	2018	SJ Corridor SDP (May 2013)	Prop 1A
2012	10	San Joaquin, Merced	SJC	Track & Signal: Stockton to Escalon second main track (segments 3)	Intercity Rail	System Expansion	\$20,500	2018	Segments 3 & 4 separated per DOR STIP 2012 Funding info	STIP, SJCOG RTP
2018	10	San Joaquin, Merced	SJC	Track & Signal: Stockton to Escalon second main track (segments 4)	Intercity Rail	System Expansion	\$33,500	2018	Segments 3 & 4 separated per DOR STIP 2012 Funding info	STIP, SJCOG RTP
2016	10	San Joaquin	SJC	Track & Signal: Stockton Hub Track Upgrades/Related Facilities	Intercity Rail	System Expansion	\$100,000	2018	SJ Corridor SDP (May 2013)	
2014	10	Merced	SJC	Track & Signal: Merced to Le Grand second main track (segment 2-3)	Intercity Rail	System Expansion	\$24,100	2019 to 2040	SJ Corridor SDP (May 2013)	Prop 1A
2018	10	San Joaquin, Merced	SJC	Track & Signal: Stockton to Escalon second main track (segments 1-2)	Intercity Rail	System Expansion	\$22,000	2019 to 2040	SJ Corridor SDP (May 2013)	Prop 1A

\*Intercity Rail Project List provided by Headquarters

**APPENDIX C:  
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS**

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) -- the total traffic volume on a given highway or segment in a year divided by 365. The year is from October 1st through September 30<sup>th</sup>. Raw traffic counts are obtained through a sampling program of highway locations throughout the District, rather than continuous sampling throughout the year (though this may not be accurate for PeMS stations that continuously monitor traffic volumes). These counts are adjusted to compensate for daily and seasonal variability compared to previous records.

Base year – the initial year of analysis, usually, the year that recent data is available.

Bikeways:

Class I (Bike Path) – a separate travel right of way for the exclusive use of bicycles, pedestrians, and possibly equestrians.

Class II (Bike Lane) – a lane within a shared right of way for use of bicycles. Usually separated from motorized vehicle traffic by striping, and may permit merging at approached to intersections for right turns.

Class III (Bike Route) – shared right of way between motorized vehicles and bicycles, may have wide shoulders to accommodate separation of the two modes, or may be signed to alert motorists to shared use.

Bottlenecks – a location where the carrying capacity is substantially less than elsewhere on a route. Often this occurs with a lane reduction, or excessive merging and weaving, or driver distraction, or a surge in demand, or a combination of these and other factors.

California Transportation Plan (CTP) – a statewide, long-range transportation plan with a minimum 20-year planning horizon intending to address both future mobility needs and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The CTP defines performance-based goals, policies, and strategies to achieve a collective vision for California's future, statewide, integrated, multimodal transportation system. The CTP is prepared in response to federal and State requirements and is updated every five years.

Capacity – the maximum sustainable hourly flow rate at which persons or vehicles reasonably can be expected to traverse a point or a uniform section of a lane or roadway during a given time period under prevailing roadway, environmental, traffic, and control conditions.

Concept LOS – the minimum acceptable LOS over the next 20-25 years.

Conceptual Project – an action or a project that needed to maintain mobility or serve multimodal users, but is not included in a fiscally constrained plan and is not programmed. It could be included in a General Plan or in the unconstrained section of a long-term plan.

Corridor – a broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit route alignments. Off system facilities are included as informational purposes and not analyzed in the TCR.

## **Glossary of Terms Continued**

Facility Concept – describes the future highway facility and the strategies that may be needed to be deployed within the next 20-25 years. This can include capacity increasing, State highway, bicycle facility, pedestrian facility, transit facility, non-capacity increasing operational improvements, new managed lanes, conversion of existing managed lanes to another managed lane type or characteristic, TMS field elements, TDM and incident management.

Facility Type – refers to a highway as being either a freeway, expressway, conventional, or a one-way city street.

Freight Generator – any facility, business, manufacturing plant, distribution center, industrial development, or other location (convergence of commodity and transportation system) that produces significant commodity flow, measured in tonnage, weight, carload, or truck volume.

Headway – the time between two successive vehicles as they pass a point on the roadway, measured from the same common feature of both vehicles.

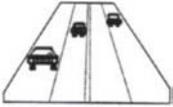
Horizon Year – The year that the future (20-25 years) data is based on.

Intermodal Freight Facility – a location where different transportation modes and networks (air, marine, rail, truck) interconnect and allow freight to be transferred (transloaded) from one mode to another.

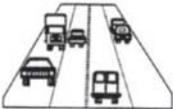
Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)—an integrated network of communications-based information and electronics technologies to collect real time traffic information, process it, and take appropriate actions. The intended outcomes are to improve transportation safety, mobility and to enhance worker productivity by reducing travel delay.

Level of Service (LOS) -- a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists. A LOS definition generally describes these conditions in terms of speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruption, comfort, and convenience. Six levels of LOS can generally be categorized as follows:

## Glossary of Terms Continued



**LOS A** describes free flowing conditions. The operation of vehicles is virtually unaffected by the presence of other vehicles, and operations are constrained only by the geometric features of the highway.



**LOS B** is also indicative of free-flow conditions. Average travel speeds are the same as in LOS A, but drivers have slightly less freedom to maneuver.



**LOS C** represents a range in which the influence of traffic density on operations becomes marked. The ability to maneuver with the traffic stream is now clearly affected by the presence of other vehicles.



**LOS D** demonstrates a range in which the ability to maneuver is severely restricted because of the traffic congestion. Travel speed begins to be reduced as traffic volume increases.



**LOS E** reflects operations at or near capacity and is quite unstable. Because the limits of the level of service are approached, service disruptions cannot be damped or readily dissipated.



**LOS F** a stop and go, low speed conditions with little or poor maneuverability. Speed and traffic flow may drop to zero and considerable delays occur. For intersections, LOS F describes operations with delay in excess of 60 seconds per vehicle. This level, considered by most drivers unacceptable often occurs with oversaturation, that is, when arrival flow rates exceed the capacity of the intersection.

Multi-modal –the different modes of commuting within a travel corridor (automobile, subway, bus, rail, bicycle, pedestrian, or air).

Park-and-Ride – location where commuters park their personal vehicles and continue their trip by carpool, vanpool, or transit.

## Glossary of Terms Continued

Peak Hour – the hour of the day in which the maximum volume occurs across a point on the highway.

Peak Hour Volume – the hourly volume during the highest hour traffic volume of the day traversing a point on a highway segment. It is generally between 6 percent and 10 percent of the ADT. The lower values are generally found on roadways with low volumes.

Peak Period – the part of day during which traffic congestion is at its greatest. Typically, this happens twice a day, in the morning and in the evening during the time most people commute to work or return (rush hour). Peak Period is defined for individual routes, not a District or statewide standard.

Planned Project – a planned improvement or action is a project in a fiscally constrained section of a long-term plan, such as an approved Regional or Metropolitan Transportation Plan (RTP or MTP), Capital Improvement Plan, or measure.

Postmile – a measured location on a route within the State Highway System. Typically measured on routes from county lines, the values of a post mile will increase from south to north, or west to east. When a section of road is relocated, new post miles (usually noted by an alphabetical prefix such as "R" or "M") are established for it. If relocation results in a change in length, "milepost equations" are introduced at the end of each relocated portion so that mileposts on the remainder of the route within the county will remain unchanged.

Programmed Project – an improvement or action identifying funding amounts by year, and included in short term project funding documents such as the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) or the State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP). Programming refers to projects permitted for expenditure of monies allocated for project development and implementation (are subject to oversight by project managers).

Railroads:

Class I – a carrier having annual operating revenues of \$250 million or more. This class includes the nation's major railroads. In California, Class I railroads include Union Pacific Railroad (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF).

Class II – a carrier having annual operating revenues between \$250 million and \$20 million. Class II railroads are considered mid-sized freight-hauling railroad in terms of operating revenues. They are considered "regional railroads" by the Association of American Railroads.

Class III – a carrier having annual operating revenues of \$20 million or less. The typical Class III is a short line railroad, which feeds traffic to or delivers traffic from a Class I or Class II railroad.

Route Designation – refers to design standards applicable to a route based upon legislative intent. Typical legislative designations include but National Highway System (NHS), Interregional Route System (IRRS), Freeway and Expressway System, and Scenic Highway System.

Rural – Fewer than 5,000 in population designates a rural area. Limits are based upon population density as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Segment – A portion of a facility between two points.

## Glossary of Terms Continued

System Operations and Management Concept – Describe the system operations and management elements that may be needed within 20-25 years. This can include Non-capacity increasing operational improvements (aux. lanes, channelization's, turnouts, etc.), conversion of existing managed lanes to another managed lane type or characteristic (e.g. HOV land to HOT lane), TMS Field Elements, transportation demand management, and incident management.

System Preservation - the unmet needs estimate for preserving the state's transportation system incorporates three elements: preventive maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and regulatory mandates.

- Preventive maintenance applies cost-effective treatments to existing transportation infrastructure to help preserve it, slowing down future deterioration and maintaining or improving the functional condition of the infrastructure (without significantly increasing the structural capacity). Preventive maintenance strategies are typically applied to assets that are in good condition and have significant remaining service life. This ensures the structural integrity of transportation systems that serve people and freight.
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies are applied to transportation infrastructure that is in fair to poor condition. The goal here is to restore assets to an acceptable operating condition.
- Preservation efforts also include the cost of regulatory mandates. Examples of regulatory mandates include storm water retrofitting required by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and state water quality control boards, and improvements required by the Americans with Disabilities ACTC (ADA).

TDM - transportation Demand Management programs designed to reduce or shift demand for transportation through various means, such as the use of public transportation, carpooling, telework, and alternative work hours. TDM strategies can be used to manage congestion during peak periods and mitigate environmental impacts.

Tier I - partially programmed projects

Tier II - fiscally constrained projects that are not programmed. Projects in this category must be from a fiscally constrained document/list (such as the fiscally constrained project list in an RTP) and not from an unconstrained document (such as a TCR).

Tier III - projects that the District will advocate to be included in fiscally constrained projects lists (RTP, SHOPP) during the 20-25 year planning horizon. These are projects that are not currently in a fiscally constrained project list.

Tier IV - projects that have a demonstrated need within the 20-25 year time horizon and have been identified as high priority by the District but are unlikely to receive funding within the 20-25 year time horizon. These are likely projects that will be programmed if an unexpected funding source becomes available, like an initiative or local measure.

Tier V - other projects identified as needed by the District: these may be within the 20-25 year time horizon, beyond the 20-25 year time horizon, or only conceptual in nature.

## **Glossary of Terms Continued**

Transportation Management System (TMS) -- the business processes and associated tools, field elements and communications systems that help maximize the productivity of the transportation system. TMS includes, but is not limited to, advanced operational hardware, software, communications systems and infrastructure, for integrated advanced TMS and information systems, and for electronic toll collection systems.

Urban – 5,000 to 49,999 in population designates an urban area. Limits are based upon population density as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Urbanized – over 50,000 in population designates an urbanized area. Limits are based upon population density as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) – the total number of miles traveled by motor vehicles on a road or highway segments.

## ACRONYMS

AADT - Annual Average Daily Traffic  
AB – Assembly Bill  
ACE - Altamont Commuter Express  
ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990  
ADT - Average Daily Traffic  
ACLTC - Alpine County Local Transportation Commission  
ACTC - Amador County Transportation Commission  
ALP - Alpine  
AMA - Amador  
APCD - Air Pollution Control District  
ARTS - Amador Regional Transit Service  
BART - Bay Area Rapid Transit  
BNSF - Burlington Northern Santa Fe  
BRT - Bus Rapid Transit  
CAL - Calaveras  
CALTRANS - California Department of Transportation  
CAPM - Capital Preventive Maintenance  
CARB – California Air Resources Board  
CCOG - Calaveras County Council of Governments  
CCTVs - Closed Circuit Television Cameras  
CHP - California Highway Patrol  
CMA - Congestion Management Agencies  
CMAQ - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality  
CMIA - Corridor Mobility Improvement Account  
CMS - Changeable Message signs  
COOP - Cooperative Agreements  
CSMP - Corridor System Management Plan  
CSS - Context Sensitive Solutions  
CTC - California Transportation Commission  
CTP - California Transportation Plan  
DOF- Department of Finance  
DSMP - District System Management Plan  
DWR - Department of Water Resources  
EB - Eastbound  
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement  
EIR - Environmental Impact Report  
FHWA - Federal Highway Administration  
F&E - Freeway and Expressway  
GHG - Green House Gas  
HAR - (Highway Advisory Radio (HAR)  
HCP - Habitat Conservation Plan  
HDM – Highway Design Manual  
HFST – Friction Surface Treatment  
HOT - High occupancy toll lane  
HOV - High occupancy vehicle lane  
HPP - High Profile Projects  
HSIP - Highway Safety Improvement Program  
HSR - High Speed Rail

## Acronyms Continued

ICES - Intermodal Corridor of Economic Significance  
IGR - Intergovernmental Review  
IIP - Interregional Improvement Program  
INVEST – Infrastructure Voluntary Evaluation Sustainability Tool  
IOS - Initial Operating Section  
IRRS - Interregional Road System  
ITS - Intelligent Transportation System  
ITIP – Interregional Transportation Improvement Program  
ITSP - Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan  
ITTS - Interregional Road System  
KM - Kilometer  
KPRA - Kingpin to Rear Axle  
LOS - Level of Service  
M-580 - Marine Highway  
MAP-21 - Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
MAX - Modesto Area Express  
MCAGs - Merced County Association of Governments  
MCCA - Modesto City and County Airport  
MCLTC - Mariposa County Local Transportation Commission  
MCTC - Mariposa County Transportation Commission  
MER - Merced  
MPA - Mariposa  
MPO - Metropolitan Planning Organizations  
MVP – Maintenance Vehicle Pullouts  
N/A - Not available  
NHS - National Highway System  
OWP – Overall Work Program  
PA&ED - Project Approval/Environmental Document  
PID - Project Initiation Document  
PM - Post Mile  
PPNO - Planning/Programming Number  
PS&E - Plans, Specifications, and Estimates  
PSR - Project Study Report  
RHNA - Regional Housing Needs Allocation  
RIP - Regional Improvement Program  
ROW - Right of Way  
RP – California Rail Plan  
RSTP - Regional Surface Transportation Program  
RTIP - Regional Transportation Improvement Program  
RTIF-Regional Transportation Impact Fee  
RTP - Regional Transportation Plan  
RTPAs - Regional Transportation Planning Agencies  
RTPA - Regional Transportation Planning Agencies  
RWIS - Roadway Weather Information System  
SAFETEA - Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2005  
SB - Senate Bill  
SCS - Sustainable Community Strategies  
SHA - State Highway Account

## Acronyms Continued

SHOPP - State Highways Operations and Protection Program  
SHS - System Highway System  
SHSP - Strategic Highway Safety Plan  
SJ - San Joaquin  
SICOG - San Joaquin Council of Governments  
SJRTD - San Joaquin Regional Transit District  
SJVGMAP - San Joaquin Valley Goods Movement Action Plan  
SMF - Smart Mobility Framework  
SR - State Route  
SRA – State Recreation Area  
STA - Stanislaus  
STANCOG - Stanislaus Council of Governments  
STRAHNET - Strategic Highway Network  
STAA - Surface Transportation Assistance Act  
STIP - State Transportation Improvement Program  
STRAIN - Structure Replacement and Improvements Needs  
TASAS – Traffic Accident Surveillance and Analysis System  
TCR - Transportation Concept Report  
TCTC - Tuolumne County Transportation Commission  
TE - Test and Evaluation Project  
TEA-21 - Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century  
TERO - Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance  
TDM - Transportation Demand Management  
TMC - Transportation Management Centers  
TMD – Transportation Demand Modal  
TMS - Transportation Management System  
TSDP - Transportation System Development Program  
TSMO - Transportation System Management and Operations  
TUO - Tuolumne  
US - United States  
UTC - Ultimate Transportation Concept  
UP - Union Pacific  
WIRIS - West Ione Roadway Improvement Strategy  
YARTS - Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System  
YNP - Yosemite National Park

