# CROWN CASTLE NETWORK SAN MATEO COUNTY PROJECT

# AMENDED PROPONENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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#### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AADT average annual daily traffic

AB Assembly Bill

ABAG Association of Bay Area Governments

ac acre

AIRFA American Indian Religious Freedom Act

APM Applicant-Proposed Measure
ARB California Air Resources Board

ARPA Archeological Resources Protection Act

AT&T AT&T Corp.

BAAQMD Bay Area Air Quality Management District

BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines Bay Area Air Quality Management District California Environmental

**Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines** 

BMP Best management practice

CAA Clean Air Act

CAAQS California ambient air quality standards
CalEEMod California Emissions Estimator Model

California MUTCD California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

Caltrans California Department of Transportation

CBC California Building Code
CCAA California Clean Air Acts
CCIC Central California Center

CCR California Code of Regulations
CDF California Department of Forestry

CDFW California Department of Fish and Wildlife (formerly, California

Department of Fish and Game)

Central Coast Regional

Water Board

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability

Act of 1980

CESA California Endangered Species Act
CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CH<sub>4</sub> methane

CHRIS California Historical Resources Information System
CMP San Mateo County Congestion Management Program

CNDDB California Natural Diversity Database
CNPPA California Native Plant Protection Act

CNPS California Native Plant Society

CO carbon monoxide CO<sub>2</sub> carbon dioxide

CO<sub>2</sub>e carbon dioxide equivalents
Commission California Coastal Commission

CPCN certificate of public convenience and necessity

CPUC California Public Utilities Commission

CRHF Cascade Ranch Historic Farm

CRHR California Register of Historical Resources

Crown Castle NG West Inc. formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc., NextG or the Company

CUPA Certified Unified Program Agency

CWA Clean Water Act

D.03-01-061 California Public Utilities Commission Decision

DAS distributed antenna system

dBA Decibels

DFG California Department of Fish and Game

DOGGR Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

DPM diesel particulate matter

DTSC California Department of Toxic Substances Control

EDR report EDR Radius Map Report with GeoCheck

EO Executive Order

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA Endangered Species Act

FAA Federal Aviation Administration

Farmland Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance

FMMP Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

FR Federal Register

FRAP Fire Protection Fire and Resource Protection Program

FTA Federal Transit Administration

GHG greenhouse gas
GO General Order

GPS global positioning system
GWP global warming potential
HCP habitat conservation plan
HDD horizontal directional drilling
HPD Historic Properties Directory

HRI California Inventory of Historic Resources

Hwy 1 State Route 1

IS/MND Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

KOA Kampgrounds of America LCP Local Coastal Program

LOS level of service

LUST leaking underground storage tank

MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MOU memorandum of understanding MCV Manual of California Vegetation

MRZ Mineral Resource Zone

MTC Metropolitan Transportation Commission

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

N<sub>2</sub>O nitrous oxide

NAAQS national ambient air quality standards

NAGPRA Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NAHC
Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP
natural community conservation plan
NEPA
National Environmental Policy Act

NextG or the Company Crown Castle NG West Inc. (formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc.)

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP National Register of Historic Places
NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

NO<sub>2</sub> nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>x</sub> nitrogen oxides

NPC Notice of Proposed Construction

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPL National Priorities List

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

NTP notice to proceed

NWP Nationwide permit

PAD Planned Agricultural District

PAD/CD Planned Agricultural District/Coastal Development

PEA Proponent's Environmental Assessment

PG&E Pacific Gas and Electric Company

PM particulate matter

PM10 PM less than 10 microns in diameter
PM2.5 PM less than 2.5 microns in diameter
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Regional Water Board Regional Water Quality Control Board

RF radiofrequency

RM Resource Management

RM-CZ/CD Resource Management – Coastal Zone/Coastal Development

ROG reactive organic gas

ROW right of way

proposed project Crown Castle Network–San Mateo County Project or San Mateo County

Project

SB Senate Bill

SED Substitute Environmental Document
SFBAAB San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin

SF<sub>6</sub> sulfur hexafluoride SHP State Historic Park

SMARA Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975

SO<sub>2</sub> sulfur dioxide

State Park Año Nuevo State Park

State Water Board State Water Resources Control Board SWPPP Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TAC Toxic air contaminant
UBC Uniform Building Code

Uniform Act Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USC United States Code

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS U. S. Geological Survey
UST underground storage tank
WDR waste discharge requirement

#### 1.1 Background

Crown Castle NG West, Inc., formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc., (Crown Castle or the company) provides point-to-point radiofrequency (RF) transport and backhaul services that augment wireless broadband services in dense urban and isolated suburban/rural areas for its wireless carrier customers. Crown Castle provides these services over non-switched, digital fiber-optic communications networks referred to as *distributed antenna system* (DAS) networks.

Crown Castle is undertaking the San Mateo County Project (San Mateo County Project or proposed project) which would expand wireless broadband services in rural, coastal areas of San Mateo County, California. The proposed project involves the installation of DAS network facilities along 14.2 miles of highway, primarily along State Route 1 (Hwy 1) in San Mateo County.

#### 1.2 Proposed Project Location

The proposed project would be located primarily along Hwy 1, extending 14.2 miles from the Santa Cruz–San Mateo county line into San Mateo County. The project alignment would use the following existing rights of way (ROWs).

- Existing Hwy 1 ROW —approximately 8.3 miles (6.9 miles of aerial and 1.4 miles of underground conduit and cable).
- Existing local public road ROW—approximately 4 miles (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing utility poles).
- Existing utility easement ROW—approximately 1.4 miles (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing utility poles). The existing easements lie adjacent to or in close proximity to existing public road ROW.
- Existing utility easement on Año Nuevo State Park (State Park)—approximately 0.5 mile (all cable will be aerial and placed on existing utility poles). The existing easement lies within or in close proximity to an existing county road.

Of the 14.2 miles, approximately 11.5 miles lies within 1,000 feet of Hwy 1, which is established by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) as being within the viewshed of a scenic highway. The remaining 2.7 miles, along Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, lie further than 1,000 feet from Hwy 1. A detailed description of the project corridor is presented in Section 3.2, *Project Location*, and is shown in Figures 1-1 and 1-2.

#### 1.3 Project Purpose and Need

The proposed project would expand wireless voice and broadband services provided by Crown Castle's customer, Verizon Wireless, to an unserved/underserved rural area along a heavily traveled

section of Hwy 1 in San Mateo County. This expansion would generally improve the communications and data system connectivity in this area. It would also enhance public safety because of improved availability and reliability of communications access for emergency services.

Crown Castle selected the proposed project location based on the significant need and public demands for wireless voice and broadband services in this unserved/underserved rural area, and the presence of an existing Verizon Wireless macro cellular tower on Bean Hollow Road as well as the anticipated presence of another Verizon Wireless cellular tower –currently under construction – on Pigeon Point Road. In siting the proposed project, Crown Castle considered alternative layouts, but the location of the existing and under-construction cellular towers limits the options for connection with fiber-optic cable. The initial Crown Castle San Mateo County Project alignment, as considered in the original Davenport Project PEA, was limited to the southernmost 9.3 miles of the project as now proposed and evaluated in this PEA, and was intended to connect only to the currently under-construction Pigeon Point cellular tower. Verizon requested that AT&T Corp. (AT&T) provide service between the Pigeon Point site and the existing Bean Hollow macro tower; however, when AT&T declined, Verizon asked Crown Castle to provide that connection instead. Due to these considerations, the San Mateo County Project increased from 9.3 to 14.2 miles, as evaluated in this PEA.

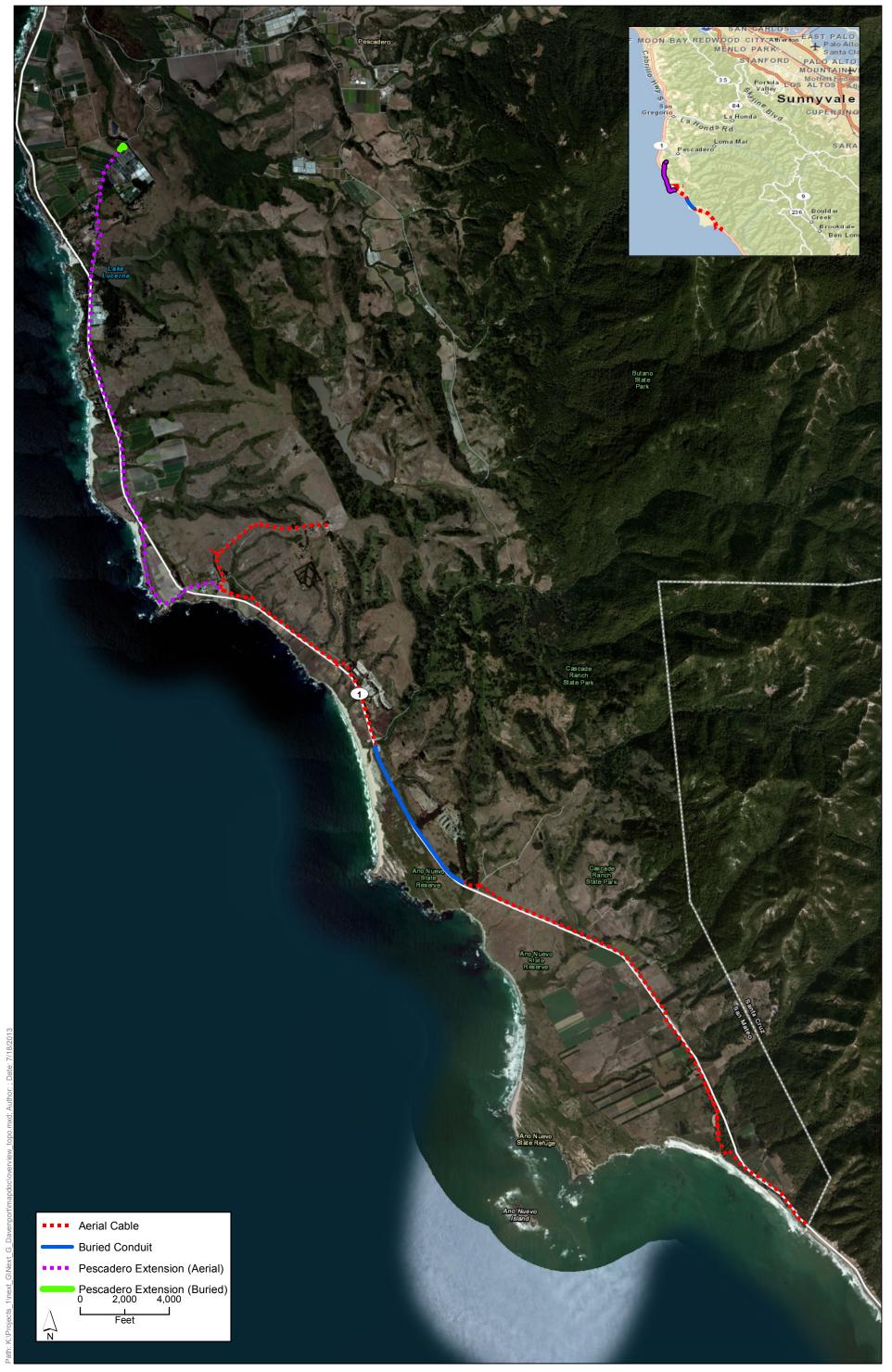
Crown Castle's proposed network facilities would also provide a means for efficient expansion of wireless service by other carriers in this area through potential co-location or joint use of some or all of the proposed facilities. Accordingly, competition in this area could increase among wireless voice and broadband service providers—an outcome that would be consistent with well-established California and federal telecommunications policy.

The proposed project would also expand and enhance California's national and international telecommunications access by enabling more networks to exchange traffic across California and by improving telecommunications reliability with high-quality, state-of-the-art technology.

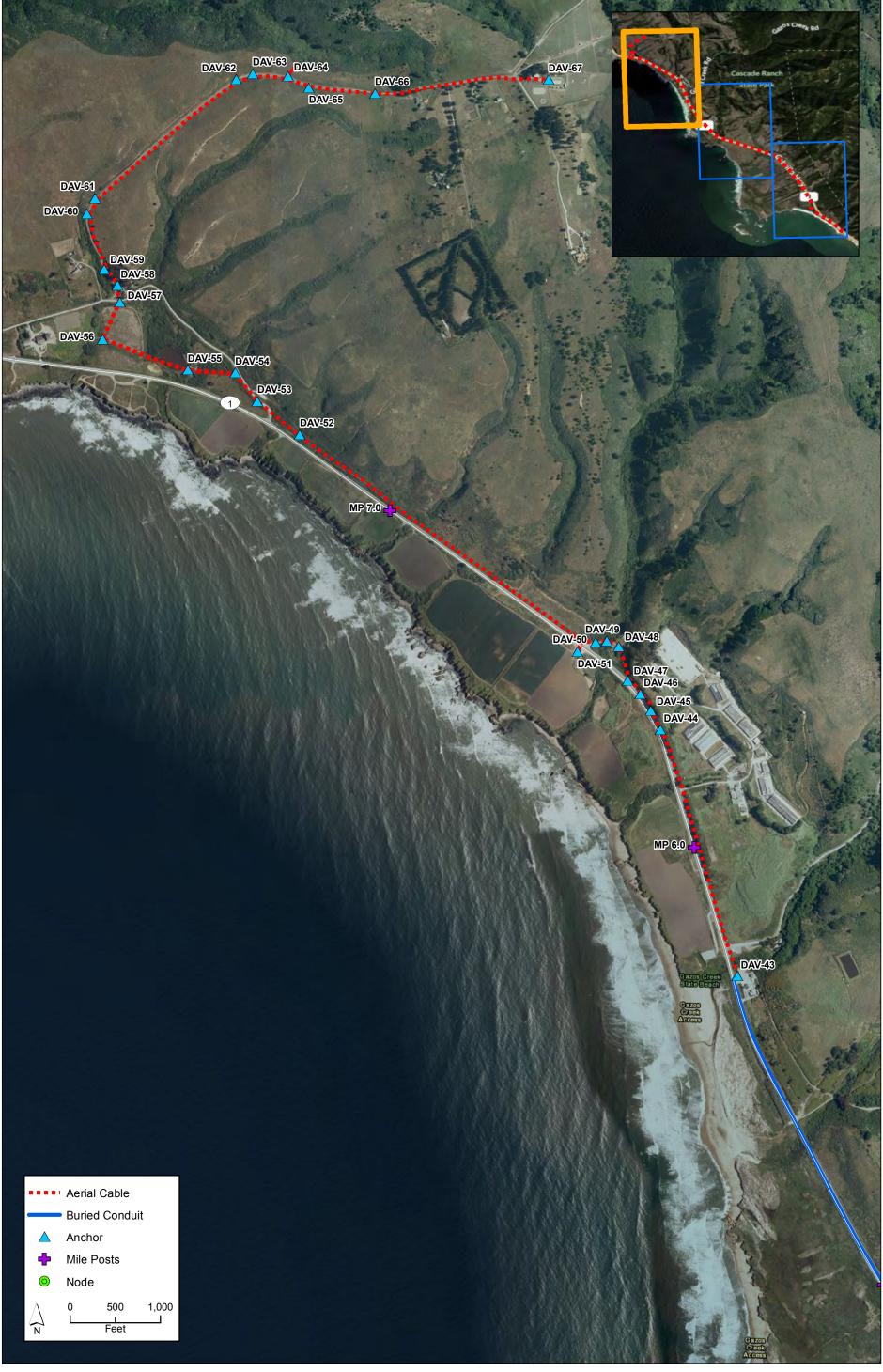
#### 1.4 Proposed Project Description

Crown Castle proposes to install fiber-optic cable and related node equipment (antennae, extender and equipment boxes) along and within the vicinity of Hwy 1, primarily above ground on an existing utility pole line that runs parallel to the highway. The total project length is approximately 14.2 miles, about 11.5 miles of which would lie within the viewshed of the Hwy 1 ROW. Approximately 1.4 miles of this line would be buried within the Hwy 1 ROW. The existing utility pole line is primarily located within a public ROW, although some portions are located within a private easement. Engineering drawings of proposed project components are included in Appendix A.

The majority of these facilities can be installed under Crown Castle's existing limited facilities-based certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) issued in CPUC Decision (D) 03-01-061. Because the proposed project requires placement of fiber-optic cable on existing utility poles, placement of antennae on existing poles, replacement of some existing poles, and underground construction for installation of new conduit and cable, full facilities-based authority from CPUC and additional approval from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are required. Under D.07-04-045, Crown Castle may obtain the required CPUC approval for this construction by filing a notice of proposed construction (NPC) with the CPUC's Energy Division.









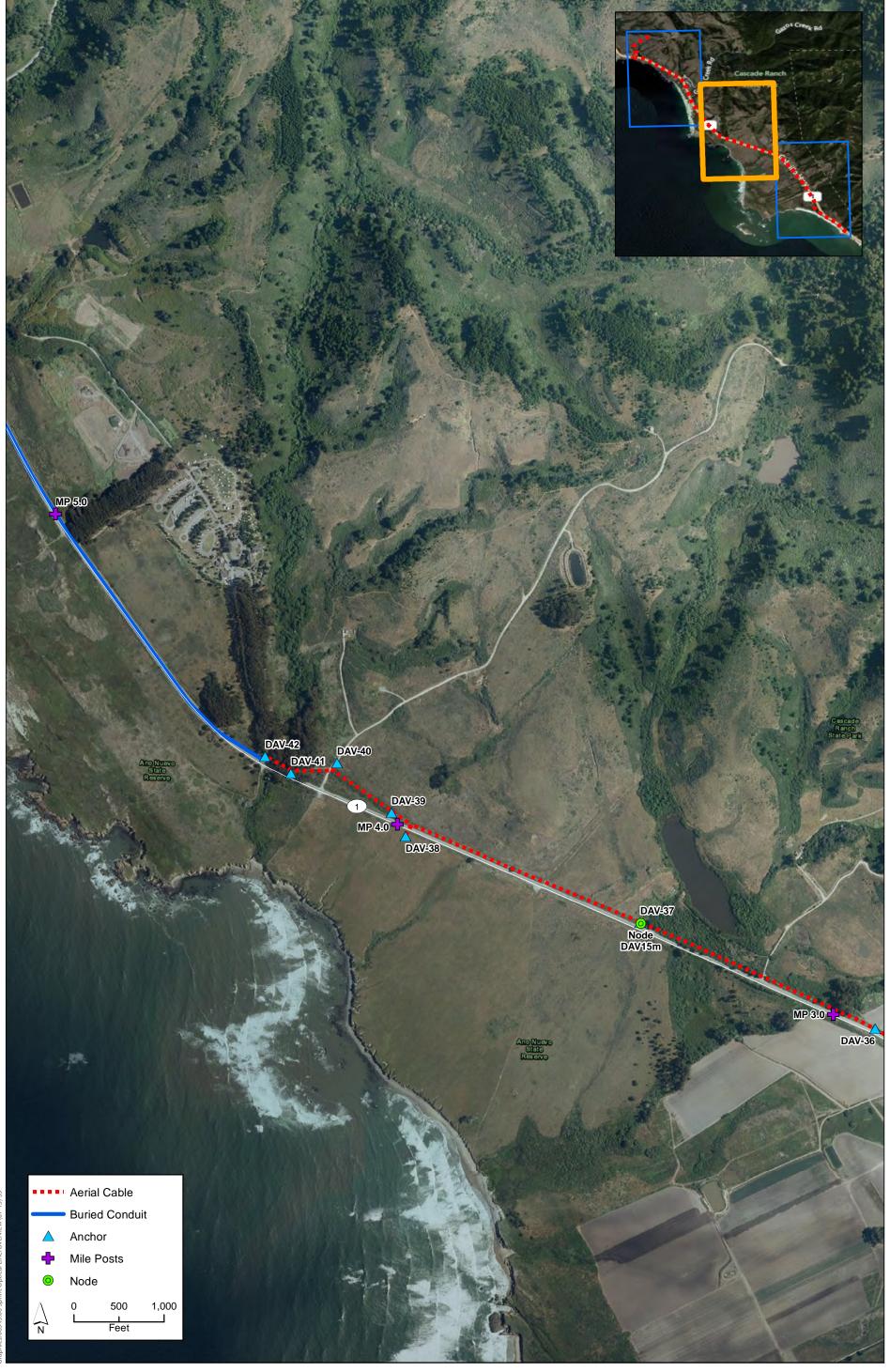




Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 2 of 10





Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 3 of 10









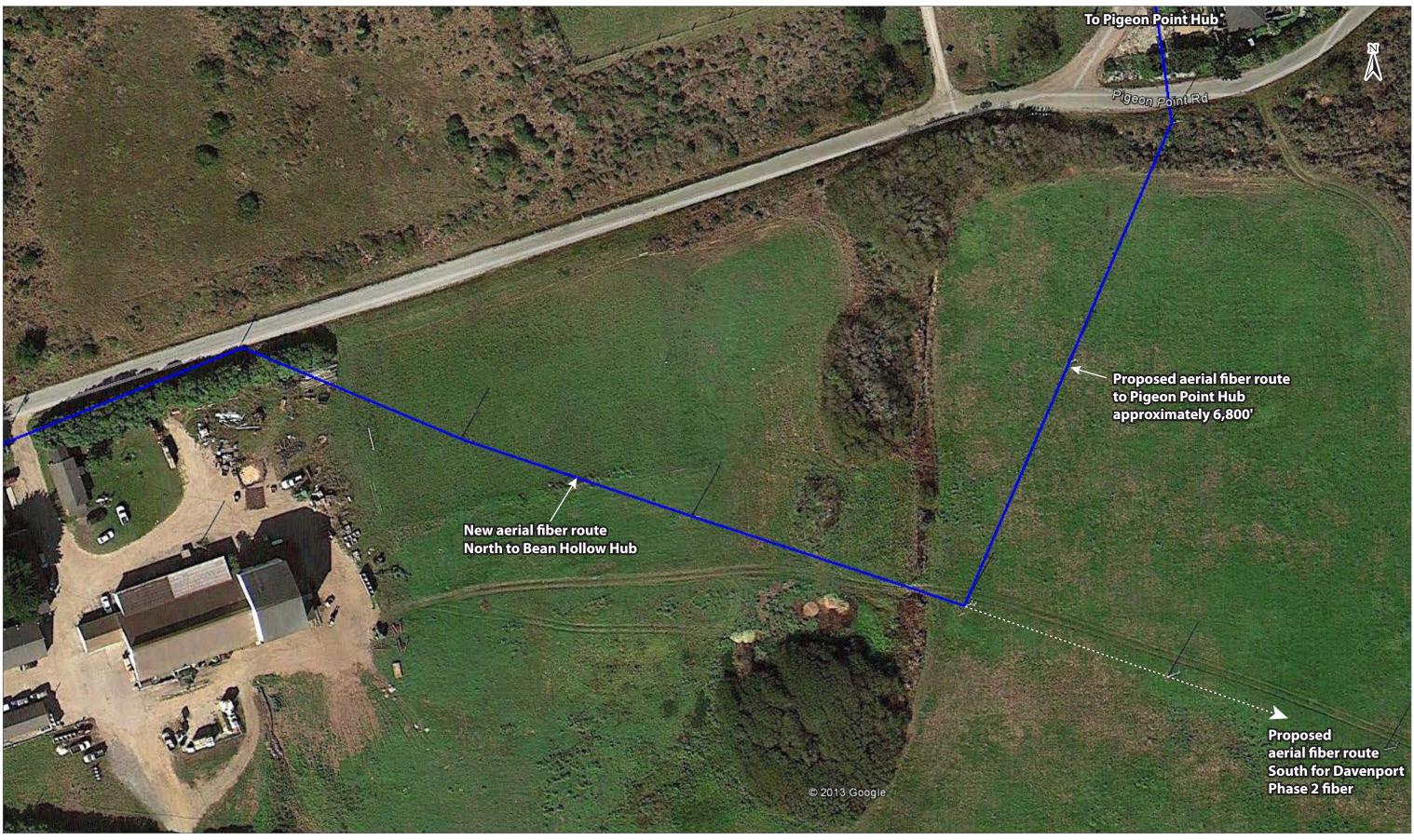
Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 5 of 10





















Approximately 11.5 miles of the proposed project falls within a 26.2-mile stretch of Hwy 1 that has been designated a scenic highway within California's Scenic Highway Program (California Department of Transportation 2012). California Public Utilities Code Section 320 requires undergrounding of utility facilities "in proximity to any highway designated a state scenic highway pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 260) of Chapter 2 of Division 1 of the Streets and Highways Code and which would be visible from such scenic highways if erected above ground."

The CPUC is responsible for the administration of Section 320 of the California Public Utilities Code. After hearings conducted in Case 9364, CPUC D.80864 implemented the State Legislation. D.80864 states that:

In order to facilitate administration, letter requests for deviations will be accepted, reviewed by the Commission staff and, where appropriate, approved by Commission resolution. (74 CPUC 457, D.80864)

D.80864 stipulates that no communications or electric utility shall install overhead distribution facilities "in proximity to" and "visible from" any prescribed corridor on a designated scenic highway in California unless a showing is made before the CPUC and a finding made by the CPUC that undergrounding would not be feasible or would be inconsistent with sound environmental planning. D.80864 also defines "in proximity to" as being within 1,000 feet from each edge of the right-of-way of designated State scenic highways.

D.80864 also stipulates that when repairs or replacement of existing overhead facilities in the same location do not significantly alter the visual quality of the scenic highway, they should not be considered as new construction and need not be converted to underground.

However, CPUC has authority to grant exemptions to this requirement on a number of grounds, including on the basis that undergrounding is impossible or infeasible. Antennae required for wireless network facilities must be above ground to function properly; therefore, undergrounding the entire proposed project is not possible. Moreover, the cost of undergrounding significantly exceeds the cost of aerial installation, thereby further justifying a deviation from otherwise applicable undergrounding requirements.

Crown Castle's standard construction protocol measures (Appendix E), found in the application, would be implemented in the subject area as applicable.

#### 1.5 Environmental Analysis

This Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) includes the information required by the CPUC PEA Guidelines (*CPUC Information and Criteria List*, Appendix B, Section V). The CPUC requires applicants to provide this information for review in compliance with the mandates of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if the project is subject to CEQA. This PEA is designed to meet the above-mentioned CPUC requirements.

This PEA evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project—14.2 miles in length—primarily along Hwy 1, a designated State scenic highway. This PEA addresses the topics required by the CPUC's PEA Guidelines (*CPUC Information and Criteria List* [California Public Utilities Commission 2008]).

The PEA includes a discussion of the purpose and need for the proposed project (Chapter 2); the project description (Chapter 3); the environmental setting, impacts, and mitigation measures (Chapter 4); and a summary of potentially significant impacts resulting from the proposed project (Chapter 5). Potential impacts are assessed for all environmental factors contained in the most recent CEQA Environmental Checklist Form (State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G).

No cumulative impacts (Chapter 6), growth-inducing effects (Chapter 7), or indirect effects (Chapter 8) were identified for the proposed project. Lists of references and a list of the PEA preparers (Chapter 6) are included in this document.

#### 1.6 References

California Department of Transportation. 2012. List of Officially Designated State Scenic Highways. Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy.htm. Accessed on: December 10, 2012.

California Public Utilities Commission. 2008. *Proponent's Environmental Assessment Guidelines – Information and Criteria List.* Copyright 2007. Webpage last updated July 30, 2008. Available: <a href="http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Environment/infocrit.htm">http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Environment/infocrit.htm</a>. Accessed September 20, 2012.

#### 2.1 Project Overview

Crown Castle provides point-to-point RF transport and backhaul services that augment wireless broadband services in dense urban and isolated suburban/rural areas for its wireless carrier customers. Crown Castle provides these services over non-switched, digital fiber-optic communications networks referred to as DAS networks.

Crown Castle is proposing construction of DAS network facilities totaling 14.2 miles in length, primarily located along Hwy 1, extending north from the Santa Cruz–San Mateo county line into San Mateo County. DAS networks are highly effective at providing increased wireless broadband coverage and capacity in areas where traditional sites are impractical, enabling the efficient use of scarce spectrum resources, fostering competition by allowing multiple carriers to operate on the same system, and providing critical public safety coverage for consumers and first responders in areas that otherwise have little or no wireless coverage.

Currently, there are no DAS broadband networks serving this rural area. Installation of the fiber-optic cable would allow for future broadband services to be provided. Additionally, cellular communications are not contiguous along the project area. The proposed project would install antenna on five existing poles that would provide the cellular coverage needed. Crown Castle is undertaking the proposed project which would expand wireless broadband services in rural, coastal areas of San Mateo County, California.

Crown Castle selected the proposed project location based on the significant need and public demands for wireless voice and broadband services in this unserved/underserved rural area, and the presence of an existing Verizon Wireless macro cellular tower on Bean Hollow Road as well as the anticipated presence of another Verizon Wireless cellular tower—recently approved and currently under construction—on Pigeon Point Road. In siting the proposed project, Crown Castle considered alternative layouts, but the location of the existing and under-construction cellular towers limits the options for connection with fiber-optic cable. The initial Crown Castle San Mateo County Project alignment, as considered in the original Davenport Project PEA, was limited to the southernmost 9.3 miles of the project as now proposed and evaluated in this PEA, and was intended to connect only to the currently under-construction Pigeon Point Road cellular tower. Verizon requested that AT&T provide service between the Pigeon Point site and the existing Bean Hollow macro tower; however, when AT&T declined, Verizon asked Crown Castle to provide that connection instead. Due to these considerations, the San Mateo County Project increased from 9.3 to 14.2 miles, as evaluated in this PEA as the proposed project, and alternative configurations were eliminated from further consideration as outlined below.

- *All buried conduit system*. Constructing an all buried system was considered but eliminated in favor of the proposed, mostly aerial, system that would use existing utility poles. An all buried conduit system would involve excessive additional cost and a longer construction schedule.
- *All aerial cable system*. Ideally the entire cable would be installed aerially on existing utility poles. However, in order to provide continuity, the cable must traverse a 1.4-mile section of the

alignment with no existing utility poles. Crossing this area would require either installation of new utility poles along a state-designated scenic stretch of Hwy 1 or undergrounding of the cable. In order to avoid installing new utility poles and aerial cable along the scenic highway where none now exist, Crown Castle chose to bury the cable in that location.

All new utility poles. Crown Castle considered installing all new utility poles for the facility. This
option was eliminated from consideration due to its substantial cost, schedule, and
environmental impacts compared to using existing utility poles.

Siting the proposed project within the Hwy 1 and San Mateo County transportation corridors, and using a combination of aerial and buried cable, reduces the number of environmental constraints. In these corridors, utility lines already exist and are within public ROWs or existing easement corridors; accordingly, adding fiber-optic cable and related DAS facilities to these lines is the least invasive method of providing service to this area.

#### 2.1.1 Project Purpose and Need

The proposed project would expand wireless voice and broadband services provided by Crown Castle's customer, Verizon Wireless, to an unserved/underserved rural area along a heavily traveled section of Hwy 1 in San Mateo County. This expansion would generally improve the communications and data system connectivity in this area. It would also enhance public safety because of improved availability and reliability of communications access for emergency services.

Crown Castle's proposed network facilities also provide a means for efficient expansion of wireless service by other carriers in this area through potential co-location or joint use of some or all of the proposed facilities. Accordingly, competition in this area could increase among wireless voice and broadband service providers—an outcome that would be consistent with well-established California and federal telecommunications policy.

The proposed project would also expand and enhance California's national and international telecommunications access by enabling more networks to exchange traffic across California and by improving telecommunications reliability with high-quality, state-of-the-art technology.

#### 2.2 Project Objectives

The objectives of the proposed project are:

- To expand the wireless voice and broadband services provided by Crown Castle's customer, Verizon Wireless, to an unserved/underserved rural area along a heavily traveled section of Hwy 1 in San Mateo County, thereby generally improving the area's communications and data system.
- To enhance public safety by providing expanded and more reliable communications access to emergency services.
- To provide a means to more efficiently expand wireless service by other carriers in this area through co-location or joint use of certain facilities; this could also increase competition among existing telecommunications carriers—an outcome that would be consistent with well-established California and federal telecommunications policy.

- To expand and enhance California's national and international telecommunications access.
- To enable existing telecommunications networks to better exchange traffic across California and improve reliability using high-quality, state-of-the-art technology.

The components of the proposed project are described further in Chapter 3, *Project Description*.

#### 3.1 Project Location

The San Mateo County Project alignment is approximately 14.2 miles in length and is in the rural, southwesterly corner of San Mateo County, and primarily involves existing utility distribution poles. Approximately 12.8 miles of the fiber-optic cable would be placed aerially on existing utility poles, and 1.4 miles of new buried conduit would be placed.

The cable alignment would generally follow Hwy 1 beginning at the San Mateo–Santa Cruz county line and continue in a northwesterly direction along Hwy 1 for a distance of approximately 7.7 miles where it would transition onto Pigeon Point Road. It would follow Pigeon Point Road for a distance of approximately 1.6 miles to a presently under-construction Verizon Wireless macro cell tower. The segment along Hwy 1 would be aerial cable placed on existing utility poles and some new buried conduit.

The proposed project alignment has been expanded, beyond that evaluated in the original Davenport Project PEA, to include a segment that would extend from the intersection of Hwy 1 and Pigeon Point Road north toward Pescadero. This entire segment would be aerial cable placed on existing utility poles. It would begin at a splice point in the previously described cable at the intersection of Hwy 1 and Pigeon Point Road. It would continue to the west along Pigeon Point Road, past the Pigeon Point Lighthouse and north to the Hwy 1 ROW. It would then continue to the north along the Hwy 1 ROW for a distance of approximately 2.1 miles to Bean Hollow Road. The alignment would depart Hwy 1 and continue on existing utility poles north along Bean Hollow Road for a distance of approximately 1.3 miles to an existing Verizon Wireless cellular tower on the Bay Flower Company property east of the road.

The project alignment would use the following existing ROWs.

- Existing Hwy 1 ROW—approximately 8.3 miles (6.9 miles of aerial and 1.4 miles of underground conduit and cable). The aerial facilities would be placed on existing utility poles located either within the ROW of Hwy 1 or within existing utility easements that lie adjacent to or within close proximity to the public road ROW. The buried portion would be installed in new underground conduit located within the road shoulder within the Hwy 1 ROW.
- Existing local public road ROW—approximately 4.0 miles (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing utility poles).
- Existing utility easement ROW—approximately 1.4 miles (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing utility poles). The existing easements lie adjacent to or in close proximity to existing public road ROW.
- Existing utility easement on State Park—approximately 0.5 mile (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing utility poles). The existing easement lies within or in close proximity to an existing county road.

#### 3.2 Existing System

The proposed project would connect to and expand an existing telecommunications system. It would be installed along existing utility poles and within a section of new underground conduit. Project construction would involve the installation of a new five node DAS network and telecommunications fiber optic cable interconnections with the network between the Santa Cruz/San Mateo County line and a new 77-foot-tall macro cell site, currently being constructed by Verizon Wireless, on Pigeon Point Road, as well as new fiber from the Pigeon Point Road cell site to an existing Verizon Wireless cell site on Bean Hollow Road near Pescadero.

The Pigeon Point Road cellular tower to which the proposed project would connect is currently under construction at 440 Pigeon Point Road, approximately 1 mile east of Hwy 1, on a 495-squarefoot leased area within a parcel that houses a single-family residence, commercial stable facilities, an existing AT&T cellular facility, and a Sheriff's repeater. Upon completion, the Pigeon Point Road cellular facility is planned to include: a 77-foot-tall monopole with six attached 6-foot panel antennae and one attached 4-foot diameter microwave antenna; equipment cabinets; two global positioning system (GPS) antennae attached to the equipment cabinets; and a standby diesel generator with a 132-gallon fuel tank. In its 2011 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Pigeon Point Road facility, the County found that the project would comply with all applicable General Plan policies, and conform with both the LCP and the Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance, with specific consideration of vegetative, water, and wildlife resources, visual quality, rural land use policies, and man-made hazards. In issuing a use permit, Coastal Development Permit, and Planned Agricultural Development Permit in 2012, the County found that the project (a) would not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property or improvements in its neighborhood and (b) was necessary for the public health, safety, convenience or welfare of the community.

The northernmost end of the cable would connect to the existing Bean Hollow Road cell site, a 45foot-tall monopole with 3 panel antennae, located on the Bay Flower Company property at 1000 Bean Hollow Road. Verizon Wireless submitted a planning application for the Bean Hollow Road cell tower (PLN 2004-00498) to San Mateo County on September 28, 2004, to establish a new Verizon Wireless cellular facility consisting of a 45-foot-tall monopole with 6 panel antennae and an equipment lease area at 1000 Bean Hollow Road. On March 29, 2007, the County certified a MND and approved a Coastal Development Permit, Planned Agricultural District Permit, and Use Permit for the Bean Hollow Road cell tower project. On August 1, 2008, the County finalized Building Permit BLD 2007-00362 for the project as described. On May 5, 2009, the Use Permit received administrative approval and a planning staff site inspection noted that only three of the six permitted panel antennae were installed on the monopole. The County received an application for building permit BLD 2011-00548 on April 29, 2011, to add the three remaining panel antennae, as originally approved, to the existing monopole. On December 23, 2011, Verizon Wireless submitted to the County a use permit renewal application for the facility. In 2012, the County found the use permit renewal exempt from CEQA under the provisions of Section 15301, Class 1, as a continued operation of an existing facility. The County deemed the use permit renewal complete on May 30, 2012.

The proposed project would provide telecommunications service from the existing Bean Hollow Road site to the under-construction Pigeon Point Road site, enabling it to serve as a hub from which the five node telecommunications fiber network would operate. Linking the new fiber network to

the existing Bean Hollow Road cell site would allow both Verizon's under-construction Pigeon Point Road macro cell site and Crown Castle's proposed five node DAS to function. The residual section of the network would be installed along a presently unserved/underserved rural area along Hwy 1 on the San Mateo County coast between the Pigeon Point Road hub and the San Mateo/Santa Cruz County line, providing service continuity between Pescadero and a recently-built small DAS network in the Davenport area of Santa Cruz County.

#### 3.3 Project Objectives

Please refer to Chapter 2, Project Purpose and Need, for discussion of the Project Objectives.

#### 3.4 Proposed Project

Crown Castle proposes to install fiber-optic cable and related node equipment (antennae, extender and equipment boxes) along and within the vicinity of Hwy 1, primarily above ground on an existing utility pole line that runs parallel to the highway. The total project length is approximately 14.2 miles, with approximately 11.5 miles within the viewshed of the Hwy 1 ROW. Approximately 1.4 miles of this would be buried within the Hwy 1 ROW. The existing utility pole line is within a public ROW or private easement that has been previously disturbed. Engineering drawings of proposed project components are included in Appendix A.

#### 3.5 Project Components

Construction of DAS facilities in the proposed project corridor would consist of the following.

- Installing a total of 10 antennae, pole extenders, and associated equipment, 2 on each of 5 node poles (all existing utility poles).
- Installing 12.7 miles of fiber-optic cable across approximately 308 existing utility poles.
- Installing guy wires and anchors on up to 100 existing utility poles, pending further engineering analysis and structural testing.
- Boring to facilitate the installation of 1.4 miles of new underground fiber-optic cable and conduit.
- Pending further engineering analysis, potentially replacing up to 12 existing utility poles to accommodate the new stress loads.

Engineering drawings of proposed project components are found in Appendix A. The public road ROW in which the majority of the proposed project would be constructed is relatively flat as it follows Hwy 1 along the coast. No new staging areas would be required.

#### 3.6 Right-of-Way Requirements

The project would utilize existing road or utility ROWs as described in Section 3.1 *Project Location*. No new ROW would be acquired for the project. The existing ROWs are of sufficient width to accommodate the construction activities. Access to the ROWs would be by way of existing roads.

#### 3.7 Construction

The construction methods proposed for the project are typical to telecommunications installations and would include methods to attach new fiber-optic cable to existing power transmission poles as well as new buried conduit facility.

#### 3.7.1 Staging Areas

Staging areas are not expected to be necessary for the project. Contractors would be expected to utilize their existing yards for their equipment and transport the materials needed for the project to the site daily. Should staging areas be necessary on a limited basis, existing paved or improved sites would be used. Though an exercise to identify potential staging areas has not been conducted, one immediately apparent site does exist. It is a commercial parcel located on the east side of Hwy 1 just south of Gazos Creek Road. Part of the site is occupied by a restaurant and the remainder of the site, including a former fuel station, is currently idle. The area is concrete and asphalt surface which would make it an ideal temporary staging area. Any staging activities at that location would be confined to the existing paved areas. It is not certain if the site would be needed but it is centrally located on the alignment and at the north end of the proposed new buried section, which makes it a desirable location for use.

Should Crown Castle's contractor identify a staging area they would like to use that is other than their existing yard, the site proposed for use by the contractor would be reviewed by Crown Castle to ensure no sensitive environmental resources are present.

## 3.7.2 Attachment of Antennae, Associated Equipment, and Fiber-Optic Cable to Poles

Antennae, associated equipment, and fiber-optic cable would be installed on existing and new poles using the following construction techniques.

#### 3.7.2.1 Antennae and Associated Equipment on Node Poles

The following components would be attached to each of the five node poles.

- Antenna(e), two KS 84010525 panel antennae (23 inches tall, 10 inches wide, and 5.5 inches deep) would be mounted at the top of each node pole.
- Battery back-up unit, measuring 36.88 inches tall, 30.25 inches wide, and 16 inches deep would be mounted on each node pole at a height of approximately 8 feet above the ground.
- RF disconnect switch, measuring 10 inches tall, 8 inches wide, and 5 inches deep would be mounted on each node pole at a height of approximately 8 feet above the ground.

- Electric meter, measuring 26 inches tall, 12 inches wide, and 6 inches deep would be mounted on each node pole at a height of approximately 8 feet above the ground.
- Pole extenders measuring 7 feet in height would be attached to the top of node poles to extend the antenna an adequate distance above the power lines. The antennae would be attached to the top of the extenders.

These items would be mounted on existing utility poles (refer to Section 4.1, *Aesthetics/Light and Glare*, Figures 4.1-1 through 4.1-7 for photo simulations). The height of the node poles would be increased by a total of 9 feet by the addition of the pole-top extenders and antennae.

Crown Castle would use standard aerial construction techniques and typical two-axle rubber-tire vehicles to attach antennae and associated equipment to utility poles. Basic equipment required for aerial installations includes bucket trucks and cable reel trucks or cable trailers. At least one crew and one bucket truck would travel the pole line alignment. The cable reel truck would carry spooled fiber that would be unwound for installation on the existing poles. The two-axle truck equipment is highly maneuverable and would use existing improved areas for turning around or parking in areas such as existing roads, field access aprons, driveway aprons, or farm roads.

It would not be necessary to close any traffic lanes on the state highway for installation of antennae and associated equipment on node poles. Some road shoulders would need to be closed. For the smaller county roads, such as Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, road closure could involve one traffic lane, but not the entire road. At least one lane of traffic would remain open and accessible at all times. Traffic control would be implemented in accordance with Caltrans specifications even when not on a state highway. Flaggers would be used to direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes.

### 3.7.2.2 Fiber-Optic Cable

Crown Castle would use standard aerial construction techniques for the placement of its fiber-optic cable. The cable would be over-lashed to existing wires where possible, or to new supporting wires installed by Crown Castle, using stainless steel lashers and wire clamps. The cable would be grounded at the first, last, and every fifth pole by driving a copper rod approximately 6 feet long and 1 inch in diameter into the ground.

## 3.7.3 Installation of Guy Wires and Anchors on Poles

Provisions in the CPUC's General Order (GO) 95 require that certain strength and safety standards be maintained for overhead utility and communications lines installed on joint use poles.¹ Among other requirements, GO 95 requires that lines or parts thereof be replaced or reinforced when safety factors have been reduced below certain specified minimums. To comply with these requirements, Crown Castle would install additional guy wires and anchors when adding lines or other facilities that increase loads on poles. It is anticipated that up to approximately 67 additional anchors would be needed as shown in the detailed design drawings (Appendix A, Engineering Drawings of Project Components).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GO 95 also requires pole replacement when the structural integrity of an existing pole would be compromised by utilities projects. Up to 7 utility poles are planned to be replaced as part of the proposed project.

Installation of guy wires and anchors involves minimal ground-disturbing activity to drive or auger the anchor directly into the earth. Anchor rod lengths vary from 7 to 10 feet, and their diameters vary from 0.5 to 1.25 inches. The anchors are augured or driven directly into the ground using hand equipment and the guy wire is attached and tensioned. An area of approximately 10 feet by 10 feet would be disturbed to install the anchors for the guy wires.

It would not be necessary to close any traffic lanes on the state highway for installation of guy wires and anchors. Some road shoulders would need to be closed. For the smaller county roads, such as Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, road closure could involve one traffic lane, but not the entire road. At least one lane of traffic would be open at all times. Traffic control would be implemented in accordance with Caltrans specifications even when not on a state highway. Flaggers would be used to direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes.

## 3.7.4 Installation of Underground Conduit and Cables

For the proposed project, Crown Castle would install all of its equipment along the existing utility pole line, except in one area 1.4 mile in length where there are no existing poles or overhead utility lines. In this areas because there are no existing poles, a new underground conduit system would need to be constructed into which the fiber-optic cable would be installed.

The underground conduit would be installed using standard utility horizontal directional boring. All installation activities, including boring, would take place within the Hwy 1 ROW.

### 3.7.4.1 Horizontal Directional Bore Construction

Horizontal directional boring allows new conduits to be installed to the desired depth without surface disturbance along the alignment. It is expected that all of the new buried conduits would be installed using horizontal directional drilling methods. Bore entry and exit pits measuring approximately 2 feet by 6 feet and 3–5 feet deep would be excavated by a backhoe. Horizontal directional bores machine would drill a horizontal pilot hole along the designed cable alignment and at a depth of 3–5 feet below the ground surface. Once the pilot bore string reaches its receiving pit, the conduit would be attached to the end. The pilot pipe would then be pulled back to the bore machine thereby installing the conduit. The conduits would be spliced together or an access vault would be installed. The typical bore lengths would be approximately 200–400 feet in length.

Small areas of disturbance measuring approximately 20 by 40 feet would be needed at approximately 200- to 400-foot intervals to accommodate the bore machines, allow for the conduits to be connected and for the installation of access vaults. The excavation would be 2 feet by 6 feet, as described above, but some surface disturbance beyond that would be expected from the vehicle maneuvering and workers.

The bore machine would use a mixture of water and a fine clay (usually bentonite) to help lubricate the pilot pipe and keep the hole drilled open. The water and clay are mixed on site in a mixer attached to or as part of the bore machine. Earth cuttings from the bore hole and the water/clay mixture returns to the bore entry pit where it is pumped into a receiving tank. The mixture is filtered for reuse if possible or stored in a tank until it can be discarded in a local landfill approved to receive the material.

The buried conduit section of the project would all be installed within Hwy 1 ROW. The design centerline is under or just off of the road shoulder. It would not be necessary to close any traffic lanes on Hwy 1 for the installation of buried conduit. The road shoulder would need to be closed for the work area during the hours of work. Traffic control for the road shoulder closure would be implemented in accordance with Caltrans specifications. Flaggers would be used to direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes.

### 3.7.4.2 Installation of Cable into Conduit

Once the conduit system is installed, the fiber-optic cable would be pulled or blown into the conduits. The installation would be accomplished using a series of hydraulic pullers consisting of a main-line puller and sufficient intermediate assist pullers to ensure smooth pulling within specified tension restrictions. First, the pull line would be attached to a plug that is pushed through the conduit by air pressure. When the plug emerges at the end of the conduit section or access point, the pull line would be attached to the cable through a swivel to prevent the cable from twisting during the pulling operation. Then the pull line would be pulled back though the conduit section, threading the cable through the conduit. The main-line puller would be equipped with a tension limiter and a tension monitor to provide an accurate record of actual pulling tensions encountered. These methods would be used to pull the cable from one handhole to the next. It is sometimes necessary to excavate temporary assist points to facilitate cable installation. In such cases, an excavation approximately 2 feet wide, 3 feet long, and 3 feet deep is dug to provide access to the conduit; this excavation is backfilled once the cable is installed.

### 3.7.4.3 Surface Restoration

Crown Castle would perform site cleanup and surface restoration promptly following conduit and cable installation. Cleanup would include removing debris and restoring original surfacing and contours. Any disturbed areas would be returned to their original or better condition.

### 3.7.4.4 Installation of Access Vaults

To allow for cable-placing assist locations, cable splice locations, and future access to the buried conduits and fiber, buried access vaults (i.e., handholes) would be placed along the route. These are described below. Once installation is complete, the handholes would be accessed only rarely for maintenance or cable replacement. Each handhole would typically house 80–100 feet of cable slack. Handholes would only be necessary for the 1.4 miles of buried conduit which would be placed along the road shoulder of Hwy 1.

Each handhole would be equipped with a traffic-rated lid, even if it would be out of the path of traffic. The lid may be visible at the surface or may be buried just below the surface. Handholes are sized to accommodate pulling fiber through conduits and would be 2 feet by 3 feet. Generally, road shoulders or other easily accessible areas are the preferred locations for handholes. A handhole would be necessary at the beginning and end points and approximately 4 to 6 intermediate handholes would be placed along the alignment. Intermediate handholes would be placed at intervals of approximately 300 to 500 feet. These handholes would be installed as the final step in the horizontal directional drill process and installed into the same excavations that would be created as drill entry and exit points. No additional ground disturbance would be required for the handholes.

### 3.7.4.5 Splicing of Cable Ends at Access Points

Splicing of sections of fiber-optic cable at access points would be conducted consistent with Crown Castle specifications regarding equipment, personnel training, procedures, and testing. Appropriate lengths of excess (slack loop) fiber-optic cable—generally at least 30 feet—would be left at all splice locations to allow for cable expansion and contraction due to temperature and for any splicing required in the future. The cable would be spliced in *splice cases* (i.e., protective encasements) in a cable, with sufficient slack allowed. The splices would be made with a profile alignment fusion splicing machine and protected by heat-shrink tubing.

## 3.7.5 Replacement of Existing Poles

It is estimated that as many as 12 existing poles may need to be replaced due to the condition of the poles and the increased stress caused by adding more fiber-optic cable. Exactly which poles, if any, to be replaced is unknown at this time as the load testing is not complete. The estimate of 12 poles to be replaced is based on past experience with similar projects. If pole replacement is needed, the replacement poles would be of the same type and installed into the exact same location as the existing poles. The process entails temporarily removing the existing utilities from the pole, removing the existing pole, installing the replacement pole, and reattaching the utilities. The process would typically be completed within 1 work day. Existing telecommunication cables would remain active; existing power conductors would need to be temporarily de-energized. Crown Castle would work closely with the power utility, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) to coordinate the temporary de-energization of the line. Pole replacement is the only activity that would interrupt utility services and then, only electrical services would be affected during an estimated 1 day of work. Each pole replacement would take 1 day to complete so it is expected that a total of up to 12 work days (96 hours) of service interruption would take place.

A site of approximately 30-feet by 100-feet would be disturbed to remove the old pole and replace it with the new pole. It would not be necessary to close any traffic lanes on state highways. Some road shoulders would need to be closed. For the smaller county roads, such as Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, it may be necessary to close one traffic lane, but not the entire road. At least one lane of traffic would remain open at all times. Traffic control would be implemented in accordance with Caltrans specifications even when not on state highways.

### 3.7.6 Construction Workforce and Equipment

Table 3-1 lists the typical construction equipment that would be needed for the various construction activities and the estimated maximum hours of operation. These estimates are based on the following quantities and assumed average production rates.

- Horizontal directional boring: approximately 7,300 linear feet, with one crew averaging 400 feet per day for 18 days.
- Buried vault: approximately six vaults to place, with one crew averaging two vaults per day for 3 days.
- Pole Replacement: up to 12 poles may need to be replaced on the project. One crew can replace one pole per day.
- Cable placement:

- Aerial: approximately 12.8 miles (67,584 linear feet) to place, with one crew averaging 1,600 feet per day for 42 days.
- Buried (into conduit): approximately 1.4 miles (7,300 linear feet) to place, with one crew averaging 2,000 feet per day for 4 days.

Table 3-1. Equipment Requirements and Crew Size for the Proposed Project

	Default	Hours per Day of	Total	<del></del>	
Activity/Equipment Type	Horsepower	Operation (Average)	Days	Crew Size	
Directional bore crew				4	
Bore machine	115	8	18		
Backhoe	105	3	18		
Generator	50	6	18		
1-ton supply truck	200	6	18		
Pole replacement crew				5	
Crane	500	4	7		
Backhoe	105	3	7		
1-ton supply truck	200	6	7		
Pickup truck	150	3	7		
Buried vault and marker crew				5	
Backhoe	105	8	3		
1-ton supply truck	200	6	3		
Cable installation crew: conduit				5	
Cable truck	200	8	4		
Compressor	50	8	4		
Generator	50	8	4		
Backhoe	105	2	4		
1-ton supply truck	200	6	4		
Cable installation crew: aerial				4	
Bucket truck	200	8	42		
1-ton supply truck	200	6	42		

### 3.7.7 Ground Disturbance from Construction Activities

Minor ground disturbing construction activities would be spread throughout the length of the proposed project alignment. Table 3-2 provides the estimated ground disturbance that would result from construction activities. These area calculations are related to actual ground disturbance. Most vehicle maneuvering would be within the disturbance areas described previously. Additional disturbance outside these areas is not addressed because almost all of the construction equipment would be rubber-tired vehicles, and the cable would be placed along or in close proximity to existing public and field roads so disturbances from these vehicles to maneuver or turn around would be unlikely to create ground disturbance outside of the areas previously described.

Table 3-2. Construction Activity – Estimated Area of Ground Disturbance for the Proposed Project

	Dis	Disturbance Area per Site				Total Disturbance	
Activity/Equipment Type	Length	Width	Sq. Ft	Acres	Sites	(ac)	
Directional bore crew	40	20	800	0.018	27	0.496	
Pole replacement crew	100	30	3,000	0.069	10	0.689	
Buried vault and marker crew	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Cable installation crew: conduit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Cable installation crew: aerial	4	4	16	0.0004	308	0.113	
Guy wire installation crew	10	10	100	0.002	70	0.161	
Total				•		1.458	

## 3.7.8 Vegetation Trimming and Trampling

In some locations it would be necessary to trim vegetation to install the fiber-optic cable on the existing utility poles. Although PG&E, the power company that owns the poles, keeps the encroaching vegetation trimmed as part of routine maintenance, additional trimming may be necessary in some locations.

Vegetation trimming would be necessary to accommodate the new cable to be attached at a location lower on the pole than the existing lines. It would not be necessary to remove trees but branches and limbs may need to be trimmed in some locations. The use of utility bucket trucks would allow the workers to access the pole attachment locations without the need for vehicle access to the base of the pole, reducing the need for vegetation trimming. The specific locations of any vegetation trimming would not be known until the contractor is on site to conduct the work; it can be assumed that trimming would be minimal based on the proposed construction methods.

In some locations, the rubber-tired vehicles would be expected to trample existing brushy vegetation. The bucket trucks may need to drive on the vegetation or place their outriggers on vegetation to gain access to the poles.

### 3.7.9 Construction Schedule

The construction process is expected to take approximately 8 weeks to complete. There would be overlap of the different discrete construction activities as illustrated in Table 3-3.

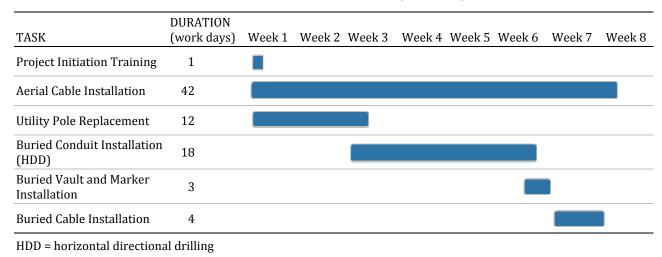


Table 3-3. Estimated Duration of Construction Tasks for the Proposed Project

Crown Castle would construct the proposed project between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays. Crown Castle would comply with any work timeframe restrictions that Caltrans, Santa Cruz County, or San Mateo County may propose. The work could take place during any season of the year but work would not be conducted during substantial rain events.

## 3.8 Operations, Maintenance, and Repair

Operations, maintenance, and repair activities associated with a fiber-optic project are minimal. These activities would be carried out by Crown Castle, whose personnel would periodically (typically annually) patrol the project route to inspect facilities. The need to repair the aerial cable is not common and would include such activities as reattaching a loose or detached cable from a pole or to repair or replace electronic equipment at a node pole. If operations, maintenance, or repair activities are necessary for the aerial cable, they would include the use of standard two-axle rubbertired bucket trucks with outriggers. For most situations an individual maintenance person would be able to complete the repairs. In some cases a crew of 2 to 3 people and up to two vehicles would be needed.

It is highly unlikely that the buried conduit would require repair. However if it does, it would require a backhoe crew to expose a handhole or a collapsed section of conduit so the repair could take place. A crew consisting of 3 to 4 workers, a backhoe, and a utility truck could be expected to complete the repair.

These activities are limited in scope and have little potential to affect sensitive resources; Crown Castle would contact the appropriate resource agencies to ensure environmental compliance. For these reasons, operations, maintenance, and repair activities are not discussed or analyzed further in this document. Should repair activities necessitate traffic control, measures described in Section 3.9.2.1, *Traffic Control*, would be implemented. Flaggers would be used to direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes.

## 3.9 Applicant Proposed Measures and Protocols

Crown Castle has incorporated construction protocols into the proposed project to avoid significant impacts on the environment and to reduce any potential impacts to less-than-significant levels. Crown Castle also would implement the applicant proposed measures (APMs) identified in Section 4.3, *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, and Section 4.4, *Biological Resources*, to ensure potential construction-related impacts on these resources are less than significant. The construction protocols included in Crown Castle's *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements*, and *Additional Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically Sensitive Areas* (Appendix E), and the air quality and biological resources APMs, together with the limited nature of Crown Castle's construction activities and their location within the existing utility pole line and highly disturbed highway and county road ROWs, ensure that the proposed project would not significantly affect the environment. Discussion of the construction protocols and APMs can be found in Chapter 4 of this PEA.

## 3.9.1 Pre-Construction Environmental Training

Pre-construction environmental training would be conducted for all construction employees prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities. The purpose of this training would be to inform the construction supervisor, workers, and inspectors of any potential sensitive resources that may occur along the proposed project route, to explain these resources' importance and sensitivity to disturbance, to review regulatory protections accorded to these resources, and to describe the construction protocols and mitigation measures adopted for the project. Training would identify individual responsibilities and communication procedures regarding these resources. Preconstruction training also would address construction practices, traffic controls, and health and safety practices.

### 3.9.2 Construction Controls

### 3.9.2.1 Traffic Control

Because most of the construction of the proposed project would occur within public road ROWs, traffic would need to be controlled and coordinated. Traffic control measures would conform to Caltrans specifications as presented in their Traffic Manual, Chapter 5, *Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones*, available for viewing at the website: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/signdel/pdf/TMChapter5.pdf.

On Hwy 1, it would not be necessary to close any traffic lanes. However, road shoulders would be closed in some locations. Specifically, the buried cable section would take place under or just off the existing road shoulder and the work site would need to be cordoned off in accordance with Caltrans specifications. Typically, traffic control would be set up for each day's work operation.

For the smaller county roads, such as Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, it may be necessary to temporarily block one lane of traffic. These roads have low traffic volumes and at least one lane would remain open at all times to provide for through traffic and ensure emergency access. When it is necessary to block a lane of traffic, flaggers would be used to direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes.

### 3.9.2.2 Noise and Dust Control

The proposed project would increase noise levels only during construction, and efforts would be made to keep noise to a minimum. The noise impacts associated with the proposed project are expected to occur in the immediate vicinity of construction equipment. The increased noise levels would occur during daylight hours, when average noise levels from vehicular traffic are generally the highest. In addition, the noise increase would not affect any one location for an extended period of time. Noise impacts are discussed further in Section 4.11, *Noise*, of this document.

Construction traffic could result in increased dust; water trucks would be used to keep the dust to a minimum. Additional measures, such as covering stockpiles, would be implemented as appropriate. Due to the relatively fast pace of construction, dust impacts would be brief at any one location. Impacts on air quality and mitigation measures are discussed further in Section 4.3, *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, of this document.

### 3.9.2.3 Erosion Controls

Erosion controls would be used where necessary along the proposed project route. The most likely situations for use of these controls would be when construction activities occur near storm drains, streams, steep slopes, and other sensitive habitat areas. Control measures that may be used include silt fencing, certified weed-free straw wattles and straw bales, and other control measures as necessary to ensure that sedimentation does not affect water quality.

## 3.10 Key Permits and Approvals

Key permits and approvals presumed necessary for construction of the proposed project are presented below (Table 3-4).

Table 3-4. Permits and Approvals Required for Construction

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
California Public Utilities Commission	Authority to Construct	Pending
California Department of Transportation	Encroachment Permit	Pending
San Mateo County Planning Department	Coastal Development Permit	Pending

Though no permit or formal authorization is needed from Año Nuevo State Park for the work on the existing utility easement, Crown Castle contacted them about the proposed project. Crown Castle received confirmation from Patrica DuMont, Environmental Compliance Supervisor, Resource Services Northern Service Center that no authorizations would be necessary. Crown Castle would provide a courtesy notification in advance of construction of the upcoming activities to be conducted on park property.

# **Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures**

## 4.1 Aesthetics/Light and Glare

### 4.1.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.1.1.1 Regulatory Setting

Applicable federal, state, and local regulations and policies related to aesthetics, light, and glare are noted below.

### **Federal**

There are no applicable federal regulations or policies related to aesthetics, light, or glare.

### State

### **California Scenic Highway Program**

In 1963, the California Legislature created the Scenic Highway Program to preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from changes that would diminish the aesthetic value of lands adjacent to the highways. The state regulations and guidelines governing the Scenic Highway Program are found in Section 260 et seq. of the Streets and Highways Code. A highway may be designated as scenic depending on how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes upon the travelers' enjoyment of the view. The Scenic Highway Program identifies Hwy 1 from the Santa Cruz County line north to the southern city limit of Half Moon Bay as a state-designated scenic highway.

#### Local

### San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan contains visual quality goals, policies, and objectives intended to protect the visual resources within San Mateo County. Included among them are specific goals and objectives that address utility development in designated scenic corridors.

### 4.20 Utility Structures

Minimize the adverse visual quality of utility structures, including roads, roadway and building signs, overhead wires, utility poles, T.V. antennae, windmills and satellite dishes.

### 4.21 Scenic Corridors

Protect and enhance the visual quality of scenic corridors by managing the location and appearance of structural development.

### 4.30 Public Utilities

Encourage the placement of new and existing public utility lines underground.

### 4.63 Utilities in State Scenic Corridors

- a. Install new distribution lines underground.
- b. Install existing overhead distribution lines underground where they are required to be relocated in conjunction with street improvements, new utility construction, etc.
- c. Consider exceptions where it is not physically practical due to topographic features; however, utilities should not be substantially visible from any public road or developed public trail.

### San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

The Visual Resources Component of the Local Coastal Program (LCP) is intended to protect the scenic and visual qualities of areas within the county's coastal zone, defined as the area extending landward 5 miles from the mean high tide line. The LCP also specifically regulates development siting and design within the corridors adjacent to scenic roads in the coastal zone.

The San Mateo County LCP contains the following relevant policies intended to protect coastal views and ensure the visual compatibility of new development, including utilities, within the coastal zone.

### 8.15 Coastal Views

Prevent development (including buildings, structures, fences, unnatural obstructions, signs, and landscaping) from substantially blocking views to or along the shoreline from coastal roads, roadside rests and vista points, recreation areas, trails, coastal accessways, and beaches.

### 8.22 Utilities in State Scenic Corridors

- a. Install new distribution lines underground.
- b. Install existing overhead distribution lines underground where they are required to be relocated in conjunction with street improvements, new utility construction, etc.
- c. Exceptions to a. and b. may be approved by the Planning Commission where it is not physically practicable due to topographic features; however, utilities shall not be substantially visible from any public road or developed public trails.

### 8.31 Regulation of Scenic Corridors in Rural Areas

- a. Apply the policies of the Scenic Road Element of the County General Plan.
- b. Apply Section 6325.1 (Primary Scenic Resources Areas Criteria) of the Resource Management (RM) Zoning District as specific regulations protecting scenic corridors in the Coastal Zone.
- c. Apply the Rural Design Policies of the LCP.

### 4.1.1.2 Environmental Setting

### **Existing Visual Character**

### Scenic Highways

The proposed project alignment follows an approximately 14.2-mile route along Hwy 1 and Pigeon Point and Bean Hollow Roads through the southern portion of unincorporated coastal San Mateo County. Approximately 11.5 miles of the proposed project would be within the viewshed of portions of Hwy 1 that have been designated a scenic highway. This segment of Hwy 1, a state-designated scenic highway, is on a coastal bluff (California Department of Transportation 2011, 2012). Within the project alignment, Hwy 1 ranges from immediately adjacent to the bluff at the southernmost end, to over 1 mile inland, with much of the highway and alignment approximately 200 feet or more inland from the Pacific Ocean. This stretch of Hwy 1 winds through the landscape, with rolling hills visible east of the highway. Agricultural and coastal prairie lands, as well as the Pacific Ocean, dominate westward views. A few ranches and farms, occasional residences, remnant stands and very small patches of knobcone pine forest, and coastal prairie lands are evident along the route (California State Parks 2011).

### **Existing Scenic Vistas**

Panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean are visible from Hwy 1, recreational trails, local roadways, and from public and private properties in the project area where coastal prairie or agricultural lands allow views over the coastal bluff, and range from intermittent glimpses to broader views. Scenic vistas from Hwy 1 are of short to moderate duration that are available in passing. Views within the study area vary by season and under different weather conditions, such as sunny versus foggy. Seasonal differences include green vegetation turning tan or brown; contrasting evergreen vegetation; fallow, tilled, or planted fields; and seasonal wildflowers and crops. Views from Hwy 1 are occasionally limited to the foreground by vegetation along the ROW and by the rolling terrain.

### **Existing Development**

Existing development near the proposed alignment is rural and sparse, and is limited to buildings and residences associated with the following major land uses and associated facilities.

- Few residences along Whitehouse Canyon and Gazos Roads east of Hwy 1.
- Several farms and residences near Pigeon Point Road east of Hwy 1.
- A number of residences east and west of Hwy 1 between Pigeon Point and Bean Hollow Roads.
- Few residences along Bean Hollow Road.
- Año Nuevo State Park, off of and west of Hwy 1, in the study area.
- Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch.
- Año Nuevo Flower Growers.
- Pie Ranch.
- Cascade Ranch Historic Farm.
- K&S Ranch.

- Costanoa Lodge/Kampgrounds of America (KOA) Kampgrounds.
- Highway 1 Brewing Company Restaurant.
- Pigeon Point Lighthouse/Hostelling International USA.
- R Cevasco Nursery.
- Durigano's Nursery.
- Bay City Flower Company.

In addition, several public parking areas are located along Hwy 1 providing parking for coastal access beaches and trails. The Dickerman-Steele and Cascade Ranches are historical ranches located within the State Park. Pigeon Point Lighthouse is also a historic cultural resource.

### **Existing Utility Poles/Lines**

Existing utility poles along Hwy 1 are occasionally visible in foreground views from the highway as well as in the middle- and background views from other areas, and sometimes concealed by vegetation. The existing poles are wood and do not greatly detract from the scenic character along Hwy 1. While many of the poles carry only utility lines, a number of them also support transformers and bulkier line inputs that are visible within the roadway's viewshed. This is evident especially where two or three utility lines converge. Some of the poles have existing guy wires for stability. Some of the wires are not visible or noticeable because existing vegetation surrounding the base of the poles hides them. In addition, at approximately 0.7 mile north of the southern end of the subject area, the existing utility line diverges from Hwy 1 and travels westward on San Mateo County ROW through the State Park. For approximately 0.8 mile, the utility line is obscured by roadside vegetation and is not visible from Hwy 1 (the state-designated scenic highway) until it again parallels the roadway, approximately 360 feet north of the park entrance. Within the State Park, the utility lines are visible from many locations along the park access road from Hwy 1 to the visitor's center, which is comprised of the historic Dickerman-Steele Ranch. However, dense, tall, and overhanging vegetation obscures views of the utility line from some locations along the access road.

North of Pie Ranch, the utility line crosses from the southwest to the northeast side of Hwy 1 and remains on this side of Hwy 1 for the balance of the proposed project alignment, which also passes the historic Cascade Ranch. There are no utility lines or poles along Hwy 1 from north of the Costanoa Lodge/KOA entrance until just north of the Highway 1 Brewing Company Restaurant. From the Highway 1 Brewing Company Restaurant to just south of the southernmost entrance for Pigeon Point Road, the utility lines along Hwy 1 following the proposed project alignment have fiber-optic cables attached approximately midway up the pole. The fiber-optic line continues to follow Hwy 1 eastward and up the coast, diverging from the proposed project alignment, and the utility lines travel northward and inland along Pigeon Point Road for approximately 1.8 miles, following the proposed project alignment.

Verizon Wireless is currently constructing a 77-foot-tall monopole cellular tower six attached 6-foot panel antennae and one attached 4-foot diameter microwave antenna, equipment cabinets, two GPS antennae attached to the equipment cabinets, and a standby diesel generator with a 132-gallon fuel tank, within a 495-square-foot leased area at 440 Pigeon Point Road. The Pigeon Point Road parcel, approximately 1 mile east of Hwy 1, also houses a single-family residence, commercial stable facilities, an existing AT&T cellular facility, and a Sheriff's repeater. The project alignment would continue on existing power poles in a northerly direction along Hwy 1 for approximately 2.1 miles

and then travel northeast along Bean Hollow Road for approximately 1.3 miles to an existing Verizon Wireless macro cell site on the Bay Flower Company property at 1000 Bean Hollow Road. The existing Bean Hollow Road cellular facility presently consists of a 45-foot-tall monopole with 3 panel antennae, and is permitted through San Mateo County for up to 6 panel antennae. Scenic vistas available from Hwy 1, local roadways, and from public and private property include views of the existing utility poles and lines and associated appurtenances, which do not greatly detract from the scenic character of vista views in this area.

### **Existing Light and Glare**

No street or traffic lights are present along this portion of Hwy 1. The headlights of vehicles traveling along the roadway create an existing source of light directly associated with the roadway. A few adjacent sources of light are associated with the existing development scattered along this portion of Hwy 1.

### **Visual Sensitivity**

The primary viewers of the proposed telecommunication network facilities include travelers on Hwy 1, day-use and overnight visitors such as recreationists, and local residents and employees of existing businesses. More specifically, these viewers include patrons of Highway 1 Brewing Company Restaurant, and recreationists using the State Park, campgrounds, lodge, lighthouse and hostel, beach access areas, and ranches/farms that are open to the public.

Roadway users' vantages differ based on their location on the roadway, the presence or absence of features that obscure views, and the elevation of that portion of roadway. Roadway speeds differ based on the traveler's familiarity with the route and roadway conditions such as the presence or absence of rain or fog. Single views typically are of short duration, except on straighter stretches where views last longer. Viewers who frequently travel these routes generally possess moderate visual sensitivity to their surroundings. The passing landscape becomes familiar to these viewers, and their attention typically is not focused on the passing views but on the roadway, roadway signs, and surrounding traffic. Viewers who travel these routes for their scenic quality and to reach scenic and/or recreational destinations may possess a higher regard for the visual experience.

Viewers from residences and ranch and farm facilities have permanent views from their respective locations. Situated in different locations throughout the study area, these facilities' views differ depending on their location on the site in relation to the utility poles. Employees of these facilities are likely to be occupied with their work activities and tasks at hand, have intermittent visual access to the utility poles, and would have low sensitivity to visual changes associated with the proposed project in the subject area. Employees of Highway 1 Brewing Company Restaurant would have low sensitivity to visual changes associated with the proposed project in the subject area as they are likely to be occupied with their work activities. Restaurant customers would be sensitive to changes in views of the ocean from the restaurant, as the restaurant is noted for its ocean views.

Recreational users view the subject area from the State Park and ranches/farms. Users of the State Park and those at coastal access areas are likely to seek out natural areas and scenic views as a resource; common activities include walking/hiking on trails, birding, wildlife observation, and enjoyment of scenic views. Recreational uses on farms/ranches consist of those participating in farm-related activities such as work party days and fruit and vegetable U-picks. Recreationists that are staying at the lodge, camping, or using the hostel stay for longer than day-use recreationists and are there to enjoy and recreate within the natural areas and take in the scenic views. Views of the

proposed project differ based on users' location within the landscape, but recreational viewers would be more focused on the natural environment than on the utility lines. Viewer sensitivity is high among recreationists because they are more likely to regard the natural and built surroundings as a holistic visual experience.

### 4.1.2 Impact Analysis

## 4.1.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Aesthetics/Light and Glare

	sthetics	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:	_	_		_
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Ш			
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?				
c.	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?				

## 4.1.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

The Crown Castle San Mateo County Project includes construction protocols intended to minimize aesthetic impacts (see Measures 7.1.1, 7.1.2, and 7.1.3 in Appendix E). These include maintaining orderly construction areas, complying with local design regulations and requirements, designing project facilities to be unobtrusive and compatible with the surrounding setting, restoring conduit installation sites to pre-construction conditions, and consulting with the local agencies regarding appropriate architectural design and landscaping practices to be implemented before, during, and after construction. As part of its standard construction operating procedure, Crown Castle will ensure that construction lights are directed away from the visual field of motorists and pedestrians along any streets or ROWs and will not conduct any nighttime construction (between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.) within 500 yards of any residence or non-residential sensitive use, unless otherwise approved by the applicable jurisdiction.

### **4.1.2.3** Impacts

### Impact AES-1: Adverse impacts on a scenic vista (Less than Significant)

The proposed above-ground facilities would be located within an existing utility corridor in which above ground utilities are already present within available scenic vista views. The remaining portion of the project alignment would be underground and therefore not visible. The appearance of the proposed project features would be compatible with the aesthetic environment of the current utility corridor.

Neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would adversely affect scenic vistas or scenic resources. The proposed project involves attaching equipment to existing poles located along existing roadways. All access to the poles would occur from previously disturbed areas. The analysis assumes that trees or shrubs would not be disturbed for construction or installation, except for trimming required for safety and within the constraints specified in the easement. Construction equipment would work in specific areas for a short time (24–48 hours at any one time) and restoration activities would take place following construction.

The proposed project involves the installation of both underground and above ground components. Underground fiber-optic cable that would be installed through boring would be buried within the Hwy 1 ROW and disturbed areas would be returned to their original or better condition. Once installed, permanent aboveground visual changes would include the addition of two antennae, and an extender and other equipment on each of five existing node poles, fiber-optic cable across all above ground utility lines along the proposed project alignment, and guy wires on up to 100 existing poles. The height of the five existing node poles would be increased by a total of 9 feet by the addition of the pole-top extenders and antennae. These visual features are presented in the photo simulations in Figures 4.1-1 through 4.1-7 which illustrate the equipment configurations—on three of the five, including the first and last, node poles along this scenic segment of Hwy 1. Two of the five node poles lie west of Hwy 1. Of these, one (DAV-13) is completely screened from view by trees; the other (DAV-12, shown in Figures 4.1-5 through 4.1-7) lies approximately 250 feet west of Hwy 1.

These changes are not considered significant visual changes because the cable, antennae, and guy wires represent minor visual changes that are small, unobtrusive, and in keeping with the existing visual character of equipment located on the existing utility line. The fiber-optic cable is an existing visual condition in the subject area and the addition of a new fiber-optic cable on poles with existing fiber-optic cable would be negligible and would not stand out as out of place or be very noticeable amongst the existing lines of poles that currently do not have fiber-optic cable. The antennae and other equipment would blend with the appearance of the existing poles in the study area. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

# Impact AES-2: Substantially damage a scenic resource, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway (Less than Significant)

While much of the proposed project alignment passes through a state-designated scenic highway corridor, the proposed above-ground facilities would be located within an existing utility corridor in which above ground utility poles and lines are already present. The remaining portion of the project alignment would be underground and therefore not visible. The appearance of the proposed project features would be compatible with the aesthetic environment of the current utility corridor.

Neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would damage any scenic resources, including but not limited to scenic trees, rock outcroppings or historic buildings within the portion of Hwy 1 that has been designated a scenic highway. It would also not adversely affect scenic vistas available from or scenic resources along Hwy 1 that include views of the Pacific Ocean. The proposed project involves attaching equipment to existing poles located along existing roadways. All access to the poles would occur from previously disturbed areas. The analysis assumes that trees or shrubs would not be disturbed for construction or installation, except for trimming required for safety and within the constraints specified in the easement as described in Chapter 3, Project Description. The tree trimming would occur in isolated locations only where necessary and within the corridor that is maintained, including tree trimming, by the power company for the protection of their lines. As indicated in Chapter 3, Project Description, vegetation trimming would not include the removal of trees, but branches and limbs may need to be trimmed in some locations. The specific locations of any vegetation trimming would not be known until the contractor is on site to conduct the work; it can be assumed that trimming would be minimal based on the proposed construction methods. Construction equipment would work in specific areas for a short time (24–48 hours at any one time) and restoration activities would take place following construction. No scenic trees, rock outcroppings or historic buildings would be affected by the project.

The proposed project involves the installation of both underground and aboveground components. Underground fiber-optic cable that would be installed through boring would be buried within the Hwy 1 ROW and disturbed areas would be returned to their original or better condition. Once installed, permanent aboveground visual changes would include the addition of two antennae, and an extender and other equipment on each of five existing node poles, fiber-optic cable across all aboveground utility lines along the proposed project alignment, and guy wires on up to 100 existing poles. The height of the five existing node poles would be increased by a total of 9 feet by the addition of the pole-top extenders and antennae. These visual features are presented in the photo simulations in Figures 4.1-1 through 4.1-7 which illustrate the equipment configurations—on the first and the last node poles along this scenic segment of Hwy 1. These changes are not considered significant visual changes because the cable, antennae, and guy wires represent minor visual changes that are small, unobtrusive, and in keeping with the existing visual character of equipment located on the existing utility line. The fiber-optic cable is an existing visual condition in the subject area and the addition of a new fiber-optic cable on poles with existing fiber-optic cable would be negligible and would not stand out as out of place or be very noticeable amongst the existing lines of poles that currently do not have fiber-optic cable. The antennae and other equipment would blend with the appearance of the existing poles in the study area. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

## Impact AES-3: Substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings (Less than Significant)

Although Hwy 1 is a state-designated scenic highway, the proposed project alignment presently contains existing utility poles and associated wiring, and a 1.4-mile portion of the proposed project would be placed underground via directional boring. Aerial project features would be located on existing utility poles. The Dickerman-Steele and Cascade Ranches are historical ranches located within the State Park. As described above and in Section 4.5, *Cultural Resources*, poles with fiber-optic cables are already within view of the historic Pigeon Point Lighthouse property. Therefore, the addition of new fiber-optic cables on existing poles would not cause indirect visual effects to the properties, because poles with fiber-optic cables are already an existing visual condition that would



Graphics ... 06343.06-1124.02 (9-26-12)







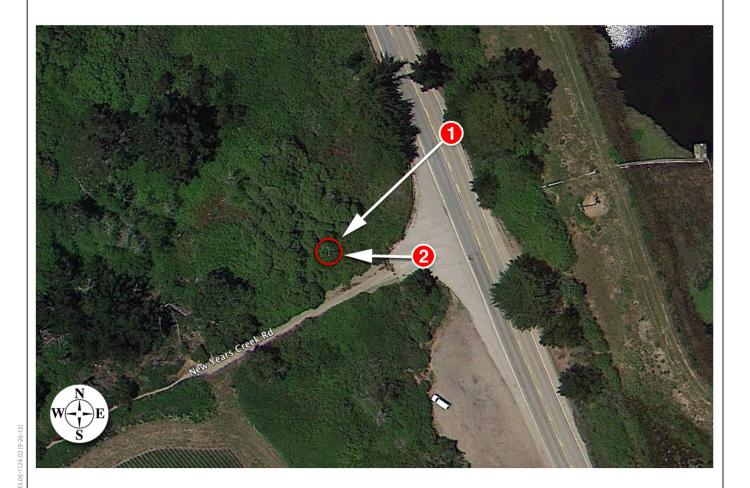
Graphics ... 06343.06-1124.02 (9-26-12)











Sources: NextG Networks and Applied Imagination 2012.









Sources: NextG Networks and Applied Imagination 2012.

not be substantially altered. Similarly, views of and from the historic Pigeon Point Lighthouse would not be substantially altered by the proposed project because poles and lines are already an existing visual condition.

Installation of fiber and wireless equipment on the scenic portion of Hwy 1 would take approximately 8 weeks. Installation of the underground conduit and cable would require approximately 2–5 weeks, depending on construction crew size. Adjacent turnouts, which are already graded and disturbed, would be used as staging areas. During construction, trucks with buckets, wire bundles, and other equipment would be visible to travelers along Hwy 1, recreationists, and neighboring farms/ranches and residential properties associated with those facilities along the proposed alignment in the subject area. However, equipment would work in one area for a short period of time and then move on to a new location along the alignment. During construction Crown Castle would ensure that the work site is kept orderly and free of trash and debris. Trash and debris would be collected and contained in appropriate receptacles on site and portable toilets would be provided for workers.

Views of and from recreational areas would not be affected by the addition of fiber-optic cable because this visual element is already present in affected viewsheds. Guy wires are thin and recede into the landscape and are an existing visual condition along the alignment. The addition of new guy wires would not create a substantial or perceptible change to the existing visual environment. The placement of antennae would be more visible than the placement of guy wires, but the number of poles that would receive antennae is small when compared to the total number of poles along these 14.2 miles of Hwy 1 and near the State Park. As shown in Figure 4.1-1, the antennae recede into the tree canopy based on a viewer's position when seeing the antennae. As seen in Figures 4.1-2 and 4.1-3, the antennae add additional height but they appear as an extension of and are in keeping with the existing poles. Given the visual quality of the surrounding area, it is not anticipated that viewers would focus their attention on the antennae at these locations. In addition, viewers would pass by these poles at approximately the posted rate of 55 miles per hour, so that views would be fleeting and focus would generally be on the road or the surrounding scenic landscape and not on the antennae. Additionally, a number of the poles receiving project features would likely be obscured from view by existing vegetation, further reducing the amount of visible project features visible from Hwy 1, the State Park, Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch, Año Nuevo Flower Growers, Pie Ranch, Cascade Ranch Historic Farm, K&S Ranch, Costanoa Lodge/KOA Kampgrounds, Highway 1 Brewing Company Restaurant, Pigeon Point Lighthouse/Hostelling International USA and associated facilities, coastal access areas, and residences. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

## Impact AES-4: Creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that adversely affects day or nighttime views in the area (Less than Significant)

The only potential source of light or glare from aerial or underground segments would be temporary and related to headlights and construction lighting during the installation/construction process itself. Since work is scheduled to occur only on weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., the time during which any construction-related lighting would be used would be very short in duration. Construction is not expected to last more than 2 weeks at any one location, and considerably shorter for most locations. No permanent sources of light or glare are associated with the proposed project. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

### 4.1.3 References

California Department of Transportation. 2011. *Officially Designated State Scenic Highways*. Last Updated: May 10, 2010. Available: <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy.htm</a>. Accessed: August 17, 2011.

——. 2012. *List of Officially Designated State Scenic Highways*. Available: <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy.htm</a>. Accessed: December 10, 2012.

California State Parks. 2011. *Año Nuevo State Park General Plan – Preliminary General Plan*. Available: <a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\_id=24617">http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\_id=24617</a>>. Accessed: August 19, 2011.

## 4.2 Agriculture Resources

## 4.2.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.2.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

No federal plans or policies related to agricultural resources apply to the proposed project.

### State

### **Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program**

California established the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) in 1982 to continue the Important Farmland Inventory efforts begun by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in 1975. The FMMP is a non-regulatory program intended to aid in assessing the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands and conversion of such lands over time. The FMMP provides consistent and impartial data for the analysis of agricultural land uses and land use changes in California. Under the FMMP, the first Important Farmland Maps were produced in 1984, covering 38 of the state's 58 counties; current maps, released every 2 years, cover almost 98% percent of the state's privately held land (California Department of Conservation 2007). The FMMP rates agricultural land according to soil quality and irrigation status within the designations discussed below.

### **Prime Farmland**

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion.

### **Unique Farmland**

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables.

### Farmland of Statewide Importance

Farmland of statewide importance is land of statewide or local importance identified by state or local agencies for agricultural use, but not of national significance.

#### Farmland of Local Importance

Farmland of local importance is land identified as important to the local agricultural economy by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

### Williamson Act

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, is a state policy administered at the local government level. The Williamson Act is intended to preserve agricultural and open space lands through contracts with private landowners. By entering into a Williamson Act contract, the landowner foregoes the possibility of converting agricultural land to non-agricultural use for a rolling period of 10 years in return for lower property taxes. Local governments receive an annual subvention of forgone property tax revenues from the state via the Open Space Subvention Act of 1971.

The Williamson Act was amended in August 1998 to establish Farmland Security Zones which, in return for a 20-year contract commitment, grants greater tax reductions for property owners. San Mateo County is one of 24 counties currently participating in the Farmland Security Zone program.

Of California's 58 counties, 53 have adopted the Williamson Act program, including San Mateo County. The Environmental Setting section below discusses the location of Williamson Act lands within the subject area.

### San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

LCPs are basic planning tools used by local governments to guide development in the coastal zone, in partnership with the California Coastal Commission (Commission). The local government, in this case San Mateo County, applies the requirements of the LCP when reviewing proposed new development projects. The LCP contains a comprehensive set of land use policies for the coastal zone in order to meet the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976.

After an LCP has been approved, the Commission's coastal permitting authority over most new development is transferred to the local government, which applies the requirements of the LCP in reviewing proposed new developments. The Commission retains permanent coastal permit jurisdiction over development proposed on tidelands, submerged lands, and public trust lands, and the Commission also acts on appeals from certain local government coastal permit decisions (California Coastal Commission 2012).

One of the purposes of San Mateo County's LCP policies is to protect coastal agricultural lands. Most agriculture-related policies in the LCP do not pertain to utility siting; however, the following policy could apply to the relationship between existing agricultural uses and utilities such as the proposed project.

### 5.15 Mitigation of Land Use Conflicts

b. Require the clustering of all non-agricultural development in locations most protective of existing or potential agricultural uses.

### **San Mateo County General Plan and Zoning Regulations**

The San Mateo County General Plan provides broad policies and objectives, as well as more specific land use designations, to guide development within unincorporated San Mateo County. There are no specific policies in the San Mateo County General Plan addressing telecommunications facilities; however, the following agriculture-related goals, objectives, and policies apply to lands in the subject area.

### 2.1 Protect and Preserve Soil as a Resource

Protect and preserve the availability and quality of soil as a resource for its ability to sustain healthy plant, animal, and human life within San Mateo County.

#### 2.4 Protection of Productive Soil Resources

Protect productive soil resources from abuse, misuse, and degradation.

### 2.5 Minimize Depletion of Productive Soil Resources in Agricultural Areas

Minimize depletion of productive soil resources in agricultural areas through application of appropriate management practices.

#### 2.19 Preferred Uses in Areas with Productive Soil Resources

Give preference to soil protective land uses in areas with productive soil resources. Allow other land uses which are compatible with soil protective uses and which minimally impact the continued availability and productivity of productive soil resources.

### 2.20 Regulate Location and Design of Development in Areas with Productive Soil Resources

Regulate location and design of development in a manner which is most protective of productive soil resources, including, but not limited to, measures which require clustering of structures.

### 2.21 Protect Productive Soil Resources Against Soil Conversion

Regulate land use and subdivision of productive soil resources and encourage appropriate management practices to protect against soil conversion. Regulations should place priorities according to the relative productive characteristics of the resource.

### 9.28 Encourage Existing and Potential Agricultural Activities

a. Encourage the continuance of existing agricultural and agriculturally-related activities.

### 9.30 Development Standards to Minimize Land Use Conflicts with Agriculture

- a. Avoid to the greatest extent possible locating non-agricultural activities on soils with agricultural capability or lands in agricultural production. Regulations should place priorities according to the relative productive characteristics of the resource.
- b. Locate non-agricultural activities in areas of agricultural parcels which cause the least disturbance to feasible agricultural activities.
- c. Buffer any non-agricultural activities from agricultural activities by means of distance, physical barriers or other non-disruptive methods.
- d. Ensure that any extension of public services and facilities to serve non-agricultural activities will not impair feasible agricultural activities.

The San Mateo County Zoning Regulations identify the lands along the proposed project alignment as Planned Agricultural District/Coastal Development (PAD/CD) and Resource Management – Coastal Zone/Coastal Development (RM-CZ/CD) zoning districts, as shown on Figure 4.9-2 in Section 4.9, *Land Use and Planning*. Publicly-owned lands, such as state parks, in the project vicinity do not carry zoning designations. Section 4.9, *Land Use and Planning*, discusses San Mateo County zoning regulations in greater detail.

### 4.2.1.2 Environmental Setting

The proposed project would take place within existing ROWs along a narrow strip of land in southern San Mateo County. Agricultural lands surround much of the ROW alignment.

### **Subject Area Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Classifications**

The FMMP designates the vast majority of San Mateo County land as "other land," defined as land "not included in any other mapping category, such as low-density rural development, brush, timber, wetland and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing, confined livestock, poultry, or aquaculture facilities, strip mines, borrow pits, and water bodies smaller than 40 acres" (California Department of Conservation 2011). According to the most recent mapping, the county has approximately 2,180 acres of prime farmland, 146 acres of farmland of statewide importance, 2,271 acres of unique farmland, 695 acres of grazing land, and 161,119 acres of other land (California Department of Conservation 2011). FMMP designations for lands surrounding the subject alignment are shown on Figure 4.2-1.

### **Project Area Soils**

Soils in the subject area consist mainly of the Watsonville series and Lockwood series (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2011). According to the Web Soil Survey, Watsonville series soils are generally used for brussels sprouts and other shallow-rooted truck crops and dry-farmed crops such as flax, grain, and grain hay. Lockwood series soils are generally used for truck crops and for beans, grain, flax, and range in some areas (Wagner and Nelson 1961).

### Williamson Act Lands

As of 2006, the most recent enrollment data available for San Mateo County, a total of 47,058 acres of Williamson Act lands were located throughout San Mateo County (California Department of Conservation 2008). Williamson Act lands in the subject area are classified as Non-Prime Williamson Act Lands, defined as "Land which is enrolled under California Land Conservation Act contract and does not meet any of the criteria for classification as Prime Agricultural Land. Non-Prime Land is defined as Open Space Land of Statewide Significance under the California Open Space Subvention Act, and may be identified as such in other documents. Most Non-Prime Land is in agricultural uses such as grazing or non-irrigated crops. However, Non-Prime Land may also include other open space uses which are compatible with agriculture and consistent with local general plans" (California Department of Conservation 2012). Several parcels within the subject area are under Williamson Act contract. Figure 4.2-2 shows Williamson Act lands in the subject area.

### Subject Area Agriculture

The south coast of San Mateo County is largely rural, with open space and agriculture being the predominant uses. Forest resources in San Mateo County are generally located to the east of the project alignment. Several farming and ranching operations exist along this portion of Hwy 1 including Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch, Pie Ranch, Cascade Ranch Historic Farm, which includes K&S Ranch. In addition, a number of floriculture and nursery operations are present in the subject area, including Año Nuevo Flower Growers, R Cevasco Nursery, Durigano's Nursery, and Bay City Flower Company. Several unnamed farms are located near Pigeon Point Road east of Hwy 1, and near Bean Hollow Road.

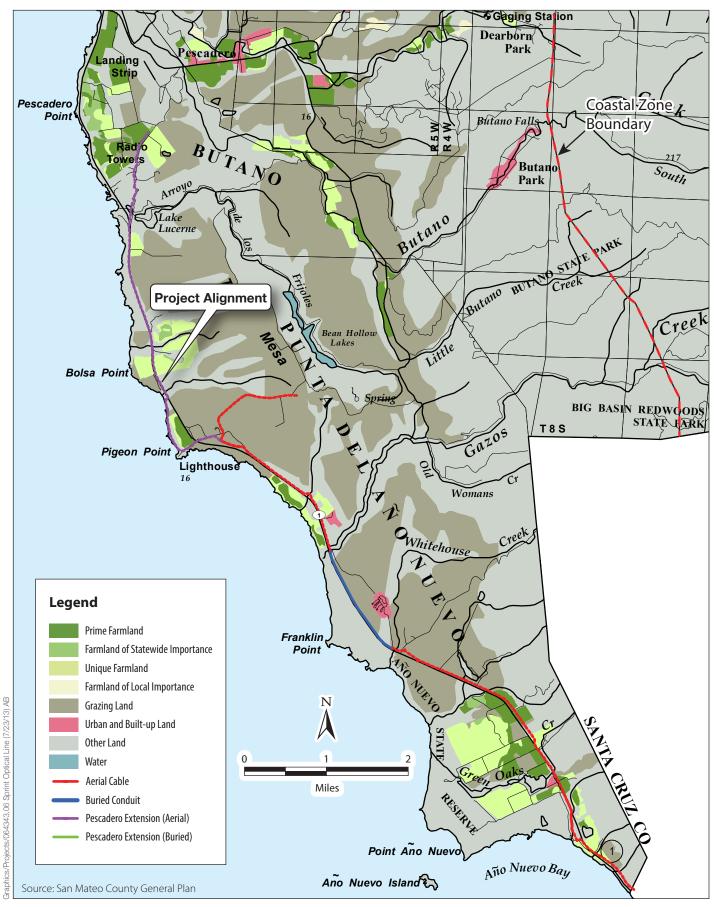




Figure 4.2-1 FMMP Designations



Graphics/Projects/064343.06 Sprint Optical Line (7/23/13) AB

Figure 4.2-2 Williamson Act Lands

Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch supplies olallieberries, blackberries, strawberries, kiwi, artichokes, peas, broccoli, and cauliflower for local farm stands and farmers' markets. Swanton Berry Farm is also a U-pick ranch for olallieberries, blackberries, strawberries, and kiwi.

Año Nuevo Flower Growers is a 152-acre coastal farm in Pescadero that produces nursery crops and flowers. Pie Ranch practices sustainable farming practices to grow ingredients for pies and healthy meals including wheat, fruits, and vegetables. In addition to growing produce, Pie Ranch raises chickens (for eggs), and goats and cows (for milk and butter). Their products are sold at farm stands and local bakeries.

According to the Año Nuevo State Park General Plan (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2008), the entire historic Cascade Ranch is divided into two ownerships. California State Parks owns many of the historic ranch residences and outbuildings. Cascade Ranch Historic Farm (CRHF), a nonprofit organization, owns and farms the 480-acre parcel of historic Cascade Ranch just north of the State Park property, which also includes several historic structures. The CRHF land is in crop production to demonstrate historic coastal farm activities and sustainable agriculture, and to keep the traditional ranch lifestyle alive for public education. The Cascade Ranch area is managed primarily for its historic and cultural landscape values and educational potential.

## 4.2.2 Impact Analysis

## 4.2.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Agricultural Resources

		Less-than-		
	Potentially	Significant with	Less-than-	
	Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Agricultural and Forestry Resources	Impact	Incorporated	Impact	Impact
In determining whether impacts on agricultural				
resources are significant environmental effects, lead				
agencies may refer to the California Agricultural				
Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997)				
prepared by the California Department of				
Conservation as an optional model to use in				
assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In				
determining whether impacts on forest resources,				
including timberland, are significant environmental				
effects, lead agencies may refer to information				
compiled by the California Department of Forestry				
and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of				
forest land, including the Forest and Range				
Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy				
Assessment Project, and forest carbon measurement				
methodology provided in the Forest Protocols				
adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
Would the project:				

Agı	ricultural and Forestry Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?				
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?				$\boxtimes$
C.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?				
d.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				$\boxtimes$
е.	Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				

## 4.2.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

The proposed project would not result in any impacts on agricultural or forestry resources and no specific protocols to avoid or minimize such impacts are included or needed.

### 4.2.2.3 Impacts

Impact AG-1: Conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use (No Impact)

Impact AG-2: Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract (No Impact)

Impact AG-3: Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land, timberland, or lands zoned Timberland Production (No Impact)

Impact AG-4: Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use (No Impact)

The project alignment runs through lands currently identified and used for agriculture. Because the proposed project consists of installing new communications fiber on existing poles, it will not result

in the conversion of prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance or any other lands used for farming to another use. Farming activities that currently occur within and in the vicinity of the alignment would not be restricted in any way they are not currently restricted. For these reasons, the proposed project would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning or any lands subject to the Williamson Act. The proposed project does not include any activity that might result in loss of farmland. There would be no impact on farmland or Williamson Act contract lands.

The proposed project does not include new construction or conversion of any farmland or forest lands to any other use. The proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of any forest or timberlands. No loss or conversion of forest land to non-forest use would take place. Therefore, no impacts to timberlands or forestry resources would result from the proposed project.

# Impact AG-5: Result in other changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses (Less than Significant)

Project construction and operation would all take place on existing poles, in an existing utility easement, or on public roadways. The project would not, therefore, result in changes to the infrastructure of the area affecting the agricultural economy, and would not result in indirect conversion of farmlands to non-agricultural uses. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

### 4.2.3 References

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### 4.3 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

### 4.3.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.3.1.1 Regulatory Setting

Air quality and climate change are addressed by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and California Clean Air Act (CCAA) and by local air district planning undertaking pursuant to the acts. At the federal level, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the CAA. In California, the CCAA is administered by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) at the state level and by the air quality management districts at the regional and local levels. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has local jurisdiction over the subject area.

#### **Criteria Pollutants**

The EPA and ARB have established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS), respectively, for the following six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO); nitrogen dioxide (NO $_2$ ); sulfur dioxide (SO $_2$ ); ozone; lead; and particulate matter (PM), including PM less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) and PM less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5).

The local air districts develop local air quality/pollutant regulations and prepare air quality plans that set goals and measures for achieving attainment with NAAQS and CAAQS. The districts also develop emission inventories, collect air monitoring data, and perform dispersion modeling simulations to establish strategies to reduce emissions and improve air quality. As part of an effort to attain and maintain NAAQS and CAAQS, the BAAQMD has established thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants of greatest concern within the district. These thresholds for ozone precursors (reactive organic gas [ROG] and nitrogen oxides [NOx]), PM10, and PM2.5 applicable to the construction of the proposed project are shown in Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1. BAAQMD Project-Level Criteria Pollutant Emissions Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction		
ROG	54 lbs/day		
$NO_X$	54 lbs/day		
PM10 (exhaust)	82 lbs/day		
PM2.5 (exhaust)	54 lbs/day		
PM10 /PM2.5 (fugitive dust)	Best management practices		
Source: Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2011.			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In March 2012, an Alameda County Superior Court ruled that BAAQMD needed to comply with CEQA prior to adopting their 2010 CEQA Guidelines, which included significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases. The Superior Court did not determine whether the thresholds were valid on the merits, but found that the adoption of the thresholds was a project under CEQA and ordered the BAAQMD to set aside the thresholds until BAAQMD complied with CEQA. Although the BAAQMD is no longer recommending its significance thresholds for use by local agencies at this time, this document uses the proposed thresholds because they are supported on substantial evidence and are appropriate for use to determine significance in the environmental review of this project. Using these thresholds for the project also allows a rigorous standardized approach of determining whether the project would cause a significant air quality impact.

#### **Greenhouse Gases**

Although climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction is a concern at the federal level, at this time, no legislation or regulations have been enacted specifically addressing GHG emissions reductions and climate change. In California, a variety of legislation related to climate change has been enacted, much of which sets aggressive goals for GHG reduction within the state. Key legislation includes Executive Order S-3-05, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, also known as the Global Warming Solutions Act, and Senate Bill (SB) 97.

The BAAQMD established the significance thresholds for operation-related GHG emissions, but does not recommend a GHG emission threshold for construction activities. However, the BAAQMD recommends that GHG emissions from construction be quantified and disclosed using the most up to date calculation and analysis methods. The BAAQMD also recommends that lead agencies include a discussion of feasible construction mitigation necessary to reduce GHG emissions.

#### 4.3.1.2 Environmental Setting

#### **Local Climate and Air Quality**

Air quality conditions in an area are determined by such natural factors as topography, meteorology, and climate, coupled with atmospheric stability conditions and the presence of inversions. The proposed project is in the unincorporated San Mateo County, at the transition between the San Francisco Bay Area and Central Coast subregions of the California Floristic Province. The maritime climate typical of this region is characterized by moderately wet winters and mild summers. Relatively small fluctuations between daily high and low temperatures in this region are due to the proximity of the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay.

Areas are classified as either in attainment or in nonattainment with respect to NAAQS and CAAQS. These classifications are made by comparing actual monitored air pollutant concentrations to state and federal standards. If a pollutant concentration is lower than the state or federal standard, the area is considered to be in attainment of the standard for that pollutant. If pollutant levels exceed a standard, the area is considered in nonattainment of the standard for that pollutant. If data are insufficient to determine whether a pollutant violates the standard, the area is designated as unclassified. San Mateo County is currently designated as a serious nonattainment area with respect to the state 1-hour ozone standard and a nonattainment area with respect to the state 8-hour ozone, PM10, and PM2.5 standards (California Air Resources Board 2012). With respect to the national standards, San Mateo County is designated as a nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone and PM2.5 standards. The county is partially designated as a maintenance area for the federal CO standard, for the urbanized areas (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2012). Based on current attainment statuses, ozone, PM10, and PM2.5 are of primary concern in San Mateo County.

#### **Overview of Criteria Air Pollutants of Concern**

The criteria pollutants of greatest concern in the San Mateo County—ozone, PM10, and PM2.5—are discussed below. Toxic air contaminants (TACs) are also discussed, although there are no established federal or state standards for these pollutants.

Ozone is a nearly colorless, odorless gas that irritates the lungs and damages materials and vegetation. Ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is formed by a photochemical reaction in the atmosphere. Ozone precursors, which include ROG and NO<sub>X</sub>, react in the atmosphere in the

presence of sunlight to form ozone. Because photochemical reaction rates depend on the intensity of ultraviolet light and air temperature, ozone is primarily a summer air pollution problem. ROG and  $NO_X$  are emitted by mobile sources and by stationary combustion equipment.

PM refers to finely divided solids or liquids such as soot, dust, aerosols, and mists. Suspended particulates aggravate chronic heart and lung disease problems, produce respiratory problems, and often transport toxic elements. Suspended particulates also absorb sunlight, producing haze and reducing visibility. PM is caused primarily by dust from grading and excavation activities, from agricultural uses, and from motor vehicles, particularly diesel-powered vehicles. PM10 causes a greater health risk than larger particles, since these fine particles can more easily penetrate the defenses of the human respiratory system. PM2.5, like PM10, is primarily generated by combustion in motor vehicles, particularly diesel engines, as well as by industrial sources and residential or agricultural activities such as burning. It is also formed through the reaction of other pollutants. Like PM10, these particulates can increase the chance of respiratory disease and can cause lung damage and cancer.

TACs are pollutants that may result in an increase in mortality or serious illness, or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Health effects of TACs include cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, damage to the body's natural defense system, and diseases that lead to death. In 1998, following a 10-year scientific assessment process, ARB identified PM from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC. Compared to other air toxics ARB has identified, diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions are estimated to be responsible for about 70% of the total ambient air toxics risk (California Air Resources Board 2000).

#### **Overview of Greenhouse Gas**

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are referred to as GHGs because they capture heat radiated from the sun as it is reflected back into the atmosphere, much like a greenhouse. The accumulation of GHGs has been implicated as the driving force for global climate change. Examples of GHGs that are produced both by natural processes and industry include carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), methane ( $CH_4$ ), and nitrous oxide ( $CO_2$ ). Examples of GHGs created and emitted primarily through human activities include fluorinated gases and sulfur hexafluoride ( $CO_2$ ). The primary GHGs generated by construction activities are  $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$ , and  $CO_2$ 0.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that  $CO_2$  accounts for more than 75% of all anthropogenic (i.e., human-made) GHG emissions. Three-quarters of anthropogenic  $CO_2$  emissions are the result of fossil fuel burning, and approximately one-quarter result from land use change (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007).  $CH_4$  is the second-largest contributor of anthropogenic GHG emissions. It results from growing rice, raising cattle, combustion, and mining coal (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2005).  $N_2O$ , although not as abundant as  $CO_2$  or  $CH_4$ , is a powerful GHG. Sources of  $N_2O$  include agricultural processes, nylon production, fuel-fired power plants, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions.

GHG emissions other than  $CO_2$  are commonly converted into carbon dioxide equivalents ( $CO_2e$ ), which accounts for the differing global warming potential (GWP) of different gases. For example, the IPCC finds that  $N_2O$  has a GWP of 310 and  $CH_4$  has a GWP of 21. Thus, emissions of 1 metric ton of  $N_2O$  and 1 metric ton of  $CH_4$  are represented as the emissions of 310 metric tons and 21 metric tons of  $CO_2e$ , respectively. This method allows for the summation of different GHG emissions into a single total.

### **Sensitive Receptors**

The BAAQMD defines sensitive receptors as facilities or land uses that include members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples include schools, hospitals, and residential areas (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2011). The land in the subject area is primarily used for agriculture uses with a limited number of rural residential homes scattered along the proposed project alignment.

### 4.3.2 Impacts

## 4.3.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Air quality or greenhouse gas impacts could potentially occur if the project were to result in any of the following conditions specified in the State CEQA Guidelines Checklist.

Air	Quality	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
by t pol	en available, the significance criteria established the applicable air quality management or air lution control district may be relied upon to make following determinations. Would the project:				
a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			$\boxtimes$	
b.	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				
C.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				
d.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			$\boxtimes$	
е.	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				

Gre	eenhouse Gas Emissions	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:  Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				
b.	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				

State CEQA Guidelines further state that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the determinations above. Thus, the BAAQMD's thresholds identified in Table 4.3-1 were used to evaluate impacts associated with the proposed project.

## 4.3.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

The proposed project would incorporate standard construction protocols (Appendix E) and the additional APMs discussed below, and would not result in significant impacts on air quality in the subject area of this PEA.

#### APM AQ-1: Implement BAAQMD basic construction measures to reduce dust emissions

Crown Castle will require all construction contractors to implement the following BAAQMD emission reduction measures to reduce dust emissions.

- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The air district's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

### APM AQ-2: Implement BAAQMD basic construction measures to reduce exhaust emissions

Crown Castle will require all construction contractors to implement the following BAAQMD emission reduction measures to reduce exhaust emissions.

- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.

#### APM CC-1: Implement BAAQMD best management practices to reduce GHG emissions

To ensure that short-term GHG emissions are reduced as much as feasible and the proposed project does not result in a considerable contribution to GHG levels, Crown Castle will require all construction contractors to implement the following GHG emission reduction measures to the extent they are feasible.

- Using alternative fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15% of the fleet.
- Recycling or reusing at least 50% of construction waste or demolition materials.

#### **4.3.2.3** Impacts

## Impact AQ-1: Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan (Less than Significant)

San Mateo County is currently designated a nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone and PM2.5 standards, as well as a partial maintenance area for the federal CO standard. The most recent BAAQMD air quality attainment plans are the 2001 Ozone Attainment Plan and the 1994 CO Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan. The BAAQMD also recently adopted the 2010 Clean Air Plan, which provides an integrated strategy to control ozone, PM, TACs, and GHG emissions. The BAAQMD plans estimate future emissions in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) and determine strategies necessary for emissions reductions through regulatory controls. Emissions projections are based on population, vehicle, and land use trends typically developed by the BAAQMD, Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), and Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG).

A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds estimates used to develop applicable air quality plans. Projects that propose development that is consistent with the growth anticipated by the relevant land use plans would be consistent with the current BAAQMD air quality plans. Likewise, projects that propose development that is less dense than anticipated within a general plan (or other governing land use document) would be consistent with the air quality plans because emissions would be less than estimated for the region.

The purpose of the proposed project is to expand the wireless voice and broadband services. It would not induce population or employment growth and would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. While the proposed project would generate relatively minor amounts of emissions associated with project operations and construction, these emissions are not expected to impede attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS or CAAQS by the BAAQMD. Consequently, this impact would be less than significant.

## Impact AQ-2: Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation (Less than Significant)

The proposed project would construct several DAS facilities within the project corridor. These facilities would not result in increased operational emissions, relative to existing conditions. In addition, as described in Section 4.15, *Transportation and Circulation*, the project would neither generate a significant number of new vehicles trips nor add additional capacity to area roadways.

The following assessment therefore focuses exclusively on construction-related emissions because there would be no impact related to project operations.

Construction emissions would originate from mobile and stationary construction equipment exhaust, employee vehicle exhaust, and dust from land clearing. It is expected that construction of the proposed project would take place in the early winter of 2014 and require approximately 2 months. The construction activities would occur on weekdays only. Table 3-1 in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, lists the typical construction equipment that would be needed for the various construction activities and the estimated maximum hours of operation. The aerial construction activities (pole replacement and aerial cable installation) are expected to occur the same time as the subgrade construction activities (directional bore, buried vault and marker, and conduit cable installation). The anticipated construction schedule for each activity is listed in Table 4.3-2. For air quality analysis, the maximum daily construction emissions would be during the second and third weeks of construction when activities associated with aerial cable installation (aerial), pole replacement, and directional bore would occur on the same day at different locations along the project alignment.

Table 4.3-2. Modeled Construction Schedule

Construction Activity	Days of Construction	Modeled Construction Period
Pole replacement crew	7	Week 2–Week 3
Cable installation crew: aerial	42	Week 1–Week 9
Directional bore crew	18	Week 1–Week 4
Cable installation crew: conduit	3	Week 5
Buried vault and marker crew	4	Week 5-Week 6

Mass daily exhaust emissions and fugitive dust emissions from heavy-duty equipment, on-road vehicle trips, and land disturbance were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), version 2011.1.1. The load factors for construction equipment were updated to reflect the values presented from the 2011 Carl Moyer Guidelines, which were based on the ARB's most recently released load factor data (California Air Resources Board 2011). The construction assumptions for CalEEMod modeling, including off-road equipment, equipment load factors, on-road vehicle trips, earthmoving volumes, and land disturbed acreages are provided in Appendix B.

Estimated daily construction emission levels are summarized in Table 4.3-3. Construction activities would occur concurrently between the aerial and subgrade work. To ensure a conservative analysis, maximum daily emissions during these periods of overlap were estimated assuming all equipment would operate at the same time—this gives the maximum total project-related air quality impact during construction. CalEEMod modeling results for construction activities are provided in Appendix B.

Table 4.3-3. Estimated Daily Construction Emissions – Criteria Pollutants

	Criteria Pollutant Emissions (pounds per day)					
			PM10		PM2.5	
Construction Activity	ROG	$NO_X$	Dust	Exhaust	Dust	Exhaust
Pole replacement crew	1.56	12.17	0.21	0.51	0.01	0.51
Cable installation crew: aerial	1.12	9.11	0.11	0.30	0.00	0.30
Directional bore crew	1.44	9.91	0.20	0.49	0.01	0.49
Cable installation crew: conduit	2.63	13.92	0.24	0.71	0.01	0.71
Buried vault and marker crew	0.99	7.25	0.11	0.39	0.00	0.39
Maximum Daily Emissions <sup>a</sup>	4.12	31.19	0.52	1.30	0.02	1.30
BAAQMD Thresholds	54	54	BMPs	82	BMPs	54
Exceed Thresholds?	No	No	-	No	-	No

Note: Construction inputs for the CalEEMod and modeling results are provided in Appendix B.

ROG = reactive organic gas.

 $NO_X$  = nitrous oxides.

PM10 = particulate matter < 10 microns in diameter.

PM2.5 = particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter.

As shown in Table 4.3-3, construction of the proposed project would not generate ROG,  $NO_X$ , or PM exhaust emissions in excess of the BAAQMD's numeric thresholds. Therefore, the criteria pollutant emissions impacts would be less than significant. However, the BAAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines) recommend the implementation of the basic construction mitigation measures (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2011) whether or not construction-related exhaust emissions exceed applicable thresholds. Likewise, the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines consider dust impacts to be less than significant through the application of BMPs.

As stated in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, the following dust control BMPs are incorporated into Crown Castle's *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements* (Appendix E).

- Water all active construction areas as needed to control dust.
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials.
- Sweep daily all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.

The additional dust control BMPs required by the BAAQMD are identified in APM AQ-1, whereas BAAQMD recommended control measures for equipment are listed in APM AQ-2. Implementation of APMs AQ-1 and AQ-2 would ensure that this impact is less than significant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Emissions from cable installation (aerial), pole replacement, and directional bore.

Impact AQ-3: Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors) (Less than Significant)

The BAAQMD has identified project-level thresholds to evaluate criteria pollutant impacts (see Table 4.3-1). In developing these thresholds, the BAAQMD considered levels at which project emissions would be cumulatively considerable. As noted in their CEQA Guidelines (2011),

In developing thresholds of significance for air pollutants, BAAQMD considered the emission levels for which a project's individual emissions would be cumulatively considerable. If a project exceeds the identified significance thresholds, its emissions would be cumulatively considerable, resulting in significant adverse air quality impacts to the region's existing air quality conditions. Therefore, additional analysis to assess cumulative impacts is unnecessary.

The criteria pollutant thresholds presented in Table 4.3-1 therefore represent the maximum emissions the proposed project may generate before contributing to a cumulative impact on regional air quality. Therefore, exceedances of the project-level thresholds would be cumulatively considerable. As discussed in Impact AQ-2, construction emissions associated with the project are not expected to exceed the BAAQMD's quantitative thresholds. Pursuant to air district regulations, APMs AQ-1 and AQ-2 would ensure that construction-related fugitive dust emissions would be less than significant and provide further control of exhaust-related emissions. Implementation of APMs AQ-1 and AQ-2 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

## Impact AQ-4: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (Less than Significant)

Diesel PM, which is classified as a carcinogenic TAC by the ARB, is the primary pollutant of concern with regards to health risks to sensitive receptors. A cancer risk of 10 in a million is considered significant by the current and draft BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines. In addition, the draft thresholds consider an increase of more than 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter of PM2.5 to be significant (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2011).

The proposed project is in a rural area with low density of homes scattered along the proposed project alignment. Although there are homes located within 1,000 feet of the proposed project alignment, the construction work would only take about 2 months to complete and would progress linearly along the 14.2-mile project alignment. The construction work within 1,000 feet of nearby homes along the project alignment is anticipated to last less than 3–4 days² with small construction area of less than 0.1 acres.³ In addition, as shown in Table 4.3-3, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions are expected to be minimal. Consequently, emissions of Diesel PM are not expected to exceed the current or draft BAAMQD thresholds and no adverse health effects are anticipated from project construction. Consequently, this impact would be less than significant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Estimated based on the anticipated construction progress rates described in Section 3.4 of Chapter 3, *Project Description*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Construction area is limited to the existing pole sites, pilot hole sites for directional bores, and buried access vault sites for underground conduit. The construction area for each individual site is anticipated to be less than 60 square feet (6 feet by 10 feet).

## Impact AQ-5: Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people (Less than Significant)

Although offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can be unpleasant and lead to considerable distress among the public. This distress may often generate citizen complaints to local governments and air districts. Any project with the potential to frequently expose the public to objectionable odors would be deemed as one having a significant impact. Land uses typically associated with odor complaints include sewage treatment plants, landfills, recycling facilities, and manufacturing (California Air Resources Board 2005).

The project would not install any facilities known to cause odor impacts. Potential odor sources during construction activities include diesel exhaust from heavy-duty equipment and the use of architectural coatings. Construction-related operations near existing receptors would be temporary in nature, and construction activities would not be likely to result in nuisance odors that would violate BAAQMD Regulation 7 (Odorous Substances). Consequently, this impact is considered less than significant.

## Impact CC-1: Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment (Less than Significant)

The most common GHGs resulting from human activity are  $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$ , and  $N_2O$ . The IPCC and AB 32 also define GHGs to include hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and  $SF_6$ . These latter GHG compounds are usually emitted in industrial processes and, therefore, are not applicable to the proposed project.

Operation of the proposed project would neither generate a significant number of new vehicles trips nor add additional capacity to area roadways. Likewise, the project would not use any electricity or natural gas for operation/maintenance requirements. Consequently, the project would not generate any direct long-term operational emissions or contribute to indirect emissions. This assessment therefore focuses exclusively on GHG emissions generated during project construction.

Table 4.3-4 summarizes the construction-related GHG emissions from diesel-fueled equipment and vehicles as well as the gasoline-fueled employee vehicles. The construction emissions are primarily the result of diesel-powered construction equipment and heavy-duty haul trucks. As shown in the table, proposed project construction would generate 52.1 metric tons of  $CO_2$ e (total GHGs) during the construction period. This is equivalent to adding 10 typical passenger vehicles to the road in a year (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2011).

Table 4.3-4. Estimated GHG Emissions Generated during Construction (2014)

	GHG Emissions (metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)			
Construction Activity	$CO_2$	$CH_4$	$N_2O$	Total GHGs
Pole replacement crew	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.9
Cable installation crew: aerial	27.6	0.0	0.0	27.6
Directional bore crew	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.4
Cable installation crew: conduit	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.8
Buried vault and marker crew	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total Emissions (2013)	52.0	0.0	0.0	52.1

Note: Construction inputs for the CalEEMod and modeling results are provided in Appendix B.

 $CO_2e$  = carbon dioxide equivalents.

 $CO_2$  = carbon dioxide.

 $CH_4$  = methane.

 $N_2O$  = nitrous oxide.

GHG = greenhouse gas.

BAAQMD recommends the incorporation of BMPs to reduce GHG emissions during construction, as feasible. These measures, which are listed in APM CC-1, require use of renewable fuels and the reuse of construction waste. Emissions reductions achieved through use of renewable fuels would depend on the fuel type (e.g., compressed natural gas, biodiesel) and the ability of the selected fuel to reduce GHG emissions, relative to conventional petroleum diesel. For the purposes of this analysis, emissions reductions associated with biodiesel and engine electrification were quantified. It was assumed that B20 blends achieve an average GHG reduction of 15%, compared to diesel fuel (Schmidt 2004), whereas engine electrification would result in a 73% reduction (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association 2010).4 Pursuant to APM CC-1, it was assumed that 15% of the equipment fleet would convert to either biodiesel or electric, resulting in a range of emissions reduction from 1 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e (15% of fleet converted to B20) to 5 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e (15% of fleet electrified). Reuse of construction waste, as required by APM CC-1, would achieve additional reductions through reduced haul truck trips. However, information to support an analysis of emissions benefits from material reuse is currently not available. Reduced emissions after implementation of APM CC-1 therefore range from 46.9 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e to 51.0 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, depending on the type of renewable fuel selected. Implementation of APM CC-1 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

## Impact CC-2: Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases (Less than Significant)

The State has adopted several policies and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions (discussed above). The most stringent of these is AB 32, which is designated to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. As discussed above, operation-related GHG emissions would not result in a significant change in GHG emissions in comparison to existing conditions. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with the State goals listed in AB 32 or in any preceding state policies adopted to reduce GHG emissions. This impact is considered less than significant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Construction vehicles that run on electricity would generate indirect GHG emissions from electricity generation. Accordingly, transitioning to an electric construction fleet would not result in a 100% reduction in GHG emissions.

### 4.3.3 References

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### 4.4 Biological Resources

### 4.4.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.4.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

#### **Endangered Species Act**

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) protects fish and wildlife species and their habitats that have been listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as threatened or endangered.

In general, NMFS is responsible for protection of federally listed marine species and anadromous fishes, while other listed species are under USFWS jurisdiction. Provisions of ESA Section 9, which prohibits take of endangered species, and Section 10, which requires permits for take of species, may be relevant to the proposed project.

#### **Clean Water Act**

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 and serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands.

The federal CWA is administered by the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). USACE is responsible for regulating the discharge of fill material into waters of the United States (including lakes, rivers, streams, and their tributaries) and wetlands.

The discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States is subject to permitting under CWA Section 404. Certification from the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) is also required when a proposed activity may result in discharge into navigable waters, pursuant to CWA Section 401 and EPA's Section 404(b)(1) guidelines.

Applicants must obtain a permit from USACE for all discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands, before proceeding with a proposed activity. USACE may issue either an individual permit evaluated on a case-by-case basis or a general permit evaluated at a program level for a series of related activities. General permits are preauthorized and are issued to cover multiple instances of similar activities expected to cause only minimal adverse environmental effects. Nationwide permits (NWPs) are a type of general permit issued to cover particular fill activities. Each NWP specifies particular conditions that must be met for the NWP to apply to a particular project.

#### Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S. Government Code 703–711) prohibits the take of any migratory bird or any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird. Under the act, *take* is defined as the

action of or attempt to "pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill." This act applies to all persons and agencies in the United States, including federal agencies.

Executive Order (EO) 13186 for conservation of migratory birds (January 11, 2001) requires that any project with federal involvement address impacts of federal actions on migratory birds. The order is designed to assist federal agencies in their efforts to comply with the MBTA and does not constitute any legal authorization to take migratory birds. The order also requires federal agencies to develop a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with USFWS to "prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds, as practicable" (Section 3[e][3]).

#### State

#### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA is the regulatory framework by which California public agencies identify and mitigate significant environmental impacts. A project generally is considered to result in a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it substantially affects a rare or endangered species or the habitat of that species; substantially interferes with the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife; or substantially diminishes habitat for fish, wildlife, or plants.

The State CEQA Guidelines define *rare*, *threatened*, or *endangered* species as those listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and ESA, as well as any other species that meet the criteria of the resource agencies or local agencies (e.g., California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]-designated species of special concern; California Native Plant Society [CNPS]-listed species). The State CEQA Guidelines stipulate that the lead agency preparing an environmental impact report must consult with and receive written findings from CDFW concerning project impacts on species that are listed as endangered or threatened. The effects of a proposed project on these resources are important in determining whether the project has significant environmental impacts under CEQA.

#### **California Endangered Species Act**

The state implemented CESA in 1984. The act prohibits the take of endangered and threatened species; however, habitat destruction is not included in the state's definition of *take*. Under CESA, *take* is defined as an activity that would directly or indirectly kill an individual of a species, but the definition does not include harm or harass. Section 2090 requires state agencies to comply with endangered species protection and recovery and to promote conservation of these species. CDFW administers the act and may authorize take through Section 2081 agreements (except for species designated as fully protected). Regarding rare plant species, CESA defers to the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) of 1977, which prohibits importing, taking, and selling rare and endangered plants. State-listed plants are protected mainly in cases where state agencies are involved in projects under CEQA. In these cases, plants listed as rare under the CNPPA are not protected under CESA but can be protected under CEQA.

#### **California Fish and Game Code**

#### **Fully Protected Species**

The California Fish and Game Code provides protection from take for a variety of species, referred to as *fully protected species*. Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians and reptiles. Section 3515

prohibits take of fully protected fish species. Fully protected birds are listed in Section 3511, and fully protected mammals are listed in Section 4700. The California Fish and Game Code defines *take* as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited.

#### Sections 3503 and 3503.5

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the destruction of bird nests or eggs. Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and the destruction of raptor nests or eggs.

#### **Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act**

Section 13260 of the California Water Code requires "any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, in any region that could affect the waters of the state to file a report of discharge (an application for waste discharge requirements [WDRs])."

#### San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan contains goals, objectives, and policies intended to protect the vegetative, water, fish, and wildlife resources within San Mateo County. Included among them are specific goals, objectives and policies that address protection of biological resources and their relationship to utility development.

#### **Goals and Objectives**

### 1.1 Conserve, Enhance, Protect, Maintain and Manage Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources

Promote the conservation, enhancement, protection, maintenance and managed use of the County's Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources.

#### 1.2 Protect Sensitive Habitats

Protect sensitive habitats from reduction in size or degradation of the conditions necessary for their maintenance.

### 1.3 Protection and Productive Use of Economically Valuable Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources

Protect the availability and encourage the productive use of the County's economically valuable vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources in a manner which minimizes adverse environmental impacts.

#### **Policies**

#### 1.20 Importance of Sensitive Habitats

Consider areas designated as sensitive habitats as a priority resource requiring protection.

#### 1.24 Protect Vegetative Resources

Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the removal of vegetative resources and/or; (2) protect vegetation which enhances microclimate, stabilizes slopes or reduces surface water runoff, erosion or sedimentation; and/or (3) protect historic and scenic trees.

#### 1.25 Protect Water Resources

Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the alteration of natural water bodies, (2) maintain adequate stream flows and water quality for vegetative, fish and wildlife habitats; (3) maintain and improve, if possible, the quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas; and (4) prevent to the greatest extent possible the depletion of groundwater resources.

#### 1.26 Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources

Ensure that development will minimize the disruption of fish and wildlife and their habitats.

#### 1.27 Regulate Development to Protect Sensitive Habitats

Regulate land uses and development activities within and adjacent to sensitive habitats in order to protect critical vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources; protect rare, endangered, and unique plants and animals from reduction in their range or degradation of their environment; and protect and maintain the biological productivity of important plant and animal habitats.

#### 1.28 Establish Buffer Zones

Establish necessary buffer zones adjacent to sensitive habitats which include areas that directly affect the natural conditions in the habitats.

#### 1.29 Uses Permitted in Sensitive Habitats

Within sensitive habitats, permit only those land uses and development activities that are compatible with the protection of sensitive habitats, such as fish and wildlife management activities, nature education and research, trails and scenic overlooks and, at a minimum level, necessary public service and private infrastructure.

#### 1.30 Uses Permitted in Buffer Zones

Within buffer zones adjacent to sensitive habitats, permit the following land uses and development activities: (1) land uses and activities which are compatible with the protection of sensitive habitats, such as fish and wildlife management activities, nature education and research, trails and scenic overlooks, and at a minimum level, necessary public and private infrastructure; (2) land uses which are compatible with the surrounding land uses and will mitigate their impact by enhancing or replacing sensitive habitats; and (3) if no feasible alternative exists, land uses which are compatible with the surrounding land uses.

#### 1.31 Regulate the Location, Siting and Design of Development in Sensitive Habitats

Regulate the location, siting and design of development in sensitive habitats and buffer zones to minimize to the greatest extent possible adverse impacts, and enhance positive impacts.

#### San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

The San Mateo County LCP contains a Sensitive Habitats component, with the following relevant policies.

#### 7.1 Definition of Sensitive Habitats

Define sensitive habitats as any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable and any area which meets one of the following criteria: (1) habitats

containing or supporting rare and endangered species as defined by the State Fish and Game Commission, (2) all perennial and intermittent streams and their tributaries, (3) coastal tide lands and marshes, (4) coastal and offshore areas containing breeding or nesting sites and coastal areas used by migratory and resident water-associated birds for resting areas and feeding, (5) areas used for scientific study and research concerning fish and wildlife, (6) lakes and ponds and adjacent shore habitat, (7) existing game and wildlife refuges and reserves, and (8) sand dunes.

Sensitive habitat areas include, but are not limited to, riparian corridors, wetlands, marine habitats, sand dunes, sea cliffs, and habitats supporting rare, endangered, and unique species.

#### 7.2 Designation of Sensitive Habitats

Designate sensitive habitats as including, but not limited to, those shown on the Sensitive Habitats Map for the Coastal Zone.

#### 7.3 Protection of Sensitive Habitats

- a. Prohibit any land use or development which would have significant adverse impact on sensitive habitat areas.
- b. Development in areas adjacent to sensitive habitats shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts that could significantly degrade the sensitive habitats. All uses shall be compatible with the maintenance of biologic productivity of the habitats.

#### RIPARIAN CORRIDORS

#### 7.7 Definition of Riparian Corridors

Define riparian corridors by the limit of riparian vegetation (i.e., a line determined by the association of plant and animal species normally found near streams, lakes and other bodies of freshwater: red alder, jaumea, pickleweed, big leaf maple, narrow-leaf cattail, arroyo willow, broadleaf cattail, horsetail, creek dogwood, black cottonwood, and box elder). Such a corridor must contain at least a 50% cover of some combination of the plants listed.

#### 7.8 Designation of Riparian Corridors

Establish riparian corridors for all perennial and intermittent streams and lakes and other bodies of freshwater in the Coastal Zone. Designate those corridors shown on the Sensitive Habitats Map and any other riparian area meeting the definition of Policy 7.7 as sensitive habitats requiring protection, except for manmade irrigation ponds over 2,500 sq. ft. surface area.

#### 7.9 Permitted Uses in Riparian Corridors

- a. Within corridors, permit only the following uses: (1) education and research, (2) consumptive uses as provided for in the Fish and Game Code and Title 14 of the California Administrative Code, (3) fish and wildlife management activities, (4) trails and scenic overlooks on public land(s), and (5) necessary water supply projects.
- b. When no feasible or practicable alternative exists, permit the following uses: (1) stream dependent aquaculture, provided that non-stream dependent facilities locate outside of corridor, (2) flood control projects, including selective removal of riparian vegetation,

where no other method for protecting existing structures in the floodplain is feasible and where such protection is necessary for public safety or to protect existing development, (3) bridges when supports are not in significant conflict with corridor resources, (4) pipelines, (5) repair or maintenance of roadways or road crossings, (6) logging operations which are limited to temporary skid trails, stream crossings, roads and landings in accordance with State and County timber harvesting regulations, and (7) agricultural uses, provided no existing riparian vegetation is removed, and no soil is allowed to enter stream channels.

#### 7.10 Performance Standards in Riparian Corridors

Require development permitted in corridors to: (1) minimize removal of vegetation, (2) minimize land exposure during construction and use temporary vegetation or mulching to protect critical areas, (3) minimize erosion, sedimentation, and runoff by appropriately grading and replanting modified areas, (4) use only adapted native or non-invasive exotic plant species when replanting, (5) provide sufficient passage for native and anadromous fish as specified by the State Department of Fish and Game, (6) minimize adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, (7) prevent depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface and subsurface waterflows, (8) encourage waste water reclamation, (9) maintain natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and (10) minimize alteration of natural streams.

#### WETLANDS

#### 7.14 Definition of Wetland

Define wetland as an area where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to bring about the formation of hydric soils or to support the growth of plants which normally are found to grow in water or wet ground. Such wetlands can include mudflats (barren of vegetation), marshes, and swamps. Such wetlands can be either fresh or saltwater, along streams (riparian), in tidally influenced areas (near the ocean and usually below extreme high water of spring tides), marginal to lakes, ponds, and manmade impoundments.

Wetlands do not include areas which in normal rainfall years are permanently submerged (streams, lakes, ponds and impoundments), nor marine or estuarine areas below extreme low water of spring tides, nor vernally wet areas where the soils are not hydric.

In San Mateo County, wetlands typically contain the following plants: cordgrass, pickleweed, jaumea, frankenia, marsh mint, tule, bullrush, narrow-leaf cattail, broadleaf cattail, pacific silverweed, salt rush, and bog rush. To qualify, a wetland must contain at least a 50% cover of some combination of these plants, unless it is a mudflat.

#### 7.15 Designation of Wetlands

- a. Designate the following as wetlands requiring protection: Pescadero Marsh, Pillar Point Marsh (as delineated on Map 7.1), marshy areas at Tunitas Creek, San Gregorio Creek, Pomponio Creek and Gazos Creek, and any other wetland meeting the definition in Policy 7.14.
- b. At the time a development application is submitted, consider modifying the boundary of Pillar Point Marsh (as delineated on Map 7.1) if a report by a qualified professional, selected

jointly by the County and the applicant, can demonstrate that land within the boundary does not meet the definition of a wetland.

#### 7.16 Permitted Uses in Wetlands

Within wetlands, permit only the following uses: (1) nature education and research, (2) hunting, (3) fishing, (4) fish and wildlife management, (5) mosquito abatement through water management and biological controls; however, when determined to be ineffective, allow chemical controls which will not have a significant impact, (6) diking, dredging, and filling only as it serves to maintain existing dikes and an open channel at Pescadero Marsh, where such activity is necessary for the protection of pre-existing dwellings from flooding, or where such activity will enhance or restore the biological productivity of the marsh, (7) diking, dredging, and filling in any other wetland only if such activity serves to restore or enhance the biological productivity of the wetland, (8) dredging manmade reservoirs for agricultural water supply where wetlands may have formed, providing spoil disposal is planned and carried out to avoid significant disruption to marine and wildlife habitats and water circulation, and (9) incidental public service purposes, including, but not limited to, burying cables and pipes or inspection of piers and maintenance of existing intake and outfall lines.

#### 7.17 Performance Standards in Wetlands

Require that development permitted in wetlands minimize adverse impacts during and after construction. Specifically, require that: (1) all paths be elevated (catwalks) so as not to impede movement of water, (2) all construction takes place during daylight hours, (3) all outdoor lighting be kept at a distance away from the wetland sufficient not to affect the wildlife, (4) motorized machinery be kept to less than 45 dBA at the wetland boundary, except for farm machinery, (5) all construction which alters wetland vegetation be required to replace the vegetation to the satisfaction of the Planning Director including "no action" in order to allow for natural reestablishment, (6) no herbicides be used in wetlands unless specifically approved by the County Agricultural Commissioner and State Department of Fish and Game, and (7) all projects be reviewed by the State Department of Fish and Game and State Water Quality Board to determine appropriate mitigation measures.

#### RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

#### 7.32 Designation of Habitats of Rare and Endangered Species

Designate habitats of rare and endangered species to include, but not be limited to, those areas defined on the Sensitive Habitats Map for the Coastal Zone.

#### 7.33 Permitted Uses

- a. Permit only the following uses: (1) education and research, (2) hunting, fishing, pedestrian and equestrian trails that have no adverse impact on the species or its habitat, and (3) fish and wildlife management to restore damaged habitats and to protect and encourage the survival of rare and endangered species.
- b. If the critical habitat has been identified by the Federal Office of Endangered Species, permit only those uses deemed compatible by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

#### **UNIQUE SPECIES**

#### 7.43 Designation of Habitats of Unique Species

Designate habitats of unique species to include, but not be limited to, those areas designated on the Sensitive Habitats Map for the Coastal Zone.

#### 7.44 Permitted Uses

Permit only the following uses: (1) education and research, (2) hunting, fishing, pedestrian and equestrian trails that have no adverse impact on the species or its habitat, and (3) fish and wildlife management to the degree specified by existing governmental regulations.

#### 7.48 Monterey Pine

a. Require any development to keep to a minimum the number of native Monterey pine cut in the natural pine habitat near the San Mateo-Santa Cruz County line.

### 4.4.1.2 Methodology

Methods to identify and describe biological resources in the project area included a prefield investigation (e.g., California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDB] literature review) to review existing information; a habitat suitability evaluation for wildlife; and detailed field surveys, including a botanical survey. The width of the field survey corridor included the project area plus a 250-foot buffer on either side of the project area.

It should be noted that the surveys were conducted in two different segments to combine for the total project area, herein referred to as the Davenport Project Area and Pigeon Point Extension Project Area. The Davenport Project Area, surveyed in August 2012, extends from the junction of Hwy 1 and Pigeon Point Road south along Hwy 1 for 7.5 miles. The Pigeon Point Extension Project Area, surveyed in May 2013 starts at the junction of Hwy 1 and Pigeon Point Road and goes north 4.6 miles along Hwy 1 before veering along Bean Hollow Road. It terminates at the junction of Bean Hollow Road and Reservoir Road.

#### **Literature Search and Field Survey**

Pre-field investigations and onsite reconnaissance-level biological surveys of the project area were conducted by ICF in August 2012 and May 2013. Results of the pre-field investigations and reconnaissance-level surveys are described in Appendix G. The following sources of information were consulted prior to conducting the field survey.

- List of endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species covered under ESA for Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, La Honda, Pigeon Point, and San Gregorio 7.5-minute U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles (list obtained from USFWS Sacramento Office website [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2012, 2013]).
- The CNDDB (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2012, 2013), for the Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, La Honda, Pigeon Point, and San Gregorio USGS quadrangles.
- The California Native Plant Society's online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the same quadrangles (project area and a 5-mile radius) (California Native Plant Society 2012, 2013).

#### **Vegetation and Wetland Survey Methods**

Vegetation and land cover mapping was completed for the project area on August 16, 2012 to characterize vegetation communities that occur in the project area. In addition, follow up surveys conducted for the Pigeon Point extension were conducted on May 21, 2013. The vegetation and land cover mapping surveys were conducted by ICF biologists Jane Valerius (August 2012 surveys) and John Holson (May 2013 surveys). Surveys were conducted by walking and driving the proposed project alignment, recording general habitat conditions, and noting habitat features in the project area. The biologists mapped and described habitat types along the project route based primarily on the descriptions from the second edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) (Sawyer et al. 2009). Vegetation and wetland mapping was completed within an area approximately 100 feet wide on the east side of Hwy 1 (Appendix H) and identified using the Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012).

#### Wildlife Habitat Assessment

General habitat assessment surveys were conducted on August 16, 2012 and May 21, 2013 to characterize wildlife habitat types and evaluate the potential for occurrence of special-status wildlife species in the project area. The general habitat assessment survey was conducted by Will Kohn (ICF wildlife biologist) walking and driving the proposed project alignments, recording general habitat conditions, and noting habitat features associated with special-status species that could occur in the project area.

### 4.4.1.3 Project Setting

The proposed project is located in San Mateo County and is regionally located within the San Francisco Bay Floristic Province (Baldwin et al. 2012). Vegetation in this region is influenced by coastal weather patterns with cool wet winters and cool dry summers with generally foggy morning and evenings. The project area generally follows the east side of Hwy 1and the elevation ranges from 50 to 480 feet above mean sea level. The topography ranges from relatively level along Hwy 1 to the rolling slopes of the Coast Range. The project area consists of a mixture of natural lands in the State Park, agricultural lands, low-density residential development, and tracts of privately owned grazing pasture for livestock. Vegetation Communities and Habitats.

The habitats described below were identified and mapped within the project area.

Sensitive natural communities are communities that are especially diverse; regionally uncommon; or of special concern to local, state, and federal agencies. Elimination or substantial adverse effects on these communities would constitute a significant impact under CEQA. Vegetation and habitat types that qualify as sensitive natural communities are indicated in each of the descriptions below.

#### **Natural Communities**

Eight natural communities (northern coastal scrub, coast live oak woodland, Monterey pine forest, willow riparian shrubland, coastal terrace prairie, nonnative grassland, eucalyptus forest, and freshwater marsh and pond) were observed in the project area. Developed/paved areas are also present in the project area. These natural communities are described below.

#### Northern Coastal Scrub

This shrub community is common along Hwy 1 and is the dominant vegetation community within the project area. This vegetation type is dominated by stands of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*)

and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Subdominants include sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*) and poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Associated species include pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margariticea*), hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), seaside woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum staechadifolium*) and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*).

#### Coast Live Oak Woodland

Woodland communities dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) occur adjacent to the parking lot of Año Nuevo State Preserve (within the State Park) near anchors DAV 20 and DAV 21. Associated shrub species include California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), poison oak, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). The growth-form of these trees can also be low and shrubby due to the maritime influence.

#### **Monterey Pine Forest**

Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*) were observed adjacent to the Año Nuevo State Preserve parking lot. Natural stands of Monterey Pine exist in only three disjunct areas in mainland California: at Año Nuevo State Preserve, on the Monterey Peninsula, and at Cambria. Naturally occurring Monterey pines are a special-status species and CDFW considers naturally occurring Monterey pine forests a sensitive natural community.

#### Willow Riparian Shrubland

Willow riparian shrubland or willow thickets occur along some of the drainages within the project area. The willows form a dense, closed canopy with little to no understory herbaceous vegetation. Willows include arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*). CDFW considers riparian woodland and shrubland communities sensitive communities because of their wildlife habitat value.

#### **Coastal Terrace Prairie**

Grasslands within the project area that are dominated by native grass and forb species can be classified as coastal terrace prairie grassland. The coastal terrace prairie community occurs primarily in the northern portion of the project area along Pigeon Point Road. The dominant species are Pacific reedgrass (*Calamagrostis nutkaensis*), California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), and tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*). Associated species include bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), California fescue (*Festuca californica*), and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*). CDFW considers coastal terrace prairie a sensitive natural community.

#### **Nonnative Grassland**

Nonnative grassland areas occur along the Hwy 1 roadside and at the pole location on the east side of Hwy 1 next to the Berry Farm across from Año Nuevo State Preserve. Dominant species include wild oat (*Avena barbata*, *A. fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordaeceus*), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and perennial and Italian ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*, *L. multiflorum*). Associated nonnative forb species are a significant component of this community and dominate the landscape in places. These species include mustards (*Brassica* spp., *Hirschfeldia incana*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), filarees (*Erodium* spp.), sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), and hairy cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*).

#### **Eucalyptus Forest**

Stands of eucalyptus (gum) trees occur along Hwy 1 and along Pigeon Point Road at various locations within the project area. This community type is mostly represented by blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and can include Silver Mountain gum (*Eucalyptus pulverulenta*). Other trees associated with these communities include Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), acacia (*Acacia* spp.), and Monterey pine.

#### Freshwater Marsh and Pond

Wetland marshes and seeps dominated by cattails, tules (*Schoenoplectus* spp.) or rush species comprise this herbaceous plant community. Cattails and tules were observed at a pond located near Pigeon Point Road and a rush marsh community was observed within the roadside ditch at Gazo Creek Beach House and Gas Station. Rush species could include Pacific bog rush (*Juncus effusus*), Baltic rush (*Juncus arcticus* var. *balticus*), and brown-headed rush (*Juncus phaeocephalus*). CDFW considers freshwater marsh wetlands and ponds to be sensitive communities.

#### **Special-Status Species**

Special-status species are legally protected under ESA, CESA, California Fish and Game Code, and other regulations (i.e., CNPPA, CEQA). They also include species that are considered sufficiently rare by the scientific community to qualify for such listing. Special-status species are defined as follows.

- Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under ESA (Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Section 17.12 for listed plants; 50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals; and various notices in the Federal Register [FR] for proposed species).
- Species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under ESA (74 FR 57804, November 9, 2009).
- Species that are listed or proposed for listing by the state of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (Title 14, CCR, Section 670.5).
- Plants listed as rare under the CNPPA (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900, et seq.).
- Plants considered by CNPS to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere" (List 1B and 2) (California Native Plant Society 2012, 2013).
- Species that are not state or federally listed but under the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380, meet the definition of rare (species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range) or endangered (species' survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy).

#### **Special-Status Plants**

A total of 33 special status plants were identified as occurring within Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, La Honda, Pigeon Point, and San Gregorio USGS quadrangles based on a search of the CNDDB and CNPS (Appendix G). Of these, 13 species have recorded occurrences within a 1-mile radius of the project area (Figure 4.4-1a & b). The 11 special-status plants are listed below.

- Perennial goldfields (*Lasthenia californica* ssp. *macrantha*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Blasdale's bent grass (*Agrostis blasdalei*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Coastal marsh milk-vetch (Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus) CNPS 1B.2.

- San Francisco popcorn-flower (Plagiobothrys diffusus) State endangered, CNPS 1B.1.
- Santa Cruz microseris (*Microseris paludosa*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Rose leptosiphon (Leptosiphon rosaceus) CNPS 1B.1.
- Coast yellow leptosiphon (Leptosiphon croceus) CNPS 1B.2.
- Choris' popcorn-flower (Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus) CNPS 1B.2.
- Franciscan thistle (Cirsium andrewsii) CNPS 1B.2.
- Slender-leaved pondweed (Stuckenia filiformis) CNPS 2.2.
- Sand-loving wallflower (*Erysimum ammophilum*) CNPS 1B.2.
- San Francisco collinsia (Collinsia multicolor) CNPS 1B.2.
- Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) CNPS 1B.1.

No special-status plants, other than Monterey pine located within Año Nuevo State Preserve were observed during the August 16, 2012 and May 21, 2013 surveys. However, one of the recorded occurrences for Blasdales bent grass is located along Hwy 1 between Año Nuevo and Davenport, about 1.8 miles southeast of Swanton Road at Hwy 1. This occurrence is within the project area. In addition, one of the recorded occurrences for perennial goldfields is located along Hwy 1 just west of Pigeon Point Road near the lighthouse. This occurrence is within the project area, however it was not observed during the May 2013 surveys. Recorded occurrences for the other 11 special-status plants occur outside of the project area.

The August 16, 2012 survey, conducted in the original Davenport Project Area, was done within the flowering period for perennial goldfields and coastal marsh milk-vetch. Blasdale's bent grass, Santa Cruz microseris, and Franciscan thistle are perennial species and could have been identifiable based on vegetative characteristics. The remaining species are annuals and would not have been identifiable during the August 2012 survey.

The May 21, 2013 survey of the Pigeon Point Extension Project Area was conducted within the identification period for all of the special-status plant species that have potential habitat within the Pigeon Point Extension Project Area. Several of the special-status plant species were not blooming at the time of the May 2013 surveys; however, these species are all perennial shrubs and are identifiable at any time of the year.

The proposed project construction areas occur primarily adjacent to roadsides which are already highly disturbed. It is unlikely that most of the special-status plants known to occur within the project area occur along these roadsides, but they cannot be excluded without appropriate seasonal surveys.

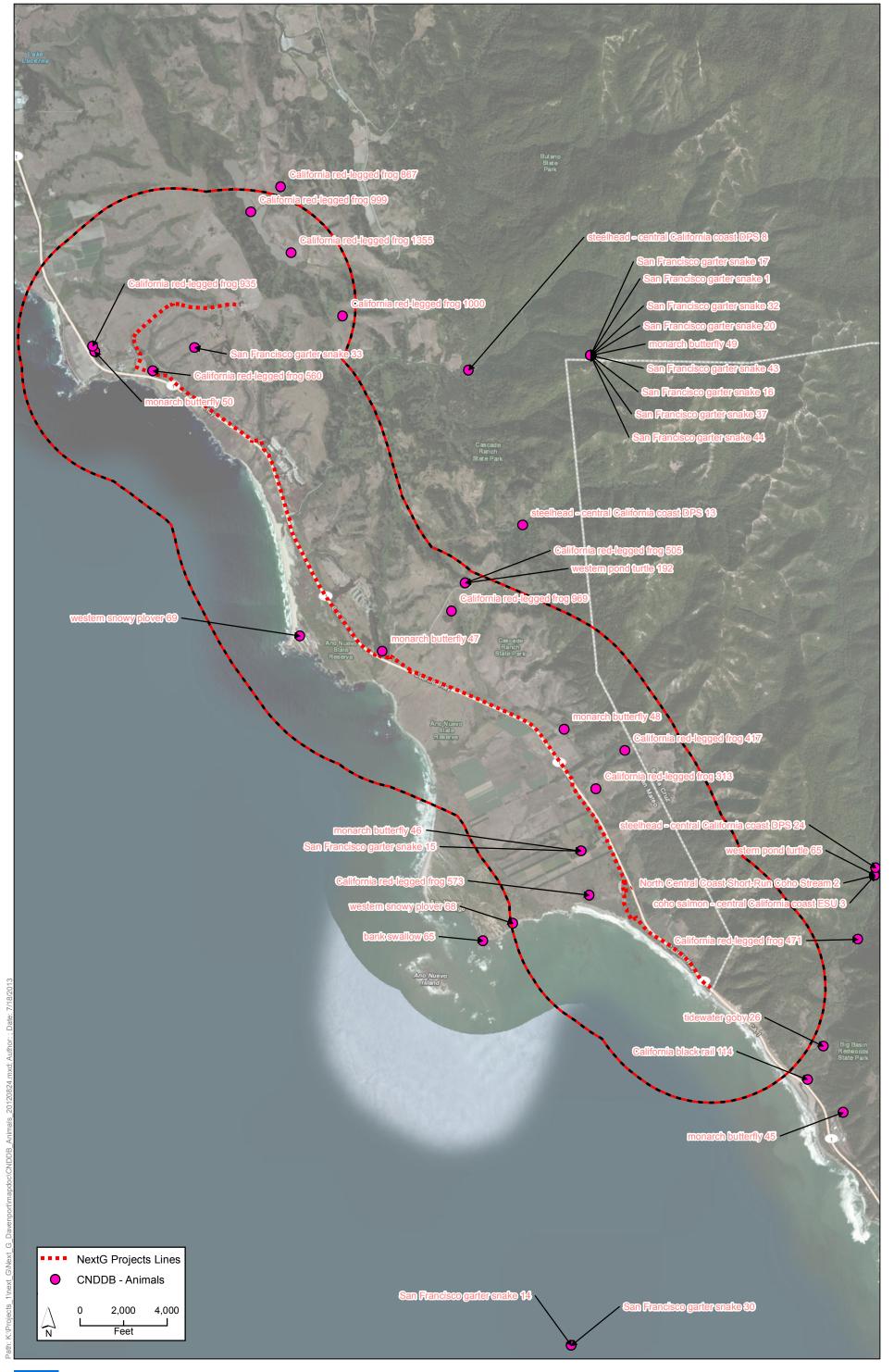
#### **Special-Status Wildlife**

The sources of information consulted as part of the pre-field investigation were used to develop a list of 30 special-status wildlife species that, on the basis of their known occurrence in the region, might be present in or adjacent to the project area (Appendix G). Of these wildlife species, five have recorded occurrences within a 1-mile radius of the project area (Figure 4.4-2a & b). The five special status wildlife species are listed below.

Monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus) – considered rare under CEQA.







- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) federally threatened.
- Western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) California species of special concern.
- San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) federally endangered, California endangered, California fully protected.
- Western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) federally threatened, California species of special concern.
- Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) federally endangered, California species of special concern.

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the August 16, 2012 survey. There are several CNDDB records for federally listed California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, and western snowy plover within 1 mile of the project area.

The proposed project would not affect western snowy plovers because they nest along the shoreline well away from the project area.

One of the three California red-legged frog occurrences is in the pond at the northern end of the project corridor, adjacent to site DAV-55. The second California red-legged frog occurrences is in a pond at the northern end of the project near the intersection of Reservoir Road and Bean Hollow Road, approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the project area. The remaining occurrence is at Lake Lucerne, adjacent to the project area in the aquatic habitat. These water bodies also provide suitable aquatic habitat for San Francisco garter snake and western pond turtle (a CDFW species of special concern). Other ponds in the vicinity of the project, in particular the reservoir near the proposed buried line, also provide suitable aquatic habitat for these species. These species could also utilize the uplands that surround these aquatic features.

The tidewater goby occurrence is at Lake Lucerne, just east of the project area. The proposed project would not affect tidewater goby as they are an aquatic species, and no aquatic habitat would be affected by the project.

Eucalyptus groves adjacent to the project corridor provide suitable habitat for monarch butterflies that winter along the California coast.

Though no CNDDB records for federally listed coho salmon or steelhead occur within 1 mile of the project area, several streams that would be crossed by the proposed project provide suitable aquatic habitat for these fish species. This includes a designated North Central Coast California Roach/Stickleback/Steelhead Stream approximately 4,500 feet (0.9 mile) east of the northern end of the project area.

In addition, suitable nesting habitat for migratory and resident bird species occurs in the trees and shrubs in the project area. Ground nesting birds could also be utilizing habitats in the project area to nest.

#### **Critical Habitat**

Figure 4.4-3a & b shows the designated critical habitat in the project area and vicinity. The project occurs within designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog and crosses critical habitat for steelhead. The project area does not occur within critical habitat for marbled murrelet, and therefore would not impact marbled murrelet critical habitat.

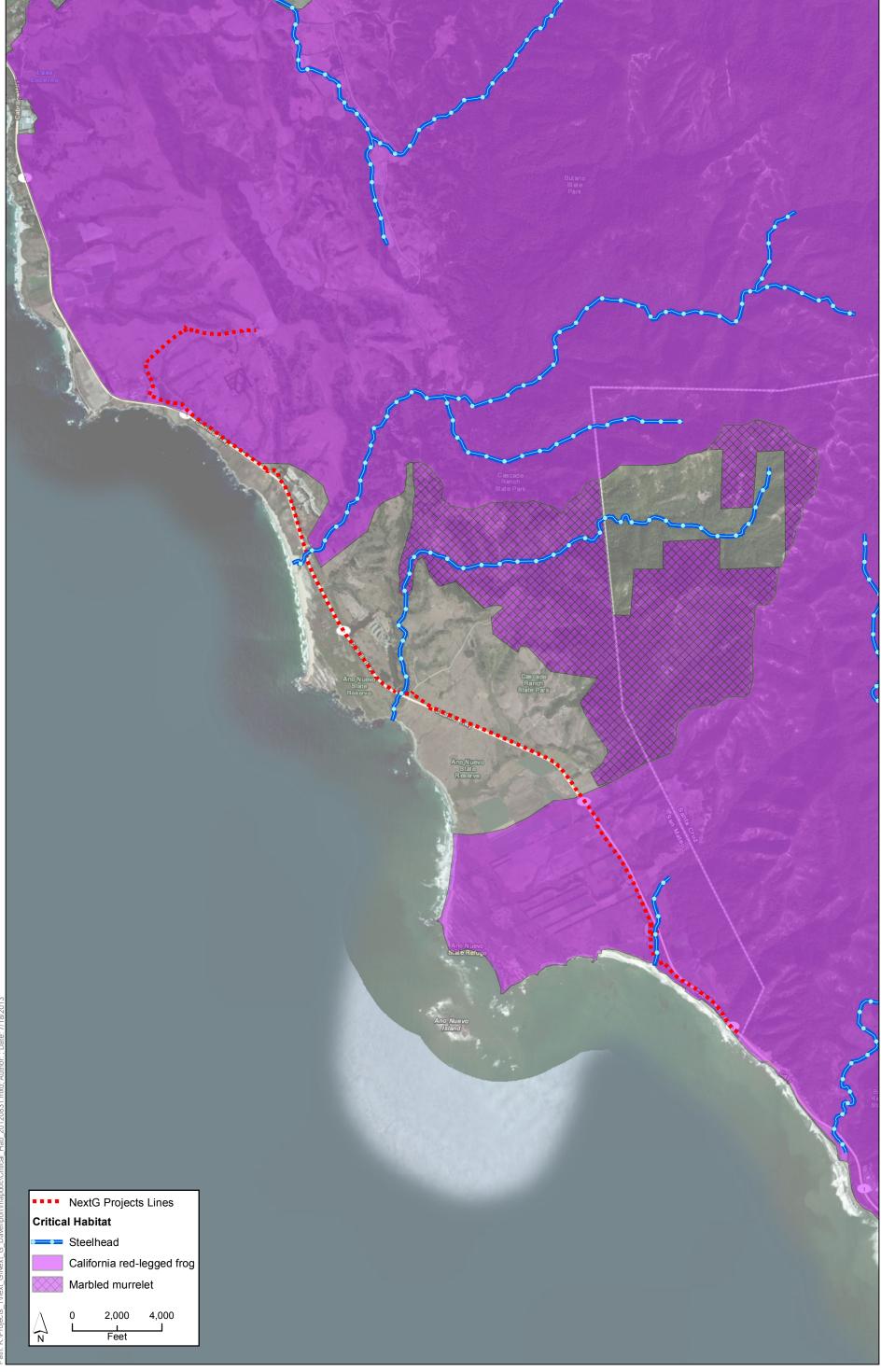
### 4.4.2 Impact Analysis

## 4.4.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Biological Resources

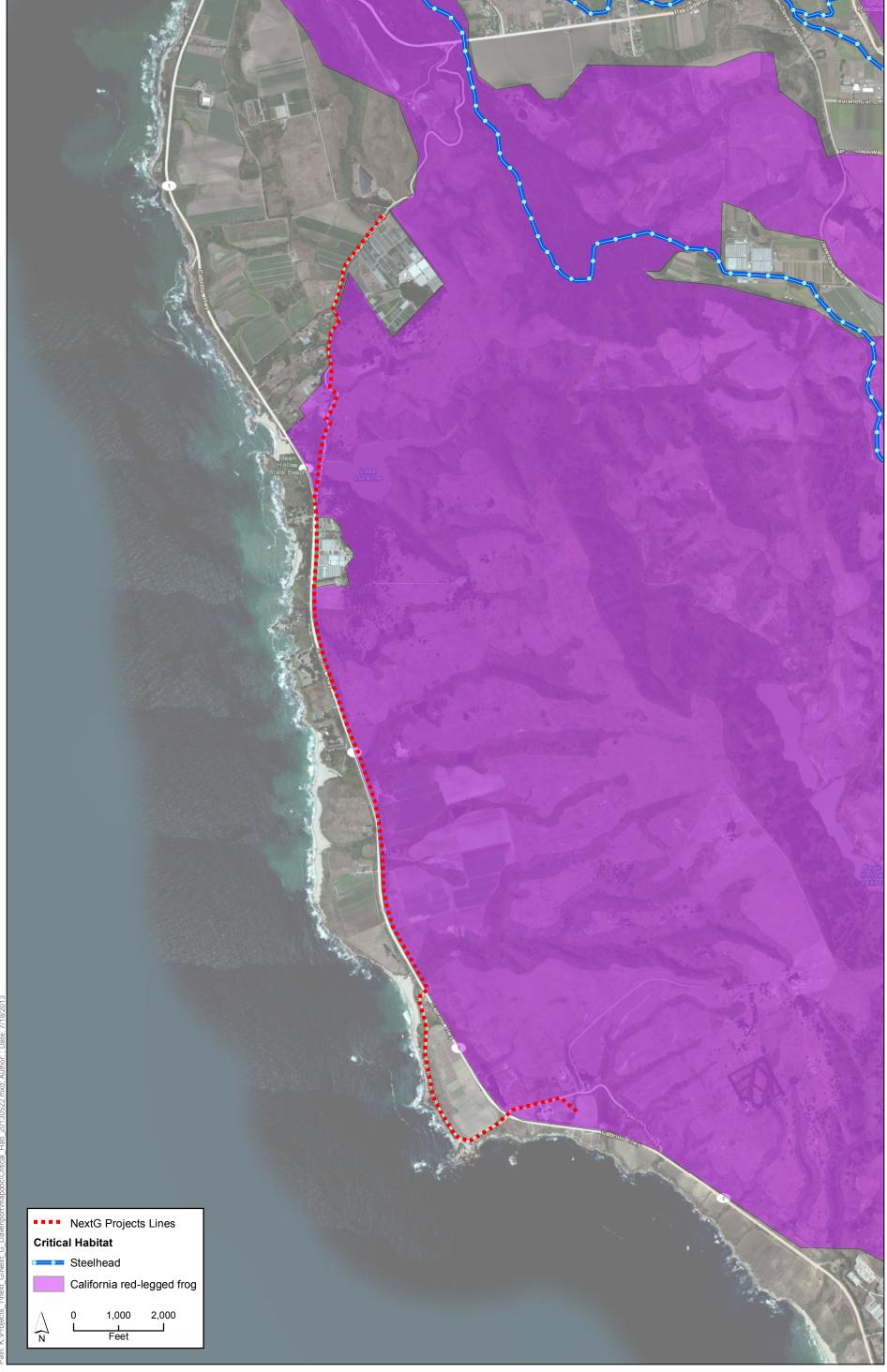
Biologica	ıl Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Would th	e project:				
or th ident statu or re	e a substantial adverse effect, either directly rough habitat modifications, on any species cified as a candidate, sensitive, or specials species in local or regional plans, policies, gulations, or by the California Department sh and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife ice?				
ripar comi polic Depa	e a substantial adverse effect on any rian habitat or other sensitive natural munity identified in local or regional plans, ies, or regulations, or by the California artment of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and life Service?				
prote the ( to, m thro	e a substantial adverse effect on federally ected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of clean Water Act (including, but not limited arshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands) ugh direct removal, filling, hydrological ruption, or other means?				
d. Inter any i spec migr	fere substantially with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife ies or with established native resident or atory wildlife corridors, or impede the use tive wildlife nursery sites?				
e. Conf	lict with any local policies or ordinances ecting biological resources, such as a tree ervation policy or ordinance?				
f. Conf habit cons	lict with the provisions of an adopted cat conservation plan, natural community ervation plan, or other approved local, onal, or state habitat conservation plan?				

## 4.4.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Crown Castle has developed measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts on biological resources. These measures are included in Crown Castle's Additional *Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically Sensitive Areas* (Appendix E). Measures 10.1–10.3 would be implemented according to Crown Castle's standard construction and operation protocols and









practices. In addition, Crown Castle will implement the APMs discussed below to ensure that no significant impacts occur during construction.

The APMs include measures that are required by existing regulations and/or requirements or standard practices that will minimize or prevent potential impacts. Crown Castle will implement the following APMs, or similar measures as practicable for the proposed project.

#### APM BIO-1: Conduct spring surveys for special-status plants within the project area

Prior to construction, a qualified botanist will complete spring surveys for special-status plants within the project area to determine the presence or absence of special-status plants. The survey will be completed by qualified botanists and will be conducted during the appropriate period(s) necessary to observe special-status plants known to occur in the region.

If a population of a special-status plant species occurs within the project area, the population will be clearly staked and flagged in the field by a qualified botanist prior to construction so the population can be avoided. If the population cannot be avoided during construction, Crown Castle will minimize impacts by reducing the work area to the smallest area necessary to complete the work. Crown Castle will conduct project activities and necessary ground disturbance in a manner that is consistent with the successful reestablishment of the species to the extent feasible. The specific actions necessary will depend on the biology of the species, and will be determined through consultation with the CDFW. Generally actions include waiting for the plant species to go to seed and collecting the seed for future planting and saving the top 6 inches of top soil (which contains the seed bank) separate from other excavated soil.

## APM BIO-2: Conduct a preconstruction nesting survey to minimize impacts to nesting birds and raptors (March through August)

If the proposed project is completed outside of the nesting season of birds, no additional measures will be necessary.

If construction will take place during the nesting season (generally March through August) Crown Castle will conduct preconstruction nesting bird surveys. If an active nest is identified during the surveys, Crown Castle, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, will establish a noconstruction zone until the breeding season is completed or subsequent bird/raptor surveys confirm that all offspring have fledged and no new nests have been established. Generally, these no construction zones are 50 feet for passerine birds and 250 feet for raptors.

### APM BIO-3: Conduct preconstruction survey to minimize impacts to wintering monarch butterflies for construction in late fall and winter months

If the proposed project is scheduled to occur during the late fall and winter months and trimming of eucalyptus trees is required, a biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey to determine if the trees that require trimming and the surrounding trees support overwintering clusters of monarch butterflies. If clusters of monarch butterflies are present, Crown Castle, in consultation with CDFW, will establish a no construction zone until after the monarch butterflies have migrated. Generally, this no construction zone is 30 feet from wintering monarch butterflies.

## APM BIO-4: Measures to minimize impacts to California red-legged frogs, San Francisco garter snakes, and western pond turtles

- 1. Work should be avoided from October 16 (or the first measurable rainfall of 1 inch or greater) to May 14. If work cannot be avoided during this period then it is recommended that a qualified biological monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities.
- 2. It is recommended that a qualified biologist familiar with California red-legged frogs, San Francisco garter snake, and western pond turtle conduct a preconstruction survey immediately prior to construction in areas where ground disturbance will occur. During the preconstruction survey, the biologist will also look for and identify burrows that could be used by California red-legged frogs. These areas will be flagged (as practical) for avoidance. The biologist will remain onsite for the duration of any construction activities involving excavation or the use of heavy machinery or equipment.
- 3. Prior to work the construction crew will receive worker environmental awareness training. Training will include review of environmental laws and protective measures that must be followed by all personnel to reduce or avoid effects on protected species during construction activities.
- 4. Any holes, trenches, pits, and/or tanks that are left open overnight will either be covered to prevent entry or one side will be sloped to allow wildlife to escape. Open holes, trenches, pits, and/or tanks left overnight will be checked by a qualified biologist at the start of construction each day to determine whether trapped wildlife are present. If wildlife are present, they will be removed by the biologist before the hole, trench, or pit is filled.
- 5. Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material containing netting will not be used at the project. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.
- 6. Handling of California red-legged frogs is prohibited without a valid federal take permit and handling of San Francisco garter snakes is prohibited without a valid federal take permit and a CESA Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit. Any California red-legged frogs or San Francisco garter snakes observed on the work site will be allowed to move offsite on their own.
- 7. If California red-legged frogs or San Francisco garter snakes are observed on or adjacent to the work site, and are in danger of injury, construction in the vicinity will cease until no danger exists for California red-legged frogs or San Francisco garter snakes.

### 4.4.2.3 Impacts

Impact BIO-1: Substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS (Less than Significant)

The proposed project could adversely affect special-status plants. The August 16, 2012 was a reconnaissance survey. Although some of the perennial special-status plants species would have been identifiable during the survey, the annual species would not. Therefore, the extent of impacts on special-status plant species within the project area could not have been determined during the

survey. Impacts that result in the loss of special-status plant species are assumed to be significant. Implementation of APM BIO-1 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

Stringing the fiber between the poles could require minor trimming of shrubs and trees that provide suitable nesting habitat for migratory birds. Additionally, construction techniques for the placement of its aerial fiber-optic cable could result in construction equipment and personnel working closely to trees and shrubs. If construction activities are conducted during the nesting season for birds (generally March through August), they could affect an active nest and could result in the failure of an active nest. Potential injury or mortality of migratory birds or the removal of active nests would be considered a significant impact. Implementation of APM BIO-2 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

If the trimming of eucalyptus trees is conducted during the late fall and winter months, clusters of wintering monarch butterflies could be affected. If a loss of large numbers of monarch butterflies occurred, this would be considered a significant impact. Implementation of APM BIO-3 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

The installation of access vaults, handholds, and replacement of existing poles would require excavation that would leave an open hole that wildlife could fall into and not be able to escape. This impact would be considered significant if the project resulted in the loss of special-status species such as California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, or western pond turtle. Implementation of APM BIO-4 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

The installation of anchors would be conducted using hand tools and would have minimal impact on biological resources. The one exception is site DAV-55 which is adjacent to a pond with known California red-legged frog occurrence and potential for San Francisco garter snake. The installation of the anchor at this location, though it would be done by the use of hand tools, could affect these species, especially if a vehicle is driven to the pole site. Additionally, proposed trenching at the north end of the project occurs near habitat for California red-legged frogs and San Francisco garter snakes. These impacts would be considered significant if they result in the injury or death of a special-status wildlife species. Implementation of APM BIO-4 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

# Impact BIO-2: Substantial adverse effects on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS (No Impact)

Riparian habitat and other sensitive natural resources would be avoided by using directional boring during construction of the project or by attaching the proposed cable to existing utility poles. All access vaults and handholds would be sited to avoid areas with sensitive biological resources. Streams and waterways would be spanned by the use of existing utility poles. Therefore the project would not result in impacts on riparian habitat and other sensitive natural resources.

Impact BIO-3: Substantial adverse effects on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means (No Impact)

Wetlands would be avoided by using directional boring during construction of the project or by attaching the proposed cable to existing utility poles. All access vaults and handholds would be sited

to avoid areas with sensitive biological resources. Any wetlands would be spanned by the use of existing utility poles. Therefore the project would not result in impacts to wetlands.

# Impact BIO-4: Substantial interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native residents or migratory wildlife corridors, or impeding of the use of native wildlife nursery sites (Less than Significant)

Stringing the fiber between the poles could require minor trimming of shrubs and trees that provide suitable nesting habitat for migratory birds. Additionally, construction techniques for the placement of its aerial fiber-optic cable could result in construction equipment and personnel working closely to trees and shrubs. If construction activities are conducted during the nesting season for birds (generally March through August), they could affect an active nest and could result in the failure of an active nest. Potential injury or mortality of migratory birds or the removal of active nests would be considered a significant impact. Implementation of APM BIO-2 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

If the trimming of eucalyptus trees is conducted during the late fall and winter months, clusters of wintering monarch butterflies could be affected. The loss of large numbers of monarch butterflies would be considered a significant impact. Implementation of APM BIO-3 would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

All streams and waterways, including those that provide habitat for steelhead, that are crossed by the proposed cable would be on existing aerial facilities. All existing poles that support the aerial facilities are at least 60 feet from the banks of the streams or waterways and there would be no instream work. All poles would be accessed with a bucket truck that would park near the poles. There would be no trenching activities or removal of vegetation to accommodate the installation with the exception of minor limb trimming as described above near the streams. Therefore, there would be no impact on waterways or streams that support steelhead and there would be no impact on fish.

## Impact BIO-5: Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (No Impact)

The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

# Impact BIO-6: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan (No Impact)

As discussed in Section 4.9, *Land Use and Planning*, the proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of any adopted HCP, NCCP, or any approved local, regional, or state HCP. Therefore there would be no impact.

#### 4.4.3 References

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#### 4.5 Cultural Resources

#### 4.5.1 Existing Conditions

For the purpose of this discussion, the term cultural resources is used to describe environmental elements labeled ethnographic (Native American) resources, archaeological (prehistoric) resources, historic (post-European contact) resources, and paleontological (fossil plant and animal) resources. Each of these topics is discussed individually below with regard to the subject area.

#### 4.5.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

#### **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966**

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 United States Code [USC] Section 470), as amended, is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. The NHPA establishes the federal government policy on historic preservation and the programs through which this policy is implemented. Section 106 of NHPA (16 USC Section 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR Section 800.1). Section 106 would only be applicable to the proposed project if a permit from a federal agency were required for project implementation, which is not anticipated at this time.

To be eligible for the NRHP, cultural resources must possess integrity and meet at least one of the following four criteria delineated in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A).
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B).
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C).
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Section 106, a project's impacts on historic properties that affect the characteristics that qualify a property for NRHP inclusion are considered an adverse effect on the environment. Examples of adverse effects on historic properties are listed under 36 CFR Section 800.5(a)(2) and include, but are not limited to, physical destruction or damage to all or part of a property, change of the character of the use of the property or physical feature within the setting of the property that contribute to its significance, or introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the property. If an adverse effect is found, the agency shall act pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6 (36 CFR Section 800.5[d][2]) to resolve the adverse effect

by developing and evaluating alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that "could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties" (36 CFR Section 800.6[a]). Cultural resources that have been determined ineligible for the NRHP, in consultation with the SHPO and interested parties, require no further consideration unless new discoveries trigger reevaluation.

Section 106 of the NHPA does not apply to paleontological resources unless they are found in a culturally-related context. In addition to the Antiquities Act (16 USC Sections 431–433) of 1906, the preservation and salvage of fossils and other paleontological resources can be protected under the National Registry of Natural Landmarks (16 USC Sections 461–467) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which directs federal agencies to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage."

#### **Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979**

The Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (43 CFR Section 7) may impose additional requirements on an agency if federal or Native American lands are involved. The act: (1) prohibits unauthorized excavation on federal and Indian lands, (2) establishes standards for permissible excavation, (3) prescribes civil and criminal penalties, (4) requires agencies to identify archeological sites, and (5) encourages cooperation between federal agencies and private individuals.

#### **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978**

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 (42 USC 1996 and 1996a) affirms the right of Native Americans to have access to their sacred places. If a place of religious importance to American Indians may be affected by an undertaking, AIRFA promotes consultation with Indian religious practitioners; this may be done in coordination with Section 106 consultation. Amendments to Section 101 of NHPA in 1992 strengthened the interface between AIRFA and NHPA by clarifying the following: (1) properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and (2) in carrying out its responsibilities under Section 106, a federal agency shall consult with any American Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to properties described under (1).

#### Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

For activities on federal lands, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (43 CFR Section 10) requires consultation with "appropriate" Indian tribes (including Alaska Native villages) or Native Hawaiian organizations prior to the intentional excavation, or removal after inadvertent discovery, of several kinds of cultural items, including human remains and objects of cultural patrimony. For activities on Native American or Native Hawaiian lands, which are defined in the statute, NAGPRA requires the consent of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization prior to the removal of cultural items. The law also provides for the repatriation of such items from federal agencies and federally assisted museums and other repositories.

The 1992 amendments to the NHPA strengthened NAGPRA by encouraging "protection of Native American cultural items...and of properties of religious or cultural importance to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, or other Native American groups" (Section 112[b][3]) and by stipulating that a federal "...agency's procedures for compliance with Section 106 ...provide for the disposition of

Native American cultural items from federal or tribal land in a manner consistent with Section 3(c) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act...."

The final rule of the NAGPRA regulations, effective May 14, 2010, added procedures for the disposition of culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains in the possession or control of museums of federal agencies. The rule also amended sections of NAGPRA related to purpose and applicability of the regulations, definitions, inventories of human remains and related funerary objects, civil penalties, and limitations and remedies.

#### **Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009**

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act as provided in Title VI, Subtitle D, Paleontological Resources Preservation of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-011), requires the secretaries of the interior and agriculture to manage and protect paleontological resources on federal land using scientific principles and expertise. The law, which applies only to federal lands, reaffirms the authority of federal land managing agencies to implement many of the policies for managing paleontological resources, such as issuing permits for collecting paleontological resources, curating paleontological resources, and maintaining confidentiality of locality data. The law provides authority for the protection of significant paleontological resources on federal lands, including criminal and civil penalties for fossil theft and vandalism.

#### State

#### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA recognizes cultural resources as a part of the environment. A historic resource is defined by CEQA as the following.

- 1. A resource listed on, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2. A resource included in a local register of historic resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in a historic resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.

#### California Public Resources Code

PRC Section 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); sets forth the criteria to determine significance (detailed above); defines eligible properties; and lists nomination procedures. As described in subsection (d), resources that are automatically listed in the CRHR include those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP ("historic properties") and California Historical Landmarks from Number 770 onward.

The CRHR criteria for eligibility are virtually identical to those of the NRHP. Cultural resources may be listed in or eligible for the CRHR if they have significance and integrity. Cultural resources are significant if they meet any of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1: are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, or the United States (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[b][1]);
- Criterion 2: are associated with the lives of persons important in our past (14 CCR 4852[b][2]);

- Criterion 3: embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (14 CCR 4852[b][3]); or
- Criterion 4: yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (14 CCR 4852[b][4]).

A resource must retain adequate integrity to be listed in or eligible for the CRHR. Integrity is the authenticity of a resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Integrity must be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR 4852(c)). Integrity assessments are generally made with regard to the retention of the following:

- Location: where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design: the combination of elements that create the historic form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. This is applicable to larger properties for the historic way in which the buildings, sites, and structures are related.
- Setting: the physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the historic character of the property. It includes the historical relationship of the property to surrounding features and open space. These include topographic features, vegetation, simple human-made paths or fencing, and the relationships between buildings, structures, or open space.
- Materials: the physical elements that were combined during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the historic property.
- Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given
  period in history. It may be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes
  or in highly sophisticated configuration and ornamental detailing.
- Feeling: the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.
- Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character.

PRC Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized removal or destruction of archaeological or paleontological resources on sites located on public land is a misdemeanor. "Public lands" is defined as "lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or agency thereof."

PRC Section 5097.9 prohibits the interference with the free expression of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution, and cause of severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require.

PRC Section 5097.97 promotes preservation of certain Native American cultural places located on public property, including a sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine, by ensuring access to these places by Native Americans.

PRC Section 5097.98 requires the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), upon notification by a county coroner, to notify the most likely descendants regarding the discovery of Native American human remains; enables the descendants, within 48 hours of the notification by the commission, to inspect the site of the discovery of Native American human remains and to recommend to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposition, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods; requires the owner of the land upon which Native American human remains were discovered, in the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, to reinter the remains and burial items with appropriate dignity of the property in a location not subject to further disturbance.

PRC Section 5097.99 prohibits obtaining or possessing Native American artifacts or human remains taken from a grave or cairn and sets penalties for those actions.

PRC Section 5097.991 states that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated.

PRC Sections 5097.993–5097.994 (Native American Historic Resource Protection Act) states that it is unlawful to maliciously excavate, remove, destroy, injure, or deface a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site, any inscriptions made by Native Americans at such a site, any archaeological or historic Native American rock art, or any archaeological or historic feature of a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site on public land.

PRC Section 21083.2 states that if a project may affect a resource that has not met with the definition of a historical resource set forth in Section 21084, then the lead agency may determine whether a project may have a significant effect on "unique" archaeological resources; if so, an EIR (or, if applicable, an EIR/EIS, or, if authorized, a Substitute Environmental Document [SED]) shall address these resources. If a potential for damage to unique archaeological resources can be demonstrated, such resources must be avoided; if they cannot be avoided, mitigation measures will be required. The law also discusses excavation as mitigation; discusses the costs of mitigation for several types of projects; sets time frames for excavation; defines unique and non-unique archaeological resources; provides for mitigation of unexpected resources; and sets financial limitations for this section.

PRC Section 21084.1 indicates that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource; the section further defines a "historical resource" and describes what constitutes a "significant" historical resource.

#### 4.5.1.2 Environmental Setting

#### **Prehistory**

The San Mateo and Santa Cruz County areas were largely ignored by archaeologists working out of Berkeley in the 1940s and 1950s, the formative years of California archaeology. Since then, a considerable amount of work has been done in these counties, especially over the past 20 years, and an outline of the region's prehistory is emerging. However, the sample of sites excavated to date is comparatively small, and problems with stratigraphic and chronometric control persist.

Consequently, the prehistory of the San Mateo area is less well known than that of many other parts of northern California. The following brief summary of the chronology of the San Mateo area is based primarily on Cartier (1993a, 1993b), Hylkema (1991), Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993), and Jones (1993).

Sites in San Mateo County provide evidence that humans occupied the area as early as 8,000 B.C., but the assemblages from these sites remain poorly defined. As a result, the PaleoIndian and Millingstone Periods, recognized as distinct and separate elsewhere in the region, are combined in this area. PaleoIndian-Millingstone (8,000–3,500 B.C.) assemblages are characterized by eccentric crescent, bi-pointed, leaf-shaped bifaces; unifaces, and cobble and core tools; and milling slabs and handstones. The characteristic lithic materials are basalt and quartzite. Economic patterns during this period are believed to have been very generalized, with small groups engaging in opportunistic subsistence foraging.

Early Period (3,500–600 B.C.) assemblages are characterized by rectangular, end-ground, and split Olivella beads; square Haliotis beads; contracting stemmed, Rossi squared-stemmed, and sidenotched projectile points; mortars and pestles; and handstones and millingstones.

The Middle Period (600 B.C.–A.D. 1000) is represented by site CA-SCr-9 in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The assemblage from this site is characterized by Año Nuevo long-stemmed, Rossi square-stemmed, contracting-stemmed, side-notched, and concave-base projectile points; Olivella saucer beads; mortars and pesters; and millingstones and handstones.

Middle/Late Period (A.D. 1000–1200) assemblages are characterized by Central Coast stemmed series and small leaf-shaped projectile points; hopper and bowl mortars and pestles; and millingslabs.

Late Period (A.D. 1200–1769) assemblages are difficult to characterize because known sites are generally devoid of artifacts. Economic patterns appear to have shifted around A.D. 1000, with the earlier generalized economic pattern giving way to a more specialized subsistence strategy based on seasonal rounds and storage. This is recorded in processing sites, seasonal resource-collecting camps (hunting camps, acorn processing camps), and coastal sites consisting primarily of shell middens. Because of the paucity of the record, the assemblage that typifies the Late Period is based almost entirely on one site, CA-SCr-20 in the Santa Cruz Mountains, which has yielded an assemblage consisting of Olivella rectangle and cupped beads, desert side-notched points, and small serrated arrow points.

#### **Ethnography**

At the time of European contact, the San Mateo region was occupied by a group of Native Americans referred to by ethnographers as Costanoans (from the Spanish costaños, "people of the coast") or Ohlone. The traditional territory of the Ohlone extended from San Francisco Bay in the north to just beyond Carmel in the south, and as far inland as about 60 miles, encompassing a lengthy coastline as well as several inland valleys (Breschini et al. 1983). The primary source for ethnographic information about the Ohlone is the Culture Element Distribution lists compiled by Harrington (1942). Other sources include explorers' notes and other materials produced by missionaries and seafarers who came in contact with the Ohlone. Much of this information has been summarized by Levy (1978).

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who relied heavily on acorns and various seafoods, but also used a wide range of other natural resources for food, shelter, and the production of material goods. Key resources included plant materials, including various seeds, berries, and roots; land and sea mammals; waterfowl; reptiles; and insects. The Ohlone are known to have made a range of lithic and bone tools, as well as balsas (small watercraft constructed of reeds), bows and arrows, cordage, sea otter blankets, and twined basketry. Minerals were used as coloring agents in body paints; hematite and cinnabar yielded red pigment and white was obtained from clay. Like many native Californians, the Ohlone practiced controlled burns to promote a consistent and abundant resource supply (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone were politically organized by tribelet. A tribelet consisted of one or more villages and camps within a territory designated by physiographic features. Tribelets generally had 100–250 members (Kroeber 1976 [1925]). Households were generally composed of patrilineally extended families, and clans and moieties were the basis for group identification (Levy 1978).

The office of tribelet chief was inherited patrilineally and could be occupied by a man or a woman. Duties of the chief included providing for visitors; directing ceremonial activities; and leading fishing, hunting, gathering, and warfare expeditions. The chief served as the leader of a council of elders, which functioned primarily in an advisory capacity to the community (Levy 1978).

Levy (1978) has estimated that in 1770, when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory, the population numbered around 10,000, but it was reduced to less than 2,000 by 1832 as a result of introduced disease and a declining birth rate. Today, descendants of the Ohlone still live in the region, and many are active in maintaining their traditions and advocating Native American causes.

#### **Historic Context**

San Mateo County was organized out of the sparsely inhabited southern portions of San Francisco by an act of the California Legislature in 1856. Within a tumultuous year during which established residents wrested control of the new county government from San Francisco political interests, the county seat moved from the City of Belmont to Redwood City (Hynding 1982:57–61).

A number of Spanish explorers visited the San Mateo County region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These included sailing and land traveling parties led by Sebastian Vizcaino (1602), Gaspar de Portola (1769), Fernando de Rivera y Mocada (1774), and Juan Bautista de Anza (1776). Following the establishment in 1776 of the Mission San Francisco de Asis at the Laguna Dolores in San Francisco, a series of mission ranches were developed on the Peninsula, representing the first San Mateo County settlements by people of European origin. By 1810, some 13 ranches or auxiliary missions in San Mateo and northern Santa Clara Counties extended down the Peninsula as far south as Punta del Año Nuevo on the coast. The auxiliary mission of San Mateo (1793) and Las Pulgas Ranch (1798) were early settlements in vicinity of the project area. By 1800, 30 mission-trained Native Americans, who had survived repeated epidemics that struck the region's indigenous population during the 1790s, were tending livestock and raising corn, vegetables, and wheat at or near the San Mateo auxiliary mission, which was situated along the El Camino, the main traveling route through both San Mateo and California (Hynding 1982:22–25; Stanger 1963:1–11).

After Mexico won independence in 1821, several ranchos were established in the area. From the Gold Rush through the 1850s, rancho landholdings in the area were subdivided into smaller parcels as Americans increasingly migrated to the new State of California. Stage coach lines were

established connecting San Francisco and San Jose through San Mateo (Hynding 1982:61–64; Postel 1994:40–41; Stanger 1963:192).

In the absence of railroad development, overland transportation remained inefficient and undependable, and transportation difficulties put limits on economic activity along the coasts of much of California. Along vast stretches of Pacific coastline north of San Francisco and in central California, residents depended on maritime shipping and travel throughout the nineteenth century (BOAS 2007; Gearhart et al. 1990; Harvey and Krafft 1987; Napoli and Lortie 1989; Wells 2006a, 2006b).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, as maritime traffic increased along the Pacific coast, the federal government intervened to improve safety. Organized in 1871, the U.S. Life-Saving Service—the predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard—established stations staffed by personnel trained to assist individuals and vessels in distress. Lighthouses also provided a critical means of improving safety. In 1852 Congress established the U.S. Lighthouse Board in response to mounting complaints about navigation dangers. The Board organized 12 districts for inspection and maintenance of lighthouses built by the USACE on the west coast between 1854 and 1892. During this period, the USACE constructed 17 lighthouses in California, including the one at Pigeon Point, San Mateo County, in 1872 (Gearhart et al. 1990; National Park Service 2001, 2006; Nelson and Nelson 2003; Shallat 2010).

In 1864, the San Francisco & San Jose Rail Road Company completed an alignment through San Mateo. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (later the Central Pacific) acquired this railroad line in 1868. The arrival of the railroad attracted a rush of wealthy individuals who built summer homes on large estates in the vicinity of settlements which eventually grew into towns. During the late nineteenth century, parts of San Mateo County also served as sites of recreation. Working class visitors from San Francisco traveled down the Peninsula for hunting and picnicking, while wealthier Bay Area residents partook in some of the earliest recreational automobile activity in the area. During the first half of the twentieth century, transportation and technological development helped transform San Mateo County into a region of expanding suburbs and industrial parks. Beginning in the 1920s, highway development created new auto transportation alternatives in the region, including the Bay Shore, Skyline, and Coastal Highways. During the 1930s, highway expansion, construction of a deep water port at Redwood City, and development of the San Francisco Airport at Mills Field along the Bay Shore Highway provided transportation infrastructure which nurtured economic development. World War II-era development, including military installations at locations such as Coyote Point and Tanforan, and expansion of shipbuilding operations in South San Francisco, helped support the region's emerging electronics industry. Electronics helped bring prosperity to San Mateo County during post-war decades (Hynding 1982:61–64; Postel 1994:40–41; Stanger 1963:192).

#### **Año Nuevo State Park**

Numerous documented prehistoric resources exist within the coastal and inland areas of the State Park. These sites range from small-scale refuse scatters to a prehistoric village site (Site SMA-196) in the Quiroste Valley.

Livestock and dairy farms flourished along the central coast of California south of San Francisco in the mid to late nineteenth century. Numerous historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites are located in both the inland and coastal portions of the State Park, as well as on Año Nuevo Island are associated with this period of farming. Among these features are two historical ranch complexes in

the park: the coastal Dickerman-Steele Ranch, including the last remaining nineteenth-century dairy barn associated with the Steel Brothers Dairy Ranches in coastal San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties, and the inland Cascade Ranch. There is existing adaptive use of some historic buildings in these areas, such as the park visitor center, interpretive programs, and park staff residences. Historic archeological sites in the State Park have the potential to be disturbed by wildlife, recreational use, and development activities (California State Parks 2011a).

#### **Paleontological Resources**

Pleistocene mollusks have been discovered on marine terraces and exposed in bluffs above the Pacific Ocean. Due to the extremely altered nature of the subject area and the type of geologic formation in the project area (e.g., granitic intrusive rock), significant impacts on paleontological resources in the subject area are unlikely.

#### 4.5.1.3 Research Methods

Bibliographic references, previous survey reports, historic maps, and archaeological site records pertinent to the study area were compiled through a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in order to identify prior archaeological studies and known cultural resources within the study area (the proposed project area and a ¼-mile search radius surrounding it).

The records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, on August 28, 2012. The following documents pertaining to the study area were procured:

- Site records for previously recorded archaeological and historic-era sites.
- All previous studies conducted within, or within a ¼-mile of, the project APE.
- The NRHP.
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (HRI).
- The OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD).

The following references were also reviewed.

- Rosenthal et al. (2007), Chapter 10 in Prehistoric California, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar.
- USGS 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Pigeon Point.
- USGS 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Franklin Point.
- USGS 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Ano Nuevo.

#### 4.5.1.4 Records Search and Literature Findings

Twelve previously recorded sites were identified within a ¼-mile radius of the project area. Of those twelve sites, nine are located within or adjacent to the proposed project area:

• P-41-000119 (CA-SMA-117) consists of a midden site with chert flakes. The site is described as being "covered in ice plant, poison oak and other volunteer plants." The site was recorded again in 2002, and described as being in the same condition (Cabrillo College 2002).

- P-41-000156 (CA-SMA-155) consists of a midden site with shell, lithics, groundstone, and a fragmented human bone. The 1975 site record noted that the road (Hwy 1) "cut(s) through (the) center of (the) site" (Wardell 1975).
- P-41-000167, the Green Oaks Ranch House, consists of a Greek Revival-style residence originally built in 1863, with subsequent additions. The property, which served as headquarters for the pioneering California dairy farm known as the Steele Brothers, was listed on the NRHP in 1976. Their company, which launched large-scale commercial cheese production in California, operated in San Mateo for over 100 years (Spangler 1976).
- P-41-000509 (CA-SMA-361/H), the Cascade Ranch, is a multi-component site that consists of a segment of the former Steele Dairy Ranch, which was built on top of a prehistoric lithic and shell scatter. Historic-era features include the Humphrey House (main residence), a guest house, a barn, two sheds, a kennel, a pool depression, and a ceramic scatter, as well as two gravestones to the south of the Humphrey House. The Ranch at one point housed members of the Ohlone Indian Tribe and was also one of seven cattle ranches/dairies that comprised the Steele Dairy Ranch (Cabrillo College ATP 2001).
- P-41-02166 consists of an isolate chert flake.
- P-41-002167 consists of a small shell and lithic concentration.

Three sites fall within the boundary of Ano Nuevo State Reserve. All three are prehistoric lithic concentrations (P-01-000152, P-41-000241, and P-41-000242). All three sites were disturbed at the time that they were recorded (1974, 1984, and 1984, respectively) due to grazing, road grading, and road construction.

Three additional sites are noted in proximity to the project area:

- P-41-000100 (CA-SMA-97): a midden site with shell and lithics. The site was originally recorded
  in 1955, with updates in 1982 and 2010. The original site recorded noted that the site was
  dispersed by the 1950s realignment of Hwy 1. The site record updates noted that subsequent
  grading and other road improvements over time has disturbed and dispersed the original
  dimensions of the site.
- P-41-000170 (NRHP #77000337) is the Pigeon Point Lighthouse. A brick, Italianate-style lighthouse constructed in 1871-1872 that is also the tallest operating lighthouse on the West Coast (Noehill 2012). It was listed in the NRHP in 1977. The lighthouse is recorded within the ¼-mile buffer, at the southern terminus of the proposed extension (National Park Service 2005).
- P-44-000406 consists of segments of the original 1933 Highway 1 alignment in Santa Cruz County, which bisects the southern-most end of the ¼-mile buffer.

A total of 31 reports have been conducted within a ¼-mile of the project area. Four of the 31 reports researched portions of the Cascade Ranch. Two of the reports researched Franklin Point. Two focused on cultural resources within Ano Nuevo State Reserve. Two reports concentrated on the Pigeon Point public access improvements. Nine of the reports focused on portions of Hwy 1 and historic resources along the route, and were performed for Caltrans. Six reports consisted of cultural resources evaluations or archaeological reconnaissance of privately owned. The remaining seven reports were overviews and studies of the region.

Appendix A of Appendix C contains the records search results for this project.

#### 4.5.1.5 Correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission

ICF contacted the California NAHC on December 12, 2012 to identify any areas of concern within the study area that may be listed in the NAHC's Sacred Land File.

#### 4.5.1.6 Field Survey

On September 6, 2012, an archaeological field survey was conducted of the project area by ICF. The proposed new anchor sites and the surrounding areas were examined for cultural material. The entire length of the proposed underground boring alignment was also surveyed.

The sediment observed was a consistent, yellowish-brown silty-sand; however many of the poles were inaccessible because of poison oak and other shrub cover. In areas of dense vegetation, trowel scrapings were periodically employed to better observe the ground surface. Ground visibility throughout the project area was approximately 25%.

The entire project area was examined closely for evidence of prehistoric archaeological site indicators such as obsidian or chert flakes; grinding and mashing implements (such as groundstone, mortars, and pestles); bone, and locally darkened midden soils (which could contain lithics, bone, shell, and/or fire-affected rocks). The areas were also examined closely for evidence of historic period-site indicators such as glass and ceramic fragments; metal objects; milled and split lumber, and structure or feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits such as wells, privy pits, or dumps. No archaeological resources were observed in any portion of the project area during the field survey.

#### 4.5.1.7 Architectural Resources Desktop Survey

On July 3, 2013, the entire alignment of the proposed new anchor sites was reviewed using Google Earth Pro to determine if the project elements would have the potential to visually affect historic built resources. Both aerial views and street views were observed, with particular attention to the relationship the historic resources have with the existing power pole infrastructure. The locations of the historic Green Oaks Ranch, Cascade Ranch, and Point Pigeon Lighthouse were noted with relationship to the existing poles; all currently have such infrastructure within the historic property boundaries defined in the DPR forms and the NRHP nomination forms. Additionally Hwy 1 and its association with existing power poles was also reviewed and it was noted that much of the roadway is lined, primarily on the east side, with power poles. The primary viewshed of this potentially historic roadway, is west, toward the Pacific Ocean.

For a built resource to be listed in or be considered eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR, it must retain the essential character-defining features that enable it to convey its historic identity. These features are those that define both why a property is significant and the period during which it acquired its significance. Furthermore, each type of property depends on certain aspects of integrity, more than others, to express its historic significance. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features from the resource's period of significance.

### 4.5.2 Impact Analysis

The proposed project involves use of existing infrastructure in the subject area. The corridor in the subject area is within the Hwy 1 ROW and an existing county road ROW that have been previously

disturbed. The proposed installation involves minimal ground disturbance, as required for installing underground conduit and cables. Therefore, there is a low probability for the proposed project to affect cultural resources in the subject area. Nevertheless, cultural resources could be discovered during any ground-disturbing activities conducted for the proposed project.

For a built resource to be listed in or be considered eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR, it must retain the essential character-defining features that enable it to convey its historic identity. These features are those that define both why a property is significant and the period during which it acquired its significance. Furthermore, each type of property depends on certain aspects of integrity, more than others, to express its historic significance. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features from the resource's period of significance.

Alteration of the existing power poles would not affect the historic integrity of these properties in that the project's use of existing infrastructure would not indirectly impact or alter the current viewshed of these properties. Additionally, the existing power pole infrastructure, which would be used for this project, is not considered a contributing feature to any of the historic properties, and was likely installed after each property's period of significance. Under CEQA, for project impacts to be considered substantial to historic properties, the qualities of the resource must be materially altered to the extent that the resource is no longer considered historic. Therefore the project presents no potential to cause direct, indirect or cumulative significant impacts on historic built resources, including Green Oaks Ranch, Cascade Ranch, Pigeon Point Lighthouse, or the potentially historic segment of Hwy 1.

Impacts on cultural resources could potentially occur if the project were to result in any of the following.

- Substantial adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource either listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP, the CRHR, or a local register of historic resources.
- Substantial changes in the significance of a unique archaeological resource, destruction of a
  unique paleontological resource or site or disturbance of human remains, including those
  interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Paleontological resource sensitivity is defined as follows.

Paleontologic sensitivity is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically
significant fossils. This is determined by rock type, past history of the rock unit in producing
significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit. Paleontologic sensitivity
is derived from the fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just from a specific
survey.

#### 4.5.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo a.	uld the project:  Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?				
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?				
C.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				
d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				

## 4.5.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts on cultural resources have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for cultural resources, as listed in Measure 3.1 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements* (Appendix E). These protocols will ensure protection of any previously undiscovered cultural resources that could be uncovered during construction. Measure 3.1 describes Crown Castle's standard practices related to the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, human remains, and/or fossil remains during construction. With implementation of these protocols, the proposed project would not result in impacts on cultural or paleontological resources in the subject area, and no additional measures would be needed.

#### 4.5.2.3 Impacts

## Impact CUL-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 (No Impact)

The project was considered for potential impacts on architectural (built) historic resources, specifically indirect (visual) impacts on the Pigeon Point Lighthouse, which was listed in the NRHP in 1977, and direct effects on the poles themselves, which were originally installed between 1958 and 1960. It was determined that the poles have been modified with the addition of fiber-optic cables subsequent to their original installation. Therefore, they would not be considered historic resources under CEQA. The addition of new fiber-optic cables on existing poles would not cause indirect (visual) effects on the lighthouse property, because the existing condition would not be altered. Poles with fiber-optic cables are already within view of the historic property. Therefore, no historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 are present within the proposed project area. There would be no impact.

## Impact CUL-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 (Less than Significant)

Although the NWIC background records search did identify previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed project area and vicinity, it appears unlikely that the proposed project would affect archaeological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5, should they be present in the proposed project area, because there would be a minimal amount of ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project. However, the potential always exists for previously undiscovered prehistoric or historic archaeological resources to be encountered during construction of various elements of the proposed project. Crown Castle will implement standard construction protocols for cultural resources, as listed in Measure 3.1 of the Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements (Appendix E). These protocols include measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts on cultural resources have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for cultural resources, as listed in Measure 3.1 of the Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements (Appendix E). These protocols will ensure protection of any previously undiscovered cultural resources that could be uncovered during construction. Measure 3.1 describes Crown Castle's standard practices related to the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, human remains, and/or fossil remains during construction. With implementation of these protocols, the proposed project would not result in impacts on cultural resources in the subject area, and no additional measures would be needed. This impact would be less than significant.

## Impact CUL-3: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? (No Impact)

As noted in Section 4.10, *Mineral Resources*, of this PEA, the San Mateo County General Plan indicates that "[p]etrified whalebone occurs in sedimentary rocks along beaches or tidal areas and has been identified at Año Nuevo Beach." While such paleontological resources are found in the vicinity of the project site, no project activities would take place on beach lands. No unique geologic features exist in the area to be affected by the project. For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in direct or indirect destruction of a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

## Impact CUL-4: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries (Less than Significant)

No human remains are known to be located within the proposed project site or on adjacent lands; therefore, no impacts would be expected. Nevertheless, construction activities could result in the discovery of human remains not identified by background research, which would result in a potentially significant impact.

Measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts on cultural resources have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for cultural resources, as listed in Measure 3.1 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements* (Appendix E). These protocols would ensure protection of any previously undiscovered human remains that could be uncovered during construction. Measure 3.1 describes Crown Castle's standard practices related to the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, human remains, and/or fossil remains during construction. With implementation of these protocols, the proposed project would not result in impacts related to human remains in the subject area, and no additional measures would be needed. This impact would be less than significant.

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### 4.6 Geology and Soils

#### 4.6.1 Existing Conditions

The project area is in the Coast Ranges physiographic province of California, which is between the Great Valley province and Pacific Ocean. The Coast Ranges generally consist of a rocky coastline with narrow beaches in small bays and sea cliffs rising 20–80 feet to wave-cut marine terraces up to approximately 1-mile wide. Further inland are the relatively young, rugged mountains of the Coast Ranges rising to a height of 2,400 feet. Hwy 1 proceeds along the foot of the Coast Ranges on marine terraces that provide relatively level terrain.

#### 4.6.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

No federal plans or policies concerning mineral resources apply to the proposed project.

#### State

#### Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

California's Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621 et seq.) is intended to reduce the risk to life and property from surface fault rupture during earthquakes. The Alquist-Priolo Act prohibits the location of most types of structures intended for human occupancy across the traces of active faults and strictly regulates construction in the corridors along active faults (earthquake fault zones).

#### **Seismic Hazards Mapping Act**

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 directs the State to identify and map areas subject to earthquake hazards such as liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides, and amplified ground shaking. Pursuant to this act, cities and counties are prohibited from issuing development permits for sites within Seismic Hazard Zones until appropriate site-specific geologic and/or geotechnical investigations have been carried out and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into the development plans.

#### **California Building Code**

The California Building Code (CBC) (Title 24, CCR) is adopted and regularly updated by the California Building Standards Commission. The 2009 edition took effect on January 1, 2010. The Commission is established under the California Building Standards Law (Health and Safety Code Sections 18901 through 18949.6) to adopt and publish a standardized set of building codes. These building codes serve as the comprehensive standards for the design and construction of buildings in California and include (among other things) provisions for seismic safety, foundation stability, and energy conservation.

The CBC is based on the Uniform Building Code (UBC), a model code adopted by the International Conference of Building Officials (International Conference of Building Officials 1997). The UBC

classifies seismic risk zones ranging from 0 to 4, with building standards increasing in stringency accordingly. The CBC includes additional requirements beyond the UBC due to the state's history of seismic activity. Section 1802A.6.1.1 of the CBC (effective January 1, 2010) provides that a geologic engineering report is required of all construction, except for one-story wood frame or light steel frame buildings of 4,000 square feet or smaller that are located outside of seismic hazard zones.

#### Local

The San Mateo County General Plan has goals and objectives related to Geology. These goals and objectives are listed below.

#### 15.20 Review Criteria for Locating Development in Geotechnical Hazard Areas

- a. Avoid the siting of structures in areas where they are jeopardized by geotechnical hazards, where their location could potentially increase the geotechnical hazard, or where they could increase the geotechnical hazard to neighboring properties.
- b. Wherever possible, avoid construction in steeply sloping areas (generally above 30%).
- c. Avoid unnecessary construction of roads, trails, and other means of public access into or through geotechnical hazard areas.
- d. In extraordinary circumstances when there are no alternative building sites available, allow development in geotechnically hazardous and/or steeply sloping areas when appropriate structural design measures to ensure safety and reduce hazardous conditions to an acceptable level are incorporated into the project.

#### 15.21 Requirement for Detailed Geotechnical Investigations

- a. In order to more precisely define the scope of the geotechnical hazards, the appropriate locations for structures on a specific site and suitable mitigation measures, require an adequate geotechnical investigation for public or private development proposals located: (1) in an Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone, or (2) in any other area of the County where an investigation is deemed necessary by the County Department of Public Works.
- b. In order to minimize economic impacts on applicants for development and avoid duplication of information, use the existing information base when the Department of Public Works or appropriate County agency determines that it is adequate.

#### **Local Coastal Plan**

The San Mateo County LCP contains the following geology policy relevant to the proposed project.

#### 9.10 Geological Investigation of Building Sites

Require the County Geologist or an independent consulting certified engineering geologist to review all building and grading permits in designated hazardous areas for evaluation of potential geotechnical problems and to review and approve all required investigations for adequacy. As appropriate and where not already specifically required, require site specific geotechnical investigations to determine mitigation measures for the remedy of such hazards as may exist for structures of human occupancy and/or employment other than those considered accessory to agriculture as defined in Policy 5.6.

#### 4.6.1.2 Environmental Setting

#### **Topography**

The project site is located in an area defined by steep topography. Because the project alignment lies between cliffs falling to the Pacific Ocean and the base of the Coast Ranges, mountains rise to

approximately 2,400 feet to the north and east side of the subject area. To the south and west side of the subject area, cliffs fall as much as 80 feet from the terraces along which Hwy 1 is built to the Pacific Ocean or to small narrow beaches. With the exception of the northernmost 0.75 mile, which rises from elevations ranging between about 40 and 80 feet to an elevation of approximately 240 feet at the northern terminus, the utility corridor in the subject area is along a relatively level stretch of Hwy 1. Therefore, most of the topography in the subject area is typically level.

#### **Geology and Soils**

The Coast Ranges province consists of Holocene and older deposits comprised of unconsolidated sands, silts and gravels washed from the Coast Ranges and deposited as alluvial fans and narrow stream deposits on the marine terraces. The northern end of the subject area contains sandstones and conglomerates of the Cretaceous-Age Pigeon Point Formation. The southern-most mile of the alignment crosses several outcrops of Santa Cruz Mudstone. Rock formations underlying the subject area are folded and faulted, with dips up to 70 degrees. The subject area crosses the San Gregorio Fault Zone, which is discussed below.

Soils in the subject area generally consist of the Lockwood and Watsonville series of loams and sandy loams—with occasional clay and shaly loams and loamy sands on the surface, and with a dense claypan subsoil underlain by marine sediments. Lockwood and Watsonville series soils are moderately well drained to imperfectly drained and present on slopes ranging from level ground to 40 percent (Wagner and Nelson 1961). Smaller areas of Tierra-Colma and Lobitos-Gazos soils are present, particularly along the northern portion of the alignment. Tierra-Colma series soils are moderately and well drained with loamy subsurfaces and very slowly to moderately permeable subsoils on gently sloping, dissected marine terraces, composed of weathered products of sedimentary rocks or alluvium from them, while the Lobitos-Gazos series soils are sloping to very steep, well drained sandy loam to clay loam soils on sedimentary rocks (Wagner and Nelson 1961).

The two main faults present in San Mateo County are the San Andreas and the San Gregorio fault zones. Both faults result from movement of the Pacific tectonic plate against the North American tectonic plate and are considered fault zones due to the presence of numerous smaller faults associated with each of the main faults. The San Andreas Fault Zone is across the Coast Ranges from the subject area, approximately 15 miles to the east (Babb et al. 1988). The San Gregorio Fault and associated minor faults cross the subject area. The two main faults of the San Gregorio Fault Zone in the subject area are the Coastways Fault and the Frijoles Fault, which cross Hwy 1 approximately 0.4 and 3.2 miles north of the San Mateo County line, respectively. The current average rate of movement along the San Gregorio Fault Zone is estimated at 6 millimeters per year, and total displacement along the fault is approximately 160 kilometers (Weber and Allwardt 2001).

#### Seismicity

Seismicity is defined as the geographic and historical distribution of earthquakes or earthquake activity. Seismic activity may result in geologic and seismic hazards including seismically induced fault displacement and rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslides and avalanches, and structural hazards. The probability of a 6.7 or greater earthquake between 2007 and 2032 is estimated as 6 percent on the San Gregorio Fault (U.S. Geological Survey 2008).

Evaluation of the subject area using the California Geological Survey's interactive Probabilistic Seismic Hazards Mapping Ground Motion webpage (California Geological Survey 2011) indicates a peak ground acceleration of 0.47 for firm rock and 0.49 for alluvial material. Spectral acceleration

for short (0.2-second) periods is calculated as 1.07 for firm rock and 1.15 for alluvial material. These calculations indicate a moderate earthquake threat relative to California (U.S. Geological Survey 2008). The perceived shaking resulting from accelerations calculated for the subject area are considered "severe" to "violent," and damage can be expected to be moderate to heavy.

#### Surface Rupture

Surface rupture occurs when the ground surface is broken due to fault movement during an earthquake. The location of surface rupture generally can be assumed to be along an active or potentially active major fault trace. Should significant movement occur along the San Gregorio Fault Zone, surface rupture would be expected to occur in locations where the Frijoles and Coastways Faults cross the subject area.

#### **Ground Shaking**

Ground shaking is a general term referring to all aspects of motion of the earth's surface resulting from an earthquake, and is normally the major cause of damage in seismic events. Based on historical seismic activity and fault and seismic hazards mapping, San Mateo County is considered to have relatively high potential for seismic activity.

#### Liquefaction

Liquefaction is the temporary transformation of loose, saturated granular sediments from a solid state to a liquefied state as a result of seismic ground shaking. In the process, the soil undergoes transient loss of strength, which commonly causes ground displacement or ground failure to occur. Since saturated soils are a necessary condition for liquefaction, soil layers in areas where the groundwater table is near the surface have higher liquefaction potential than those in which the water table is deep. Should an earthquake occur during or shortly after a time of heavy precipitation, liquefaction could occur in alluvial fans and sandy soils traversed by the subject area.

#### Slope Stability

The alignment is located in an area of steep topography. Mountains rise on the northeast side of the subject area, and landslide debris is mapped approximately 1,000 feet to the west (Weber and Allwardt 2001). In addition, the subject area crosses numerous alluvial fans consisting of unconsolidated material that could potentially liquefy or slump during an earthquake.

#### **Differential Settlement**

Subsidence and differential settlement could occur if structures were built on low-strength foundation materials (including imported fill). The variability of thickness and composition (including the possible presence of larger fragments and/or debris) within fill materials present the potential for variability in strength and differential settlement upon loading. Pilings are often used to anchor structures to firmer deposits below the surface in these situations. Differential settlement is not expected to be an issue in the subject area because no new buildings or structures would be constructed or installed.

#### 4.6.2 Impact Analysis

#### 4.6.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Geology and Soils

Geo	ology and Soils	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:				
a.	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	_	_	_	_
	Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				
	Strong seismic ground shaking?			$\boxtimes$	
	Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			$\boxtimes$	
	Landslides?			$\boxtimes$	
b.	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			$\boxtimes$	
C.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				
d.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?				
e.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				
f.	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				

## 4.6.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts related to sedimentation, erosion, drainage, and runoff have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for geology and soils, as listed in Measure 4.1 in the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements* (Appendix E). With implementation of this protocol measure, the

proposed project would not result in impacts on geology or soils in the subject area of this PEA, and no additional measures are required.

#### 4.6.2.3 Impacts

All construction in the subject area would be within existing, previously disturbed ROWs. Construction consists of aerial installations that involve attaching fiber-optic cable to existing utility lines and related DAS equipment to existing utility poles. Ground disturbing activities would include the bore and receiving pits associated with the horizontal directional drilling of the buried conduit section and minor disturbance related to small-diameter borings for installation of guy wires.

Impact GEO-1: Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (Less than Significant)

Impact GEO-2: Seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or liquefaction (Less than Significant)

According to mapping performed by the California Geological Survey (1982a, 1982b), the site is located within Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones and thus subject to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. As described above, the San Gregorio fault zone, with its active main fault and associated minor faults, has been mapped within the subject area. Because of the proximity of the San Gregorio fault zone, project facilities would be subject to surface fault rupture hazards. Fault rupture could potentially cause the collapse of aerial transmission lines and poles, which could result in damage to nearby roads and structures, and injury to people. Because there is a potential for an earthquake to occur in the subject area, project components would be constructed in accordance with applicable measures from the CBC to minimize impact from possible fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or liquefaction. Seismic hazards are not associated with an increased risk to humans as much as they are associated with the increased risk of damage to the cable system. Impacts due to damage of the fiber-optic cable and associated facilities that result in repair or removal, would be temporary and localized, and would result in no greater impacts than those resulting from the existing infrastructure.

In addition, as noted in the project description, provisions in GO 95 require that certain strength and safety standards be maintained for overhead utility and communications lines installed on joint use poles. Among other requirements, GO 95 requires that lines or parts thereof be replaced or reinforced when safety factors have been reduced below certain specified minimums. To comply with these requirements, Crown Castle would install additional guy wires and anchors when adding additional lines or other facilities that increase loads on poles (Chapter 3, *Project Description*). These project design measures would ensure that the impact would be less than significant.

Impact GEO-3: Landslides (Less than Significant)

Impact GEO-4: Substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil (Less than Significant)

Impact GEO-5: On or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse (Less than Significant)

## Impact GEO-6: Expansive soil that could create substantial risks to life or property (Less than Significant)

Topography adjacent to the subject area is very rugged to the east and north of Hwy 1, with steep hills and mountains. However, the corridor itself is relatively flat or gently sloping. Although susceptible to landslides originating on the slopes above, the alignment itself is free of significant slope stability problems, and the potential for landslides originating within the subject area is considered remote. Due to the underlying geologic makeup of the area, there is potential for liquefaction to occur at times of significant precipitation or where streams cross the subject area. Portions of the alignment in the subject area may consist of cut-and-fill materials used during construction of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor. Although these materials were compacted and stabilized during road construction, there remains the possibility that slope stability could be compromised in the future. In addition, any area of the subject area that contains uncontrolled (non-engineered) fill may be susceptible to settlement.

During construction, erosion control measures would be implemented to avoid and minimize any soil erosion. Crown Castle would obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the proposed project. The proposed project would be co-located using existing utility poles and underground facilities within existing ROWs and would not result in the installation of additional poles or other structures requiring a geotechnical investigation. The proposed installation would not increase the chance of mudflows, landslides, or flooding, nor cause substantial soil erosion, or loss of topsoil.

# Impact GEO-7: Where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater, and the soil would not be capable of supporting septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal systems (No Impact)

The proposed facilities do not require waste disposal mechanisms, and no wastes requiring septic soil use would be generated by the project. There would be no impact.

#### 4.6.3 References

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#### 4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

#### 4.7.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.7.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

The EPA is the principal federal regulatory agency responsible for the safe use and handling of hazardous materials. The key federal regulations pertaining to hazardous wastes are described below. Other applicable federal regulations are contained primarily in Titles 29, 40, and 49 of the CFR.

#### **Toxic Substances Control Act**

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (15 United States Code 2601 et seq.) authorizes the EPA to track industrial chemicals produced within or imported into the United States. Under this act, the EPA screens and tests industrial chemicals that pose a potential health hazard to humans or the environment. This act grants the EPA the authority to control and ban newly developed industrial chemicals and other chemicals that pose a risk in order to protect public and environmental health.

## Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) address handling, disposal, and spill contingency measures for hazardous substances. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP 40 CFR Part 300) specify the requirements for spill response activities. These laws and regulations apply to the proposed project installation activities conducted within the subject area.

#### **Federal Aviation Administration Regulations**

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulates the use of aircraft. The FAA requires a lift plan for the use of helicopters in populated areas. The lift plan serves to identify staging areas and flight paths that present the least potential to affect populated areas. The FAA regulates the flight distances for loaded and unloaded helicopters. Unloaded large helicopters (also called sky cranes) cannot fly within 150 lateral feet of an occupied structure at elevations where downdrafts can occur. Loaded sky cranes cannot fly within 300 lateral feet of an occupied structure. If the required distances cannot be maintained during the flight, structures must be unoccupied.

#### State

California hazardous materials and wastes regulations are equal to or more stringent than federal regulations. The EPA has granted the state primary oversight responsibility to administer and enforce hazardous waste management programs. State regulations require planning and management to ensure that hazardous materials are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to

reduce risks to human health and the environment. Several key state laws pertaining to hazardous materials and wastes are discussed below.

#### Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act of 1985

The Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventory Act, also known as the Business Plan Act, requires businesses using hazardous materials to prepare a plan that describes business facilities, inventories, emergency response plans, and training programs. Hazardous materials are defined as raw or unused materials that are part of a process or manufacturing step. They are not considered to be hazardous waste. Health concerns pertaining to the release of hazardous materials, however, are similar to those relating to hazardous waste.

#### **Hazardous Waste Control Act**

The Hazardous Waste Control Act created the State Hazardous Waste Management Program, which is similar to, but more stringent than, the federal RCRA program. The act defines "hazardous wastes" as waste products with properties that make them dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be the by-products of manufacturing processes or simply discarded commercial products, such as cleaning fluids or pesticides. The act is implemented by regulations set forth in CCR Title 26, which describes the following required parameters for the proper management of hazardous waste.

- Identification and classification.
- Generation and transport.
- Design and permitting of recycling, treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- Treatment standards.
- Operation of facilities and staff training.
- Closure of facilities and liability requirements.

These regulations list more than 800 materials that may be hazardous and establish criteria for identifying, packaging, and disposing of them. Under this act and CCR Title 26, a generator of hazardous waste must complete a manifest that accompanies the waste from the generator to the transporter to the ultimate disposal location. Copies of the manifest must be filed with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

#### **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards**

Worker exposure to contaminated soils, vapors that could be inhaled, or groundwater containing hazardous constituents is subject to the monitoring and personal safety equipment requirements established in Title 8 of the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations. The primary intent of the Title 8 requirements is to protect workers, but compliance with some of these regulations also reduces potential hazards to non-construction workers and project vicinity occupants through required controls related to site monitoring, reporting, and other activities.

#### **California Environmental Protection Agency**

Cal-EPA implements and enforces a statewide hazardous materials program established by Senate Bill 1082 (1993) to consolidate, coordinate, and make consistent the administrative requirements,

permits, inspections, and enforcement activities for the following environmental and emergency management programs for hazardous materials.

- Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories (Business Plans).
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program.
- Underground Storage Tank Program.
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act Requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.
- Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Programs.
- California Uniform Fire Code: Hazardous Materials Management Plans and Hazardous Material Inventory Statements.

#### Local

#### **Certified Unified Program Agency**

A Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) is a city or county agency certified by DTSC to conduct the Unified Program established by Senate Bill 1082 (as explained under California Environmental Protection Agency). The San Mateo County Environmental Health Division is the CUPA with jurisdiction in the vicinity of the project area.

#### San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan has goals and objectives related to hazards and hazardous materials. These goals and objectives are listed below.

#### 15.6 Definition of Fire Hazards

Define fire hazards as wildland or structural fires that occur in areas that are remote, have difficult access for fire vehicles, and/or contain potentially flammable vegetative communities.

#### 15.26 Determination of the Existence of a Fire Hazard

- a. When reviewing development proposals, use the Natural Hazards map to determine the general location of hazardous fire areas.
- b. When the Natural Hazards map does not clearly illustrate the presence or extent of fire hazards, use more detailed maps including but not limited to the Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map prepared by the California Department of Forestry (CDF), any other source of information considered to be valid by CDF or by fire protection districts.

#### 16.35 Minimize Risks Surrounding Airports

Minimize health and safety risks from hazards related to aircraft operations for persons living and working in areas surrounding San Mateo County airports.

### 16.47 Strive to Protect Life, Property, and the Environment From Hazardous Material Exposure

Strive to protect public health and safety, environmental quality, and property from the adverse effects of hazardous materials through adequate and responsible management practices.

#### 16.48 Strive to Ensure Responsible Hazardous Waste Management

Strive to ensure that hazardous waste generated within San Mateo County is stored, treated, transported and disposed of in a legal and environmentally safe manner so as to prevent human health hazard and/or ecological disruption.

#### 16.49 Strive to Reduce Public Exposure to Hazardous Materials

Strive to reduce public exposure to hazardous materials through programs which: (1) promote safe transportation, (2) prevent accidental discharge, and (3) promote effective incident response, utilizing extensive inventory and monitoring techniques.

#### 16.50 Reduce Public Exposure to Hazardous Waste

Strive to reduce public exposure to hazardous waste through programs which: (1) emphasize decreased generation of hazardous waste, (2) promote increased disposal capability for small generators of hazardous waste, including households and small businesses, (3) promote safe transportation of hazardous waste (4) promote treatment and processing techniques as alternatives to landfill disposal of hazardous waste, and (5) prevent illegal disposal of hazardous waste.

#### 4.7.1.2 Environmental Setting

The subject area is located within a utility easement in the ROWs of a state highway and a county public road. Therefore, a Phase 1 Site Assessment of the subject area corridor was not conducted. However, an *EDR DataMap Corridor Study* (Appendix F) was prepared for a majority of the proposed project alignment by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (2012). A Cortese List database search (pursuant to U.S. Government Code Section 65962.5) was conducted for the remainder of the project alignment (northernmost 6 miles). Results of the EDR report indicate that there are six underground storage tanks (USTs) within 0.25 mile of the project alignment. Five of these USTs are on Hwy 1 in the mid- to southern portion of the project alignment. However, none of the USTs listed have been reported to be in violation of any environmental regulations or to pose a threat to public health and/or safety. No sites of concern were identified as a result of the Cortese List database search.

One site adjacent to the project corridor is a reported LUST site (i.e., leaking underground storage tank) located at 3100 Cabrillo Highway. Cleanup at this site has been reported completed and the case closed. Five sites located along the project corridor are either solid waste dischargers or store hazardous wastes onsite. None of these sites however, have been reported for any violations.

No other known regulated or unregulated hazardous waste generators, leaking tank spills, toxic spills, or other sites affecting the environment are located in the proposed project area. No sites are listed as a Superfund or other National Priorities List (NPL) site.

The nearest school to the project is the Pescadero High School located approximately 2 miles east of the project alignment. Pescadero Elementary and Middle School is located just over 2 miles northeast of the project area in Pescadero. There are no public or private K-12 schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed project alignment.

The nearest public airport to the project alignment is the Monterey Bay Academy Airport located approximately 25 miles southeast of the proposed project alignment near Watsonville. The nearest private airport to the project alignment is the Las Trancas Airport located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the proposed project alignment near Davenport.

According to the CAL FIRE San Mateo County Fire Hazards Severity Zones map, the proposed project alignment has been mapped as an area with moderate fire hazards (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2007). A small portion of the southernmost project alignment

(approximately 0.25 mile) is in an area mapped as high fire hazard severity zone (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2007).

### 4.7.2 Impact Analysis

## 4.7.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Hazards and Hazardous Materials

На	zards and Hazardous Materials	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				
C.	Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				
d.	Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				
e.	Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				
f.	Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				
g.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				
h.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				

## 4.7.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid and minimize impacts from hazards or hazardous materials have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for hazards and hazardous materials, as listed in Measure 5.1 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements* (Appendix E). These measures require proper handling, storage, and use of hazardous materials and proper training of employees related to hazardous materials. With implementation of the standard construction protocols and existing regulations, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials in the subject area of this PEA. No additional measures are needed.

#### **Impacts**

## Impact HAZ-1: Creation of significant hazards to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous wastes (Less Than Significant)

Construction of the proposed project would involve small quantities of commonly used materials, such as fuels and oils, to operate construction equipment. However, because standard construction BMPs would be implemented to reduce the emissions of pollutants during construction of the proposed project, this impact is considered less than significant. Spills of small quantities of hazardous wastes, such as waste oil, could be generated during maintenance activities. However, potential impacts from accidents involving the release of small quantities of hazardous materials would be minimal due to the implementation of standard construction protocol measures and BMPs and would outline protocol in the event of spills or accidents. Spill clean-up kits would be provided and kept onsite during construction, and equipment would remain in good working order to prevent spills. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant.

# Impact HAZ-2: Creation of a significant hazard to the public or environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment (Less Than Significant)

Potential impacts that could result from the proposed project include the risk of an oil or hazardous materials release from trenching, or improper handling; vehicle collisions; fires; damage to utility lines; and the general risks associated with installation. Construction activities would involve the operation of construction equipment and support vehicles within the project site. Construction of the project could also result in spills from accidents or improper handling or disposal of fuels or hazardous materials which could expose workers and the public to levels of hazardous materials in excess of OSHA and other applicable regulations. In addition to spills, small quantities of hazardous wastes, such as waste oil, could be generated during maintenance activities. This would be a significant impact.

However, potential impacts from accidents involving the release of small quantities of hazardous materials would be minimal due to the implementation of standard construction protocol measures and BMPs. Spill clean-up kits would be provided and kept onsite during construction, and equipment would remain in good working order to prevent spills. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant.

# Impact HAZ-3: Reasonable anticipation to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school (No Impact)

There are no public or private K–12 schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed project. The nearest school is approximately 2 miles east of the proposed project alignment. The minimal quantities of hazardous materials that would be used during project construction make it unlikely that any school would be affected by an accidental release of hazardous materials. There would be no impact.

# Impact HAZ-4: If the project is located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.05 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment (No Impact)

According to the EDR Report, six sites of potential environmental concern are located within or adjacent to the project alignment. However, based on regulatory status none of the sites are considered to represent a recognized environmental condition. In addition, the project alignment is not located on a Superfund or other NPL site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment through exposure to such sites. No impact is associated with this concern.

# Impact HAZ-5: If the project is located within an airport land use plan area, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area (No Impact)

The nearest public airport to the project alignment is the Monterey Bay Academy Airport located approximately 25 miles southeast of the proposed project near Watsonville. Antennae and pole-top extenders would be installed on existing and new poles increasing the height of the node poles by a total of 9 feet. This increase, however, is not expected to obstruct navigable airspace. Therefore, impacts associated with public airports are not anticipated.

## Impact HAZ-6: If the project is within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area (No Impact)

The nearest private airport to the project alignment is the Las Trancas Airport located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the proposed project alignment near Davenport. Antennae and pole-top extenders would be installed on existing and new poles increasing the height of the node poles by a total of 9 feet. This increase, however, is not expected to obstruct navigable airspace. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to any risk associated with private airports.

## Impact HAZ-7: Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan (Less Than Significant)

Because most of the construction of the proposed project would occur within public road ROWs, traffic would need to be controlled and coordinated. Typically, traffic control would be set up for the day's work operation. One lane of traffic may need to be closed during work activities. During such periods, flaggers would be used to direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1–2 minutes. Traffic control measures would conform to Caltrans specifications.

Measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts on traffic and circulation have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for traffic, as listed in Measure 8.1 of the *Construction* 

Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements (Appendix E). This protocol requires Crown Castle to obtain necessary local and state road encroachment permits prior to construction and to prepare traffic control plans, if required.

With implementation of this protocol, no significant impacts on traffic are anticipated in the subject area, and no additional measures are needed.

Impact HAZ-8: Expose people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands (Less Than Significant)

The proposed project may pose a fire hazard if vegetation or other obstructions come in contact with energized electrical equipment. However, the proposed project would be maintained in a manner consistent with the applicable California Public Utilities Commission general orders. Consistent with these orders and applicable state and federal laws, the project proponent would maintain an area of cleared brush around the structures, minimizing the potential for fire.

In addition to the protective measures, fire risks during construction would be low because construction areas along the project alignment would be grubbed of vegetation if needed, minimizing the potential for a construction vehicle to start a fire. Consequently, the risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires as a result of proposed project would be a less-than-significant impact.

#### 4.7.3 References

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2007. Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA, Adopted by CAL FIRE on November 7, 2007.

County of San Mateo. 1986. *County of San Mateo General Plan, Natural and Man-Made Hazards*. November. San Mateo, CA.

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. 2012. *EDR DataMap Corridor Study for Davenport, Pescadero, CA*. December. Milford, CT.

# 4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

# 4.8.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.8.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

Section 404 of the CWA provides the USACE within the authority to evaluate permit applications for the discharge of dredged or fill materials into the "water of the United States," including wetlands. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 requires that the proponent obtain a permit from the USACE for all construction or fill activities affecting the course, location, condition, or capacity of navigable waters.

The 1972 federal CWA and its 1977 amendment (Section 401) established national water quality goals and created the NPDES to regulate the quality of discharged waters.

#### State

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is the agency responsible for enforcing and protecting water quality. The State Water Board is broken up into nine separate regions throughout the state. The project is located in the jurisdiction of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Regional Water Board). The Regional Water Boards develop a Basin Plan for each of the nine Regional Water Board areas. Basin Plans develop beneficial uses for waterways and regulate the beneficial uses through water quality thresholds that are developed through establishing total maximum daily loads of pollutants.

#### Local

#### San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan contains goals, policies and objectives intended to protect the county's water resources, and defines water resources as "all surface water bodies, groundwater bodies and recharge areas, including perennial and intermittent streams" (County of San Mateo 1998). The general plan contains the following relevant goals and objectives.

#### 1.25 Protect Water Resources

Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the alteration of natural water bodies, (2) maintain adequate stream flows and water quality for vegetative, fish and wildlife habitats; (3) maintain and improve, if possible, the quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas; and (4) prevent to the greatest extent possible the depletion of groundwater resources.

#### 10.1 Coordinate Planning

Coordinate water supply planning with land use and wastewater management planning to assure that the supply and quality of water is commensurate with the level of development planned for an area.

#### 10.2 Safeguarding Water Supplies

Seek to safeguard the productive capacity of groundwater aquifers and storage reservoirs.

#### 10.18 Aquifer Studies and Management

c. Discourage activities and operations that would pollute groundwater supplies. Encourage the cleanup and restoration of polluted aquifers.

#### 11.1 Adequate Wastewater Management

Plan for the provision of adequate wastewater management facilities to serve development in order to protect public health, wildlife habitats, and water quality.

#### San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

The San Mateo County LCP contains no relevant goals or policies.

### 4.8.1.2 Environmental Setting

San Mateo County comprises 32 watersheds. The project alignment would cross 6 of San Mateo County's watersheds: Cascade, Whitehouse, Gazos, Yankee Jim Gulch, Arroyo de los Frijoles, and Butano. Within the Cascade watershed, the subject alignment passes through the Año Nuevo area basin, an approximately 15-square-mile watershed in the southernmost portion of coastal San Mateo County consisting of several small creeks, each of which drains into the Pacific Ocean. The creeks include Cascade, Green Oaks, Año Nuevo, Finney, Cold Dip, and Elliot Creeks. The Whitehouse watershed drains 3,193 acres through Whitehouse Creek (Wagner and Nelson 1961). The Gazos watershed encompasses 7,487 acres drained by Old Womans and Gazos Creeks (Wagner and Nelson 1961). Yankee Jim Gulch watershed consists of two unnamed creeks that feed into Yankee Jim Gulch. The Arroyo de los Frijoles (Bean Hollow) watershed drains 2,730 acres through several unnamed creeks, Bean Hollow Lakes, and Arroyo de los Frijoles (Wagner and Nelson 1961). Lake Lucerne, immediately upstream of the subject alignment, is within the Bean Hollow watershed. The Butano watershed encompasses 13,925 acres and is drained by both perennial and intermittent creeks, including South Fork and Little Butano Creeks (Wagner and Nelson 1961).

# 4.8.2 Impact Analysis

# 4.8.2.1 CEQA Checklist for Potential Impacts on Hydrology and Water Quality

Ну	drology and Water Quality	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:				
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				
b.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, resulting in a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				
C.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?				
d.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding onsite or offsite?				
e.	Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				
f.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				$\bowtie$
g.	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				
h.	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect floodflows?				$\boxtimes$
i.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				
j.	Contribute to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				$\boxtimes$

# 4.8.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts on hydrology and water quality have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols, as listed in Measures 11.1 and 11.2 in the *Additional Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically Sensitive Areas*, and 4.1 for *Geology and Soils* (Appendix E). Although construction would take place within previously disturbed ROWs, Crown Castle will implement these measures in the subject area. These protocols require Crown Castle to obtain an NPDES permit and prepare a SWPPP. Additionally they require Crown Castle to ensure that sediment generated on the project site will be retained using structural drainage controls, excavated or disturbed soil will be kept within a controlled area surrounded by a perimeter barrier that may entail silt fence, hay bales, straw wattles, or a similarly effective erosion control technique that prevents the transport of sediment from a given stockpile, all stockpiled material will be covered or contained in such a way that eliminates offsite runoff from occurring and, upon completion of construction activities, excavated soil will be replaced and graded so that post-construction topography and drainage matches preconstruction conditions.Implementation of these measures will ensure that the proposed project would not result in impacts on hydrology and water quality in the subject area. No additional measures are needed.

A segment of the project would be buried and would be installed using HDD. This segment of the alignment would be placed within the improved road shoulder and well away from any waterways. No streams would be bored using HDD. The HDD process has the potential to have drilling fluid reach the ground surface due to the pressure from the HDD operation. These are sometimes referred to as frac-outs. Frac-outs would be contained with the use of sand bags or straw bales and would be pumped into a tank or back to the drill site. After the bore is completed, any excess material would be removed from the site and either reused by the drilling contractor or disposed at an appropriate facility.

### **Impacts**

# Impact HYD-1: Violation of a RWQCB water quality standard or waste discharge requirement (No Impact)

The proposed project consists of aerial and underground telecommunications cables to be placed on existing utility poles and within existing ROWs. The project would not discharge to any of the streams in the subject area described above. In addition, construction-related disturbance would not release sedimentation during a storm event or other contaminated liquids such as fuels or oil into any surface water feature during construction. No physical disturbance would occur within any streams or water bodies.

Impact HYD-2: Substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or substantial interference with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (No Impact)

The proposed project would not require substantial amounts of water during construction, and would generate no demand for water during operation. There would be no impact.

Impact HYD-3: Substantial alteration of the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite (No Impact)

Impact HYD-4: Substantial alteration of the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or a substantial increase in the rate of amount of surface amount in a manner which would result in flooding onsite or offsite (No Impact)

The proposed project would involve very minimal and temporary grading. No changes to existing drainage patterns would occur as a result of project construction or operation. There would be no impact. Further, Crown Castle would ensure implementation of the SWPPP and compliance with the construction protocols.

Impact HYD-5: Creation or contribution to runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff (No Impact)

The proposed project would not discharge to the any of the streams in the subject area described above. In addition, construction-related disturbance would not release sedimentation during a storm event or other contaminated liquids such as fuels or oil into any surface water feature during construction. No physical disturbance would occur within any streams or water bodies.

Section 3.7 of the *Project Description* (Chapter 3) describes the disturbance that can be expected from each of the discrete proposed construction activities. The various disturbance areas would be separate, small, and would occur at various locations along the project alignment. There would be no impact.

Impact HYD-6: Placement of housing within a 100-year floodplain, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map (No Impact)

Impact HYD-7: Placement of a structure that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain (No Impact)

Impact HYD-8: Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding (No Impact)

The proposed project does not involve the construction of any housing or new structures. There would be no impact.

#### Impact HYD-9: Contribute to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow (No Impact)

A very small portion of the southernmost part of the project alignment map falls within an area mapped by the state of California as subject to tsunami inundation (State of California 2009). The proposed project consists only of installation of new communication lines on existing structures, with limited replacement of existing structures with similar structures. Operation of the project would not result in any increase in human activity in the area of the project, and therefore, to the extent that any part of the project alignment is within an area subject to tsunami, no impact would occur.

# 4.8.3 References

County of San Mateo. 1998. *San Mateo County General Plan Policies*. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency.

State of California. 2009. *Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, County of San Mateo Pigeon Point Quadrangle/Franklin Point Quadrangle and Ano Nuevo Quadrangle*. June 15, 2009.

Wagner, R. J. and R. Nelson. 1961. *Soil Survey of the San Mateo Area, California*. Soil Conservation Service, University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.

# 4.9 Land Use and Planning

# 4.9.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.9.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

No federal plans or policies related to land use or planning apply to the project.

#### State

#### California Public Utilities Commission

The CPUC has jurisdiction over the siting and design of the proposed project because the CPUC authorizes the construction and maintenance of investor-owned public utility facilities.

#### **Coastal Commission**

The California Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and later made permanent by the Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976.

The Coastal Commission, in partnership with coastal cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone under the California Coastal Act of 1976. Development activities, which are broadly defined by the Coastal Act to include (among others) construction of buildings, divisions of land, and activities that change the intensity of use of land or public access to coastal waters, generally require a coastal permit from either the Coastal Commission or the local government.

California's coastal management program is carried out through a partnership between state and local governments. Implementation of Coastal Act policies is accomplished primarily through the preparation of LCPs that are required to be completed by each of the 15 counties and 60 cities located in whole or in part in the coastal zone (California Coastal Commission 2012).

The proposed project alignment lies entirely within the Coastal Zone (Figures 4.9-1 and 4.9-2).

#### Local

The CPUC has primary jurisdiction over the proposed project because it authorizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of public utility facilities. Although the CPUC has the authority to preempt local agency permitting of the proposed project, they have not issued any decision broadly preempting such permitting. Therefore, Crown Castle will have to meet local permitting requirements.

#### San Mateo County General Plan and Zoning Regulations

San Mateo County incorporates planning into their long-term development strategy through the implementation of a general plan, which provides broad policies and objectives, as well as more specific land use designations, to guide development within unincorporated San Mateo County.

There are no specific policies in the San Mateo County General Plan addressing telecommunications facilities; however, the following local land use goals, objectives, and policies apply to lands surrounding the proposed project alignment.

#### 9.4 Land Use Objectives for the Rural Lands

Protect and enhance the resources of the Rural Lands in order to: (1) protect and conserve vegetation, water, fish and wildlife resources, productive soil resources for agriculture and forestry, and other resources vital to the sustenance of the local economy; (2) carefully manage and enhance the use, production, conservation or extraction of soils, timber, minerals and other natural resources; (3) protect and enhance the unique scenic quality and pastoral character of the rural lands; (4) provide a diversity of outdoor recreational opportunities for existing and future County residents; (5) protect the public health and safety by minimizing the location of new development in potentially hazardous areas and directing infrastructure improvements to areas that will benefit the greatest number of rural residents and visitors; (6) minimize the amount of environmental damage caused by construction of major and minor roads or other infrastructure improvements; and (7) promote local employment opportunities and enhance creative enterprise by encouraging visitor-serving facilities, ancillary and accessory uses vital to resource production operations, and adaptive reuse of existing non-residential structures consistent with protection of surrounding resources.

The San Mateo County General Plan indicates that areas within the coastal zone are specifically subject to the land use designations of the LCP, which are adopted for use in the general plan (County of San Mateo 1998a).

#### 9.8 General Plan Land Use Designations for Rural Areas

a. Adopt the land use designations of the Local Coastal Program, the Skyline Area General Plan Amendment, other future area plans, and amendments to these plans as the General Plan land use designations in the rural areas.

The majority of parcels surrounding the proposed project alignment carry land use designations of Agriculture, with several smaller areas of Public Recreation and General Open Space along the alignment and immediately north of the alignment's northern terminus (Figure 4.9-1) (San Mateo County 2009); these lands are subject to corresponding zoning districts of PAD/CD and RM-CZ/CD (County of San Mateo 2012a), as shown on Figure 4.9-2. Publicly-owned lands, such as state parks, in the project vicinity do not carry zoning designations. The general plan outlines the applicable land use designations as follows.

Land designated Agriculture in the general plan includes parcels designated either as Agricultural Cultivated Lands or Agricultural Grazing Lands. Agricultural Cultivated Lands comprise lands currently under cultivation, including both irrigated and non-irrigated croplands and pastures, orchards, groves, vineyards, ornamental horticultural areas, greenhouses, confined feeding operations and other agricultural lands. Agricultural Grazing Lands consist of lands currently being grazed by livestock, or which contain vegetative material that is suitable for the grazing or browsing of livestock.

Public Recreation lands include those owned or managed by the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Department, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, or the federal government that are specifically intended for public recreation use. General Open Space lands are those in very low density residential use, in use for the managed production of resources, hazardous for development, or owned by private parties specifically for watershed or other resource protection.

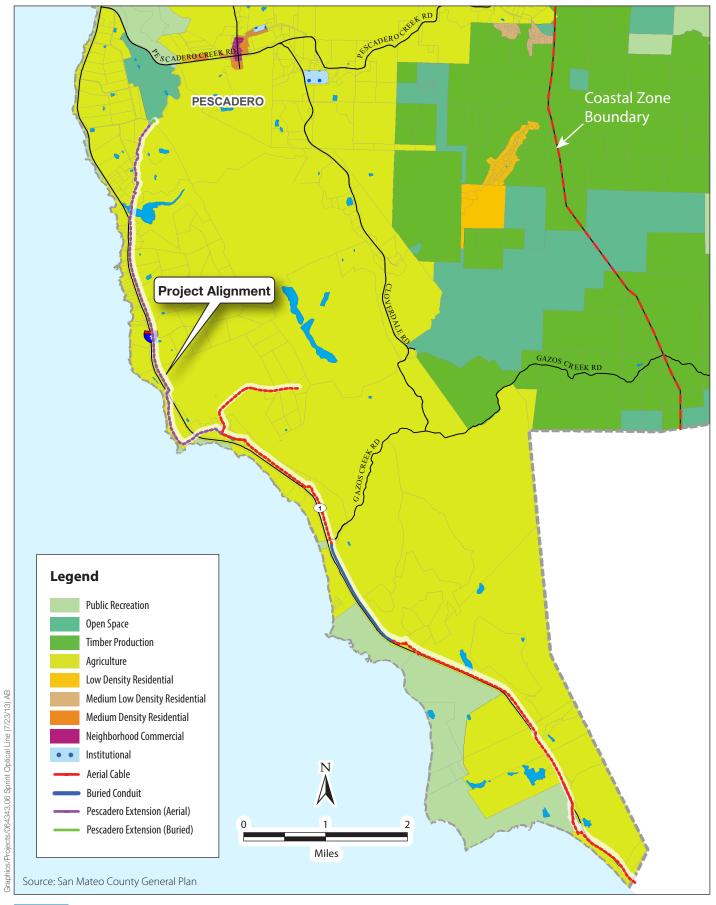




Figure 4.9-1 Land Use Designations

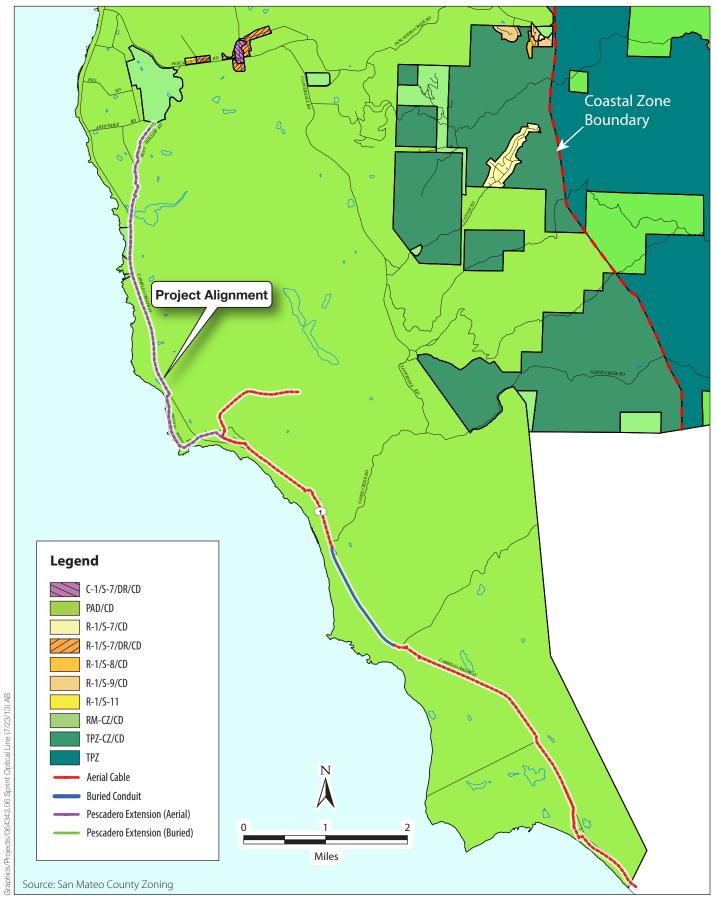




Figure 4.9-2 Zoning Districts

The San Mateo County Zoning Regulations (2012b) further guide development in the unincorporated area of the county, and include a section adopted in 2010 regulating wireless communication development, Section 6510, Wireless Telecommunication Facilities.

The zoning regulations indicate that the PAD zoning designation is intended to preserve and foster existing and potential agricultural operations in order to keep the maximum amount of prime agricultural land and all other lands suitable for agriculture in agricultural production, and minimize conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural land uses. The County uses a variety of approaches to achieve these purposes, including assuring that public service and facility expansions and non-agricultural development do not impair agricultural viability.

Uses permitted within the PAD zoning district include: agriculture and non-residential agricultural accessory uses; soil-dependent greenhouses and nurseries; and temporary roadside stands for the seasonal sale of San Mateo County-grown produce. Dairies, greenhouses and nurseries are permitted on non-prime lands within the PAD zoning district.

The Resource Management-Coastal Zone (RM-CZ) district is intended to fulfill state-mandated open space zoning requirements. Permitted uses within the RM district include: agricultural uses and accessory structures; nurseries and greenhouses; livestock raising and grazing; dairies; kennels or catteries; quarries and waste disposal sites; single- and multi-family residences; public recreation; oil and gas exploration, production and storage; and home occupations. Uses subject to restrictions include temporary road stands for the seasonal sale of produce grown in San Mateo County, timber harvesting, and commercial woodlots. Conditionally allowed uses subject to issuance of a use permit include: housing for farm laborers; hotels, motels and restaurants; churches, schools, and fire stations; public and private clubs; commercial recreation; wineries; aquaculture; scientific/technical research and test facilities; corporation/maintenance yards for public purposes; permanent road stands for the sale of produce; and veterinary hospitals.

The CD district is an overlay district, found only within the rural coastal zone. The CD district designates lands on which projects are subject to the issuance of a coastal development permit.

Chapter 24.5, Section 6510, of the San Mateo County Zoning Regulations, directly applies to the proposed project. The stated purpose of Section 6510, *Wireless Telecommunications Facilities*, is to establish regulations for the establishment of wireless telecommunication facilities within the unincorporated area of San Mateo County, consistent with the General Plan (County of San Mateo 2010, 2013). The following subsections of Section 6510 apply to the proposed project.

- A. Allow for the provision of wireless communications services adequate to serve the public's interest within the County.
- B. Require, to the maximum extent feasible, the co-location of wireless telecommunication facilities.
- C. Encourage and require, to the maximum extent feasible, the location of new wireless telecommunication facilities in areas where negative external impacts will be minimized.
- D. Protect and enhance public health, safety, and welfare.

In support of this purpose, Section 6510 distinguishes between co-located wireless telecommunications facilities and those that are not co-located, and provides standards to which each type of facility must adhere. The proposed project would be co-located on existing utility poles and within existing ROWs and would therefore be subject to the standards of Section 6513.

#### Section 6513.1 Development and Design Standards for Co-Location Facilities

- E. The wireless telecommunication facility shall comply with all the requirements of the underlying zoning district(s), including, but not limited to, setbacks, and Coastal Development Permit regulations in the CZ or CD zones.
- F. Except as otherwise provided below, ground-mounted towers, spires and similar structures may be built and used to a greater height than the limit established for the zoning district in which the structure is located; provided that no such exception shall cover, at any level, more than 15% in area of the lot nor have an area at the base greater than 1,600 sq. ft.; provided, further that no tower, spire or similar structure in any district shall ever exceed a maximum height of 150 feet.
  - 1. In the PAD, RM, RM-CZ, TPZ and TPZ-CZ districts, in forested areas, no structure or appurtenance shall exceed the height of the forest canopy by more than 10% of the height of the forest canopy, or five feet, whichever is less.

# SECTION 6513.3. Additional Requirements and Standards for Co-Location Facilities in the Coastal Zone

- B. Co-location facilities shall comply with all applicable policies, standards, and regulations of the Local Coastal Program (LCP) and the CZ or CD Zoning District.
- C. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 30106 and 30610(b) as well as Title 14, Section 13253(b)(7) of the California Code of Regulations, the placement of co-located facilities on an existing wireless telecommunication facility shall require a CDP[Coastal Development Permit], except that if a CDP was issued for the original wireless telecommunication facility and that CDP authorized the proposed new co-location facility, the terms and conditions of the underlying CDP shall remain in effect and no additional CDP shall be required.

#### San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

LCPs are basic planning tools used by local governments to guide development in the coastal zone, in partnership with the Coastal Commission. The LCP contains a comprehensive set of land use policies for the coastal zone in order to meet the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976.

After an LCP has been approved, the Coastal Commission's permitting authority over most new development in the coastal zone is transferred to the local government, which applies the requirements of the LCP in reviewing proposed new developments. The Coastal Commission retains permanent coastal permit jurisdiction over development proposed on tidelands, submerged lands, and public trust lands, and the Commission also acts on appeals from certain local government coastal permit decisions (California Coastal Commission 2012).

San Mateo County's LCP policies encourage the development of recreation-oriented, visitor-serving facilities and the concentration of new development within rural service centers, while providing the maximum protection of access to beaches, the preservation of scenic values, and the protection of agricultural lands (County of San Mateo 1998b). To assist in the implementation of these policies, an urban/rural boundary was delineated in order to minimize urban intrusions on the surrounding agricultural resource areas and encourage infill development adjacent to existing development. These policies permit urban development at relatively high densities within the urban boundary as long as services are available, and encourage the investigation of methods to finance the provision of these services. In the rural lands outside the urban/rural boundary, the LCP establishes the following priorities for land uses, in order to reflect the Coastal Act mandates: (1) agriculturally-

related development; (2) public/private recreation; (3) affordable housing; (4) visitor serving commercial uses; (5) farm labor housing (San Mateo County 1998). The portion of San Mateo County's LCP that applies to the south coast, most recently amended in 1998, contains the following project-related policies.

#### 1.1 Coastal Development Permits

After certification of the LCP, require a Coastal Development Permit for all development in the Coastal Zone subject to certain exemptions.

#### 1.2 Definition of Development

As stated in Section 30106 of the Coastal Act, define development to mean:

On land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, including, but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the Government Code), and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting, and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (commencing with Section 4511).

As used in this section, "structure" includes, but is not limited to, any buildings, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line.

#### 1.7 Designation of Rural Areas

Designate as rural those lands shown outside the urban/rural boundary on the Local Coastal Program Land Use Maps, in effect on March 25, 1986, that were designated Agriculture, General Open Space, Timber Preserve, or Public Recreation on that date.

#### 1.8 Land Uses and Development Densities in Rural Areas

a. Allow new development (as defined in Section 30106 of the California Coastal Act of 1976) in rural areas only if it is demonstrated that it will not: (1) have significant adverse impacts, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources and (2) diminish the ability to keep all prime agricultural land and other land suitable for agriculture (as defined in the Agriculture Component) in agricultural production.

### 2.1 Development Review of Public Works

After certification of the LCP, require a Coastal Development Permit from any public utility, government agency or special district wishing to undertake any development in the Coastal Zone, with the exceptions of State Universities and colleges and development on public trust lands or tidelands as described in Section 30519(b) of the California Coastal Act.

#### 2.2 Definition of Public Works

Define public works as:

a. All production, storage, transmission and recovery facilities for water, sewerage, telephone, and other similar utilities owned or operated by any public agency or by any utility subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission except for energy facilities.

#### 2.4 Ordinance Conformity

As a condition of permit approval, special districts, public utilities and other government agencies shall conform to the County's zoning ordinance and the policies of the Local Coastal Program.

#### 2.6 Capacity Limits

Limit the development or expansion of public works facilities to a capacity which does not exceed that needed to serve buildout of the Local Coastal Program.

### 2.7 Phased Development of Public Works

Require the phased development of public works facilities in order to insure that permitted public works capacities are limited to serving needs generated by development which is consistent with the Local Coastal Program policies.

## 4.9.1.2 Environmental Setting

Existing development is rural, sparse, and primarily limited to buildings and residences associated with agricultural, scattered rural residential, and recreational or open space uses. Agricultural uses include Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch, Año Nuevo Flower Growers, Pie Ranch, and Cascade Ranch Historic Farm, R Cevasco Nursery, Durigano's Nursery, and Bay City Flower Company. Several unnamed farms are located near Pigeon Point Road east of Hwy 1, and near Bean Hollow Road. Rural residences are present along Whitehouse Canyon and Gazos Roads east of Hwy 1, as well as east and west of Hwy 1 between Pigeon Point and Bean Hollow Roads, and along Bean Hollow Road.

Recreational and open space uses near the project alignment include Año Nuevo State Park, located off of and west of Hwy 1, Lake Lucerne, Costanoa Lodge and Campground/KOA, Pigeon Point Light Station State Historic Park (SHP), and numerous beaches and beach access points. Land uses in the Año Nuevo State Park include visitor services, biological resources preservation, open space, outdoor recreation, and residential facilities for State Park employees. Appendix D identifies all parcels within a 300-foot radius of the proposed project alignment. Lake Lucerne is a reservoir that supports fishing and bird watching activities. Costanoa Lodge and Campground/KOA, a private resort east of Highway 1 on Rossi Road, offers a variety of overnight accommodations including tent cabins, RV campsites, and equestrian campsites on private land, as well a restaurant, a general store, and access to public trails within Año Nuevo State Park. In addition to its historic lighthouse, land uses within the Pigeon Point Light Station SHP include a hostel, hiking trails, wildlife viewing and picnic facilities. The Highway 1 Brewing Company restaurant is located on the east side of Hwy 1 immediately south of Gazos Creek Road. Several public parking areas located along Hwy 1 provide parking for beaches and coastal access trails. The Dickerman-Steele and Cascade Ranches are historical ranches located within the State Park. Pigeon Point Lighthouse is also a historic cultural resource.

The portion of Hwy 1 from the Santa Cruz county line to the southern city limit of Half Moon Bay was designated as a State Scenic Highway on June 25, 1976. Hwy 1 in the subject area is within the designated segment.

The proposed project alignment is part of an existing utility corridor that is within the previously disturbed ROWs of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor and a county road. A number of utilities already exist within the proposed project alignment, and the proposed telecommunication facilities would be built entirely within the existing utility corridor or on existing poles and structures, as described in Chapter 3, *Project Description*.

## 4.9.2 Impact Analysis

# 4.9.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Land Use and Planning

Lar	nd Use and Planning	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:				
a.	Physically divide an established community?				$\boxtimes$
b.	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				
C.	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				

# 4.9.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid and/or minimize potential conflicts with local policies or regulations of an agency with jurisdiction in the subject area have been included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for land use, as listed in Measure 7.8 of the *Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* (see Appendix E), and Measure 6.1 in the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements* (Appendix E). These measures require Crown Castle to obtain all necessary permits and conditions of approval from local jurisdictions such as encroachment permits and provide CPUC with appropriate documentation. With implementation of this measure, the proposed project would not result in impacts related to land use in the subject area of this PEA, and no additional measures are needed.

### 4.9.2.3 Impacts

#### Impact LU-1: Physical division of an established community (No Impact)

The proposed project would be constructed within an existing utility corridor within the Hwy1, Pigeon Point Road, and Bean Hollow Road transportation corridors. The subject area is currently used as a public roadway, and other utilities are currently installed in these corridors. The use of this alignment for telecommunication network facilities is consistent with the current use of the subject area. The proposed project would retain existing land use designations.

Because the proposed telecommunication facilities would be built entirely within the existing utility corridor or on existing poles and structures, as described in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, and would not run through any of the recognized rural communities in the vicinity, the proposed project would not result in the physical division of an established community. There would be no impact.

# Impact LU-2: Conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (No Impact)

The CPUC has primary jurisdiction over the proposed project because it authorizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of public utility facilities. Although the CPUC has the authority to preempt local agency permitting of the proposed project, they have not issued any decision broadly preempting such permitting. Therefore, Crown Castle will have to meet local permitting requirements, including compliance with the LCP and Section 6510 of the San Mateo County Zoning Regulations, which specifically regulates telecommunications facilities such as the proposed project. The proposed project would be co-located within existing utility ROWs. Its construction, design, and operational characteristics comply with Section 6510 of the Zoning Regulations. Because the standard construction protocols (Measures 7.8 and 6.1 discussed above), require Crown Castle to obtain all necessary permits and conditions of approval from local jurisdictions such as encroachment permits, and provide CPUC with appropriate documentation, there would be no impact.

# Impact LU-3: Conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan (No Impact)

The proposed project alignment does not cross any habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan areas. There would be no impact.

## 4.9.3 References

- California Coastal Commission. 2012. *Program Overview*. Available: <a href="http://www.coastal.ca.gov/whoweare.html">http://www.coastal.ca.gov/whoweare.html</a>. Accessed: December 19, 2012.
- County of San Mateo. 1998a. *San Mateo County General Plan Policies*. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency.
- ——. 1998b. *San Mateo County Local Coastal Program Policies, 1998 Update*. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency.
- ——. 2009. San Mateo County General Plan Land Use Map. Updated July 24, 2009. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency. Available:
  - <a href="http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/Attachments/planning/PDFs/Maps/SMC\_Landuse\_07-24-09.pdf">http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/Attachments/planning/PDFs/Maps/SMC\_Landuse\_07-24-09.pdf</a>>. Accessed: December 5, 2012.
- ——. 2010. Section 6510, San Mateo County Zoning Regulations: Wireless Telecommunication Facilities. September 2010. San Mateo County Planning and Building Department.
- ——. 2012a. San Mateo County Zoning Map. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency. Available:
  - <a href="http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/39/43/1168665697zoning.pdf">http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/39/43/1168665697zoning.pdf</a>>. Accessed: December 4, 2012.
- ——. 2012b. San Mateo County Zoning Regulations. Updated December, 2012. San Mateo County Planning and Building Department.
- ——. 2013. Section 6510, San Mateo County Zoning Regulations: Wireless Telecommunication Facilities. January 2013. San Mateo County Planning and Building Department.

# 4.10 Mineral Resources/Energy

# 4.10.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.10.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

No federal plans or policies concerning mineral resources apply to the proposed project.

#### State

#### **California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act**

The protection of regionally significant mineral resource deposits is one of the main emphases of the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). The law specifically mandates a two-phased process, commonly referred to as classification and designation, for mineral resources. The California Geological Survey is responsible under SMARA for carrying out the classification phase of the process. The California Mining and Geology Board is responsible for the second phase, which allows the Board to designate areas within a production-consumption region that contain significant deposits of certain mineral resources that may be needed to meet the region's future demand.

SMARA requires the State Geologist to classify lands into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The classification process is based solely on geology, without regard to land use or ownership. The primary goal of mineral land classification is to help ensure that the mineral resource potential of lands is recognized and considered in the land use planning process. The MRZ categories are described below:

- MRZ-1: Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood exists for their presence.
- MRZ-3: Areas containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.
- MRZ-4: Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ.

#### Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

The California State Department of Conservation maintains the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR). The DOGGR is responsible for monitoring the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil, gas, and geothermal wells with the intention of environmental protection, public health and safety, and general environmental conservation methods. The DOGGR is also responsible for collecting groundwater, oil, gas, and geothermal resource data for maintaining a record of all drilled and abandoned well locations.

#### Local

The San Mateo County General Plan has goals and objectives related to mineral resources. These goals and objectives are listed below.

#### 3.1 Mineral Resource Identification, Protection and Extraction

Identify Significant Mineral Resource Areas, protect the availability of mineral resources located within these areas and encourage their extraction in a manner which minimizes adverse environmental impacts.

#### 3.2 Protection of Significant Mineral Resource Areas

Protect Significant Mineral Resource Areas from encroachment by incompatible land uses.

### 4.10.1.2 Environmental Setting

The San Mateo County General Plan indicates that "[p]etrified whalebone occurs in sedimentary rocks along beaches or tidal areas and has been identified at Año Nuevo Beach" and that "...jasper has been found at Pigeon Point beaches." (San Mateo County 1998) No other on-shore mineral resources are mapped in southwestern San Mateo County. The subject area corridor does not occur on beaches, and the likelihood of impacts to these mineral resources is minimal.

The proposed project site is currently developed as Hwy 1, Pigeon Point Road, and Bean Hollow Road. Mineral resources are limited in the subject area, and no mineral resource extraction facilities are found in the subject area or vicinity.

# 4.10.2 Impact Analysis

# 4.10.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Mineral Resources/Energy

Mi	neral Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:  Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				
b.	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?				

# 4.10.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Because no impacts on mineral resources would occur, no measures are needed to avoid or minimize potential impacts. Because the proposed project would not affect energy resources or

result in substantial changes in energy demand in the subject area, no impacts on energy resources would occur, and no measures are needed to avoid or minimize potential impacts.

## 4.10.2.3 Impacts

Impact MIN-1: Loss of availability of a known mineral resource classified MRZ-2 by the State Geologist that would be of value to the region and residents of the state (No Impact)

Impact MIN-2: Loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan (No Impact)

No lands designated as significant mineral resources are located in the vicinity of the project alignment (San Mateo County 1986). While the San Mateo County General Plan indicates that "[p]etrified whalebone occurs in sedimentary rocks along beaches or tidal areas and has been identified at Año Nuevo Beach" and that "...jasper has been found at Pigeon Point beaches." (San Mateo County 1998), no project activities would occur on beach lands.

Therefore, the project would not result in loss of any known mineral resource. There would be no impact.

### 4.10.3 References

County of San Mateo. 1998. San Mateo County General Plan. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency.

San Mateo County Department of Environmental Management. 1986. San Mateo County General Plan Policies. Available:

<a href="http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/10073472gp\_polis.pdf">http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/10073472gp\_polis.pdf</a>>. Accessed: December 13, 2012.

## **4.11** Noise

# 4.11.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.11.1.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal, state, and local bodies of government establish laws and regulations to control excessive noise and reduce human noise exposure to a level that is acceptable within their jurisdiction. While federal and state laws regulate transportation noise, establish "normally" and "conditionally" acceptable exterior noise limits based on land-use type, and establish maximum acceptable interior noise limits for residences, no federal or state provisions regulate noise levels relating to temporary construction activity. Construction noise is generally regulated at the local or county-wide level.

#### **Federal**

No federal regulations are applicable to this project.

#### State

No state regulations are applicable to this project.

#### Local

#### San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan contains the following policy that addresses noise and is applicable to the project.

#### **Policy 16.16: Construction Techniques Noise Control**

Promote measures which incorporate noise control into the construction of existing and new buildings, including, but not limited to, use of dense noise insulating building materials. The General Plan does not provide quantitative thresholds or standards for construction or operational noise.

The Noise Element of the San Mateo County General Plan takes into consideration the Land Use Compatibility Guidelines established by the California Department of Health Services in the State of California General Plan Guidelines (Office of Planning and Research 2003). These guidelines for land use and noise exposure compatibility are shown in Table 4.11-1.

Table 4.11-1. Guidelines for Land Use and Noise Exposure Compatibility

	Noise Levels in dBA CNEL			
Land Use	Normally Acceptable <sup>a</sup>	Conditionally Acceptable <sup>b</sup>	Normally Unacceptable <sup>c</sup>	Clearly Unacceptable <sup>d</sup>
Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	50 - 60	55 – 70	70 – 75	above 75
Multi-Family Homes	50 - 65	60 - 70	70 – 75	above 75
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	50 – 70	60 – 70	70 - 80	above 80
Transient Lodging – Motels, Hotels	50 - 65	60 - 70	70 – 80	above 75
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	_	50 – 70	_	above 70
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	_	50 – 75	_	above 75
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	50 – 70	_	67 – 75	above 75
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	50 – 75	_	70 - 80	above 80
Office Buildings, Business and Professional Commercial	50 – 70	67 – 77	above 75	_
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	50 – 75	70 - 80	above 75	_

- <sup>a</sup> Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction without any special noise insulation requirements.
- b Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.
- <sup>c</sup> Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
- <sup>d</sup> Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: Office of Planning and Research, *State of California General Plan Guidelines*, October 2003 (in coordination with the California Department of Health Services).

#### **San Mateo County Ordinance Code**

In order to control unnecessary and excessive noise in the incorporated and unincorporated portions of the County of San Mateo, the Board of Supervisors approved the noise provisions as outlined in Chapter 4.88 (Noise Control) in the San Mateo County Ordinance Code. The sections of Chapter 4.88 that are applicable to the subject area of the PEA are as follows.

**Section 4.88.330 Exterior Noise Standards**. It is unlawful for any person at any location within the unincorporated area of the County to create any noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person which causes the exterior noise level when measured at any single or multiple family residence, school, hospital, church, public library situated in either the incorporated or unincorporated area to exceed the noise level standards as set forth in Table 4.1212.

Table 4.11-2. Noise Level Standards (Decibels [dBA]) for Single- or Multiple-Family Residence, School, Hospital, Church, or Public Library Properties

-			
Category	Cumulative Number of Minutes in any one hour time period	Daytime 7 a.m10 p.m.	Nighttime 10 p.m.–7 a.m.
1	30	55	50
2	15	60	55
3	5	65	60
4	1	70	65
5	0	75	70

In the event the measured background noise level exceeds the applicable noise level standard in any category above, the applicable standard shall be adjusted in five (5) dBA increments so as to encompass the background noise level.

**Section 4.88.340 Interior Noise Standards**. No person shall, at any location within the unincorporated area of the County operate, or cause to be operated within a dwelling unit, any source of sound, or create, or allow the creation of, any noise which causes the noise level when measured inside a receiving dwelling unit with windows in their normal seasonal configuration to exceed the following noise level standards as set forth in Table 4.11-3].

Table 4.11-3. Interior Noise Level Standards – Dwelling Unit Noise Level Standards (Decibels [dBA])

Category	Cumulative Number of Minutes in any one hour time period	Daytime 7 a.m10 p.m.	Nighttime 10 p.m.–7 a.m.
1	5	45	40
2	1	50	45
3	0	55	50

In the event the measured background noise level exceeds the applicable noise level standard in any category above, the applicable standard shall be adjusted in five (5) dBA increments so as to encompass the background noise level.

**Section 4.88.360 Exemptions**. The following activities are exempt from Chapter 4.88 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code:

- Noise sources associated with demolition, construction, repair, remodeling, or grading of any real property, provided said activities do not take place between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. weekdays; 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays; or at any time on Sundays, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
- Mobile noise sources associated with agricultural operations provided such operations do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- Mobile noise sources associated with agricultural pest control through pesticide application provided that the application is made in accordance with restricted material permits issued by or regulations enforced by the Agricultural Commissioner.
- Noise sources associated with the maintenance of real property used for residential purposes provided said activities take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

## 4.11.1.2 Environmental Setting

Noise-sensitive receptors are typically considered to be residential areas, hospitals, schools, and places of worship. The proposed project site is located in a primarily rural area, with existing land uses in the vicinity including agriculture, parks and outdoor recreation, camping, and agricultural and rural residences. The agricultural and rural residences comprise the noise sensitive land uses in the project vicinity.

The subject area is located within or adjacent to the ROW of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor. Existing noise sources include traffic on Highway 1 and agricultural equipment operation.

Some residences are located as close as approximately 50–100 feet of the alignment, including residences at the end of Año Nuevo State Park Road and along Pigeon Point Road at the north end of the project. There are no airports or helipads within 2 miles of the proposed project alignment.

# 4.11.2 Impact Analysis

### 4.11.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Noise

No	ise	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
	uld the project:				
a.	Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	Ш	Ш		
b.	Expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				
C.	Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
d.	Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
e.	Be located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				
f.	Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				

# 4.11.2.2 Protocols Included in Project Plan to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid or minimize noise impacts are included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for noise, as noted in Measure 7.9 of the *Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures*, Measure 7.1 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously-Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements*, and Measure 7.2 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically-Sensitive Areas* (Appendix E). Under these protocols, Crown Castle would comply with or require construction contractors to comply with the construction hour limitations and construction equipment standards set forth by the jurisdiction (described above). With implementation of these measures, no noise impacts are anticipated, and no additional measures are needed.

### **Impacts**

Table 4.11-4. Typical Maximum Noise Levels Generated by Construction Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet			
Air Compressor	81			
Backhoe	80			
Crane, Derrick	88			
Crane, Mobile	83			
Generator	81			
Pneumatic Tool	85			
Shovel	82			
Truck	88			
Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006:12-6 and 12-7.				

# Impact NOI-1: Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies (Less than Significant)

As noted in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, operations, maintenance, and repair activities associated with a fiber-optic project are minimal. Operation of this project would not result in any additional noise generation as the cable and appurtenances do not generate any noise. Maintenance personnel may occasionally need to perform maintenance on the antenna or cable, using a standard utility bucket truck. Maintenance activities are rare and would not be expected to be required at any particular location more frequently than every several years.

During construction, equipment operation would be the primary noise source associated with construction activities and could affect noise sensitive receptors adjacent to the construction site. Table 3-1 in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, lists the typical construction equipment that would be needed for the various construction activities and the estimated maximum hours of operation. The construction activities would occur on weekdays only. The aerial construction activities (pole replacement and aerial cable installation) are expected to occur the same time as the subgrade construction activities (directional bore, buried vault and marker, and conduit cable installation). The anticipated construction schedule for each activity is listed in Table 4.3-2.

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has compiled data regarding the noise-generating characteristics of specific types of construction equipment. The typical maximum noise levels for construction equipment at a distance of 50 feet are depicted in Table 4.11-4. Noise levels from equipment shown in Table 4.11-4 decrease with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6 dBA per doubling of distance. The noise levels shown in Table 4.11-4 represent the construction equipment's maximum noise levels, operating under full load conditions. However, most construction equipment operates in alternating cycles of full power and low power, and during varying periods of time. Consequently, the average sound level at construction sites is typically less than the equipment's maximum noise levels. Noise generated by construction equipment during the Proposed Project's construction would occur with varying intensities and durations during the various phases of construction.

Noise levels at receiving properties are dependent on several factors, including the number of machines operating within an area at a given time and the distance between the source(s) and receiving properties. The nearest sensitive receptors along the project corridor include homes at the south end of Año Nuevo State Park Road, along Hwy 1 about 900 feet north of the Año Nuevo State Park Road/Hwy 1 intersection, along Hwy 1 about 3,500 feet north of the Gazos Creek Road/Hwy 1 intersection, and along Pigeon Point Road. These homes are located approximately 50–60 feet from the project corridor and would be affected by noise levels generated by pole replacement and aerial cable installation activities occurring nearest these homes. Typically, the average noise level generated from these construction activities ranges between 70 and 80 dBA at 50 feet from an active construction area.

Noise generated by construction activities, therefore, could result in noise levels, at the closest sensitive receptors, exceeding the San Mateo County noise standards shown above. However, the San Mateo County noise ordinance provides an exemption from the noise standards for:

Noise sources associated with demolition, construction, repair, remodeling, or grading of any real property, provided said activities do not take place between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. weekdays; 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays; or at any time on Sundays, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

The construction protocols incorporated into the proposed project include compliance with the hours and days restrictions of the local agency (see discussion above and Appendix E). Therefore, while the project would generate noise for a very short term during construction, the noise levels would not exceed the thresholds of the local ordinance.

The impact would be less than significant.

# Impact NOI-2: Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels (Less than Significant)

Most of the proposed project construction would be conducted above ground. For the limited areas where the proposed line would be installed underground using directional drilling, some amount of vibration may be generated. In these specific areas, the closest sensitive receptors are located approximately 500 feet from the area of proposed drilling. In addition, as described in the discussion of Impact NOI-1 above, construction activities would take place for a matter of hours a limited number of days at any one location, and construction hours would conform to local regulation. The impact would be less than significant.

# Impact NOI-3: A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project (Less than Significant)

As noted in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, operations, maintenance, and repair activities associated with a fiber-optic project are minimal. Operation of this project would not result in any additional permanent noise generation. The impact would be less than significant.

# Impact NOI-4: A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project (Less than Significant)

As discussed in Impact NOI-1 above, noise generated by project construction would be limited to a few hours in a day on several non-consecutive days at each location. Since existing noise sources include traffic on Hwy 1 and agricultural equipment operation, with such noise generation taking place very close to the identified sensitive receptors, construction equipment noise would not raise ambient noise levels substantially.

The impact would be less than significant.

Impact NOI-5: For a project located in an airport land use plan area, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels (No Impact)

No airports are located within 2 miles of the project alignment. There would be no impact.

Impact NOI-6: For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels (No Impact)

No private airstrips are located in the vicinity of the project alignment. There would be no impact.

#### 4.11.3 References

Federal Transit Administration. 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. FTA-VA-90-1003-06. Office of Planning and Environment.

Office of Planning and Research. 2003. *State of California General Plan Guidelines*. October. Available: <a href="http://opr.ca.gov/docs/General\_Plan\_Guidelines\_2003.pdf">http://opr.ca.gov/docs/General\_Plan\_Guidelines\_2003.pdf</a>. Accessed: October 8. 2012.

# 4.12 Population and Housing

# 4.12.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.12.1.1 Regulatory Setting

Implementation of the proposed project would occur entirely within existing ROWs and would not involve the acquisition of any property or the relocation of any existing residents, businesses or other uses. Consequently, federal and state policies related to relocation assistance and real property acquisition would not apply to this project.

#### State

#### **General Plans**

State law requires each city and county to adopt a general plan for its future growth. This plan must include a housing element that identifies housing needs for all economic segments and provide opportunities for housing development to meet those needs. At the state level, the Housing and Community Development Department estimates the relative share of California's projected population growth that would occur in each county presented by the Department of Finance's demographic research unit.

Each city and county must update its general plan housing element on a regular basis (usually every 5 years). Among other things, the housing element must incorporate policies and identify potential sites that would accommodate the city's and county's share of the regional housing need. The applicable county housing element, part of the San Mateo County General Plan, is described below.

#### Local

#### **San Mateo County General Plan Housing Element**

The San Mateo County General Plan, as the county's fundamental land use and development policy document, establishes the type and extent of housing permitted in unincorporated areas of the County. San Mateo County's rural south coast has relatively few, widely dispersed households, with housing needs primarily associated with the area's agricultural economy. The San Mateo County General Plan designates adjacent lands as Agriculture, PAD (Planned Agricultural) and Public Recreation, and indicates that 9% of the county's population occupies the unincorporated half of the county's acreage (County of San Mateo 2012). The housing element identifies lands east of the southernmost portion of the proposed project alignment as PAD suitable for farm labor housing, and indicates that no infrastructure constraints are associated with these parcels.

#### San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

The San Mateo County LCP regulates all forms of development within San Mateo County's designated coastal zone, defined in the project vicinity as the area extending 5 miles inland from the mean high tide line of the sea. Under the LCP, development includes the "placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials" on land

or in water, and defines a structure as including but not limited to "buildings, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line" (County of San Mateo 1998). The LCP contains policies intended to protect the resources of the county's coastal zone and direct the placement of housing to specific areas.

### 4.12.1.2 Environmental Setting

The approximately 14.2-mile-long proposed project alignment traverses a rural area of coastal San Mateo County. The project alignment is currently developed as a utility corridor within the ROWs of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor and two county roads, Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road.

Scattered rural residences are present in the project vicinity. The nearest residential properties are approximately 50–100 feet from the alignment at the end of Año Nuevo State Park Road and along Pigeon Point Road. Other nearby residences are also in rural settings and minimal in number. These residences are located along Hwy 1 and Bean Hollow Road near the northern end of the project alignment; others are associated with Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch, Año Nuevo Flower Growers, Pie Ranch, and Cascade Ranch Historic Farm.

## 4.12.2 Impact Analysis

# 4.12.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Population and Housing

Poj	pulation and Housing	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:				
a.	Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				
b.	Displace a substantial number of existing housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				
C.	Displace a substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				

# 4.12.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

The proposed project would not adversely affect population or housing in the subject area. Therefore, no construction protocols or additional measures are needed.

### 4.12.2.3 Impacts

# Impact POP-1: Induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly (No Impact)

The proposed project would not induce population growth. Implementation of the project would provide a service to existing rural residents, businesses, and travelers on Hwy 1. Construction activities would last only a few weeks and would not generate new permanent jobs in the region.

# Impact POP-2: Displacement of existing housing and/or people, resulting in relocation and/or construction of replacement housing elsewhere (No Impact)

The proposed project consists of installation of approximately 14.2 miles of communications system facilities within existing ROWs along Hwy 1, Pigeon Point Road, and Bean Hollow Road. This action would not displace existing housing or people and thus would not require relocation or construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

### 4.12.3 References

County of San Mateo. 1998. *San Mateo County Local Coastal Program Policies, 1998 Update*. San Mateo County Environmental Services Agency.

———. 2012. San Mateo County 2007–2014 Draft Housing Element. Available: <a href="http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/Attachments/planning/PDFs/Major\_Projects/Housing%20Element%20Project%20Draft/SMCo%20Housing%20Element%20May%202012.pdf">http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/Attachments/planning/PDFs/Major\_Projects/Housing%20Element%20Projects/Housing%20Element%20May%202012.pdf</a>. Accessed: December 13, 2012.

# 4.13 Public Services/Utilities and Service Systems

# 4.13.1 Existing Conditions

### 4.13.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

There are no applicable federal policies related to utilities or public services for the proposed project.

#### State

#### **California Public Utilities Commission**

CPUC regulates privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies in the state. CPUC is responsible for ensuring that California utility customers have safe, reliable utility service at reasonable rates, protecting utility customers from fraud, and promoting the health of California's economy. CPUC establishes service standards and safety rules and authorizes utility rate changes. CPUC enforces CEQA compliance for utility construction.

#### Local

There are no applicable local policies related to utilities or public services for the proposed project.

### 4.13.1.2 Environmental Setting

The proposed project alignment is currently developed as a utility corridor within the ROWs of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor and two county roads, Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road. Utilities present in the area include water, electricity, and telephone service.

Currently, there are no DAS broadband networks serving this rural area. The Crown Castle San Mateo County Project would connect to an existing Verizon Wireless cellular tower at the northernmost end of the project alignment, and another Verizon Wireless tower, currently under construction near Pigeon Point Road. The existing Verizon Wireless macro cellular tower, built in 2008, is on the Bay Flower Company property at 1000 Bean Hollow Road and consists of a 45-foottall monopole permitted for six panel antennae; to date Verizon has installed three of the six permitted panel antennae. The second Verizon Wireless cellular tower is currently under construction at 440 Pigeon Point Road approximately 1 mile east of Hwy 1, on a 495-square-foot leased area within a parcel that houses a single-family residence, commercial stable facilities, an existing AT&T cellular facility, and a Sheriff's repeater. Upon completion, the Pigeon Point Road cellular tower, to which the Crown Castle San Mateo County Project proposes to connect, would consist of a 77-foot-tall monopole with six attached 6-foot panel antennae and one attached 4-foot diameter microwave antenna, equipment cabinets, two GPS antennae attached to the equipment cabinets, and a standby diesel generator with a 132-gallon fuel tank.

The San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, which has jurisdiction over unincorporated areas of the county, provides police services to the project area.

The proposed project alignment is situated in an area designated as a Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by CAL FIRE (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2008). Fire services are provided by the San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit of CAL FIRE (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2011). The San Mateo County Emergency Medical Services Department provides emergency medical services to the area. To address county emergency and non-emergency medical transport needs, the County partners with American Medical Response, a private organization (San Mateo County 2012).

The proposed project would not be constructed adjacent to or near any hospitals or any public or private schools.

Parks in the project vicinity include Año Nuevo State Park, Pigeon Point Light Station SHP, Butano State Park, and numerous other parks and beaches within 5 miles of Año Nuevo. Parks and recreation facilities are also discussed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*.

## 4.13.2 Impact Analysis

# 4.13.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Public Services/ Utilities and Service Systems

Public Services		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	Would the project:				
a.	Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
	Fire protection?			$\boxtimes$	
	Police protection?			$\boxtimes$	
	Schools?			$\boxtimes$	
	Parks?			$\boxtimes$	
	Other public facilities?			$\boxtimes$	
Utilities and Service Systems					
Would the project:					
a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				

Pul	blic Services	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
b.	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
C.	Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or would new or expanded entitlements be needed?				
e.	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				
f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				

## 4.13.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

The proposed project would not adversely affect public services or utilities in the subject area. Therefore, no construction protocols or additional measures are needed. However, measures to avoid or minimize impacts on public services and utilities are included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for utilities and service systems, as noted in Measures 7.12.1 and 7.12.2 of the Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures and Measure 12.1 of the Additional Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically-Sensitive Areas (see Appendix E) and Measures 9.1 and 9.2 of Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously-Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements (see Appendix E). Under these protocols, Crown Castle would identify and avoid subsurface utilities during construction and would recycle and dispose of construction materials to minimize generation of solid waste resulting from construction activities. With implementation of these measures, no impacts on public services or utilities are anticipated, and no additional measures are needed.

#### 4.13.2.3 Impacts

## Impact PS-1: Result in adverse physical impacts affecting service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any public service (fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities) (Less than Significant)

Construction and operation of the proposed project would require fire and police services at levels comparable to existing service in the project alignment. Construction activities could increase the risk of fire through the potential for sparks from vehicle traffic and construction equipment to ignite dry vegetation. This is not expected to result in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities or to affect service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any public services.

The proposed project consists of installation and operation of facilities to improve the capacity and reliability of the area's telecommunications system and would therefore have no effects on the demand for schools, parks, or other public facilities. The impact on service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives would be less than significant.

### Impact UT-1: Exceeded wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Coast Regional Water Board (No Impact)

The proposed project consists of installation and operation of facilities to improve the capacity and reliability of the area's telecommunications system and would not include any facilities or uses associated with generation of wastewater. The proposed project would therefore have no impact on wastewater treatment requirements.

## Impact UT-2: Construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects (No Impact)

The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of any new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

### Impact UT-3: Construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects (No Impact)

The proposed project involves placement of telecommunications equipment within existing utility rights-of-way and would not generate a need for expansion or construction of stormwater drainage facilities. There would be no impact.

### Impact UT-4: Require new or expanded entitlements to provide sufficient water supplies to serve the project (No Impact)

Construction activities will incorporate standard BAAQMD construction measures to reduce dust emissions; these could include the use of water from a tank for dust suppression. Water needed for construction activities would be provided to the project contractor by local municipal water sources such as the City of Santa Cruz. The contractor would obtain the quantity of water needed for a day's operations prior to arriving on site. Because there would be so little ground disturbance associated with the project, only a small amount of water, between 500 and 1,000 gallons per week, would be needed. Upon completion of project construction, water would only be used on site if needed for fire

suppression. There would be no increase in demand for new or expanded entitlements to provide sufficient water supplies. There would be no impact.

#### Impact UT-5: Inadequate capacity at the applicable wastewater treatment facility (No Impact)

Neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would generate additional wastewater in the project area. There would be no impact.

#### Impact UT-6: Insufficient permitted capacity at the applicable landfill (Less than Significant)

Operation of the proposed project is not expected to generate solid waste. Crown Castle would recycle and dispose of construction materials to minimize generation of solid waste resulting from construction activities. Construction protocols to avoid and/or minimize generation of solid waste from construction activities have been included as part of the proposed project. These protocols, included in Appendix E, require Crown Castle to minimize generation of solid waste from construction activities. As such, no new landfill capacity would be necessary.

This would be a less-than-significant impact.

### Impact UT-7: Conflict with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste (No Impact)

The proposed project would not conflict with any federal, state, or local statutes or regulations related to solid waste. There would be no impact.

#### 4.13.3 References

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2008. San Mateo County Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA as Recommended by CAL FIRE. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire and Resource Protection Program (FRAP). Available: <a href="http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/webdata/maps/san\_mateo/fhszl\_map.41.pdf">http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/webdata/maps/san\_mateo/fhszl\_map.41.pdf</a>>. Accessed: December 5, 2012.

——. 2011. *CALFIRE Contacts*. Last revised: 2011. Available: <a href="http://www.fire.ca.gov/about/contacts/units.php?UID=28">http://www.fire.ca.gov/about/contacts/units.php?UID=28</a>. Accessed: August 16, 2011.

San Mateo County. 2012. *Health System—Emergency Medical Services*. Last revised: March 10, 2010. Available: <a href="http://smchealth.org/EMS/Background">http://smchealth.org/EMS/Background</a>. Accessed: July 24, 2013.

#### 4.14 Recreation

#### 4.14.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.14.1.1 Regulatory Setting

There are no applicable federal or state policies related to recreation for the proposed project.

#### Local

The San Mateo County General Plan contains the following relevant recreation policy.

#### 6.5 Access to Park and Recreation Facilities

- a. Attempt to provide appropriate access and conveniences for all people in park and recreation facilities.
- b. Encourage access to the park and recreation system by transportation means other than private automobiles, where feasible.
- c. Attempt to provide adequate access for emergency services.

#### 4.14.1.2 Environmental Setting

The proposed project alignment is located within the ROWs of Hwy 1 and adjacent county roads. Hwy 1 provides access to abundant recreational opportunities along the Pacific Ocean coastline, including fishing, hiking, backpacking, and bird watching. The natural resources along Hwy 1 also provide travelers and local residents with more passive recreation related to observing the scenery and the natural environment in the area.

Año Nuevo State Park is located off Hwy 1. The State Park was established to preserve and protect the scenic, biological, ecological, and cultural values of the central California coastline, including Año Nuevo Island and properties on the western slope of the coast range inland from Año Nuevo Point. The park is the site of the largest mainland breeding colony in the world for the northern elephant seal, and the interpretive program attracts increasing numbers of winter visitors to the park (California State Parks 2012).

Other recreation resources near the subject area include Lake Lucerne, Costanoa Lodge and Campground/KOA, Pigeon Point Light Station SHP, Bean Hollow State Beach, and numerous other beaches and their associated coastal hiking trails (California State Parks 2012). Lake Lucerne, a reservoir east of Hwy1, supports fishing and bird watching activities. Costanoa Lodge and Campground/KOA, a private resort east of Hwy 1 on Rossi Road, offers a variety of overnight accommodations including tent cabins, RV campsites, and equestrian campsites on private land, as well as access to public trails within Año Nuevo State Park. In addition to its historic lighthouse, Pigeon Point Light Station SHP offers overnight hostel accommodations, hiking trails, wildlife viewing and picnic facilities. Bean Hollow State Beach and numerous other beaches along Hwy 1 provide coastal beach access and associated activities such as hiking and tidepooling.

#### 4.14.2 Impact Analysis

#### 4.14.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Recreation

Rec	creation	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo a.	uld the project:  Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				
b.	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				

## 4.14.2.2 Protocols Included in Proposed Project to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

The proposed project would not adversely affect recreation in the subject area. Therefore, no construction protocols or additional measures are needed. However, measures to avoid or minimize impacts on recreation resources are included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for recreation, as noted in Measure 7.10.1 of the Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures and Measure 12.1 of the Additional Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically-Sensitive Areas (see Appendix E). Under these protocols, Crown Castle would schedule construction to avoid peak recreation use periods. As noted in the Transportation and Circulation section of this PEA, in order to properly warn bicyclists utilizing the roadways, construction warning signs and notices will be posted. With implementation of these measures, no recreation impacts are anticipated, and no additional measures are needed.

#### 4.14.2.3 Impacts

Impact REC-1: Increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated (Less than Significant)

The proposed project would not increase the use of any neighborhood or regional parks, or any other recreational resources. The proposed project would not lead to any increases in population, and therefore would not require construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

The proposed project would involve installation of both underground and aboveground components. The proposed aboveground facilities would be located within an existing utility corridor in which above ground utilities are already present and visible to recreationists, as noted in Section 4.1, *Aesthetics/Light and Glare*. Underground fiber-optic cable that would be installed through boring would be buried within the Hwy 1 ROW and disturbed areas would be returned to their original or better condition. Because the proposed project would use existing poles, and

operational activities would consist of minimal monitoring and maintenance, operation of the proposed project would not change the recreational use or nature of the existing parks and recreation sites located in the vicinity of the alignment.

Construction activities would not limit access to recreational opportunities and would not therefore result in impacts on recreational resources. In addition, as described in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, installation activities would not be concentrated at a particular site, and the length of time spent at each installation site would be brief. As described in Section 4.15, *Transportation and Circulation*, project construction would not require lane closures on Hwy 1. Shoulder work would occur, and motorists and bicyclists would be advised of the potential activity on the shoulder, as outlined in Section 4.15 and in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6, Temporary Traffic Controls, of Caltrans' California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (California MUTCD) and consistent with the construction protocols for the project (Appendix E). This impact would be less than significant.

## Impact REC-2: Construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which may have an adverse physical impact on the environment (No Impact)

The proposed project does not include construction or expansion of any recreational facilities. There would be no impact.

#### 4.14.3 References

California State Parks. 2012. *Año Nuevo State Park*. Available: <a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\_id=523">http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\_id=523</a>>. Accessed: December 18, 2012.

#### 4.15 Transportation and Circulation

#### 4.15.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.15.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### **Federal**

There are no applicable federal policies related to transportation and circulation for the proposed project.

#### State

State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive, long range general plan, including a circulation element, to guide its physical development. The applicable county circulation documents are described below.

#### Local

#### San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan, as the county's fundamental land use and development policy document, establishes goals and policies related to the county's transportation network. The San Mateo County General Plan contains the following relevant transportation goal (County of San Mateo 1998).

12.1 Plan for a transportation system that provides for the safe, efficient, and convenient movement of people and goods in and through San Mateo County.

#### **San Mateo County Local Coastal Program**

The San Mateo County LCP contains the following level of service policy for coastal areas.

#### 2.49 Desired Level of Service

In assessing the need for road expansion, consider Service Level D acceptable during commuter peak periods and Service Level E acceptable during recreation peak periods.

#### **San Mateo County Congestion Management Program**

The San Mateo County Congestion Management Program (CMP), adopted in 2011, identifies countywide strategies to respond to future transportation needs and procedures to reduce congestion. The CMP identifies existing and desired traffic conditions on a variety of roadways throughout the county.

Roadway traffic flow is typically ranked according to Level of Service (LOS), a rating based on factors such as speed, travel time, ability to maneuver, traffic interruptions, and safety. The highest ranked roadways are designated LOS A, representing free-flow of traffic; the lowest ranked roadways are designated LOS F, representing forced or broken-down traffic flow. The San Mateo County CMP establishes a standard of LOS D for Hwy1 in the proposed project vicinity.

#### 4.15.1.2 Environmental Setting

The transportation system in the area surrounding the proposed project alignment consists primarily of Hwy 1, a two-lane state highway, as well as several local, two-lane county roads, and pedestrian trails. In addition to motorized vehicles, bicycle traffic also travels on Hwy 1. Pedestrian trails form part of the Año Nuevo State Park, which is described in Section 4.14, *Recreation*.

#### **Existing Roadway Network**

The proposed project alignment is in a rural, unincorporated area of San Mateo County with a limited roadway network. Construction of the proposed project would occur within the ROWs of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor and two county roads, Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road. These existing roads provide access to all components of the proposed project. Hwy 1 provides regional and local access to all but the Pigeon Point Road section and the northernmost portion of the proposed project alignment; Bean Hollow Road accesses the northern part of the proposed alignment. Hwy 1, also known as the Cabrillo Highway, is a two-lane state highway in the project area. Hwy 1 runs north-south along the Pacific coast of California. Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road are both local, two-lane rural roads that provide access between Hwy 1 and nearby residences, farms, and businesses.

#### **Existing Traffic Conditions**

Traffic on Hwy 1 in the project area operates at LOS B (City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County 2011a). LOS for two-lane highways reflects vehicular mobility. LOS B traffic is characterized as stable flow where the presence of other vehicles in the traffic stream begins to be noticeable.

Traffic volumes on the subject segment of Hwy 1 are heaviest on weekends. Caltrans traffic count data indicate that year 2011 average annual daily traffic (AADT) volume was 4,000 vehicles, with a peak hourly traffic volume of 390 vehicles (California Department of Transportation 2012a). Caltrans data show that in 2011, traffic on this segment of Hwy 1 was heaviest in the southbound direction, on weekends, with daily peak morning and afternoon volumes of 357 and 419 vehicles, respectively (California Department of Transportation 2012a).

#### 4.15.2 Impact Analysis

## 4.15.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Transportation and Circulation

Tra	ansportation/Traffic	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:				
a.	Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?				
b.	Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level-of-service standards and travel demand measures or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				
C.	Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				
d.	Substantially increase hazards because of a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				
e.	Result in inadequate emergency access?			$\boxtimes$	
f.	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				

## 4.15.2.2 Protocols Included in Project Plan to Avoid or Reduce Potential Impacts

Measures to avoid or minimize traffic impacts are included in Crown Castle's standard construction protocols for transportation and circulation, as noted in Measures 7.11.1 through 7.11.4 of the *Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures*, Measure 8.1 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously-Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements*, and Measures 8.2 and 8.3 of the *Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically-Sensitive Areas* (see Appendix E). Under these protocols, Crown Castle would comply

with or require construction contractors to comply with the relevant emergency access and temporary traffic control requirements identified by Caltrans and/or the County of San Mateo where appropriate. With implementation of these measures, no traffic impacts are anticipated, and no additional measures are needed.

#### 4.15.2.3 Impacts

Impact TRA-1: Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including alternative transportation and relevant components of the circulation system, including intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit (Less than Significant)

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable circulation plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the circulation system's performance. Construction traffic would be present on a temporary basis and would be similar to ongoing activities occurring in the subject area, including ranching, park maintenance, and traffic on Hwy 1.

San Mateo County designates Hwy 1 as a bicycle route (City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County 2011b). Construction activities could temporarily affect bicycle travel within the proposed project alignment. However, in order to properly warn bicyclists utilizing the roadways, construction warning signs and notices would be posted. In addition, Crown Caste would ensure compliance with all standard construction protocols to avoid and minimize transportation and traffic effects (Appendix E). Therefore, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

Impact TRA-2: Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including levelof-service standards and travel demand measures or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways (Less than Significant)

Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the San Mateo County CMP, the applicable congestion management program for the area. The San Mateo County CMP indicates a LOS standard of D for the project alignment segment of Hwy 1, and the current LOS on that highway segment, as of 2011, was LOS B. Construction traffic associated with the proposed project would not be substantial enough to affect Hwy 1's performance level. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

### Impact TRA-3: Result in a change in air traffic patterns that results in substantial safety risks (No Impact)

The proposed project consists of the addition of telecommunications facilities to existing poles and underground, and the addition of pole extenders and antennae to the tops of 5 existing utility poles in the proposed project alignment immediately adjacent to Hwy 1. The addition of the antennae would increase the height of those utility poles by 9 feet above their current height of approximately 45 feet. No change in air traffic patterns would be associated with the proposed project. There would be no impact.

### Impact TRA-4: Substantially increase roadway hazards due to design or incompatible uses (Less than Significant)

The proposed project consists of the addition of aerial telecommunications facilities to existing poles in a utility ROW, and installation of underground telecommunications lines through directional boring. Operation of the project would not involve any hazardous changes to roadways or their uses. Because the project alignment is primarily located within or near public road ROWs, traffic would need to be controlled and coordinated to avoid a hazardous situation during construction activities. Crown Castle would use standard aerial construction techniques and typical two-axle rubber-tire vehicles to attach antennae and associated equipment to utility poles. The two-axle truck based equipment is highly maneuverable and would use existing improved areas for turning around or parking such as existing roads, field access aprons, driveway aprons, or farm roads. It would not be necessary to close any traffic lanes on Hwy 1. Road shoulders would be closed in some locations. For the smaller county roads, such as Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, it may be necessary to close one traffic lane. It would not be necessary to close the entire road. At least one lane of traffic would be open at all times. Traffic control would be implemented in accordance with Caltrans specifications as presented in their Traffic Manual, Chapter 5, Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones, even when not on state highways. Flaggers would direct traffic in the construction zone. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes. Lane or shoulder closures would be short term and would occur only during construction hours. In addition, Crown Castle would ensure all standard construction protocols to avoid and minimize transportation and traffic effects are implemented. Therefore, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

#### Impact TRA-5: Result in inadequate emergency access (Less than Significant)

Because the project alignment is primarily located within or near public road ROWs, traffic would need to be controlled and coordinated during construction activities. Although minimal work within travel lanes is anticipated, when the construction zone must take over a travel lane, Crown Castle would close a lane of traffic and provide traffic control for the work zone. Lane or shoulder closures would be short term and would occur only during construction hours. All traffic control measures would conform to Caltrans specifications as presented in their Traffic Manual, Chapter 5, *Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones*.

On Hwy 1, no closure of traffic lanes would be necessary. However, road shoulders would need to be closed in some locations. In particular, the buried cable section would take place under or just off the existing road shoulder and the work site would need to be cordoned off in accordance with Caltrans specifications. These activities on roadway shoulders are not expected to affect emergency vehicle traffic on Hwy 1.

For the smaller county roads, Pigeon Point Road and Bean Hollow Road, it may be necessary to temporarily block one lane of traffic. These roads are not heavily used and at least one lane would be open at all times. Typically, traffic control would be set up for each day's work operation as necessary. One lane of traffic may need to be closed during work activities. During such periods, flaggers would direct traffic in the construction zone in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6, Temporary Traffic Controls, of Caltrans' California MUTCD. Delays to motorists would typically average 1 to 2 minutes. No trenching would occur at driveways; underground activities in these areas would consist of directional boring. Therefore project activities would not obstruct access to any driveways. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

## Impact TRA-6: Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding alternative modes of transportation or adversely affect the performance or safety of such facilities (Less than Significant)

The proposed project would not conflict with any adopted alternative transportation policies, plans, or programs. However, San Mateo County designates Hwy 1 as a bicycle route. Construction activities on or near the roadway shoulder could temporarily affect bicycle travel within the proposed project alignment. As described in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, activities in any individual location would be of short duration and would not encroach on the roadway; they therefore would not require redirection of either motorists or bicyclists. In compliance with the California MUTCD, bicycle traffic, like motorists, would be provided "reasonably safe passage through the [temporary traffic control] zone" (California Department of Transportation 2012b). As part of the project construction activities, warning signs and notices would be posted to properly warn bicyclists utilizing the roadway of potential hazards on or near the shoulder. All warning signs would comply with the requirements of Chapter 6, Temporary Traffic Controls, of the California MUTCD. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact.

#### 4.15.3 References

- California Department of Transportation. 2012a. 2011 Traffic Volumes on the California State Highway System. Available: <a href="http://traffic-counts.dot.ca.gov/2011TrafficVolumesAug2012.pdf">http://traffic-counts.dot.ca.gov/2011TrafficVolumesAug2012.pdf</a>. Accessed: July 12, 2013.
- ——. 2012b. *California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (California MUTCD)*. 2012 edition. Available: <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/mutcdsupp/camutcd2012.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/mutcdsupp/camutcd2012.htm</a>. Accessed: July 16, 2013.
- City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County. 2011a. *Final San Mateo County Congestion Management Program*. Adopted November 2011. Available: <a href="http://www.ccag.ca.gov/pdf/Studies/Final%202011%20CMP\_Nov11.pdf">http://www.ccag.ca.gov/pdf/Studies/Final%202011%20CMP\_Nov11.pdf</a>. Accessed: December 18, 2012.
- ——. 2011b. Final San Mateo County Comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. Adopted September 8, 2011. Available: <a href="http://www.ccag.ca.gov/pdf/plans-reports/SMC%20Bike%20Plan%202011/CBPP\_Main%20Report\_Sept2011\_FINAL.pdf">http://www.ccag.ca.gov/pdf/plans-reports/SMC%20Bike%20Plan%202011/CBPP\_Main%20Report\_Sept2011\_FINAL.pdf</a>. Accessed: December 18, 2012.
- County of San Mateo. 1998. San Mateo County General Plan Policies. Department of Environmental Management. Available: <a href="http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/10073472gp\_polis.pdf">http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/10073472gp\_polis.pdf</a>. Accessed: December 13, 2012.

#### 4.16 Cumulative Analysis

Cumulative impacts are defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." A cumulative impact occurs from "the change in the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, projects taking place over a period of time" (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355[b]).

In the vicinity of the State Park, future development may include residences in the adjacent Santa Cruz Mountain lands (e.g., on Whitehouse Road, Gazos Creek Road). Similarly limited residential development could occur near the northern end of the project alignment, south of Pescadero. The general intent of the San Mateo County General Plan and LCP in this portion of the county and coast, however, is to maintain natural and coastal agricultural lands.

The General Plan for the State Park was prepared concurrently and in coordination with the general plans for Big Basin Redwoods State Park and Butano State Park. The planning effort also coordinated as much as possible with surrounding land use planning, resource management, and recreation networks. The result of these efforts is that the General Plan for the State Park is integrated with surrounding regional open space planning on multiple levels and future land use conflicts should be minimal.

For the purposes of this PEA, cumulative impacts on resources in the general project vicinity may result from closely related projects, either in close physical or temporal proximity that could add incrementally to any potential impacts of the proposed project. The San Mateo County Public Works Department as well as Caltrans were contacted, and a review of relevant present and future projects found that no projects are located at or near the project site that would add to potential circulation impacts, and as such would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. Caltrans and the San Mateo County Public Works Department further reported that there were no ongoing or anticipated construction projects within the project area (Carlos, pers comm.; Navarro, pers comm.). Two wireless communication projects, nearby and related to the proposed project, are described below.

Crown Castle initially selected the proposed project location, as considered in the original Davenport PEA, based on the need and public demands for wireless voice and broadband services in an unserved/underserved rural area, and the anticipated presence of another Verizon Wireless cellular tower—recently approved and currently under construction—on Pigeon Point Road. The initial Crown Castle San Mateo County Project alignment was therefore limited to the southernmost 9.3 miles of the project as now proposed and evaluated in this PEA. Verizon requested that AT&T provide service between the Pigeon Point site and the existing Bean Hollow macro tower; however, when AT&T declined, Verizon asked Crown Castle to provide that connection instead. Due to these considerations, the San Mateo County Project alignment, as evaluated in this PEA, increased from 9.3 to 14.2 miles to access the existing Bean Hollow Road cellular tower.

The Bean Hollow Road cellular tower facility consists of a 45-foot tall monopole with three panel antennae mounted at its top, located at 1000 Bean Hollow Road, 1 mile from the intersection of Hwy 1 and Bean Hollow Road. Following certification of an MND on March 29, 2007, the facility was approved by San Mateo County and was built in 2008. The County has recently (2012) issued a use

permit renewal. The original use permit included approval of a total of six panel antennae on the monopole; however, Verizon only built three of the six antennae in 2008. In 2011 Verizon applied for a building permit to add the remaining three previously-approved panel antennae to the monopole to meet its maximum approved buildout. In approving the use permit renewal in 2012, the County found that the project was exempt from further environmental review under the provisions of CEQA Section 15301, Class 1, continued operation of an existing facility.

The other project, another Verizon Wireless cellular tower, is currently under construction at 440 Pigeon Point Road on a parcel that houses a single-family residence, commercial stable facilities, an existing AT&T cellular facility, and a Sheriff's repeater. Upon completion, the 495 square foot lease area is proposed to include a 77-foot-tall monopole with six attached 6-foot panel antennae and one attached 4-foot diameter microwave antenna; equipment cabinets; two GPS antennae attached to the equipment cabinets; and a standby diesel generator with a 132-gallon fuel tank. The project also proposes trenching for utility easements, minor road improvements over the existing 12-foot wide access road, and removal of two illegal shipping containers within the proposed lease area. In its 2011 IS/MND for the Pigeon Point Road facility, the County found that the project would comply with all applicable General Plan policies, and conform with both the LCP and the Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance, with specific consideration of vegetative, water, and wildlife resources, visual quality, rural land use policies, and man-made hazards. In issuing a use permit, Coastal Development Permit, and Planned Agricultural Development Permit in 2012, the County found that the project (a) would not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property or improvements in its neighborhood and (b) was necessary for the public health, safety, convenience or welfare of the community.

Neither construction nor operation of the proposed Crown Castle San Mateo County Project is expected to contribute to substantially cumulative environmental changes in the project vicinity. With implementation of the construction protocols and APMs described in this PEA, the proposed project would have no significant impacts. The project at 1000 Bean Hollow Road is an existing facility that would add three panel antennae. Operational impacts are not expected to be significant and the San Mateo County Project would not cumulatively contribute to impacts of the existing cellular tower. The 440 Pigeon Point Road project is currently under construction and expected to be completed in the next year (2013–2014); any potential construction-related effects would not extend beyond 2014 when installation is completed. Consequently the proposed project, combined with these other foreseeable projects, would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts.

#### 4.16.1 References

Carlos, Hector. Public Works Technician. San Mateo County Public Works Department, San Mateo County, California. December 14, 2012. Phone conversation with Lindsay Christensen, ICF International.

Navarro, Gidget. Information Officer. Caltrans, San Mateo County, California. July 23, 2013. Email to Tina Sorvari, ICF International.

#### 5.1 Mitigation to Minimize Significant Effects

As described in Chapter 4, Crown Castle will implement standard construction protocols to minimize potential construction-related effects of the proposed project and would incorporate APMs to ensure impacts on air quality and biological resources are less than significant. With incorporation of these measures, the proposed project would not result in any significant environmental impacts. No additional measures would be needed.

#### 5.2 Growth-Inducing Effects

Growth-inducing effects could occur if a project would induce growth either directly or indirectly in the surrounding environment. Typically, the growth-inducing potential of a project would be considered significant if it fosters growth or a population concentration above what is assumed or planned for in local and regional land use plans or in projections made by regional planning groups. Significant growth-inducing impacts could also occur if the project provides infrastructure or service capacity to accommodate growth levels beyond those permitted by local plans and/or policies. Growth and development within San Mateo County is managed at the local and county level, and is anticipated to occur consistent with general and specific plans prepared and approved by each jurisdiction. Much of the local area is within a state park or owned by an agricultural conservancy.

The proposed project is not expected to induce growth. Rather, it would allow Crown Castle to provide wireless voice and broadband service to existing underserviced areas.

The proposed project could be considered growth inducing if growth results from the direct and indirect employment needed to construct, operate, and maintain the project. The proposed project would not require full-time personnel onsite, and construction work would be temporary and of short duration. Inspection and maintenance activities would occur only periodically. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate growth associated with direct or indirect employment for construction, operation, or maintenance of the project. There would be no growth-inducing effects.

#### 5.3 Indirect Effects

Indirect impacts, also referred to as secondary impacts, are impacts caused by a project that occur later in time or are farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing impacts and the impacts that result from this growth related to a change in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate and the resulting effects on air and water and other natural systems.

As noted in Section 5.2, the proposed project is not anticipated to induce growth. Rather, it would allow Crown Castle to provide telecommunications service, as required by CPUC, to current and future customers in the area. Growth and development within San Mateo County is managed at the

local and county level, and is anticipated to occur consistent with general and specific plans prepared and approved by each jurisdiction. Thus, to ensure that adequate telecommunications services are available to serve existing and planned development, the proposed project would be considered an essential utility.

Future development in San Mateo County must occur consistent with the applicable general plan, specific plans, and related environmental documentation. This project would not influence planned or future developments. Development of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in any indirect impacts on land use, population density or growth rate, or natural systems or resources in the project subject area. No long-term indirect changes or growth of any kind can be reasonably attributed solely to the proposed project.

ICF, in cooperation with Crown Castle, prepared this PEA. Members of the project team who prepared the document are listed below.

#### 6.1 ICF International

Chris Brungardt—Project Director

Susan Swift—Project Manager

Nate Martin—Hydrologist

Dave Buehler, CE—Noise Specialist

Jennifer Stock—Aesthetics Specialist

Shannon Hatcher—Air Quality Specialist

Kai-Ling Kuo—Air Quality Specialist

Will Kohn—Biological Resources Specialist

Joanne Grant—Cultural Resources Specialist

Lilly Henry Roberts—Cultural Resources Specialist

Joan Lynn—Technical Writer

Tim Messick—Graphics

Ed Douglas—GIS Analyst

Alex Gole—GIS Analyst

Tami Mihm—Lead Editor/Technical Writer

Stephanie Monzon—Technical Editor

Debby Jew—Publications Specialist

#### 6.2 Crown Castle NG West, Inc.

Robert A. Millar—Senior Regulatory Counsel

Sharon James—Director, Program Control

# Appendix A **Engineering Drawings of Project Components**

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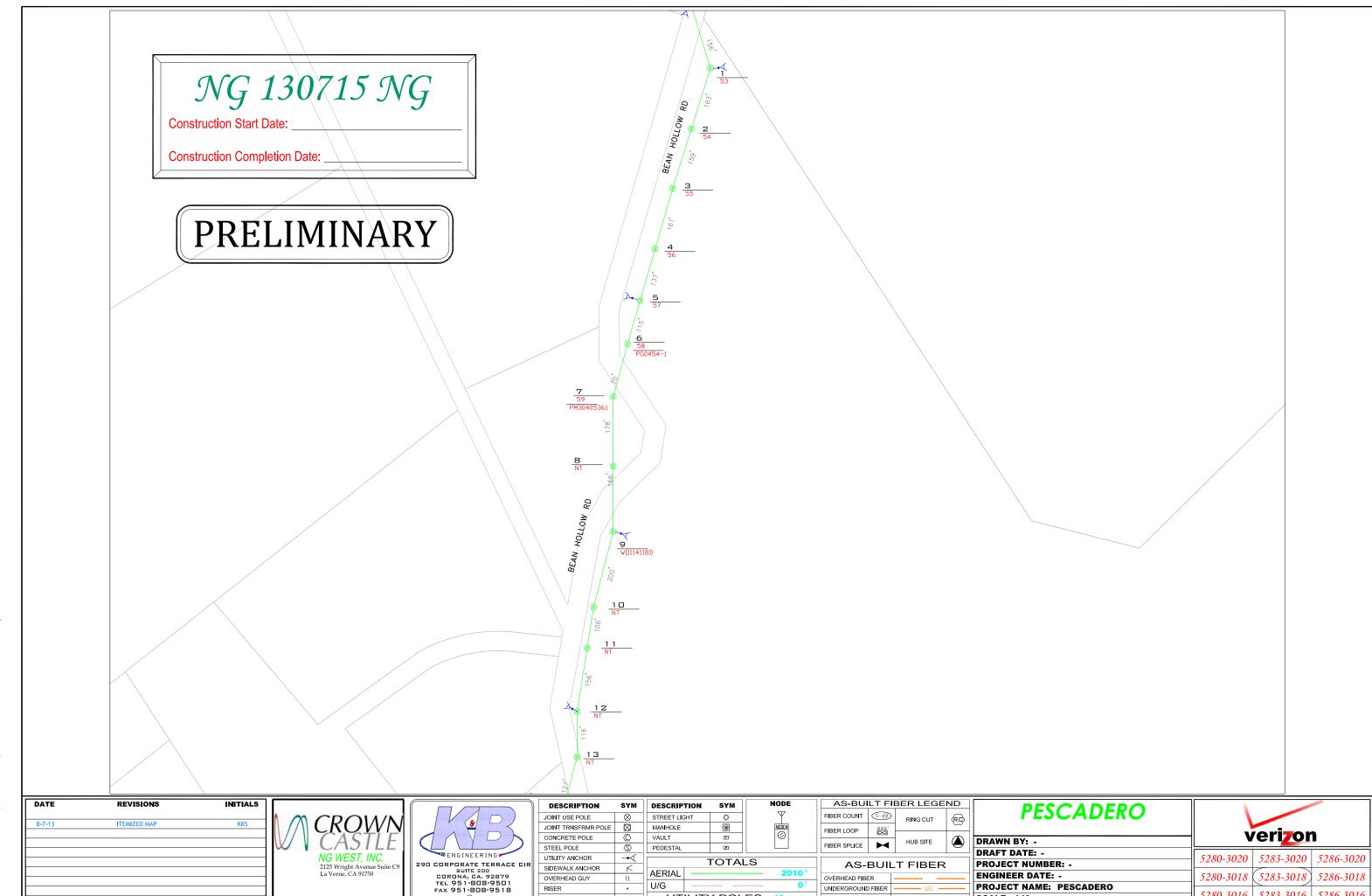
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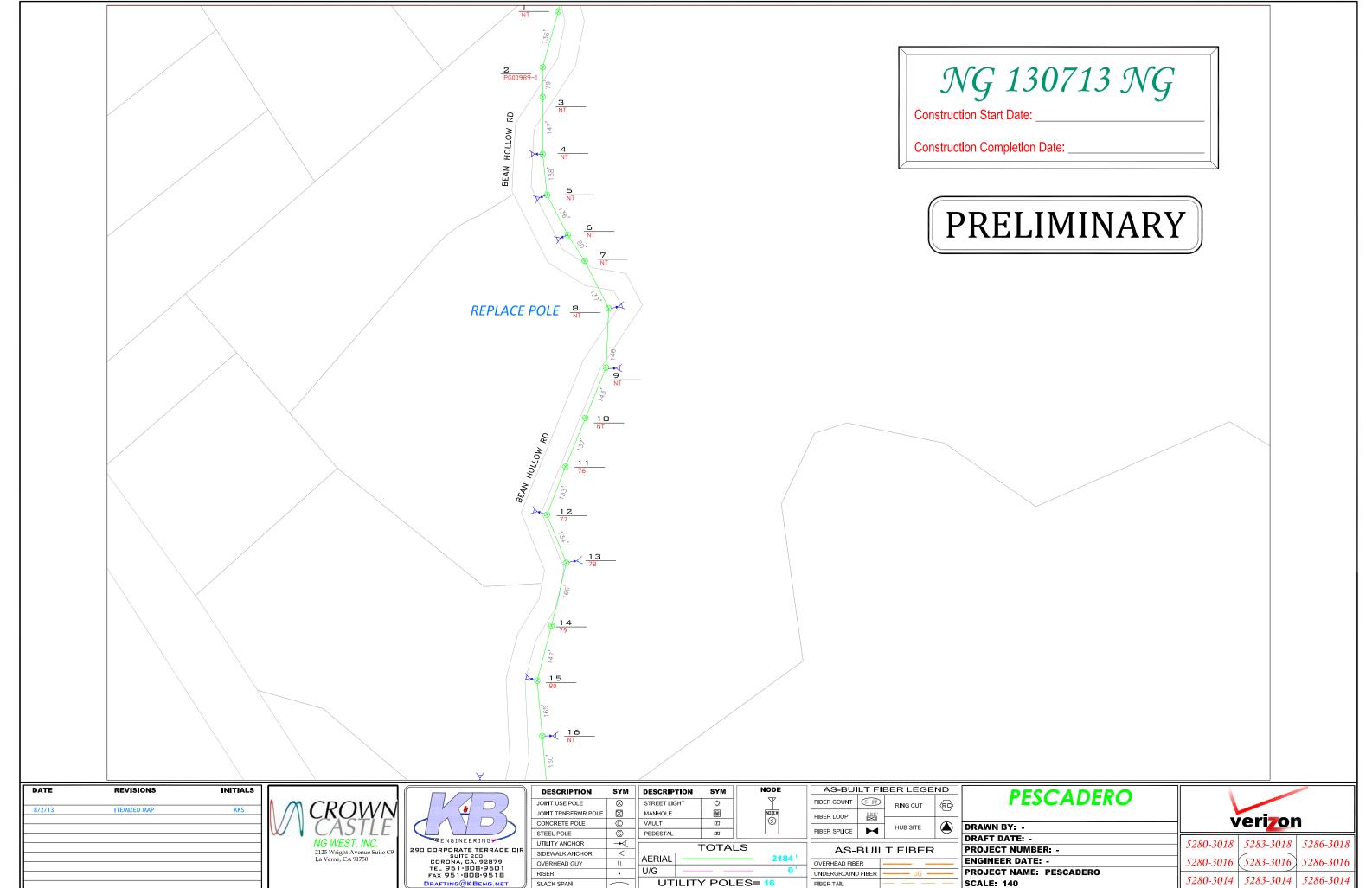
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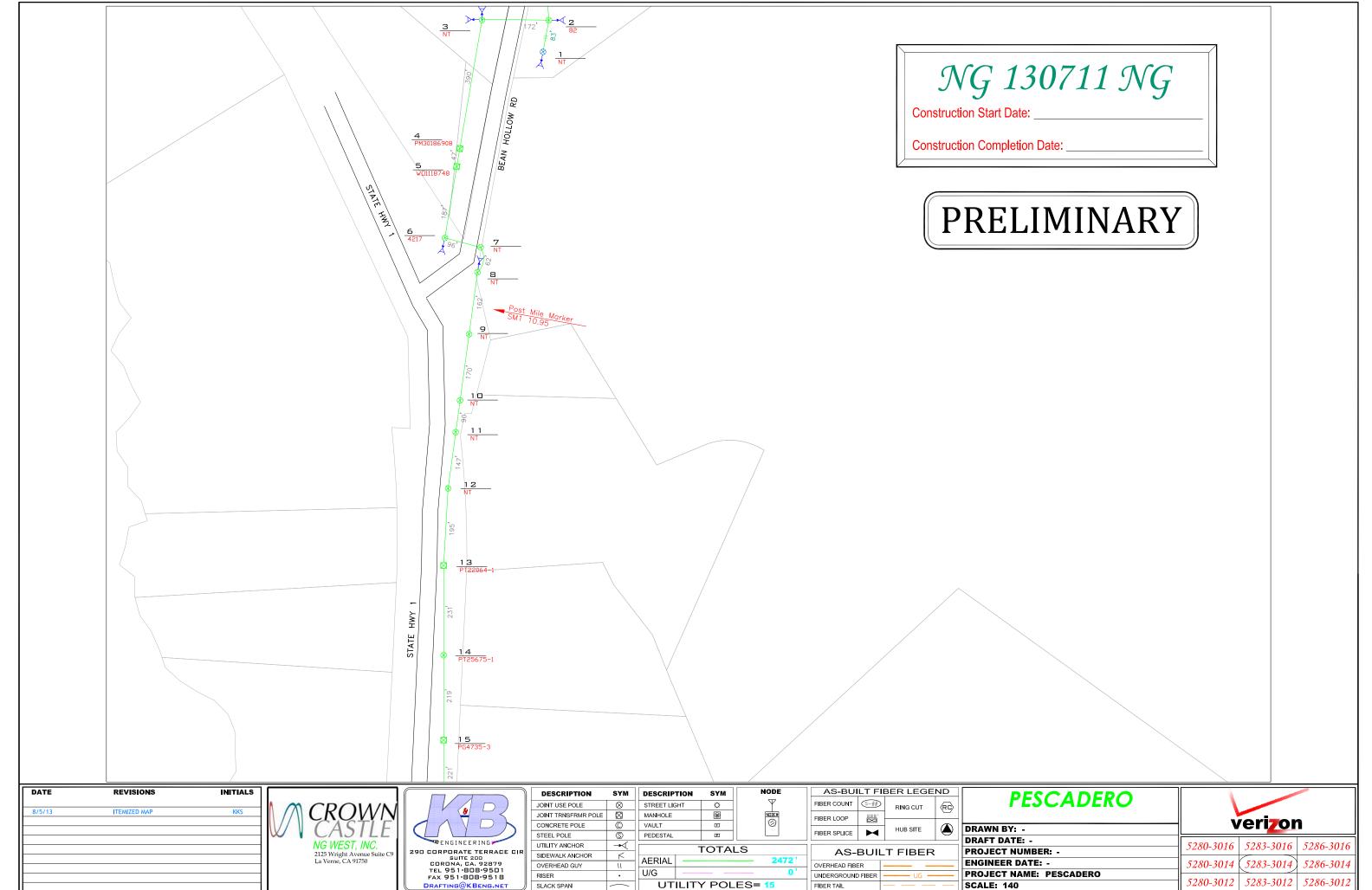
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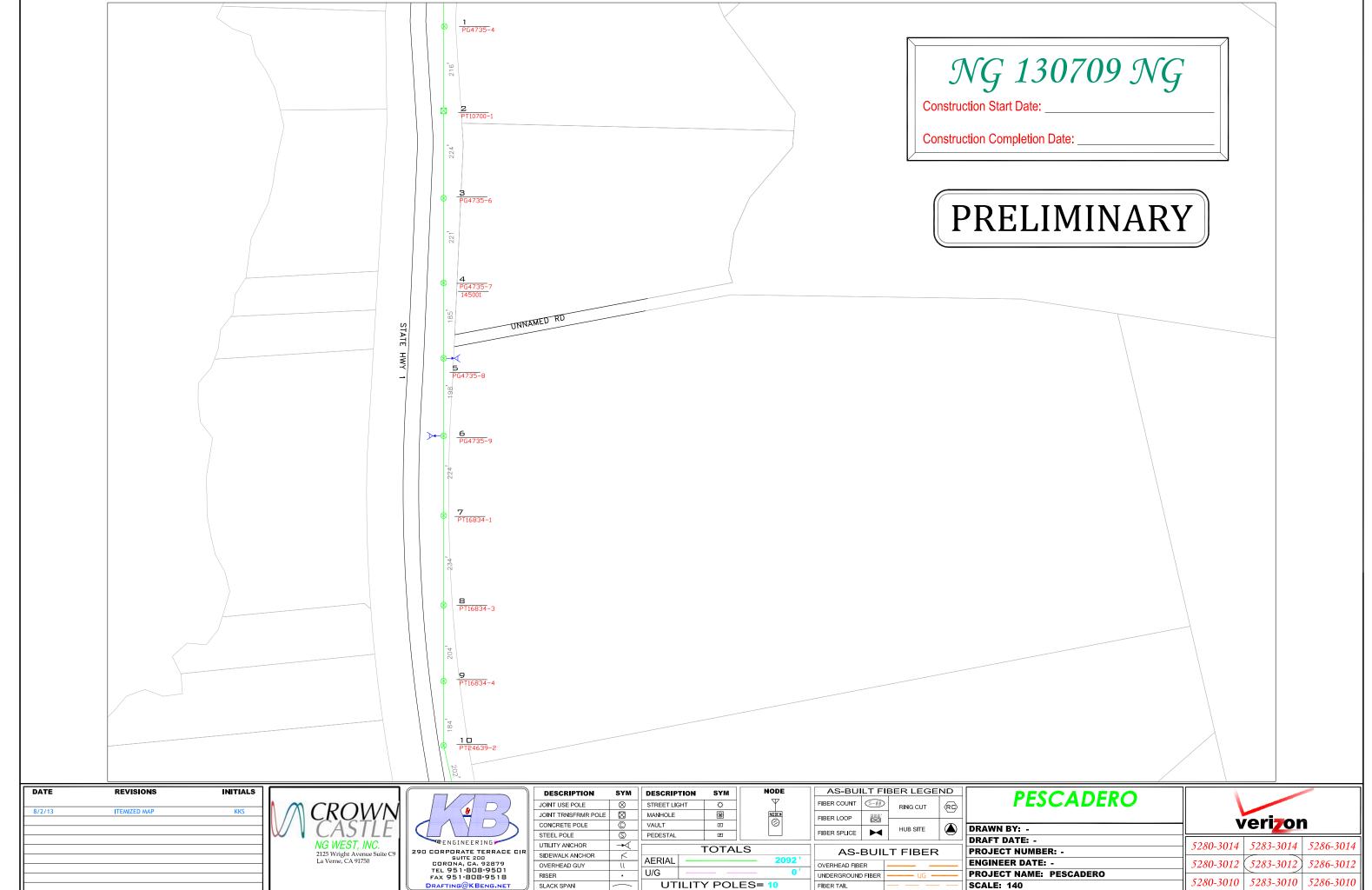
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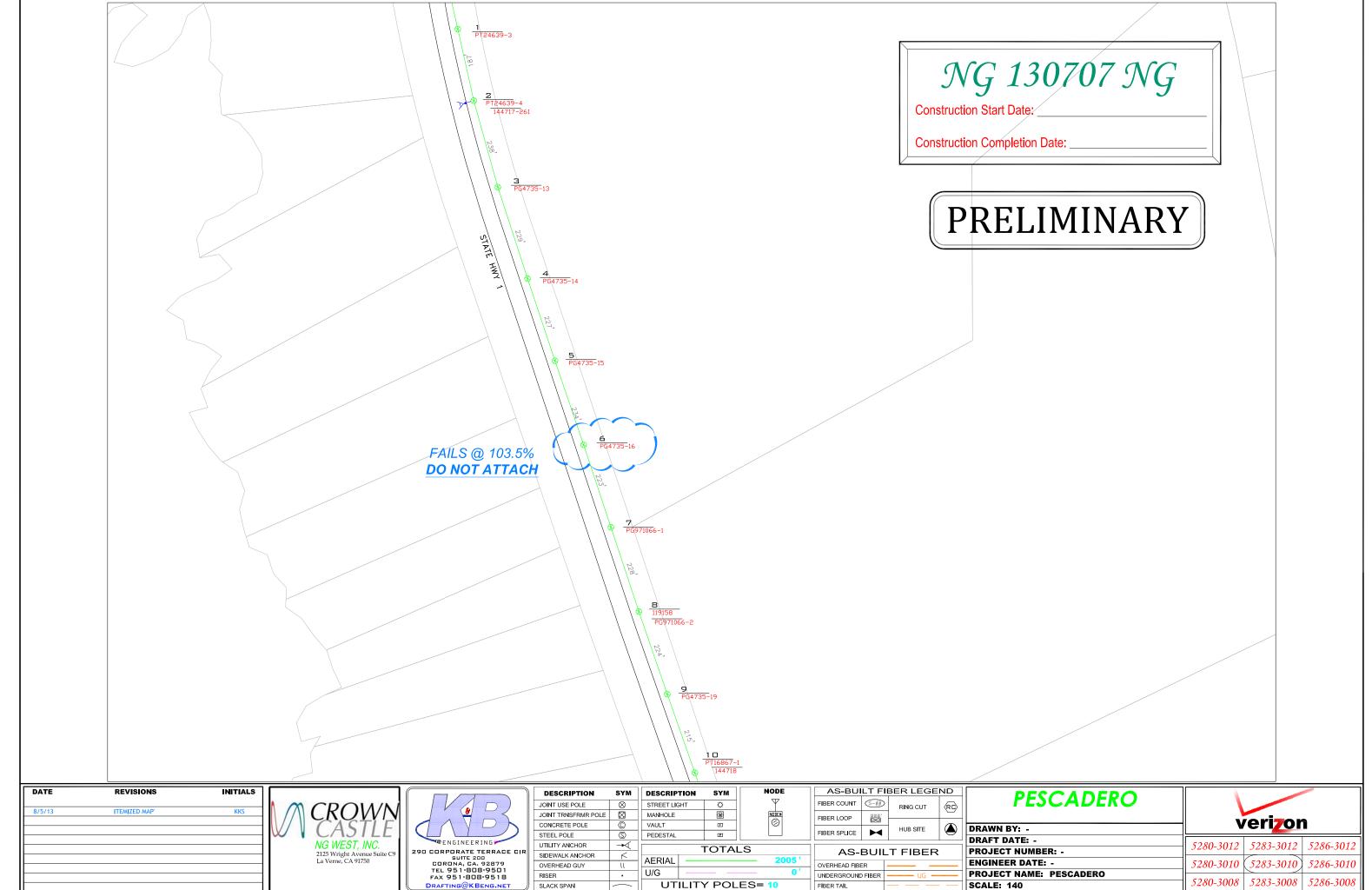
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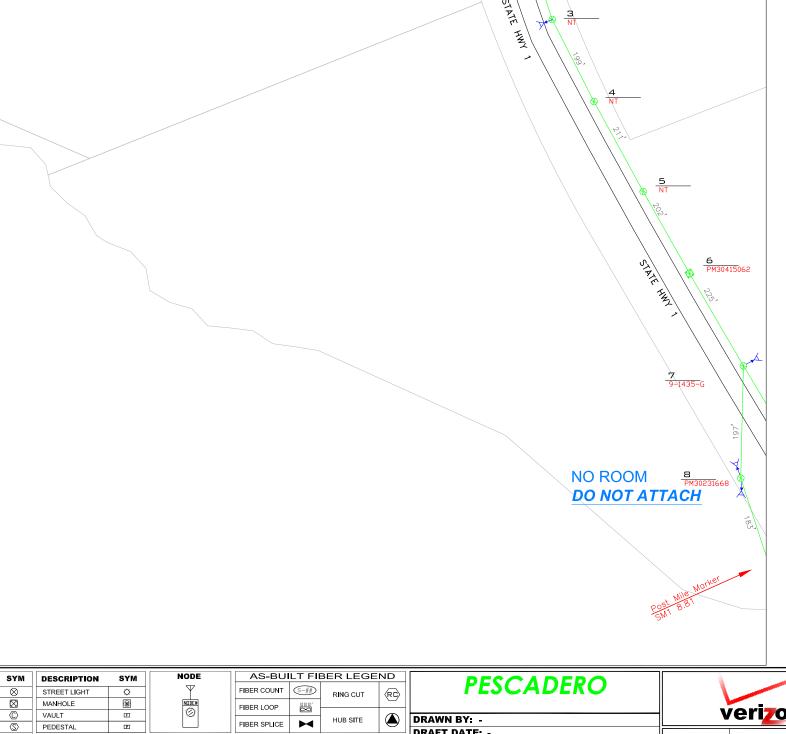
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1	ENGINEER DATE: -	5280-3006	(5283-3006)	5286-3006	
	PROJECT NAME: PESCADERO	<b>7000 000</b> 4	7000 0004	<b>70</b> 0000	
	SCALE: 140	5280-3004	5283-3004	3286-3004	

Construction Start Date:

**Construction Completion Date:** 

## PRELIMINARY







	JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	Ø
	CONCRETE POLE	0
	STEEL POLE	<u>(Z)</u>
	UTILITY ANCHOR	→<
R	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	<
	OVERHEAD GUY	11
	RISER	•
رل	SLACK SPAN	$\left(\right.$
_		

SOUNT THURST NUMBER OFF	KN	MINITOLL		1		
CONCRETE POLE	0	VAULT		Œ		0
STEEL POLE	<b>©</b>	PEDESTAL		Œ		
UTILITY ANCHOR	$\rightarrow$		-	ГОТАІ	8	
SIDEWALK ANCHOR	_			10171		
OIDEWALK ANOHOR	-	AERIAL				1829 '
OVERHEAD GUY	11					1023
RISER		U/G				0,
SLACK SPAN		UT	ILIT	Y POL	ES=	8

	AS-BUILT FIBER LEGEND				
	FIBER COUNT	S-##)	RING CUT	(RC)	
	FIBER LOOP	<b>***</b>			
	FIBER SPLICE	H	HUB SITE		
1	AS-BUILT FIBER				
	OVERHEAD FIBE	≣R			
,	UNDERGROUND	FIBER	—— UG —		

RD	PESCADERO		zori=or	
	DRAWN BY: -	<u> </u>	eri <mark>z</mark> or	
=	DRAFT DATE: -	5280 3006	5283-3006	5286 300
	PROJECT NUMBER: -			
	ENGINEER DATE: -	5280-3004	(5283-3004)	5286-3004
	PROJECT NAME: PESCADERO	5200 2002	5002 2002	5206 200
	SCALE: 140	3280-3002	5283-3002	3286-300.

DATE	REVISIONS	INITIALS	
8-7-13	ITEMIZED MAP	KKS	





	DESCRIPTION	3 1 W
	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$
	JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$
	CONCRETE POLE	0
	STEEL POLE	(2)
	UTILITY ANCHOR	*
IR	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	<
	OVERHEAD GUY	11
	RISER	•
J	SLACK SPAN	

STREET LIGHT ON MANHOLE WANTED TO THE POLE STREET LIGHT ON MANHOLE WANTED TO THE POLE STAL STATE S							
VAULT	USE POLE	$\otimes$	STREET LIC	€HT	Φ		Y
TY ANCHOR  TY ANCHOR  WALK ANCH	TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE		(M)		
TY ANCHOR →   VALK ANCHOR   VALK ANCHOR   KHEAD GUY	RETE POLE	©	VAULT		E		10
WALKANCHOR KERAD GUY II U/G 426 U/G 0'	L POLE	(Z)	PEDESTAL		Ð		
NALK ANCHOR AERIAL 426 U/G 0'	TY ANCHOR	→<		-	ΤΟΤΔ	2	
HEAD GUY // U/GO'	VALK ANCHOR	<	AEDIAL		1017		426
	HEAD GUY	11					420
K SPAN UTILITY POLES= 2	₹	•	U/G				0'
	K SPAN	$\overline{}$	UT	ILIT	Y POL	ES=	<b>- 2</b>

DESCRIPTION

NODE

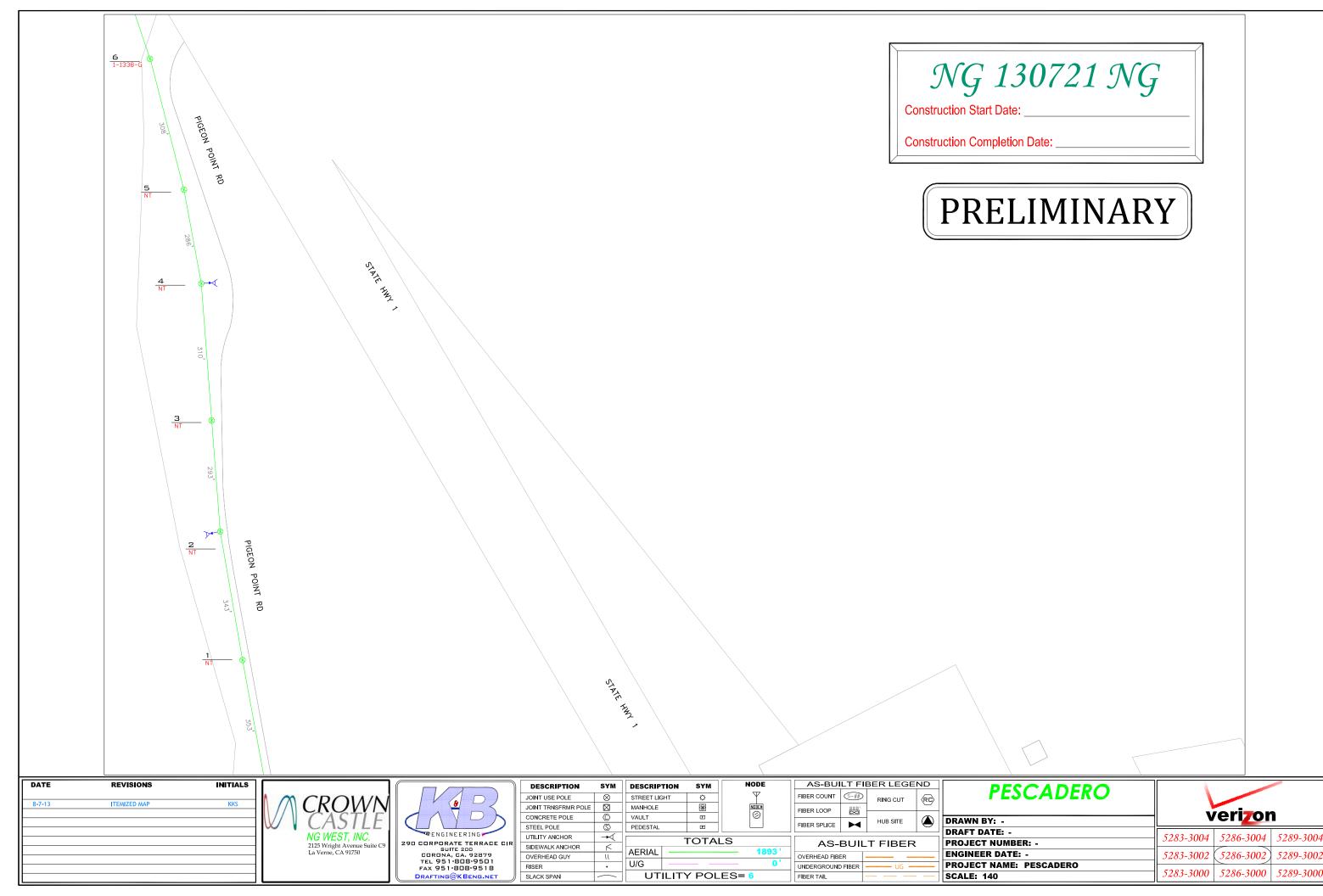
	AS-BUILT FIBER LEGEND				
	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT	(RC)	
	FIBER LOOP				
	FIBER SPLICE	×	HUB SITE		
	AS-BUILT FIBER				
	OVERHEAD FIBE	ER .			
,	UNDERGROUND	FIBER	—— UG ——		

FIBER TAIL

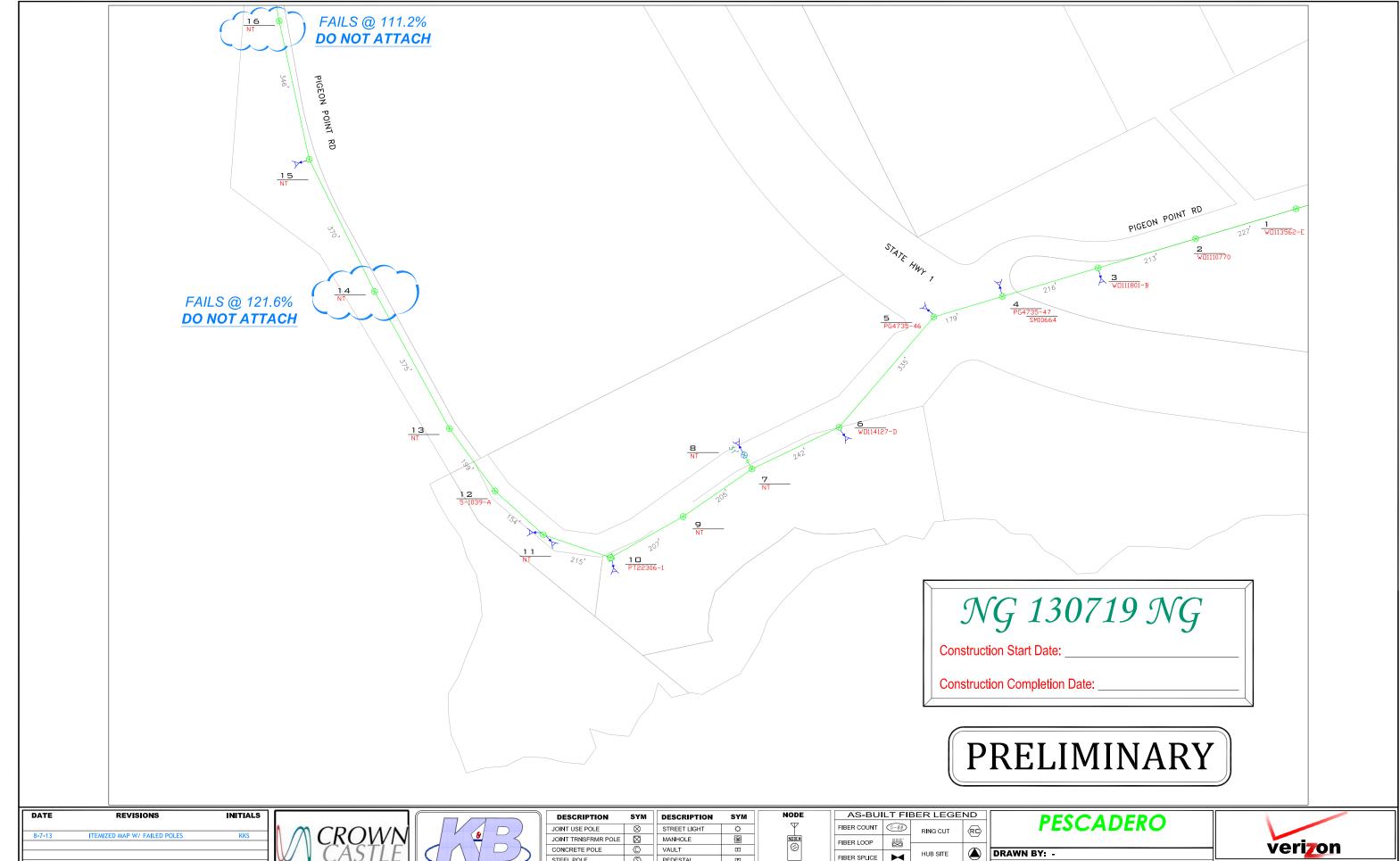
PESCADERO
DRAWN BY: -
DRAFT DATE: -
PROJECT NUMBER: -

verizon			
3-3006	5286-3006	5289-300	

	PROJECT NUMBER: -	3203 3000	3200 3000	3203 3000
	ENGINEER DATE: -	5283-3004	(5286-3004)	5289-3004
٦	PROJECT NAME: PESCADERO	<b>7202 2002</b>	7005 0000	<b>7200 2002</b>
	SCALE: 140	5283-3002	5286-3002	5289-3002



4:NEXTGPROJECTSIVERIZON DavenportiVerizon DavenportPRODUCT\STRAND MAFS\PESCADERO a.dwg, 6/22/2013 10:36:57 AA



STEEL POLE

UTILITY ANCHOR

OVERHEAD GUY

RISER

SLACK SPAN

SIDEWALK ANCHOR

♥ ENGINEERING ➤

290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR

SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879 TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518

NG WEST, INC. 2125 Wright Avenue Suite C La Verne, CA 91750

PEDESTA

AERIAL

U/G

TOTALS

UTILITY POLES= 1

DRAFT DATE:

SCALE: 140

PROJECT NUMBER: -

PROJECT NAME: PESCADERO

ENGINEER DATE: -

AS-BUILT FIBER

OVERHEAD FIBER

UNDERGROUND FIBER

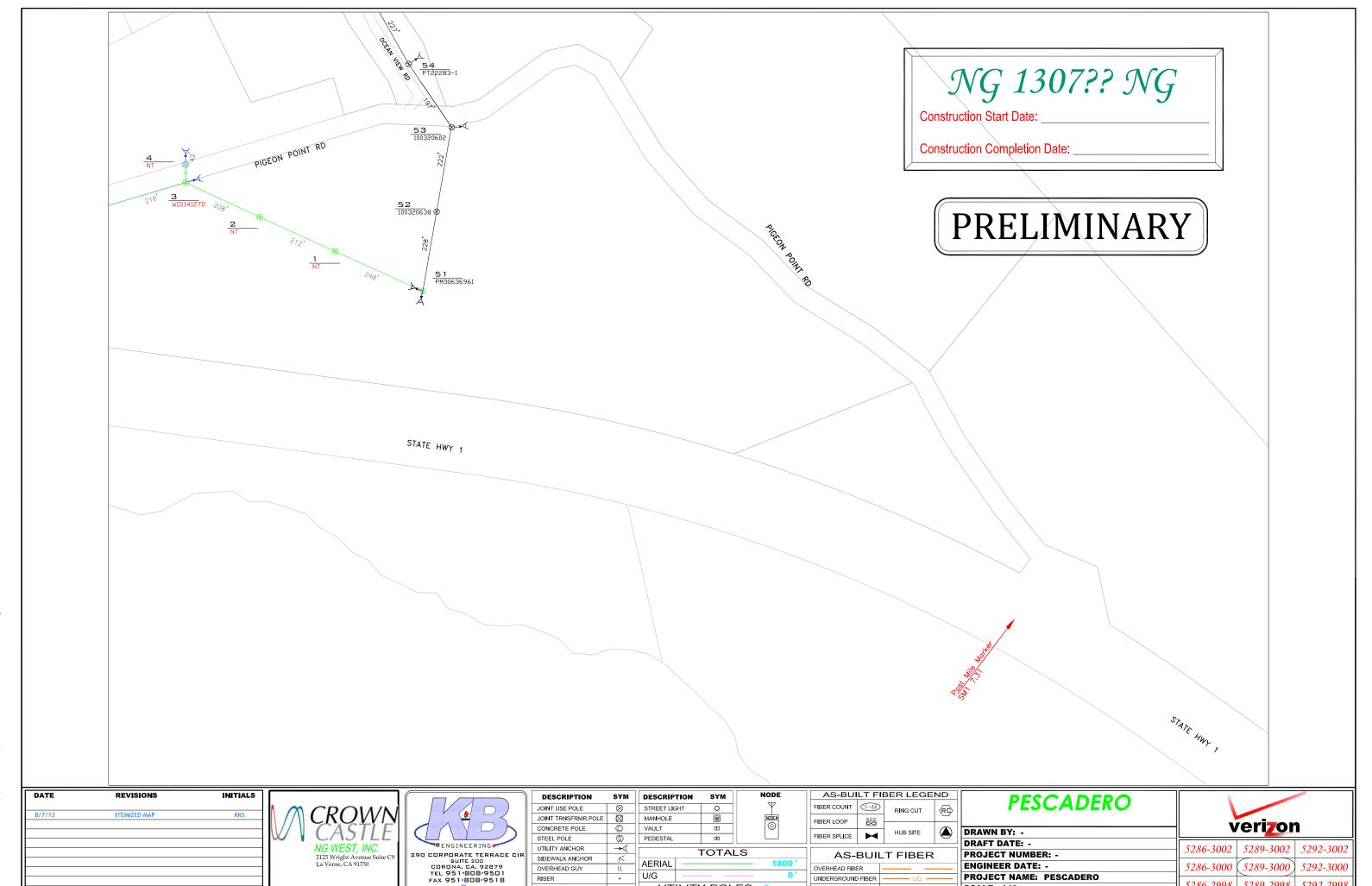
5286-3002 | 5289-3002

5286-3000 5289-3000

5286-2998 | 5289-2998

5283-3000

5283-2998



UTILITY POLES=

UNDERGROUND FIBER

FIBER TAIL

SCALE: 140

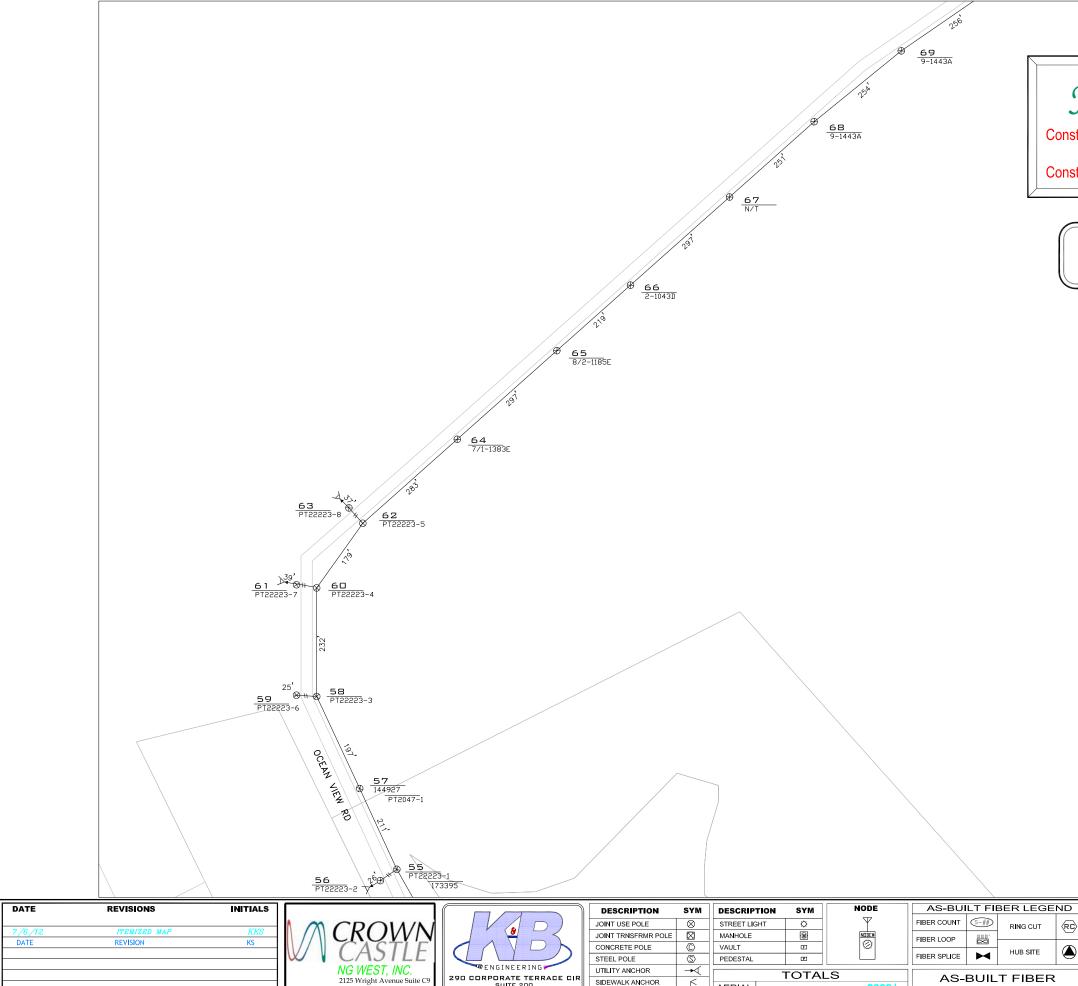
5286-2998

5289-2998 | 5292-2998

RISER

SLACK SPAN

DRAFTING@KBENG.NET



NG-PESCA-89-02

**Construction Start Date** 

**Construction Completion Date:** 

**PRELIMINARY** 



	DESCRIP
5 <i>)</i>	JOINT USE P
	JOINT TRNS
	CONCRETE F
	STEEL POLE
	UTILITY AND
RACE CIR	SIDEWALK A
379 501	OVERHEAD (
518	RISER
I	

DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIP	DESCRIPTION		NODE
OINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	STREET LIG	SHT	¢	Ψ
OINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE		M	NODE#
ONCRETE POLE	0	VAULT		Œ	0
TEEL POLE	<u>S</u>	PEDESTAL		Œ	
TILITY ANCHOR	$\rightarrow$		-	ГОТАІ	S
IDEWALK ANCHOR	<	AFDIAL		I O I A	28
VERHEAD GUY	11	AERIAL			

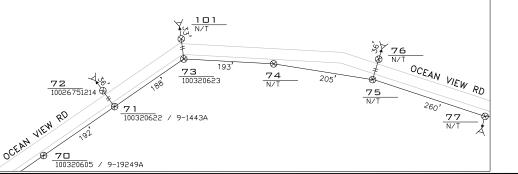
N	SYM	NODE	AS-BUI	LIF	IBER LEGE
	٥	Ψ	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT
	Ŵ	NODE#	FIBER LOOP	<b>#</b>	
	E			_	_
	Œ		FIBER SPLICE	M	HUB SITE
				•	•
	ГОТА		AS-	BUII	_T FIBER
		2803 '	OVERHEAD FIBI	ER	

PES	CADERO OVERLASH
DRAWN BY: -	
DRAFT DATE: -	



NG WEST, INC. 2125 Wright Avenue Suite C La Verne, CA 91750 5286-3004 | 5289-3004 | 5292-3004 290 CORPORATE TERR.
SUITE 200
CORONA, CA. 928'
TEL 951-808-95
FAX 951-808-95 PROJECT NUMBER: 945 ENGINEER DATE: -5286-3002 5289-3002 5292-3002 U/G PROJECT NAME: -UNDERGROUND FIBER 5286-3000 5289-3000 | 5292-3000 UTILITY POLES= 15 SCALE: 100 DRAFTING@KBENG.NET SLACK SPAN FIBER TAIL

### PRELIMINARY



DATE	REVISIONS	INITIALS
_		KKS
DATE	REVISION	KS

CROWN
CAST, INC.
2125 Wright Avenue Suite C9
La Verne, CA 91750



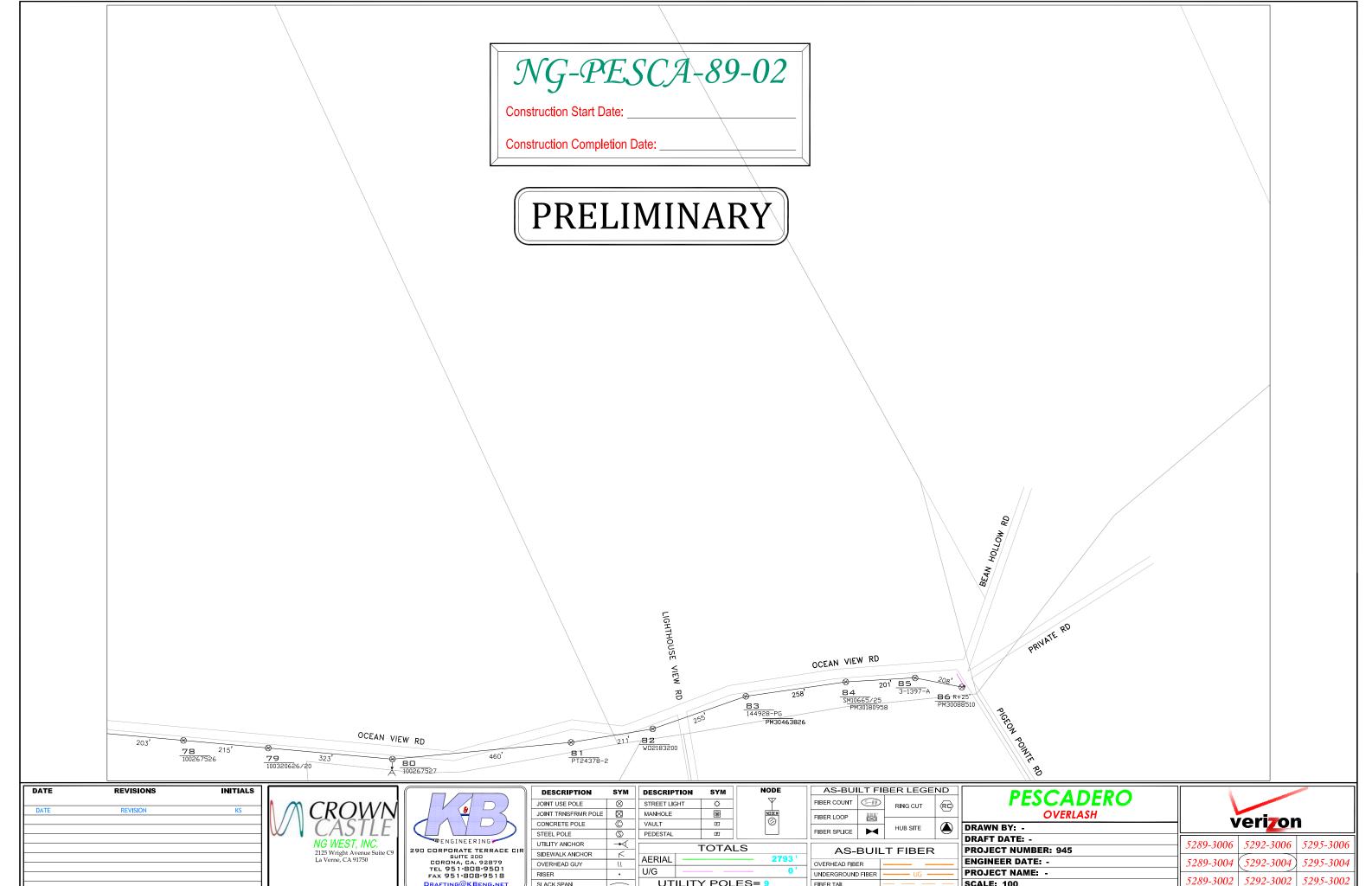
JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	STREET LIG	SHT	¢	$  \qquad \forall$
JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE		M	NODE#
CONCRETE POLE	©	VAULT		E	
STEEL POLE	(Z)	PEDESTAL		Œ	
UTILITY ANCHOR	-▶<			O-T-0	_
			- 1	OTAI	LS
SIDEWALK ANCHOR	K	AERIAL			114
OVERHEAD GUY	11				115
RISER	•	U/G			
SLACK SPAN		UT	ILITY	' POL	.ES= 9

SYM DESCRIPTION SYM

	AS-BUI	AS-BUILT FIBER LEGEND					
	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT	(RC)			
	FIBER LOOP				L		
	FIBER SPLICE	M	HUB SITE		Ľ		
一		D	T FIDED		H		
$\dashv$	AS-	BUIL	_T FIBER		Ľ		
	OVERHEAD FIBI	ER			ľ		
	UNDERGROUND	FIBER	—— UG —				

NODE

	PESCADERO OVERLASH		eri <b>z</b> or	
	DRAWN BY: -		el i/oi	
_	DRAFT DATE: -	5286-3006	5289-3006	5292-3006
	PROJECT NUMBER: 945			
	ENGINEER DATE: -	5286-3004	(5289-3004)	<i>5292-3004</i>
	PROJECT NAME: -	5206 2002	5200 2002	5202 2002
	SCALE: 100	3286-3002	5289-3002	3292-3002



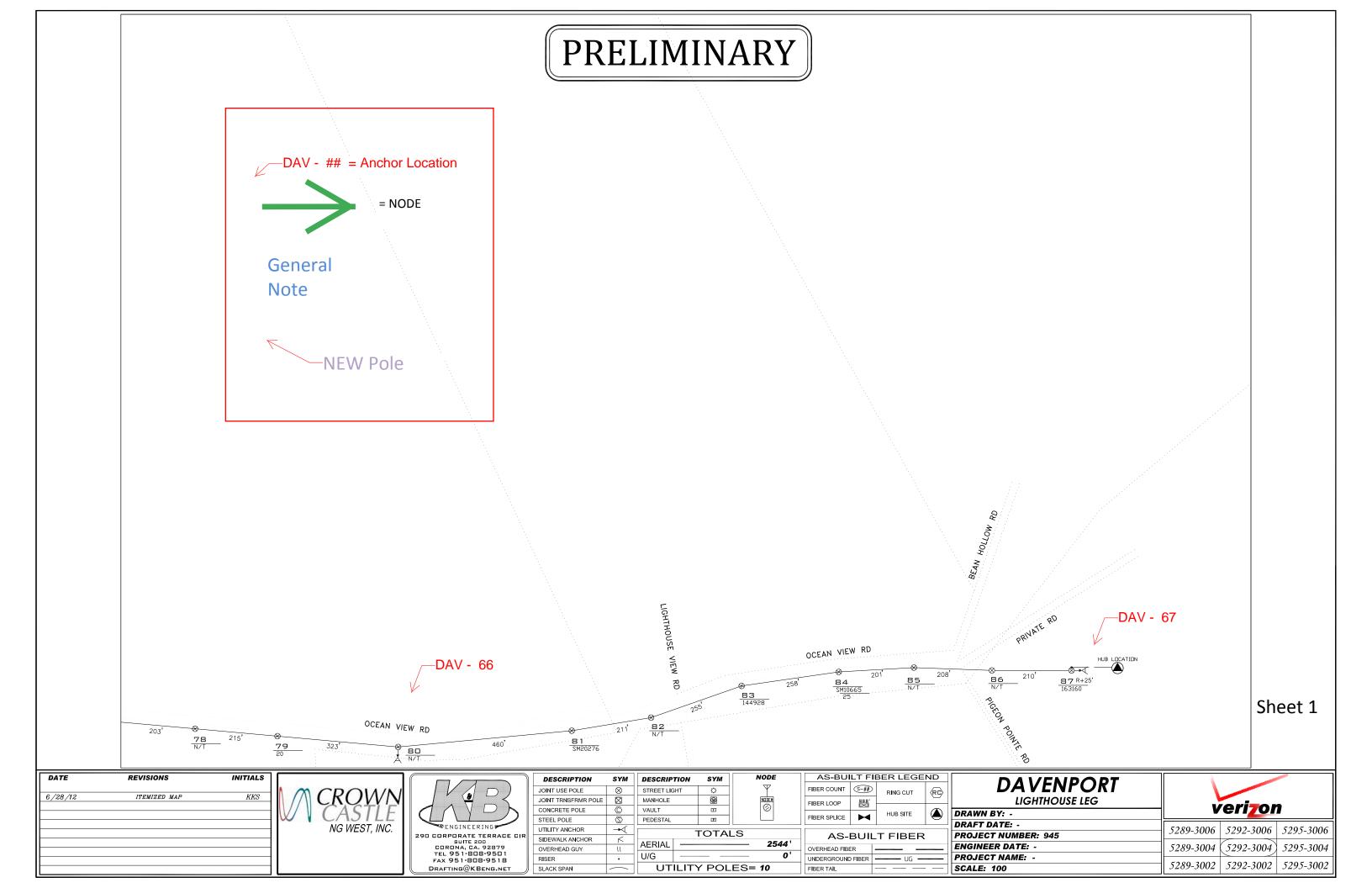
UTILITY POLES=

FIBER TAIL

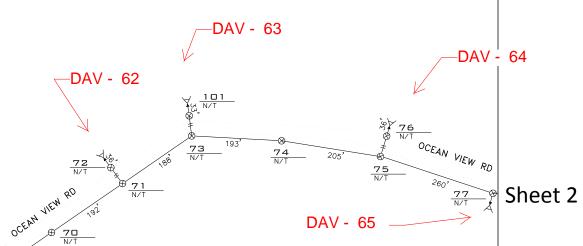
DRAFTING@KBENG.NET

SLACK SPAN

SCALE: 100



### PRELIMINARY



DATE	REVISIONS	INITIALS
6/28/12	ITEMIZED MAP	KKS





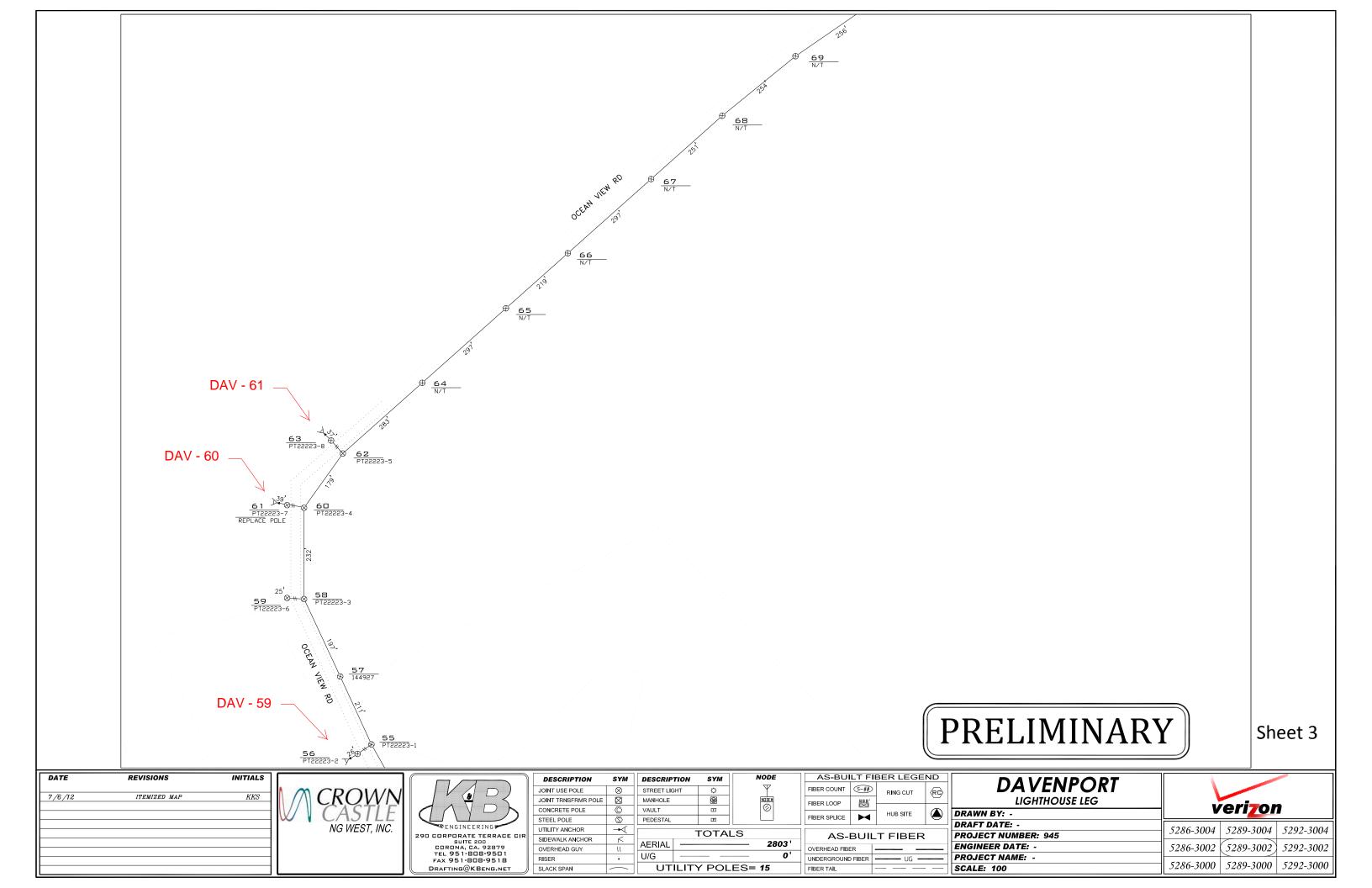
1	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM
	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	STREET LIGHT	Φ
	JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE	<b>(M</b> )
	CONCRETE POLE	©	VAULT	Œ
	STEEL POLE	(S)	PEDESTAL	Œ
	UTILITY ANCHOR	→<		TOTA
₹	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	<	AERIAL -	1017
	OVERHEAD GUY	11		
	RISER	•	U/G —	
)	SLACK SPAN		UTILIT	Y POL

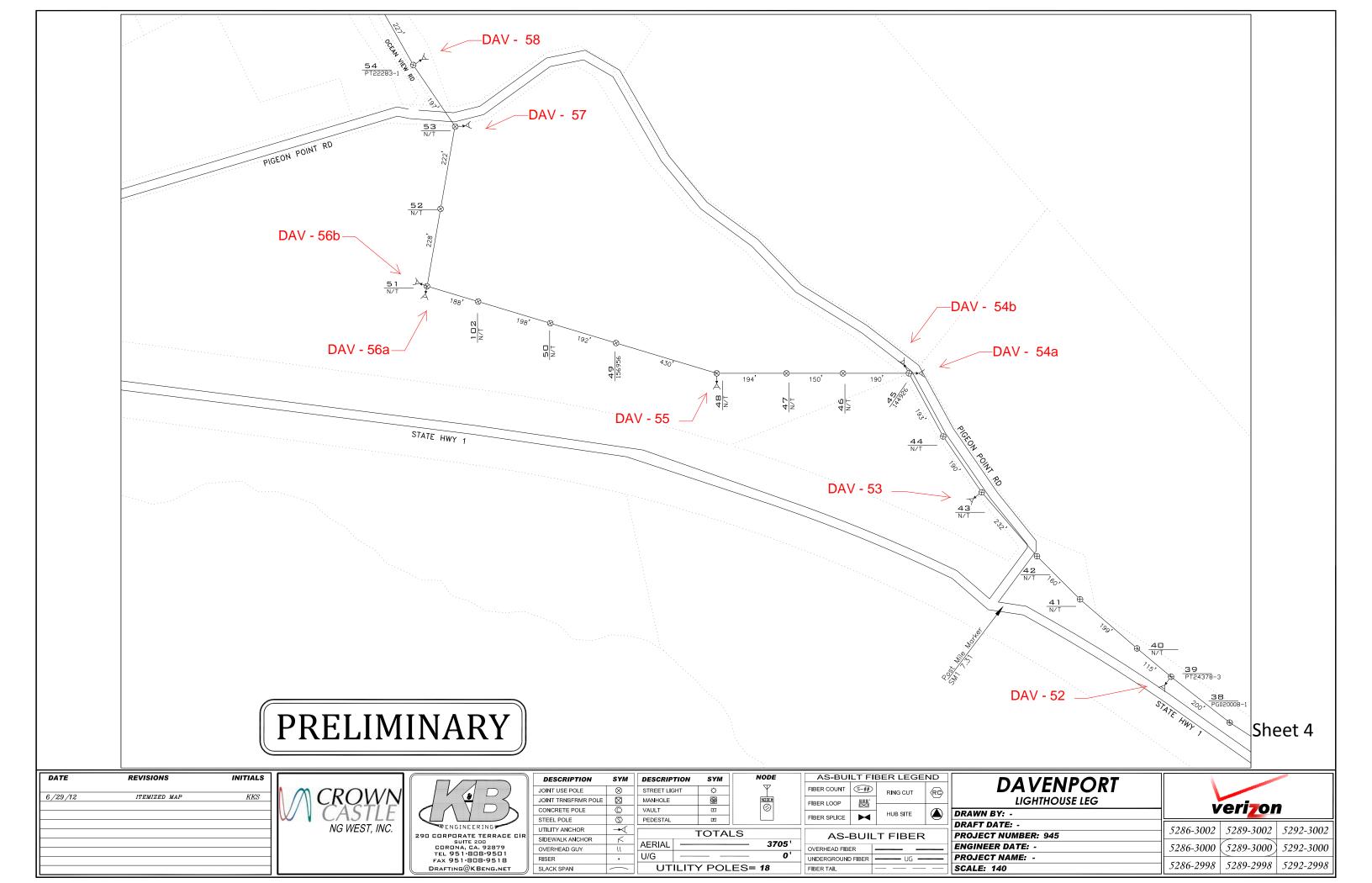
_		SINEELLIC	2111	¥		
/IR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE		<b>(M)</b>		DDE#
.E	©	VAULT		E	1	<b>2</b>
	(2)	PEDESTAL		Œ	L	
R	→<		_	ГОТАІ		
HOR				IOIA	_3	
HUR		AERIAL				1143
Y	//					
		U/G				0'
		UT	ILIT	/ POL	ES= 9	

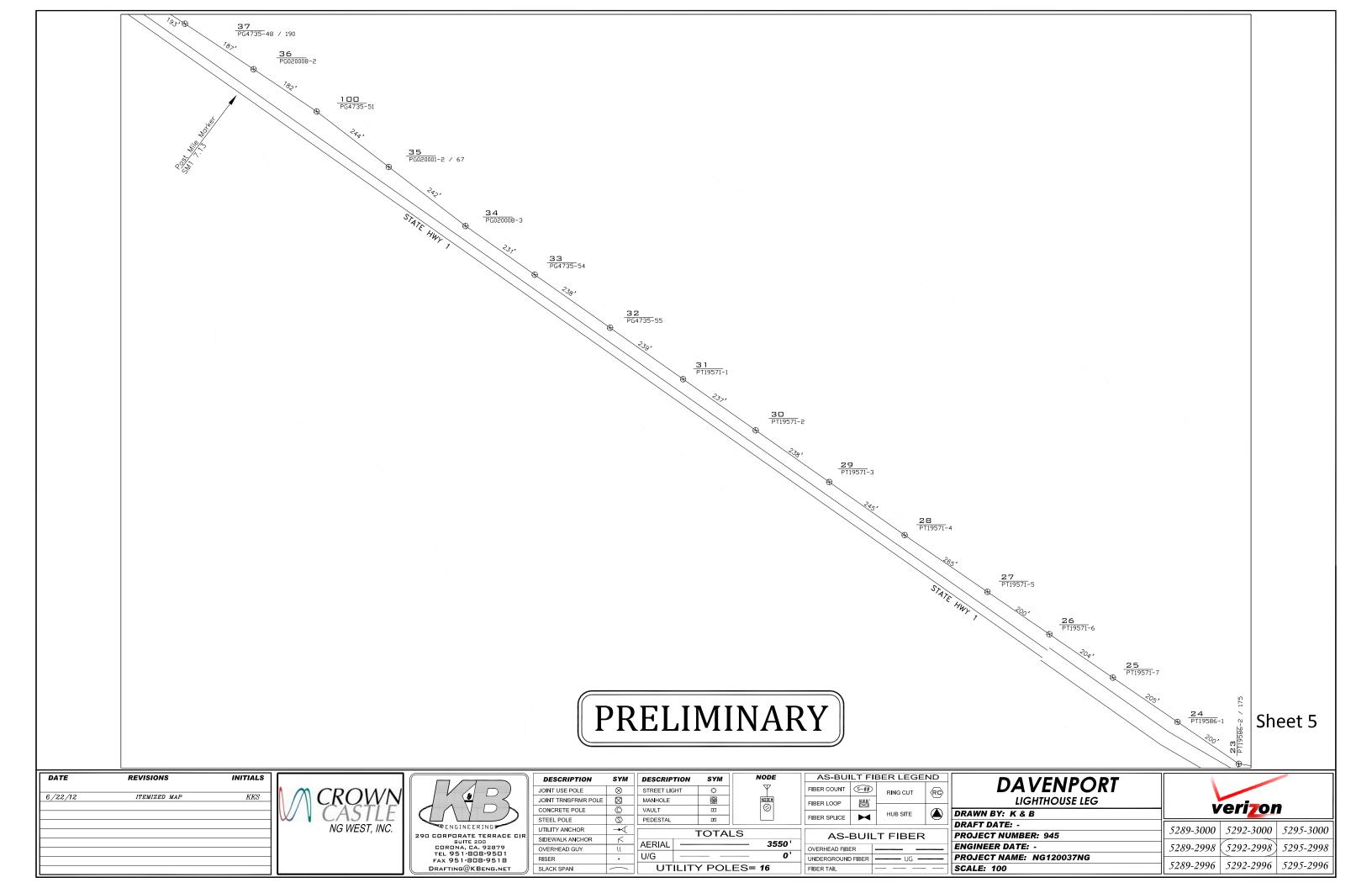
NODE

	AS-BUI	LT F	BER LEGE	ND	Г
	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT	(RC)	
	FIBER LOOP	₩			L
	FIBER SPLICE	M	HUB SITE		Ľ
	AS-	BUII	T FIBER	,	H
,			- 1 1 1001		H
,	OVERHEAD FIBE	ER			ľ
	UNDERGROUND	FIBER	—— UG —		ш

	DAVENPORT LIGHTHOUSE LEG		eri <b>7</b> 01	
l	DRAWN BY: -	L v	en joi	
]	DRAFT DATE: -	5286-3006	5289-3006	5202 3006
l	PROJECT NUMBER: 945			
	ENGINEER DATE: -	5286-3004	(5289-3004)	5292-3004
l	PROJECT NAME: -	5206 2002	5000 2000	5202 2000
1	SCALE: 100	3286-3002	5289-3002	3292-3002









DAV - 51

### PRELIMINARY

Sheet 6

DATE REVISIONS		INITIALS	
6/28/12	ITEMIZED MAP	KKS	

CROWN CASTLE NG WEST, INC.



DESCRIPTION	SYM	
JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	l
JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	Ø	
CONCRETE POLE	0	
STEEL POLE	(2)	
UTILITY ANCHOR	→<	Ī
SIDEWALK ANCHOR	<	ŀ
OVERHEAD GUY	11	
RISER	•	
SLACK SPAN	)	

SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	NODE	L
$\otimes$	STREET LIGHT	Φ	$  \qquad \forall$	
$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE	<b>(M)</b>	NODE#	
0	VAULT	Ē		F
(2)	PEDESTAL	P		
*	-	TOTAL	_S	Ē
<u></u>	AERIAL -		124'	
1.1	ALNIAL -		127	

UTILITY POLES= 1

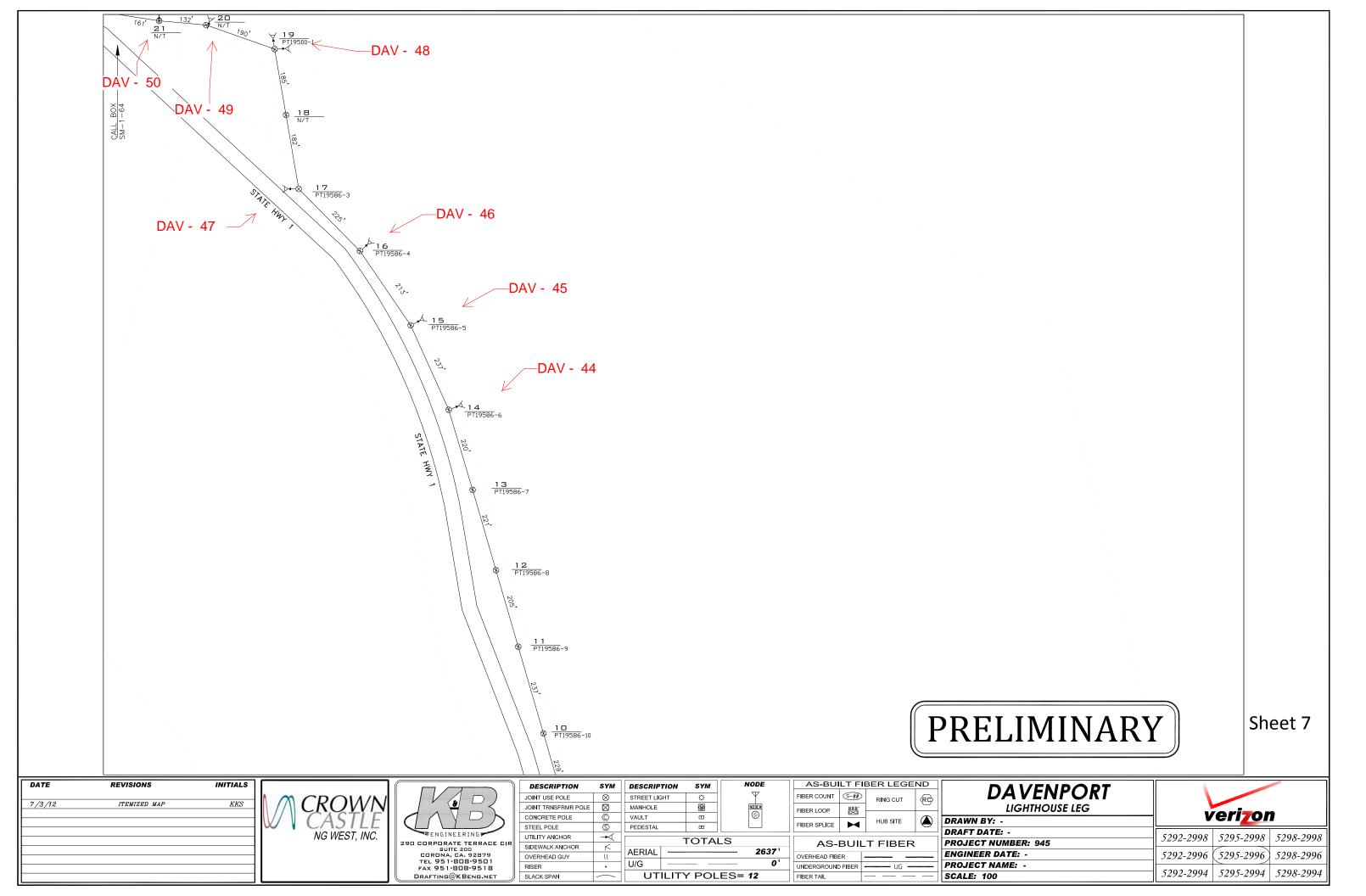
V E
D
C1
EE
·

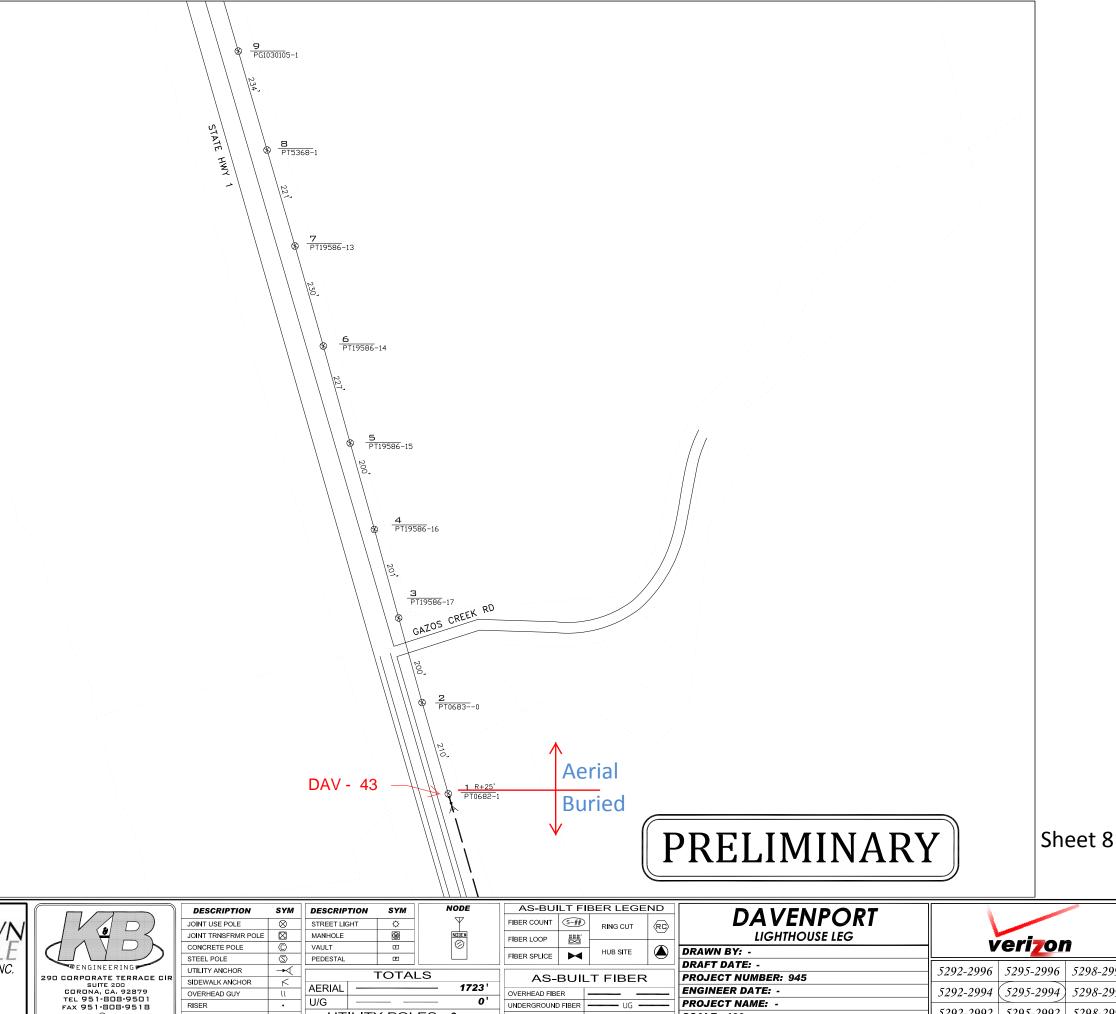
UNDERGROUND FIBER - UG -

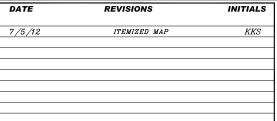
DAVENPORT	
LIGHTHOUSE LEG	
DRAWN BY: -	
DRAFT DATE: -	



		1 5720 7002	5707 7002	
	PROJECT NUMBER: 945	3209-2990	3292-2998	3493-4990
-	ENGINEER DATE: -	5289-2996	5292-2996	5295-2996
-	PROJECT NAME: -		5000 0001	
-	SCALE: 100	5289-2994	5292-2994	5295-2994













	JOINT USE POL	E 🛇
	JOINT TRNSFRI	MR POLE 🔯
	CONCRETE PO	LE ©
	STEEL POLE	♥
	UTILITY ANCHO	DR →€
R	SIDEWALK AND	HOR <
	OVERHEAD GU	Υ
	RISER	•
ر	SLACK SPAN	

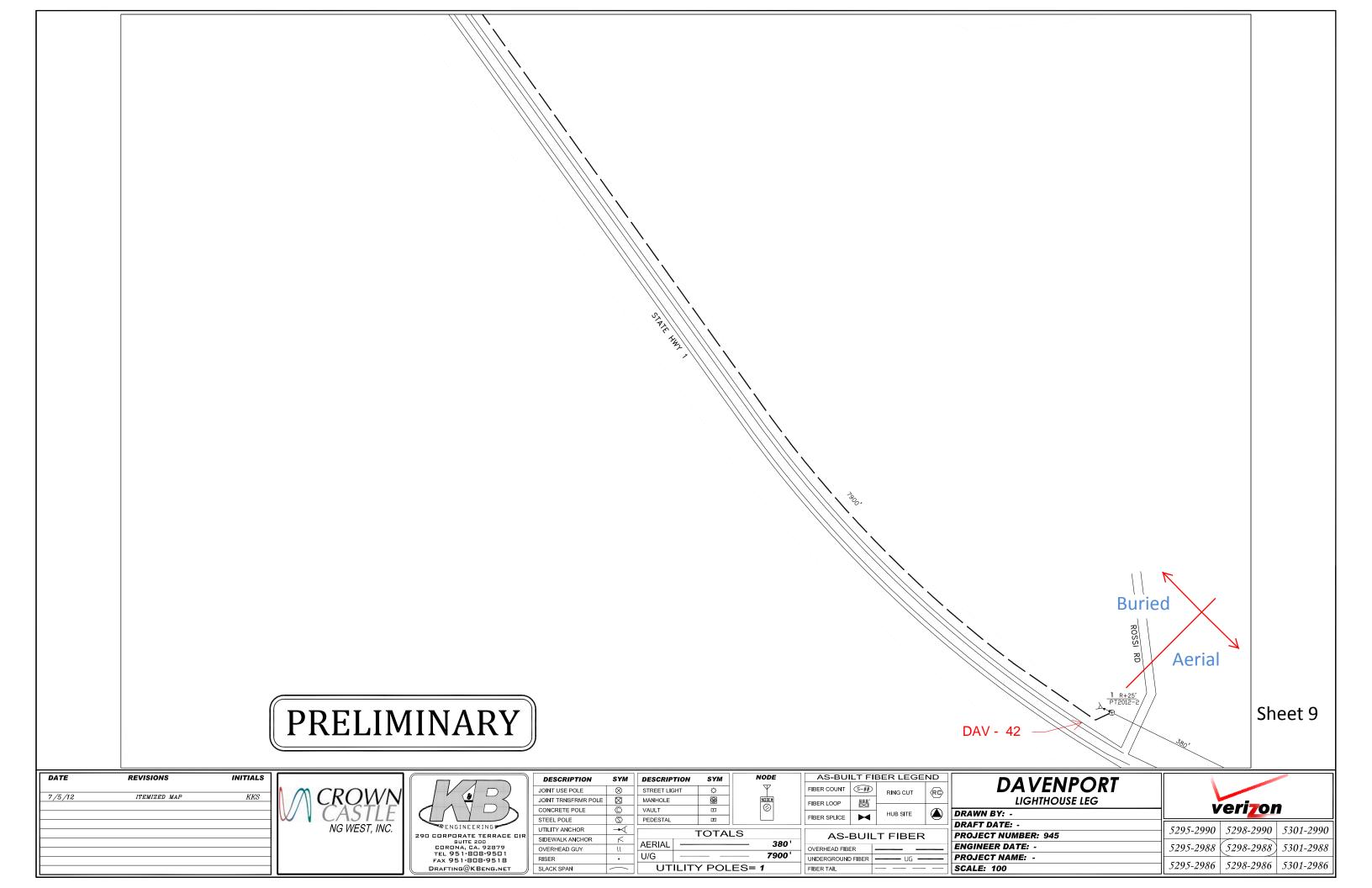
U/G ·

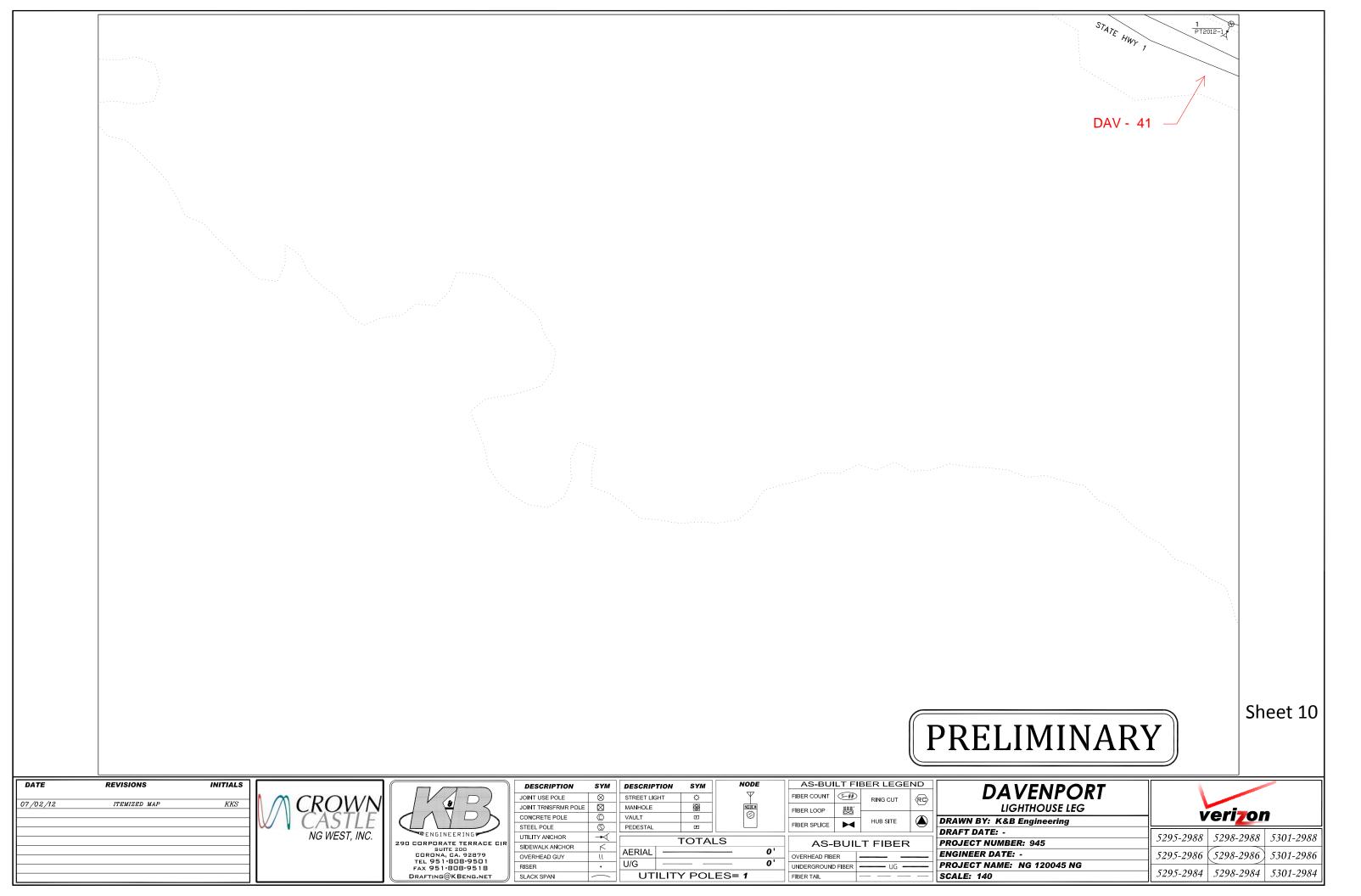
AS	TOTALS	
, ,,	1723 '	RIAL
OVERHEAD F	1720	INIAL
	o'	G
UNDERGROU	•	<u> </u>
FIBER TAIL	ILITY POLES= 9	UT

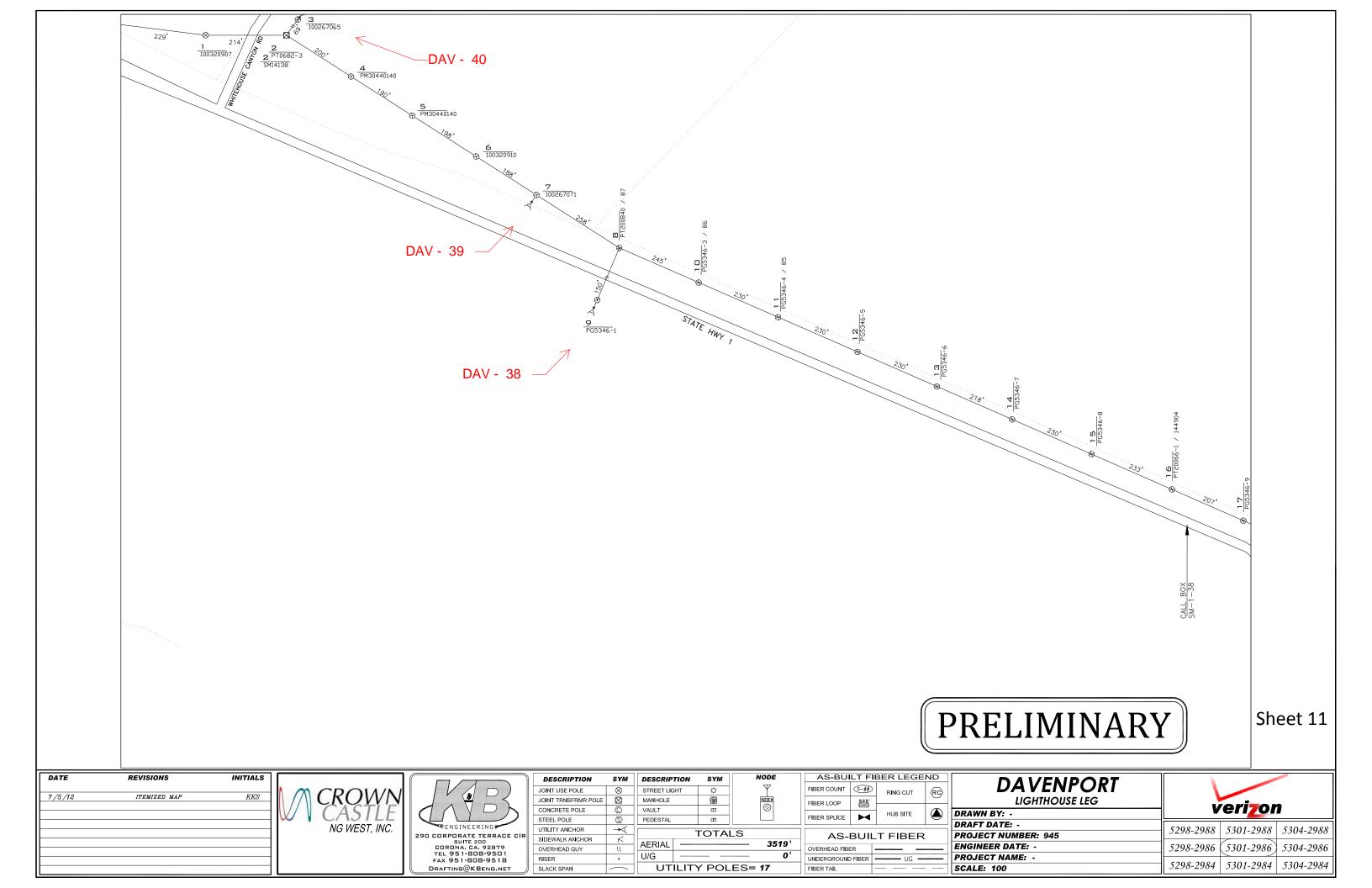
	DRAWN BY:
	DRAFT DATE
₹	PROJECT NU
	ENGINEER D
	PROJECT NA
	SCALE, 100

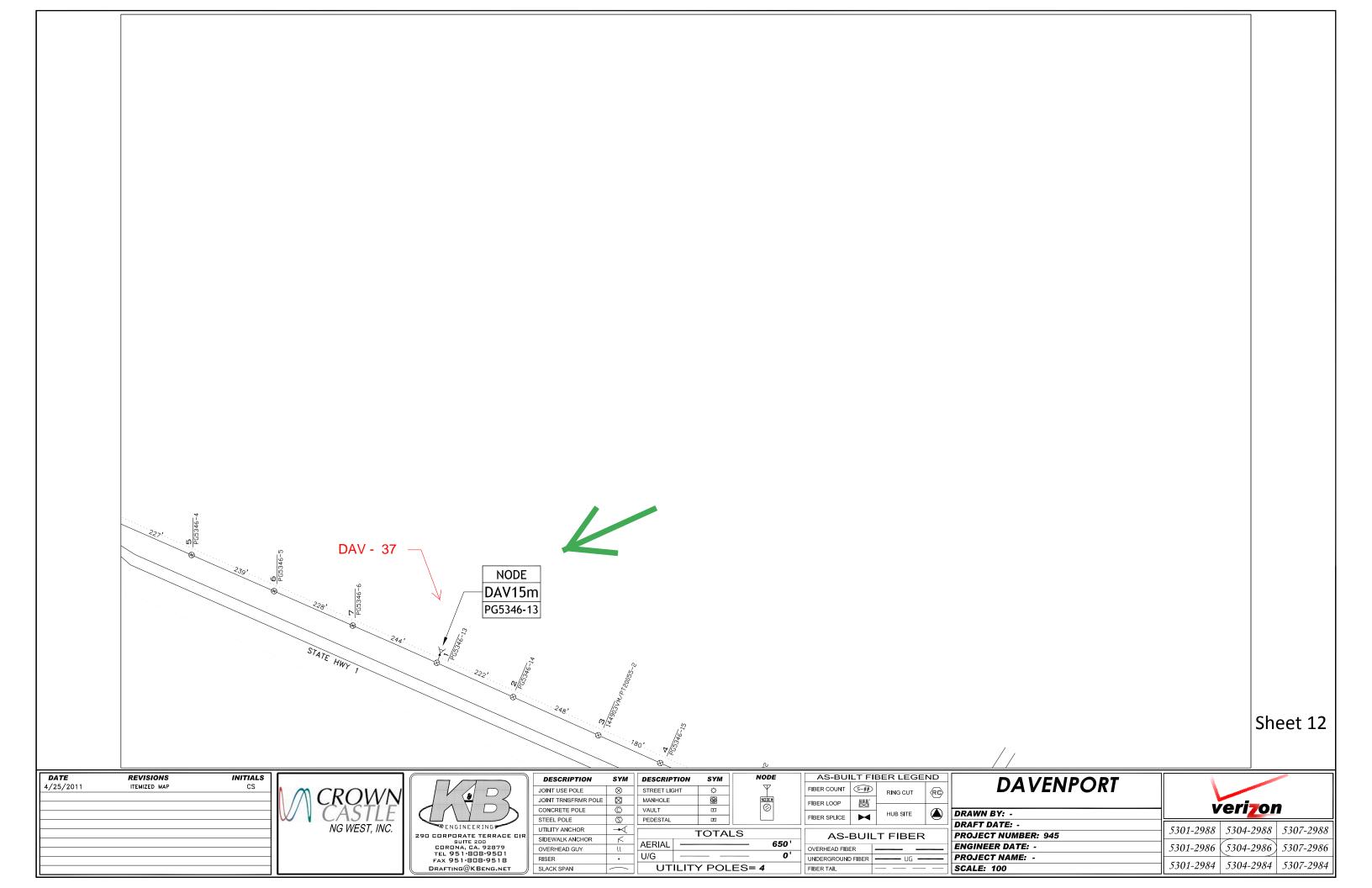


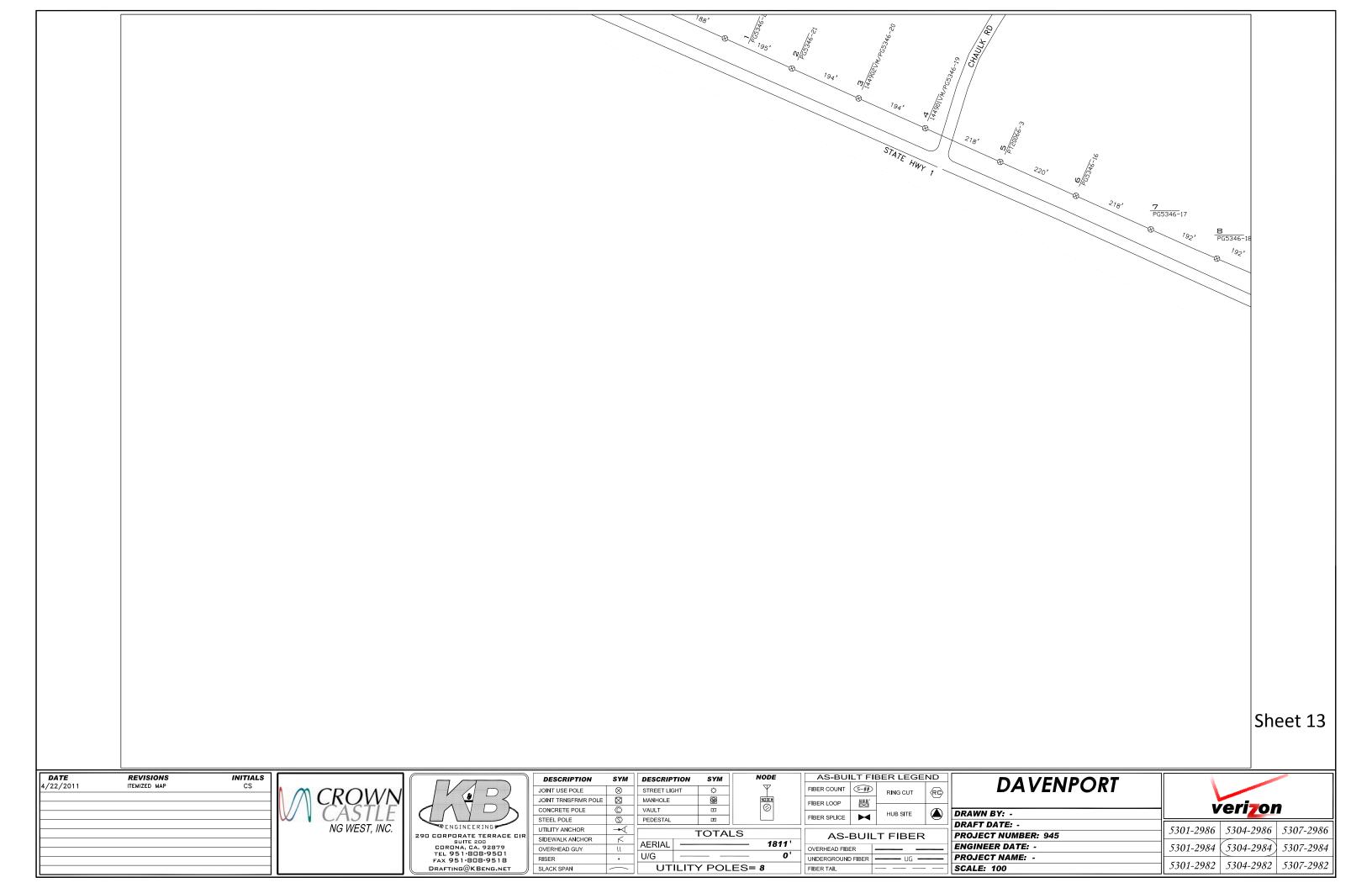
LIGHTHOUSE LEG	verion		
DRAWN BY: -	veri <b>z</b> on		
DRAFT DATE: -	5202 2006	5295-2996	5208 2006
PROJECT NUMBER: 945	3292-2990	3293-2990	3290-2990
ENGINEER DATE: -	5292-2994	(5295-2994)	5298-2994
PROJECT NAME: -	7202 2002		
SCALE: 100	3292-2992	5295-2992	5298-2992

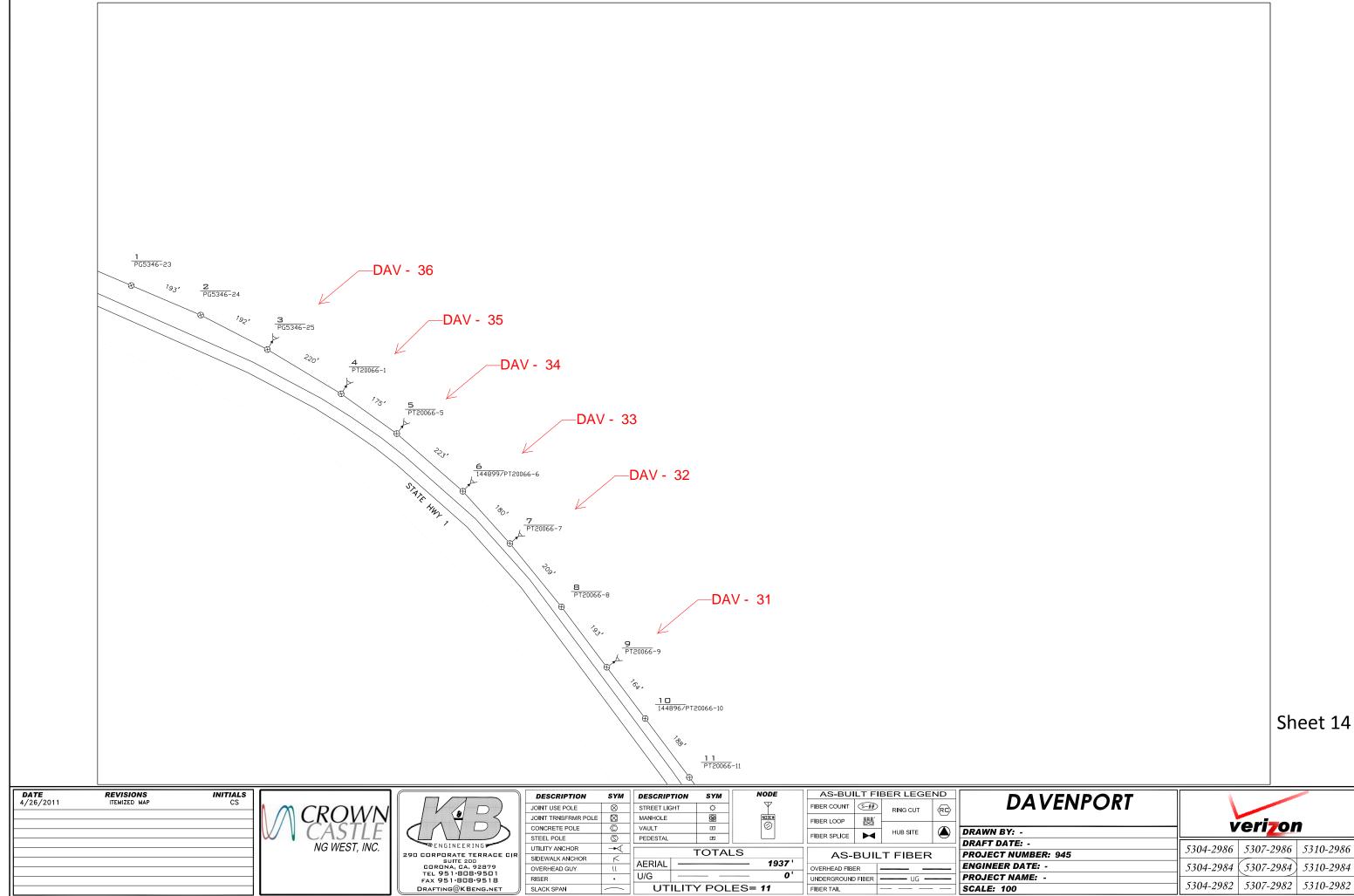


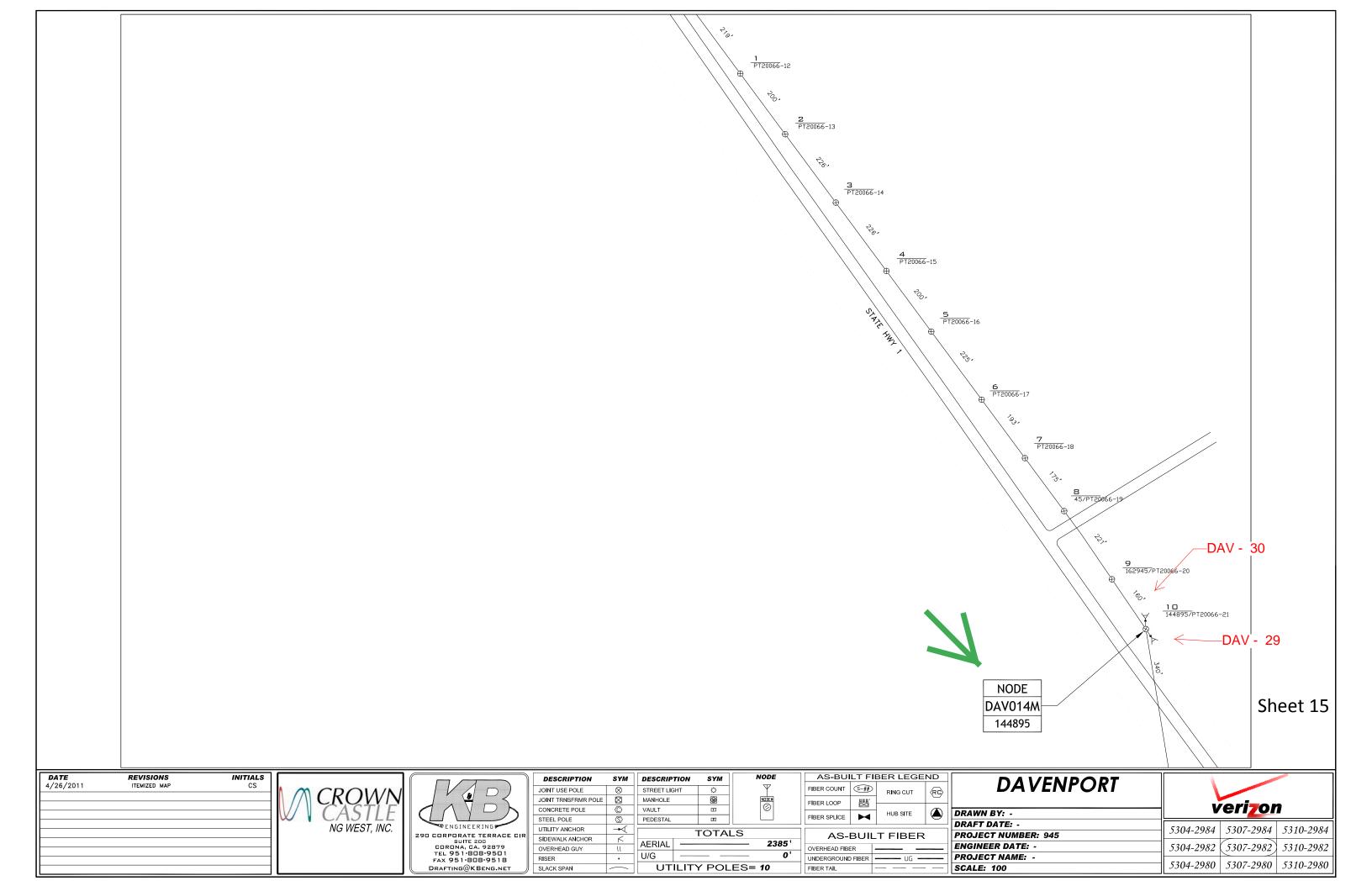












Sheet 16 **DATE** 4/25/2011 REVISIONS ITEMIZED MAP INITIALS CS AS-BUILT FIBER LEGEND NODE **DAVENPORT** DESCRIPTION SYM DESCRIPTION FIBER COUNT S-## JOINT USE POLE STREET LIGHT (RC) RING CUT JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE MANHOLE FIBER LOOP ₩′ veri<del>zon</del> VAULT CASILE NG WEST, INC. CONCRETE POLE DRAWN BY: -HUB SITE FIBER SPLICE  $\triangleright$ STEEL POLE PEDESTAL E DRAFT DATE: -ENGINEERING UTILITY ANCHOR 5304-2982 | 5307-2982 | 5310-2982 290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR
SUITE 200
CORONA, CA. 92879
TEL 951-808-9501
FAX 951-808-9518
DRAFTING@KBENG.NET TOTALS PROJECT NUMBER: 945 **AS-BUILT FIBER** SIDEWALK ANCHOR AERIAL 401' ENGINEER DATE: -5304-2980 (5307-2980) 5310-2980 OVERHEAD GUY OVERHEAD FIBER U/G PROJECT NAME: -

UTILITY POLES= 2

UNDERGROUND FIBER

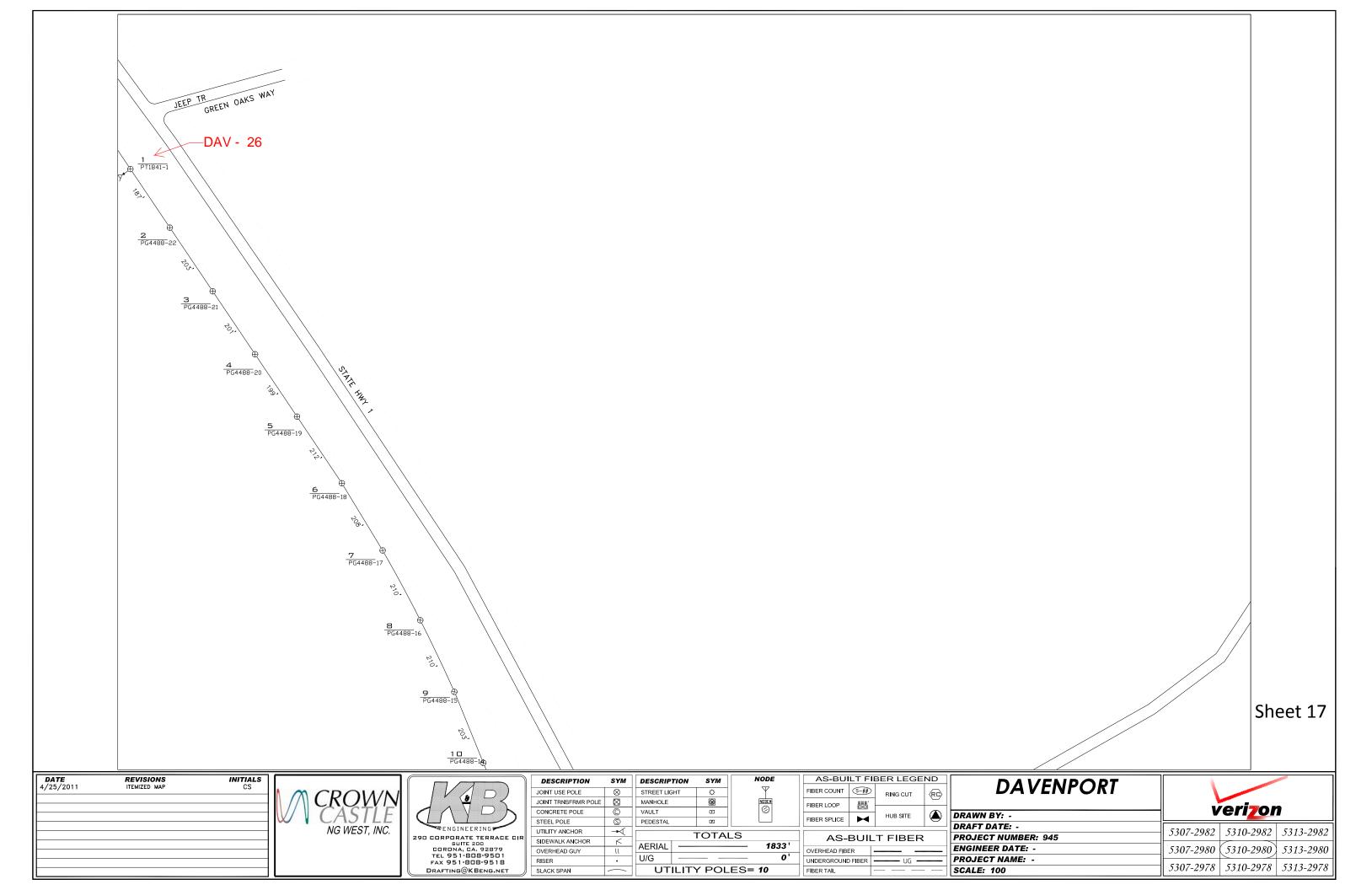
FIBER TAIL

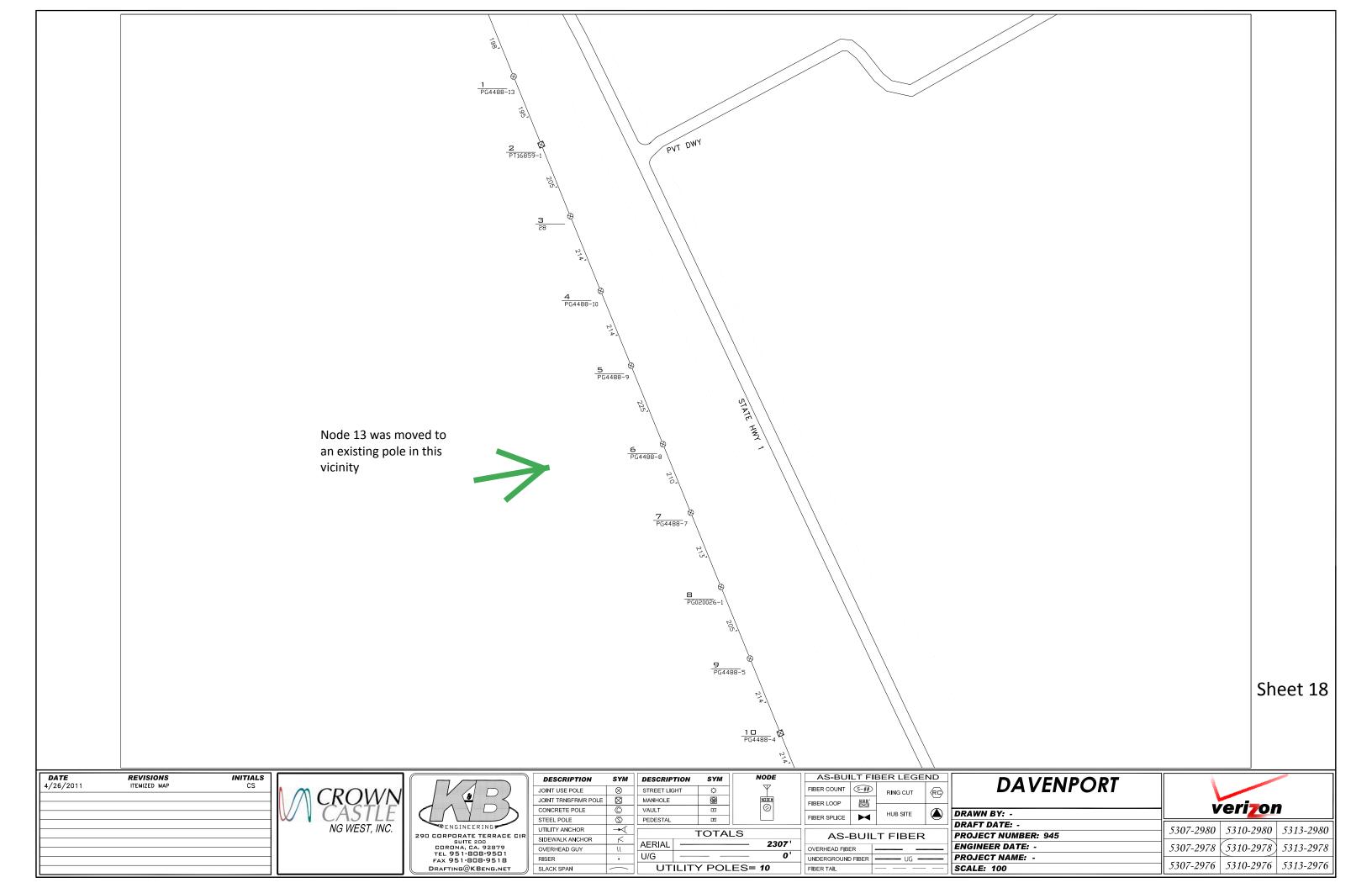
SCALE: 100

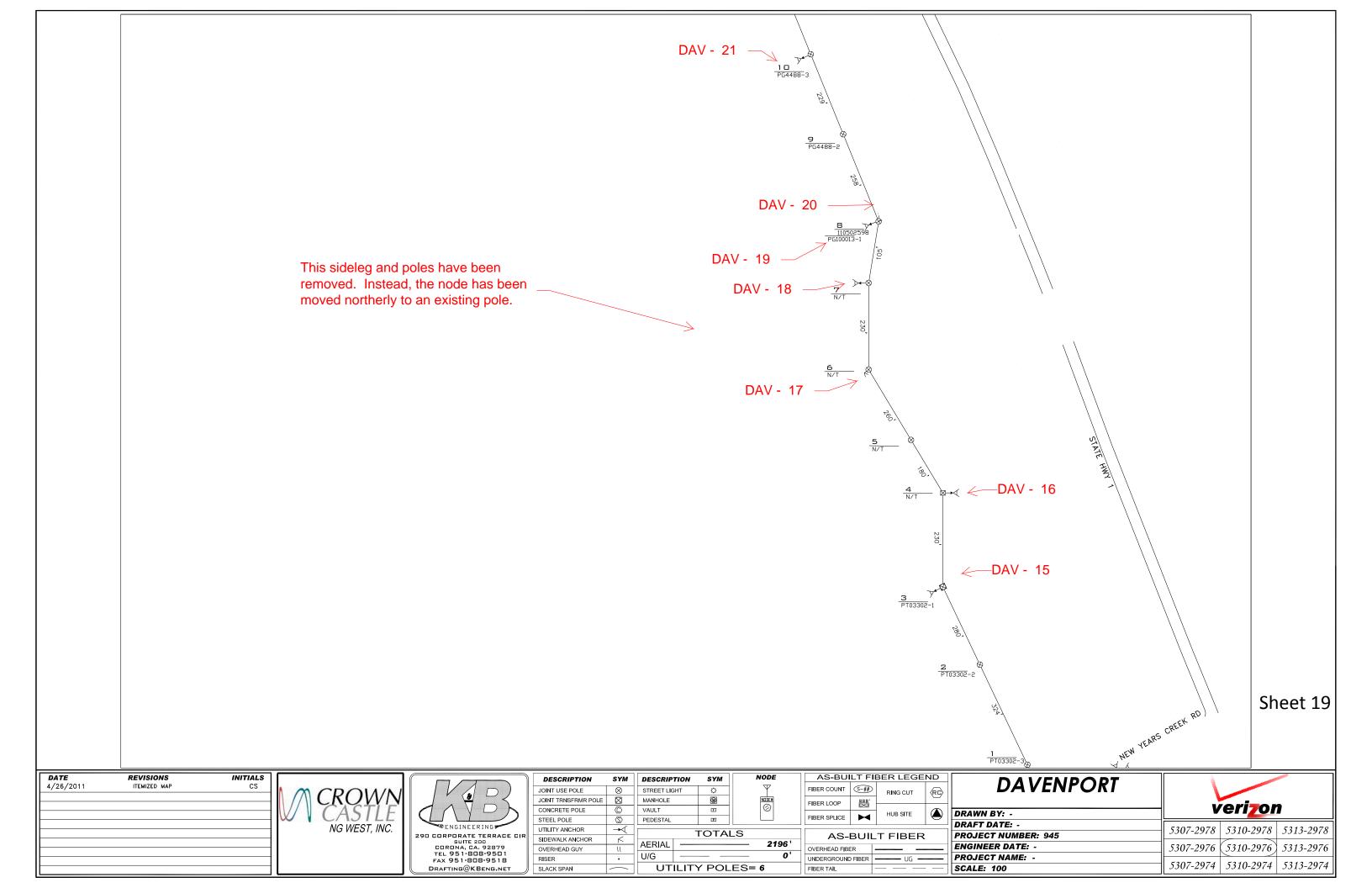
5304-2978 | 5307-2978 | 5310-2978

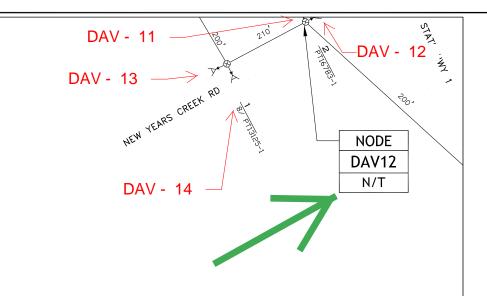
RISER

SLACK SPAN









Sheet 20

DATE	REVISIONS	INITIALS
4/26/2011	ITEMIZED MAP	CS





)	DESCRIPTION	SYM
	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$
	JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$
	CONCRETE POLE	0
	STEEL POLE	©
	UTILITY ANCHOR	→<
	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	<
	OVERHEAD GUY	11
	RISER	•
	SLACK SPAN	

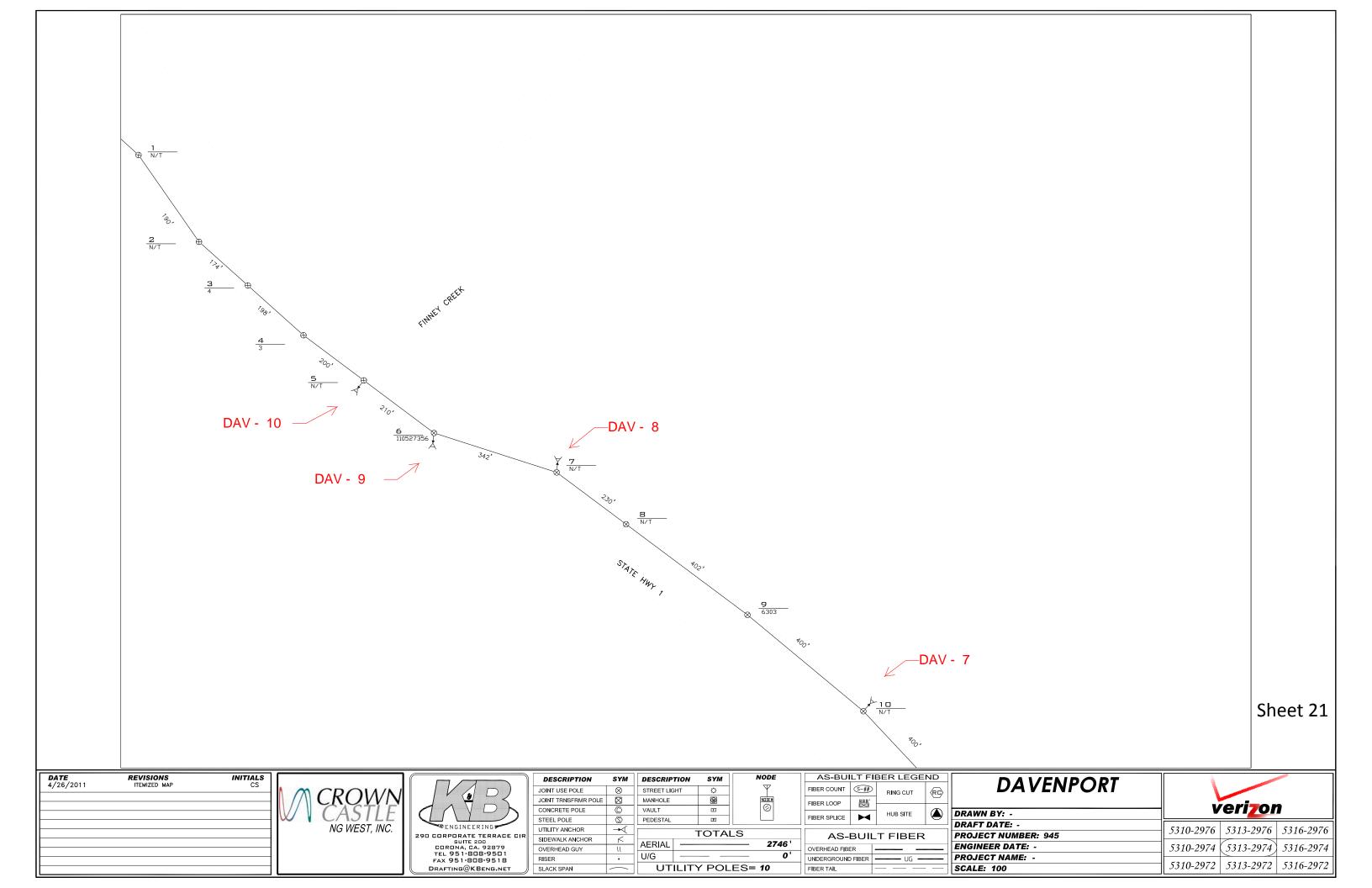
ON	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	NODE
	$\otimes$	STREET LIGHT	≎	Ψ
R POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE	<b>(M</b> )	NODE#
Ξ	0	VAULT	E	
	©	PEDESTAL	Ð	
₹	*	-	TOTAL	
IOR	K	AERIAL -		<u> </u>
	11	,		

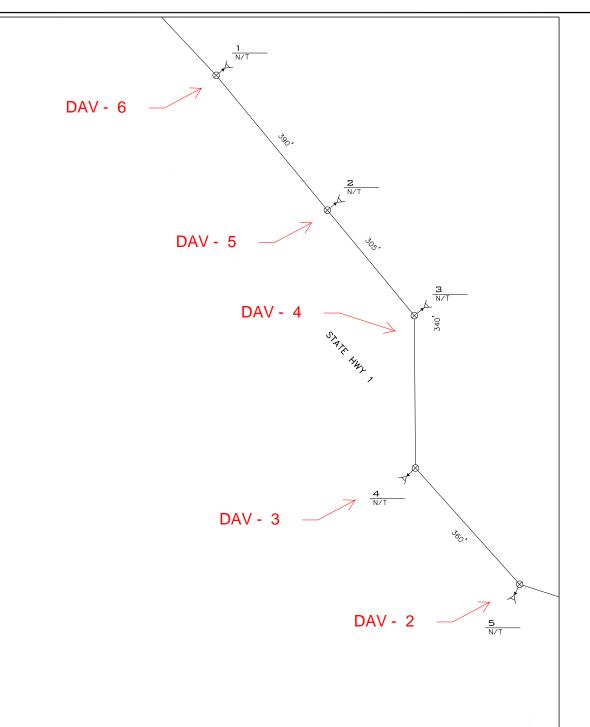
UTILITY POLES= 2

	AS-BU	UILT FIBER LEGEND			
	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT	(RC)	
	FIBER LOOP	₩			
	FIBER SPLICE	I	HUB SITE		
	AS-	BUIL	_T FIBER		
י (	OVERHEAD FIBE	ь			
י כ					
	UNDERGROUND FIBER		—— UG —		

GEND		
JT	₽C>	DA
E		DRAWN BY: -
		DRAFT DATE: -
ER		PROJECT NUMBER
_		<b>ENGINEER DATE:</b>
. ——		PROJECT NAME:

DAVENPORT		eri <b>z</b> or	•
DRAWN BY: -		en i jui	•
DRAFT DATE: -	5307 2076	5310-2976	5212 20
PROJECT NUMBER: 945	3307-2970	3310-2970	3313-497
ENGINEER DATE: -	3307-2974	(5310-2974)	5313-297
PROJECT NAME: -			
SCALE: 100	T 5307-2972	5310-2972	5313-297





Sheet 22

<b>DATE</b> 4/25/2011	REVISIONS	INITIALS
4/25/2011	ITEMIZED MAP	CS





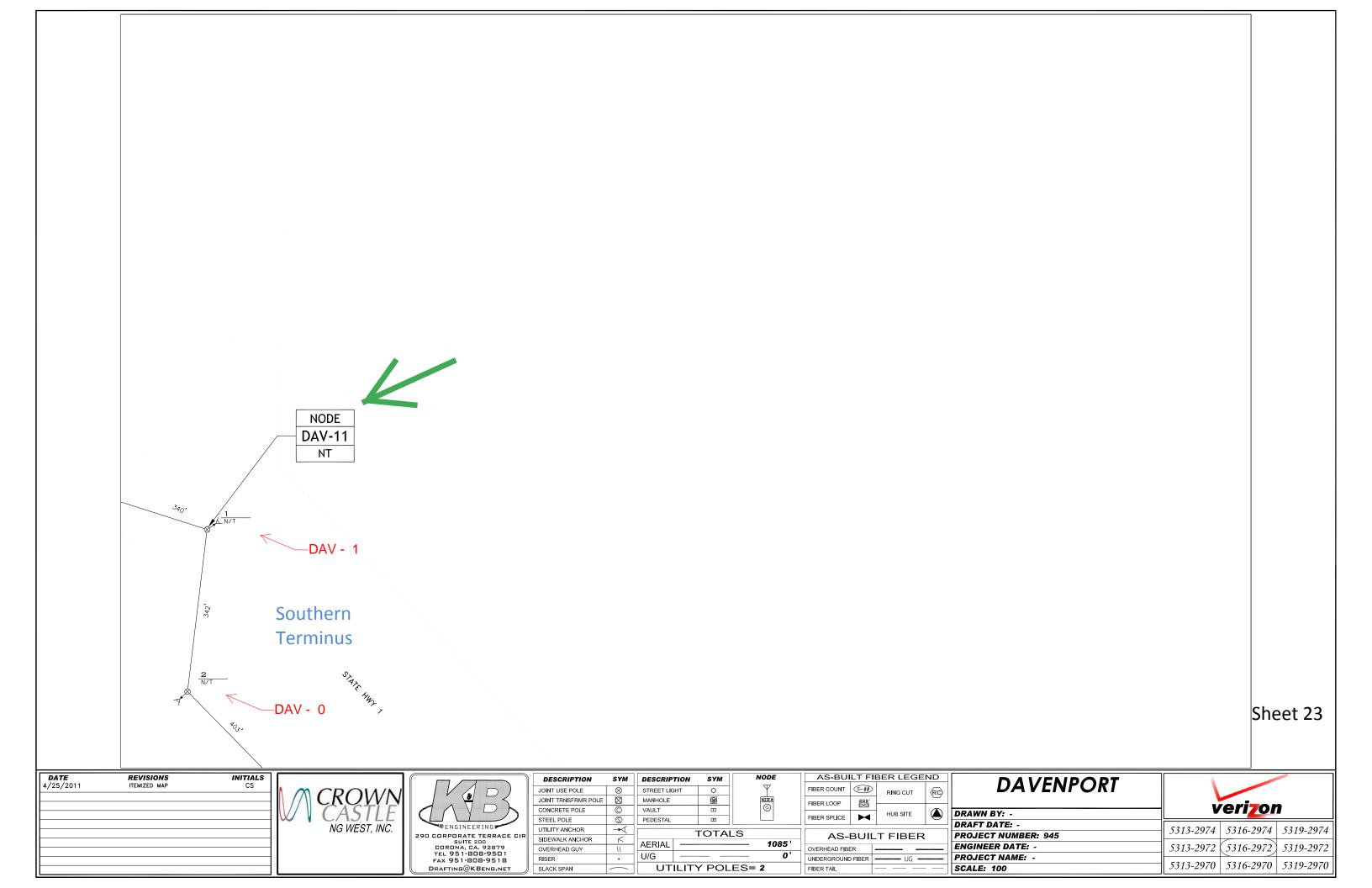
	DESCRIPTION	SYM	
	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	
	JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	
	CONCRETE POLE	©	
	STEEL POLE	(2)	
	UTILITY ANCHOR	→<	ſ
R	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	<	ŀ
	OVERHEAD GUY	11	
	RISER	•	
ال	SLACK SPAN		

	DESCRIPTION	SYM	NODE
	STREET LIGHT	♡	Ψ
	MANHOLE	00	NODE#
	VAULT	Œ	
	PEDESTAL	Œ	
	-	TOTAL	_S
$\dashv$	AERIAL		——

UTILITY POLES= 5

	AS-BU	AS-BUILT FIBER LEGEND				
	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT	(RC)		
	FIBER LOOP	##″				
	FIBER SPLICE	M	HUB SITE			
	AS-	BUII	_T FIBER			
5'			- 1 1 1001	`		
	OVERHEAD FIBE	ER				
0'	UNDERGROUND FIBER		—— UG —			

DAVENPORT			eri <b>z</b> oi	
DRAWN BY: -		v	en i voi	•
DRAFT DATE: -		5210 2074	5313-2974	5216 20'
PROJECT NUMBER: 945		3310-2974	3313-2914	3310-297
ENGINEER DATE: -		5310-2972	(5313-2972)	5316-297
PROJECT NAME: -				
SCALE: 100		5310-2970	5313-2970	5316-297



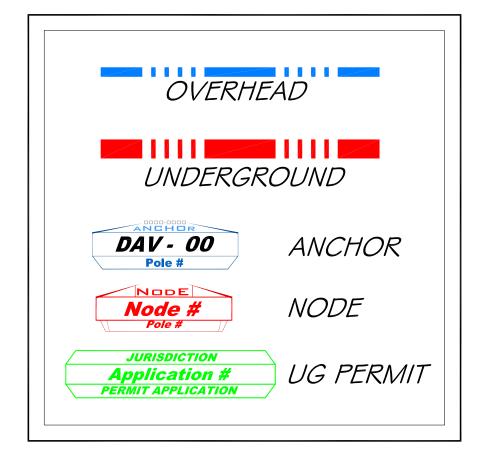
# San Mateo County

	CROWN CASTLE	
	NG WEST, INC.	

	S	AN MATE	O ANCHORS
;	#	GRID#	POLE#
(	)1	5316-2972	N/T
C	)2	5313-2972	N/T
C	)3	5313-2972	N/T
	)4	5313-2972	N/T
	)5	5313-2972	N/T
	)6	5313-2972	N/T
	)7	5313-2974	N/T
C	8(	5313-2974	N/T
C	9	5313-2974	110527356
1	0	5313-2974	N/T
1	11	5310-2974	N/T
1	2	5310-2974	N/T
1	3	5310-2974	8
	14	5310-2974	8
	  5	5310-2976	N/T
	16	5310-2976	N/T
	17	5310-2976	N/T
1	8	5310-2976	N/T
1	9	5310-2976	110502598
2	20	5310-2976	110502598
2	21	5310-2976	N/T
2	22	5310-2976	NEXTG NEW POLE
2	23	5310-2976	NEXTG NEW POLE
	24	5310-2976	NEXTG NEW POLE
	25	5310-2976	NEXTG NEW POLE
	26	5310-2980	N/T
	27	5307-2980	PG4488-24
	28	5307-2980	PG4488-25
2	29	5307-2982	144895/PT20066-21
3	30	5307-2982	144895/PT20066-21
3	31	5307-2984	PT20066-9
3	32	5307-2984	PT20066-7
3	33	5307-2984	144899/PT20066-6
	34	5307-2984	PT20066-5
	35	5307-2984	PT20066-1
	36	5307-2984	PG5346-25
	37	5304-2986	PG5346-13
	38	5301-2986	PG5346-2
3	39	5301-2986	N/T
4	10	5301-2986	N/T
4	41	5298-2986	N/T
4	12	5298-2988	PT2012-2
4	13	5295-2994	PT0682-1
4	14	5295-2996	PT19586-6
	15	5295-2996	PT19586-5
	16	5295-2996	PT19586-4
	17	5295-2996	PT19586-3
	† / 18	5295-2996	PT19500-3
	19 -0	5295-2996	N/T
	50	5295-2996	N/T
5	51	5292-2996	PT22678
5	52	5289-3000	PT24378-3
	52 53		PT24378-3 N/T
5		5289-3000	
5	53	5289-3000 5289-3000	N/T
5	53 54	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000	N/T 144926
5	53 54 55 56	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000	N/T 144926 N/T N/T
5 5 5	53 54 55 56 57	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T
5 5 5 5 5	53 54 55 56 57 58	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1
65	53 54 55 56 57 58	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2
5 5 5 6	53 54 55 56 57 58 59	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002 5289-3002	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2 REPLACE POLE
5 5 5 6 6	53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002 5289-3002 5289-3002	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2 REPLACE POLE PT22223-8
5 5 5 6 6	53 54 55 56 57 58 59	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002 5289-3002	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2 REPLACE POLE
5 5 5 6 6	53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002 5289-3002 5289-3002	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2 REPLACE POLE PT22223-8
5 5 5 6 6 6	53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002 5289-3002 5289-3002 5289-3004	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2 REPLACE POLE PT22223-8 N/T
5 5 5 6 6 6	53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62	5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3000 5289-3002 5289-3002 5289-3002 5289-3004 5289-3004	N/T 144926 N/T N/T N/T N/T PT22283-1 PT22223-2 REPLACE POLE PT22223-8 N/T N/T

ANCHO	R DETAIL
EXPANDING BAR TRAVEL MARKS ( NOTE 3	REFERENCE MARK ON ROD ( NOTE 2 )
EXPANDING BAR STRIKE HERE TO EXPAND BLADE UNIT	DIAMETER OF HOLE NO LARGER THAN NECESSARY TO ADMIT UNEXPANDED ANCHOR
NOTE 1	NOTES:  1. PLACE UNEXPANDED ANCHOR IN TAMPED BOTTOM OF HOLE.  2. PACE MARK ON GUY ROD NEAR GROUND LINE.  3. PLACE EXPANDING BAR ON GUY ROD AND PLACE BAR TRAVEL MARKS. THE LOWER ONE IN LINE WITH ROD MARKING. THE UPPER MARK AT DISTANCE EQUAL TO THE TRAVEL OF THE TOP OF THE
	ANCHOR FROM UNEXPANDED TO FULLY EXPANDED POSITION. WHEN THE ANCHOR IS FULLY EXPANDED, THE UPPER MARK ON EXPANDING BAR SHOULD ALIGN WITH MARK ON GUY ROD.

### LEGEND



Proposed Remote Location(s) or Site ID	Pole Number	Latitude (decimal) NAD 83	Longitude (decimal) NAD 83	Street Address	Project Phase	Jurisdiction	Antenna Type	Ground Elevation
Dav11	N/A	37.1079	-122.2928	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 2	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	101 ft
Dav12	N/A	37.1123	-122.2978	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	94 ft
Dav13	New Pole	37.1204	-122.3055	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	88 ft
Dav14M	144895	37.1338	-122.3151	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	155 ft
Dav15M	N/A	37.1444	-122.3322	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	97 ft

### Underground Permit Table

<b>V</b> II	10CATION	AEXI G AUMBER	<b>VRISDICTION</b>	CRID	JG C	REMARKS
933-DAVEN-B12-C04	Highway One & Rossi Rd	VRZ1026CADAVUFK12	Caltrans District 4	5298-2988	7,383	Phase two backbone dig

#### verizon AERIAL FOOTAGE: 41,496' UG FOOTAGE: 7,383' 3 NEW SET POLES - 857' EXISTING POLES - 203

### Node Table

Remote Location(s) or Site ID	Pole Number	(decimal) NAD 83	(decimal) NAD 83	Street Address	Project Phase	Jurisdiction	Antenna Type	Ground Elevation
Dav11	N/A	37.1079	-122.2928	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 2	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	101 ft
Dav12	N/A	37.1123	-122.2978	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	94 ft
Dav13	New Pole	37.1204	-122.3055	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	88 ft
Dav14M	144895	37.1338	-122.3151	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	155 ft
Dav15M	N/A	37.1444	-122.3322	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein Scala - 84010525	97 ft

## EXHIBIT MAP

### PERMIT APPLICATION: VRZ1026CADAVUFK12



SCA	LE = N.T.S.\							
	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM
Ī	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	TRNSFRMR JOINT POLE	$\boxtimes$	TRAFFIC SIGNAL		VAULT	F
Ш	TEL. ONLY POLE	$\bigcirc$	TRNSFRMR POWER POLE	$\times$	S-WALK ANC.	<	GROUND	÷
(1)	CONCRETE POLE	(O)	STEEL POLE	<u>(S</u> )	OVERHEAD GUY	11	BOND	
Ш	CABLE TV POLE	•	UTILITY ANCHOR	→<	RISER	R+25' ●	FIBER LOOP	$\boxtimes$
	POWER ONLY POLE	X	LIGHT POLE	\triangle \triangle	MANHOLE	M	FIBER SPLICE	<b>M</b>

#### PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



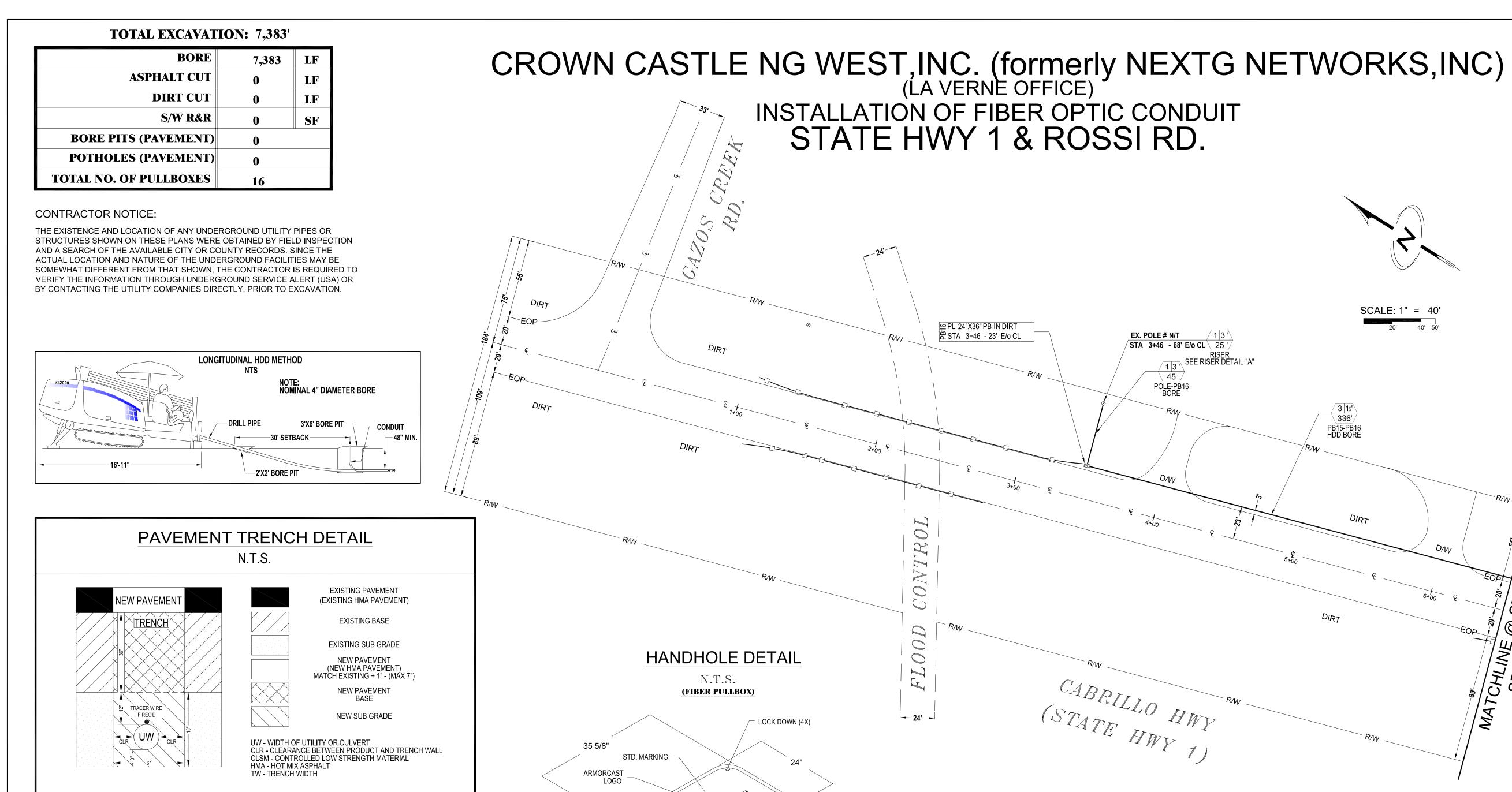




exhibit KKS.dwg, 7/12/2012 1:31:53 PM, Knsten

$\cap$	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM
$\exists$	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	TRNSFRMR JOINT POLE	$\boxtimes$	PLACE NEW POLE	NG	VAULT	F
Ш	TEL. ONLY POLE		TRNSFRMR POWER POLE	$\times$	S-WALK ANC.	<	GROUND	<b>-</b>
(1)	CONCRETE POLE	©	STEEL POLE	<u>(S</u> )	OVERHEAD GUY	11	BOND	<b>1</b>
Ш	CABLE TV POLE	•	UTILITY ANCHOR	→(	RISER	R+25' •	FIBER LOOP	$\boxtimes$
	POWER ONLY POLE	X	LIGHT POLE	<b>\rightarrow</b>	MANHOLE	M	FIBER SPLICE	<b>M</b>





10"

STATE STRUCTURE BACKFILL SHALL CONFORM TO SECTION 19-3.06 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

SLURRY CEMENT BACKFILL SHALL CONFORM TO SECTION 19-3.062 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

ALL METHODS OF COMPACTION SHALL BE BY MECHANICAL MEANS. PONDING, JETTING OR FLOODING SHALL

HMA SHALL CONFORM TO SECTION 39 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

DIRECTED BY THE STATES REPRESENTATIVE

THE PLACEMENT OF STEEL PLATES.

WHEN THE UW IS > 6" THEN THE MINIMUM CLR SHALL BE 6"

REPRESENTATIVE TO ACCOMMODATE FIELD CONDITIONS

REPLACED AS DIRECTED BY THE STATES REPRESENTATIVE.

PAINT BINDER (TACK COAT) SHALL BE FURNISHED AND APPLIED.

THE DISCRETION OF THE STATE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

AGGREGATE BASE SHALL CONFORM TO SECTION 26 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

WHEN CLSM UTILIZED THE MIX DESIGN AND TEST RESULTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE

10. WHEN COLD PLANING IS REQUIRED, THE MINIMUM SHALL BE 0.10' OR AS DIRECTED BY THE STATE'S

A TRACER WIRE SHALL BE PLACED ON TOP OF THE FACILITY WHEN REQUIRED BY THE STATE'S

CLSM. WHEN TW IS < 24", CL II AGGREGATE BASE IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR BACKFILL

WHEN TW IS < 24", CL II AGGREGATE BASE IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR BACKFILL

ALL WORK SHALL BE AS AUTHORIZED BY THE APPROVED ENCROACHMENT PERMIT PLANS AND/OR AS

COLD PLANING AND RESURFACING OVERLAY SHALL BE PARALLEL TO THE ROADWAY AND TO THE NEAREST

LANE LINE FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE TRENCH/ DISTURBED AREAS, AND/ OR AS DIRECTED BY THE

11. COLD PLANING MAY BE REQUIRED AT THE DIRECTION OF THE STATE'S REPRESENTATIVE TO ACCOMMODATE

12. WHEN TRENCH PLACEMENT IS WITHIN 4' OF CURB & GUTTER, ADDITIONAL COLD PLANING MAY BE REQUIRED AT

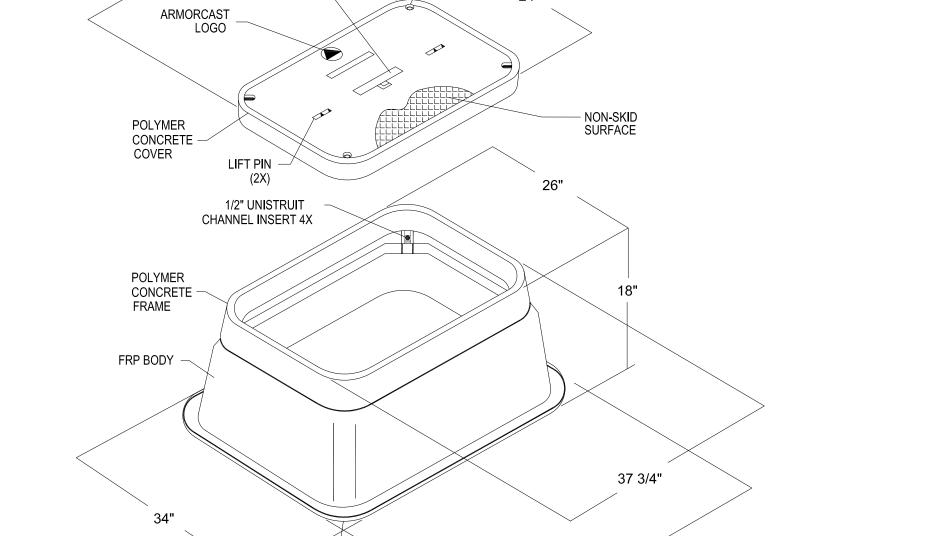
ANY PAVEMENT MARKINGS AND/OR STRIPING REMOVED OR DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE

15. OTHER TRENCH RELATED DETAILS ARE SHOWN IN FIGURE 6.1, CHAPTER 6 OF THE ENCROACHMENT PERMITS

16. A PAINT BINDER (TACK COAT) OF ASPHALTIC EMULSION CONFORMING TO SECTION 39-4.02, PRIME COAT &

17. NEW PAVEMENT BASE SHALL CONSIST OF EITHER CL II AGGREGATE BASE,  $1-\frac{1}{2}$ " SACK SLURRY CEMENT, OR

18. NEW SUB GRADE SHALL CONSIST OF EITHER CL. II AGGREGATE BASE, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " SACK SLURRY CEMENT, OR CLSM.



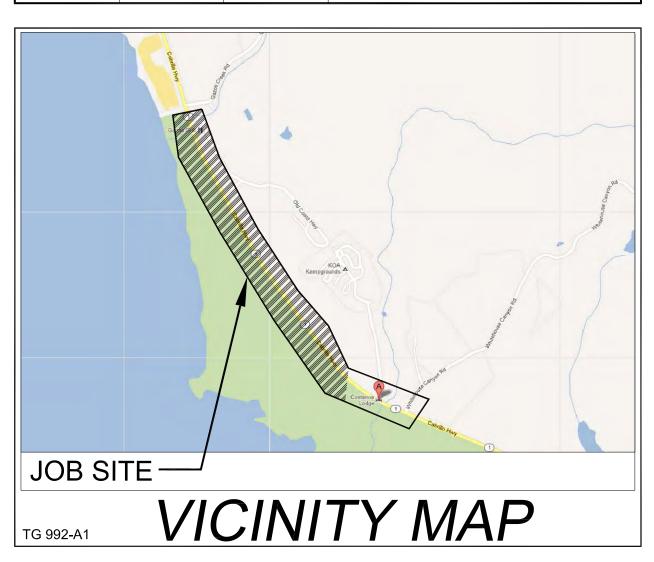
RISER DETAIL "A"

CABRILLO HWY 1

**CROWN CASTLE #** 

VRZ1026CADAVUFK12

DISTRICT COUNTY ROUTE POSTMILE - TOTAL PROJECT
4 SM 1 4.18 - 5.79



#### GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL WORK WITHIN THE STATE RIGHT OF WAY SHALL CONFORM TO CALTRANS LATEST STANDARD PLANS AND SPECIFICATION.

2. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL WORK FOR CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA MUTCD.

3. ALL SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL CONFORM TO THE CALIFORNIA MUTCD, STANDARD PLANS AND SPECIFICATION.

4. ALL SIGNS SHALL BE REFLECTORIZED.

5. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE ALL SIGNS, DELINEATORS, BARRICADES, ETC., PROPERLY INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION.

6. NO EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED ON THE ROAD SURFACE DURING NON-WORKING PERIODS UNLESS IT IS ALLOWED BY A CALTRANS ENGINEER IN WRITING.

7. NO EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED ON THE SIDEWALK AT ANY TIME.

8. EXCAVATION MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED AWAY FROM PAVED ROADWAY WHENEVER POSSIBLE. ALL SPILLED MATERIAL IS TO BE REMOVED TO AVOID SLIPPERY CONDITIONS.

9. EXISTING SIGNS, DELINEATORS, GUARDRAILS, MARKERS, TREES, SHRUBS, FENCES, WALKS, STEPS, ETC. THAT ARE DISTURBED BY THIS CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PLACED OR RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION OR TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS AND THE CALTRANS ENGINEER.

10. PERMITTEE SHALL SECURE A STREET OPENING PERMIT FROM CALTRANS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ALL WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE DONE UNDER A SINGLE STREET OPENING PERMIT.

11. SLURRY SEAL SHALL BE REQUIRED ON ALL NEW PAVEMENT FOR TRENCHES AND SHALL EXCEED TWELVE INCHES BEYOND THE LIMIT OF PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCTION UNLESS IT IS NOT REQUIRED BY CALTRANS ENGINEER.

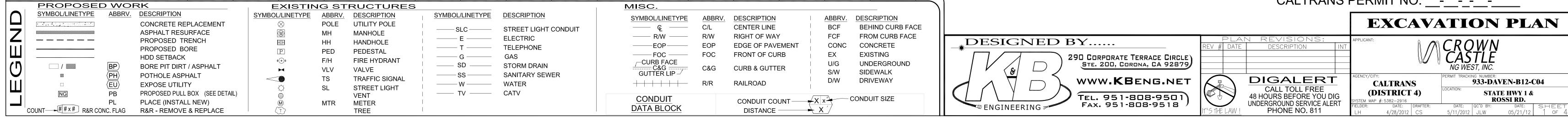
12. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO REPLACE ALL STREET MONUMENTS, LOT CORNER PIPES, AND GRADE STAKES DISTURBED DURING THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION AT THE REGULAR ENGINEER'S FEE

13. CONTRACTORS SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE DUST CONTROL AND KEEP MUD AND DEBRIS OFF THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY AT ALL TIMES.

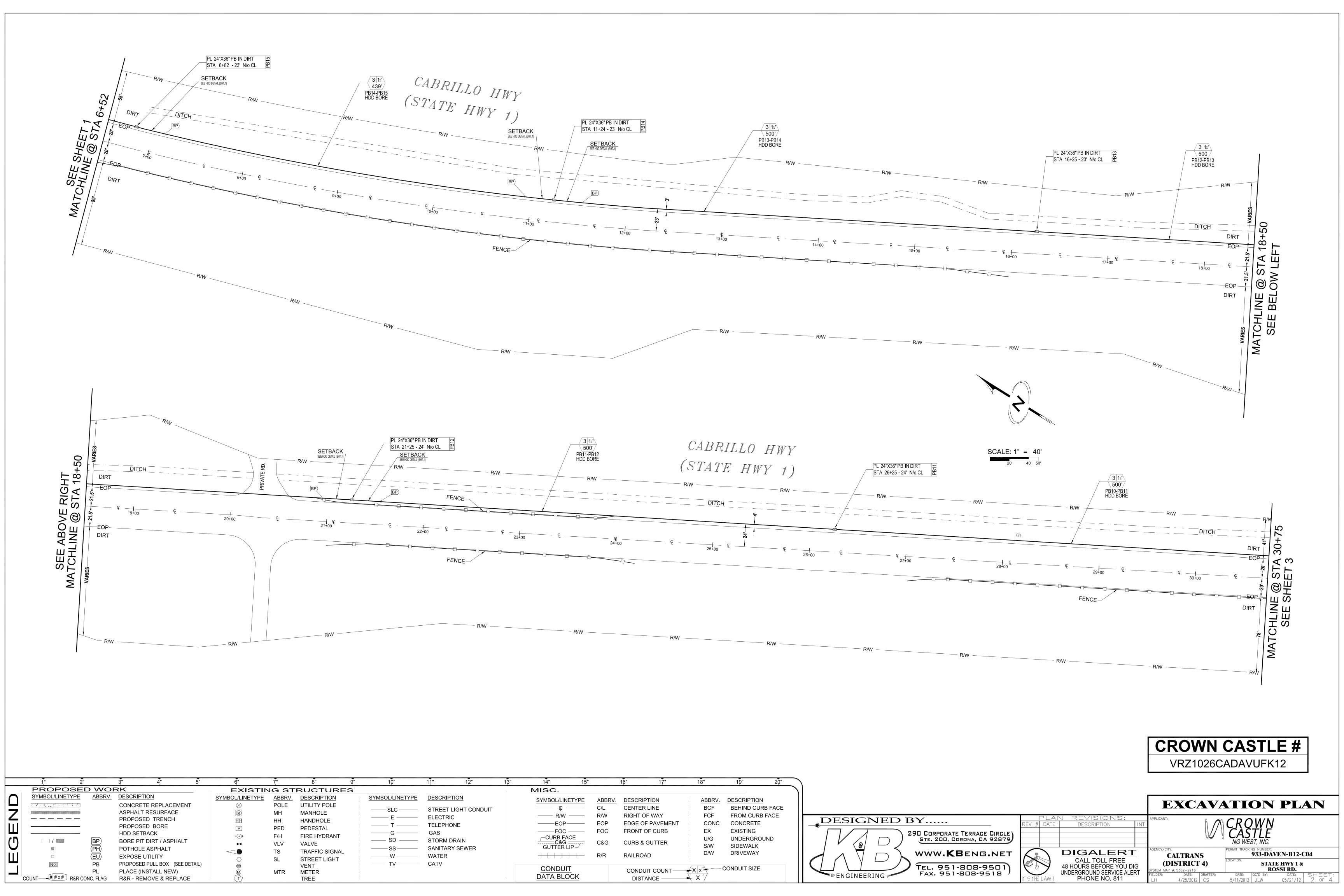
14. ALL SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED TO THE NEAREST SCORE MARK OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CALTRANS ENGINEER. INSTALLATION OF NEW SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER AGAINST EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS MAY REQUIRE A SIDEWALK CONTACT JOINT (DOWELS REQUIRED) IF DIRECTED BY CALTRANS ENGINEER.

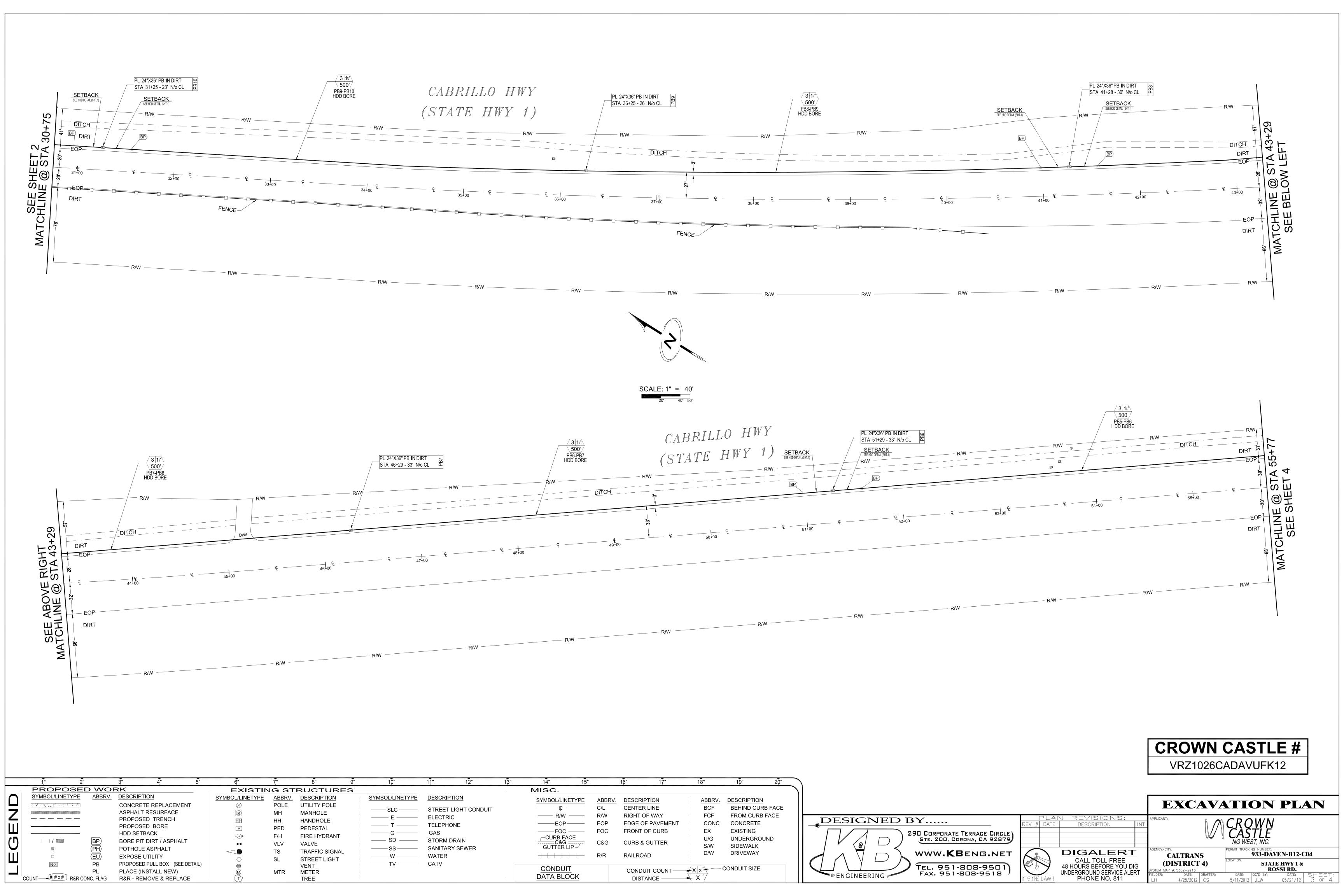
15. ALL TRENCHES AND EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND FEDERAL O.S.H.A. REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER APPLICABLE SAFETY ORDINANCES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRENCH SHORING DESIGN AND INSTALLATION.

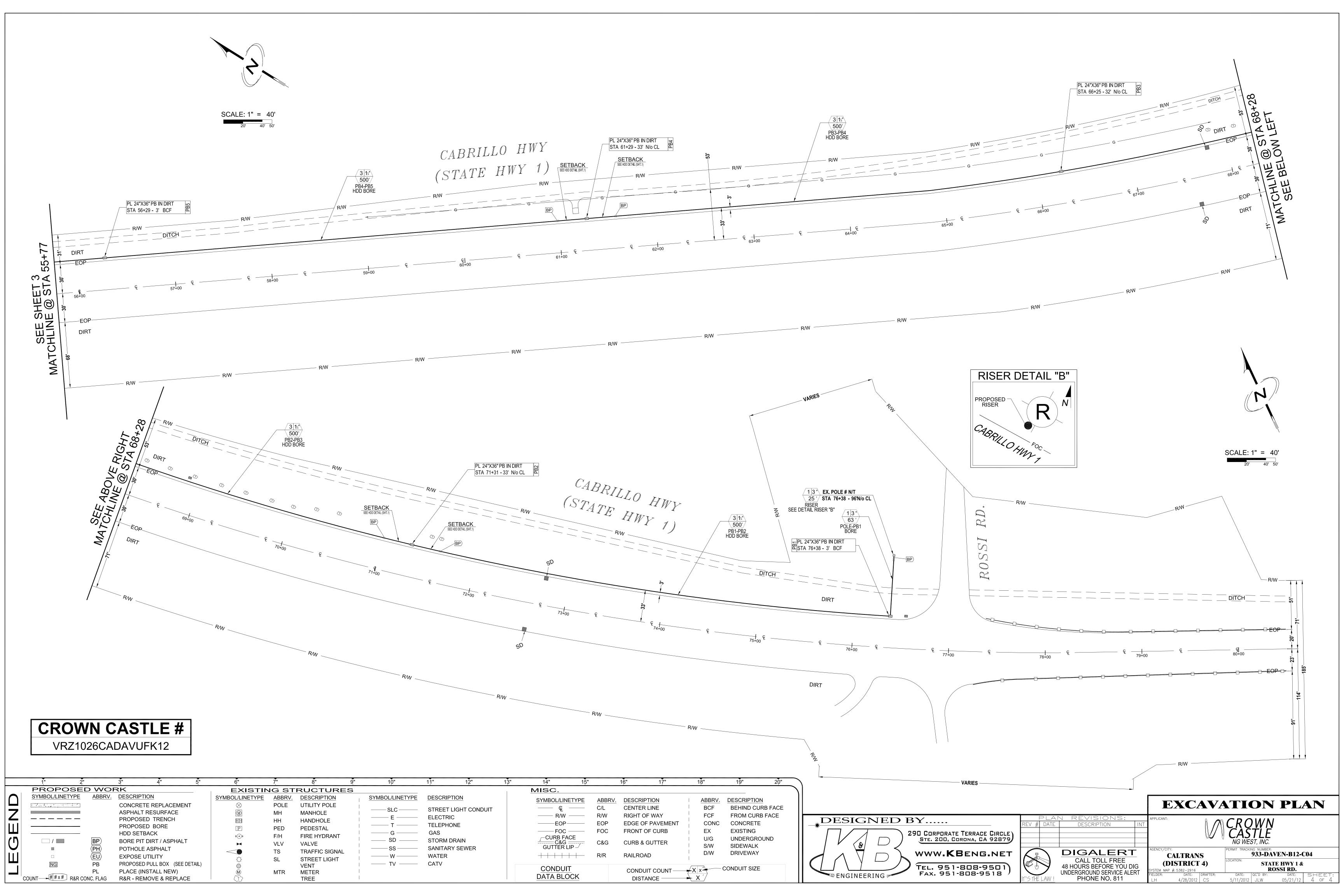
CALTRANS PERMIT NO. \_\_-\_-\_-



18"







# Appendix B Air Quality Construction Emissions and Modeling Results

NextG – Davenport (Hwy 1) Project (VRZ)
CalEEMod Construction Assumptions

Phase	Net CY Exported	Areas Graded (acres)	Worker Trips/Day*	Vender Trips Per Day	Days	Start Date	End Date	Total Length/Pieces	Length/Pieces per day
Cable installation crew: aerial	0	0.0004	6	2	42	1/1/2014	2/28/2014	41690	1600
Pole replacement crew	0	0.069	12	2	7	1/6/2014	1/14/2014	3	1
Directional bore crew	0	0.02	12	2	18	1/1/2014	1/24/2014	7300	400
Buried vault and marker crew	0	0.00	6	2	3	1/27/2014	1/29/2014	6	2
Cable installation crew: conduit	0	0	15	2	4	1/30/2014	2/4/2014	7300	2000

<sup>\*</sup> Total workers per day is assumed with 1.5 workers per piece of equipment for each construction phase.

					Hours per Day of	
	Type of Diesel				Operation	
Phase	Equipment	Quantity	Horsepower	<b>Load Factor</b>	(Average)	<b>Total Days</b>
Cable installation crew: aerial	Bucket truck	1	200	0.38	8	42
Cable ilistaliation crew. aeriai	1-ton supply truck	1	200	0.38	6	42
	Crane	1	500	0.29	4	7
Pole replacement crew	Backhoe	1	105	0.37	3	7
Fole replacement crew	1-ton supply truck	1	200	0.38	6	7
	Pickup truck	1	150	0.38	3	7
	Bore machine	1	115	0.5	8	18
Directional bore crew	Backhoe	1	105	0.37	3	18
Directional bore crew	Generator	1	50	0.43	6	18
	1-ton supply truck	1	200	0.38	6	18
Buried vault and marker crew	Backhoe	1	105	0.37	8	3
burieu vauit anu marker crew	1-ton supply truck	1	200	0.38	6	3
	Cable truck	1	200	0.38	8	4
	Compressor	1	50	0.43	8	4
Cable installation crew: conduit	Generator	1	50	0.43	8	4
	Backhoe	1	105	0.37	2	4
	1-ton supply truck	1	200	0.38	6	4

CalEEMod Version: CalEEMod.2011.1.1 Date:

# Crown Castle—Davenport (Hwy 1) Project (VRZ), Phase 2 San Mateo County, Summer

### 1.0 Project Characteristics

### 1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric
General Light Industry	0	1000sqft

### 1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Utility Company Pacific Gas & Electric Company

 Urbanization
 Rural
 Wind Speed (m/s)

 Climate Zone
 5
 2.2

 Precipitation Freq (Days)

### 1.3 User Entered Comments

70

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Using project area as lot acrage.

Construction Phase - Construction Phases per Client.

Off-road Equipment - HP per client. LF from Carl Moyer.

Off-road Equipment - HP per client. LF from Carl Moyer.

Off-road Equipment - HP per client. LF from Carl Moyer.

Off-road Equipment - HP per client. LF from Carl Moyer.

Off-road Equipment - HP per client. LF from Carl Moyer.

Trips and VMT - Worker trips are assumed based on 1.5 workers per piece of equipment. Vendor truck trisp are assumed based on project description.

Grading - Total Acres Disturbed are calculated based on project description.

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

### 2.0 Emissions Summary

### 2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

### **Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Year					lb/	day							lb/c	lay		
2014	5.61	36.00	23.72	0.06	0.65	1.72	2.36	0.03	1.72	1.74	0.00	5,555.96	0.00	0.50	0.00	5,566.48
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### **Mitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year					lb/	day							lb/d	day		
2014	5.61	36.00	23.72	0.06	0.64	1.72	2.35	0.03	1.72	1.74	0.00	5,555.96	0.00	0.50	0.00	5,566.48
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### 3.0 Construction Detail

### **3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction**

Water Exposed Area

### 3.2 Cable installation crew: conduit - 2014

### **Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 NBio	o- CO2 Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day						lb/	day		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Off-Road	2.51	13.60	7.78	0.02		0.69	0.69		0.69	0.69		59.70	0.22	: :	1,864.40
Total	2.51	13.60	7.78	0.02	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.69	1,85	59.70	0.22		1,864.40
Total	2.63	13.92	8.99	0.02	0.24	0.71	0.94	0.01	0.71	0.71	2,07	77.98	0.23		2,082.90

### **Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.93	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01		173.14		0.01		173.33
Total	0.12	0.32	1.21	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.02	0.02		218.28		0.01		218.50

### **Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day							lb/d	day		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
Off-Road	2.51	13.60	7.78	0.02		0.69	0.69		0.69	0.69	0.00	1,859.70		0.22		1,864.40
Total	2.51	13.60	7.78	0.02	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	1,859.70		0.22		1,864.40

### **Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 N	IBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.93	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01		173.14		0.01		173.33
Total	0.12	0.32	1.21	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.02	0.02		218.28		0.01		218.50

### 3.3 Directional bore crew - 2014

### **Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 NBio- CC	2 Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day						lb/c	day		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				İ	0.00
Off-Road	1.34	9.60	7.10	0.02		0.48	0.48		0.48	0.48	1,453.95		0.12	\$	1,456.47
Total	1.34	9.60	7.10	0.02	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.48	1,453.95		0.12		1,456.47
Total	1.44	9.91	8.13	0.02	0.20	0.49	0.68	0.01	0.49	0.50	1,637.60		0.13		1,640.30

### **Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/d	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.75	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.01		138.51		0.01		138.66

F	Total	0.10	0.31	1.03	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.02	183,65	0.01	183.83
	Total	0.10	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.02	100.00	0.01	100.00

### **Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/d	ay		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
Off-Road	1.34	9.60	7.10	0.02	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.48	0.48		0.48	0.48	0.00	1,453.95		0.12		1,456.47
Total	1.34	9.60	7.10	0.02	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	1,453.95		0.12		1,456.47

### **Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.75	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.01		138.51		0.01		138.66
Total	0.10	0.31	1.03	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.02		183.65		0.01		183.83

### 3.4 Pole replacement crew - 2014

### **Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/d	day							lb/d	lay		
Fugitive Dust					0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
Off-Road	1.46	11.86	5.57	0.02		0.50	0.50		0.50	0.50		1,656.73		0.13		1,659.45

Total	1.46	11.86	5.57	0.02	0.01	0.50	0.51	0.00	0.50	0.50	1,656.73	0.13	1,659.45
Total	1.56	12.17	6.60	0.02	0.21	0.51	0.71	0.01	0.51	0.52	1,840.38	0.14	1,843.28

### **Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.75	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.01		138.51		0.01		138.66
Total	0.10	0.31	1.03	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.02		183.65		0.01		183.83

### **Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day							lb/d	ay		
Fugitive Dust			! !		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
Off-Road	1.46	11.86	5.57	0.02		0.50	0.50		0.50	0.50	0.00	1,656.73		0.13		1,659.45
Total	1.46	11.86	5.57	0.02	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	1,656.73		0.13		1,659.45

### **Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/d	day							lb/d	lay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17

Worker	0.07	0.07	0.75	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.01	138.51	: : :	0.01	 138.66
Total	0.10	0.31	1.03	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.02	183.65		0.01	183.83

### 3.5 Buried vault and marker crew - 2014

### **Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 NBio- C	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day						lb/d	day		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Off-Road	0.93	6.98	3.92	0.01		0.38	0.38		0.38	0.38	959.83		0.08		961.57
Total	0.93	6.98	3.92	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.38	959.83		0.08		961.57
Total	0.99	7.25	4.57	0.01	0.11	0.39	0.49	0.00	0.39	0.40	1,074.2	3	0.08		1,076.07

### **Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01		69.26		0.00		69.33
Total	0.06	0.27	0.65	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.02		114.40		0.00		114.50

### **Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	. 3	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category		lb/day											lb/d	lay		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	:					0.00

Off-Road	0.93	6.98	3.92	0.01	 : : :	0.38	0.38	: : : :	0.38	0.38	0.00	959.83	 ! !	0.08	 : : :	961.57
Total	0.93	6.98	3.92	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	959.83		0.08		961.57

### **Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 NBio- CO2	2 Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day						lb/day	/		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	69.26		0.00		69.33
Total	0.06	0.27	0.65	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.02	114.40		0.00		114.50

### 3.6 Cable installation crew: aerial - 2014

### **Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/d	ay		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
Off-Road	1.06	8.84	3.01	0.01		0.29	0.29		0.29	0.29		1,331.85		0.09	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,333.82
Total	1.06	8.84	3.01	0.01	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.29		1,331.85		0.09		1,333.82
Total	1.12	9.11	3.66	0.01	0.11	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.30	0.31		1,446.25		0.09		1,448.32

### **Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	! !	0.00		0.00		0.00

Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	45.14	0.00	45.17
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	69.26	0.00	69.33
Total	0.06	0.27	0.65	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.02	114.40	0.00	114.50

### **Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/d	day							lb/d	ay		
Fugitive Dust					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
Off-Road	1.06	8.84	3.01	0.01		0.29	0.29		0.29	0.29	0.00	1,331.85		0.09		1,333.82
Total	1.06	8.84	3.01	0.01	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	1,331.85		0.09		1,333.82

### **Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/d	day							lb/d	ay		
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	į	0.00
Vendor	0.03	0.24	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01		45.14		0.00		45.17
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01		69.26		0.00		69.33
Total	0.06	0.27	0.65	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.02		114.40		0.00		114.50

# Appendix C Cultural Resources Report

# CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR CROWN CASTLE NG WEST, INC. DAVENPORT PHASE II (SAN MATEO COUNTY) PROJECT

### PREPARED FOR:

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### December 2012





# **Executive Summary**

Crown Castle NG West, Inc. (Crown Castle) is undertaking the Davenport San Mateo County Project (proposed project), which would expand wireless broadband services in rural, coastal areas of San Mateo County, California. The proposed project involves the installation of DAS network facilities along 9.3 miles of highway, primarily along State Route 1 (Hwy 1) in San Mateo County.

The purpose of this Cultural Resources Inventory Report (CRIR) is to document and present a brief environmental setting, prehistory, ethnography, and history of the project site; the results of the background research of cultural resources within the study area (which includes the project site and a ¼-mile radius surrounding the proposed project site), and the methods and results of the archaeological field survey that was conducted for the proposed project. The background research included a records search for previously recorded cultural resources at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) and a Sacred Lands File Search at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

This CRIR was prepared in order to support the Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA), which includes the information required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) PEA Guidelines. The CPUC requires applicants to provide this information for review in compliance with the mandates of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), if the project is subject to CEQA. The focus of the PEA is to determine whether the proposed project qualifies for an exemption from CEQA, despite its location along a scenic highway. Alternatively, should the CPUC find that the application requires an environmental assessment under CEQA, the PEA supports a finding that the proposed project will not have any significant impacts on the environment, if all construction protocols are followed and any suggested imitation measures are implemented.

The background research identified several previously recorded cultural resources (both prehistoric and historic-era) within the study area. However, because proposed project activities would consist mainly of installing fiber-optic cable and related node equipment along and within the vicinity of Hwy 1, primarily above ground on an existing utility pole line, there is little ground disturbance associated with the project. Additionally, no cultural resources were identified during the archaeological field survey. Therefore, this CRIR supports the finding that the proposed project will not have any significant impacts on the environment, provided that the Cultural Resources Construction Protocol Measures, as provided in the Conclusions and Recommendations section of this document, and the Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures, as provided in Section 4.6 of the PEA, are implemented.

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# **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CCR California Code of Regulations

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

CHRIS California Historical Resources Information System

CRHR California Register of Historical Resources
CRIR Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Crown Castle Crown Castle NG West, Inc., formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc.,

DAS distributed antenna system

GO General Order

HPD Historic Properties Directory

HRI California Inventory of Historic Resources

Hwy 1 State Route 1

NAGPRA Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NAHC Native American Heritage Commission

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

NWIC Northwest Information Center

OHP California Office of Historic Preservation
PEA Proponent's Environmental Assessment

PRC California Public Resources Code proposed project Davenport San Mateo County Project

RF radiofrequency

State Park Año Nuevo State Park

USGS United States Geological Service

Crown Castle NG West, Inc., formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc., (Crown Castle) provides point-to-point radiofrequency (RF) transport and backhaul services that augment wireless broadband services in dense urban and isolated suburban/rural areas for its wireless carrier customers. Crown Castle provides these services over non-switched, digital fiber-optic communications networks referred to as *distributed antenna system* (DAS) networks.

Crown Castle is undertaking the Davenport San Mateo County Project (proposed project) which would expand wireless broadband services in rural, coastal areas of San Mateo County, California. The Davenport Project involves the installation of DAS network facilities along 9.3 miles of highway, primarily along State Route 1 (Hwy 1) in San Mateo County.

The purpose of this report is to inventory cultural resources that the proposed project could potentially affect, assess potential impacts, and provide recommendations in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Background research and field surveys were conducted for the proposed project. Eleven previously recorded cultural (both prehistoric and historic-era) resources were identified within the study area, which includes the proposed project and a ¼-mile search radius surrounding the proposed project.

# 1.1 Project Location

The proposed project alignment is approximately 9.3 miles in length and is in the rural, southwesterly corner of San Mateo County, primarily along existing utility distribution poles (Figure 1-1). Approximately 7.9 miles of the fiber-optic cable would be placed aerially on existing utility poles, and 1.4 miles of new buried conduit would be placed.

The cable alignment would generally follow Hwy 1 beginning at the San Mateo–Santa Cruz county line and continuing in a northwesterly direction along Hwy 1 for a distance of approximately 7.7 miles where it would transition onto Pigeon Point Road. The segment along Hwy 1 would be aerial cable placed on existing utility poles and some new buried conduit.

The project alignment would use the following existing ROWs.

- Existing Hwy 1 ROW —approximately 6.1 miles (4.7 miles of aerial and 1.4 miles of underground conduit and cable).
- Existing Local public road ROW—approximately 1.6 miles (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing structures).
- Existing utility easement ROW—approximately 1.1 miles (all cable would be aerial and placed on existing structures). The existing easements lie adjacent to or in close proximity to existing public road ROW.
- Existing utility easement on Año Nuevo State Park (State Park)—approximately 0.5 miles (all cable will be aerial and placed on existing structures). The existing easement lies within or in close proximity to an existing county road.

Of the 9.3 miles approximately 8.1 miles lies within 1,000 feet of Hwy 1 which is established by the PUC as being within the viewshed of a scenic highway. The remaining 1.2 miles, along Pigeon Point Road, lies further than 1,000 feet from Hwy 1. Figure 1-2 presents the Project Elements.

# 1.2 Project Purpose and Need

The proposed project would serve the following needs.

- Expand the wireless voice and broadband services provided by Crown Castle's customer, Verizon Wireless, to an unserved/underserved rural area along a heavily traveled section of Hwy 1 in San Mateo County, thereby generally improving the area's communications and data system.
- Enhance public safety by providing expanded and more reliable communications access to emergency services.
- Provide a means to more efficiently expand wireless service by other carriers in this area
  through co-location or joint use of certain facilities; this could also increase competition among
  existing telecommunications carriers—an outcome that would be consistent with wellestablished California and federal telecommunications policy.
- Expand and enhance California's national and international telecommunications access.
- Enable existing telecommunications networks to better exchange traffic across California and improve reliability using high-quality, state-of-the-art technology.

# 1.3 Project Components

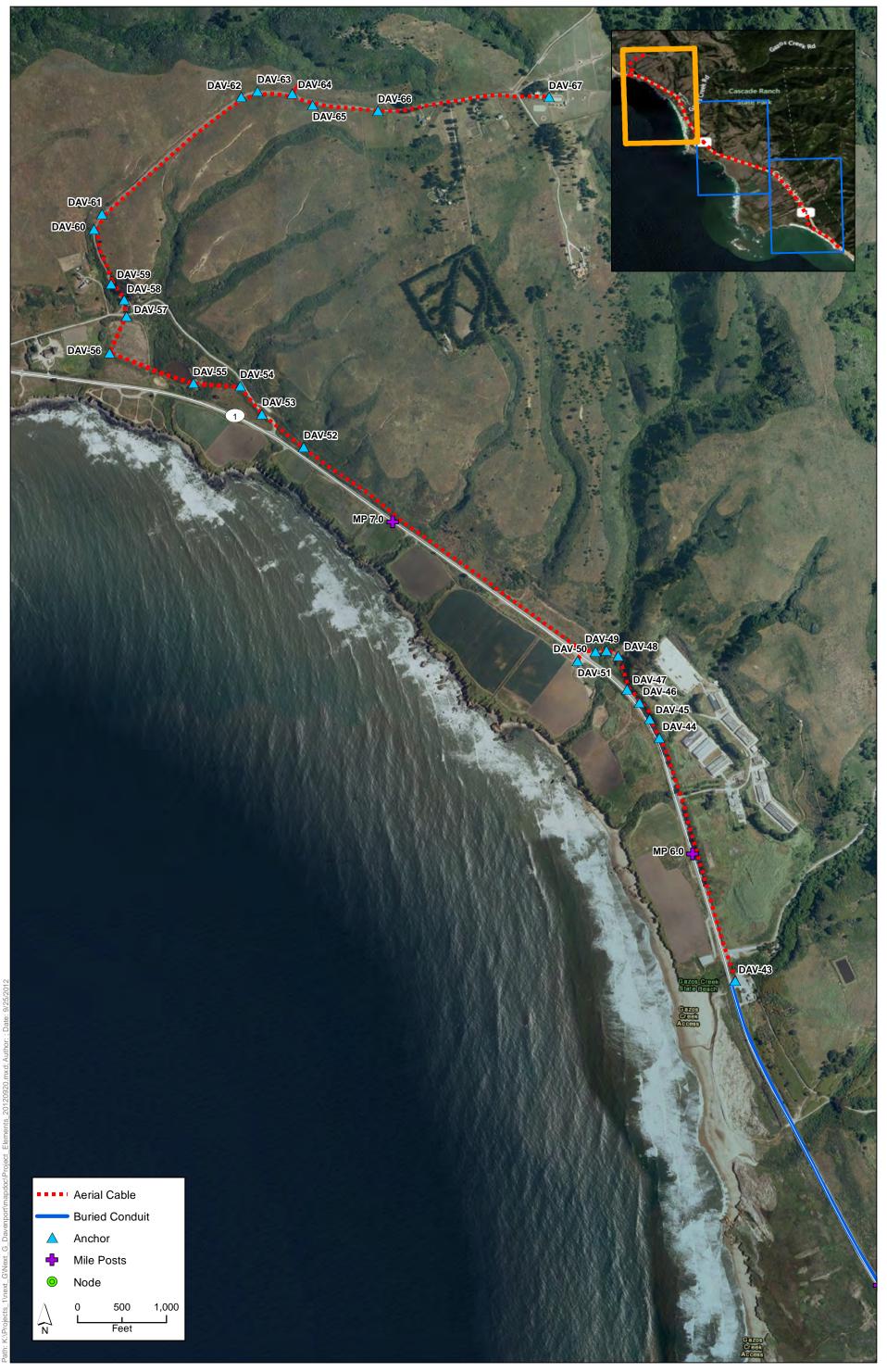
Construction of DAS facilities in the proposed project corridor would consist of the following.

- Installing a total of 10 antennae, pole extenders, and associated equipment, 2 on each of 5 node poles (all existing utility poles).
- Installing 41,699 feet of fiber-optic cable across 205 fiber poles (all existing utility poles).
- Installing guy wires and anchors on up to 67 existing poles, pending further engineering analysis and structural testing.
- Boring to facilitate the installation of 7,383 feet of underground fiber-optic cable and conduit.
- Potentially replacing up to 7 existing poles to accommodate the new stress loads.

Engineering drawings of proposed project components are found in Appendix A (pending). The public road ROW in which the majority of the proposed project would be constructed is relatively flat as it follows Hwy 1 along the coast. Adjacent turnouts that are already graded and disturbed would be used as staging areas. No new staging areas would be required.

















# 1.3.1 Attachment of Antennae, Associated Equipment, and Fiber-Optic Cable to Poles

Antennae, associated equipment, and fiber-optic cable would be installed on existing and new poles using the following construction techniques.

### **Antennae and Associated Equipment on Node Poles**

The following components would be attached to each of the five node poles.

- Antenna(e), 2 KS 84010525 panel antennae (23 inches tall, 10 inches wide, and 5.5 inches deep) would be mounted at the top of each node pole.
- Battery back-up unit, measuring 36.88 inches tall, 30.25 inches wide, and 16 inches deep would be mounted on each node pole at a height of approximately 8 feet above the ground.
- RF disconnect switch, measuring 10 inches tall, 8 inches wide, and 5 inches deep would be mounted on each node pole at a height of approximately 8 feet above the ground.
- Electric meter, measuring 26 inches tall, 12 inches wide, and 6 inches deep would be mounted on each node pole at a height of approximately 8 feet above the ground.
- Pole extenders measuring 7 feet in height would be attached to the top of node poles to extend
  the antenna an adequate distance above the power lines. The antennas would be attached to the
  top of the extenders.

These items would be mounted on a utility pole. The height of the node poles would be increased by a total of 9 feet by the addition of the pole-top extenders antennas.

Crown Castle would use standard aerial construction techniques to attach antennae and associated equipment to utility poles (as described in Crown Castle's project work plan). Basic equipment required for aerial installations includes bucket trucks and cable reel trucks or cable trailers. At least one crew and one bucket truck would travel the pole line alignment with all necessary road lane closures arranged in advance. The cable reel truck would carry spooled fiber that would be unwound for installation on the existing poles.

### **Fiber-Optic Cable**

Crown Castle would use standard aerial construction techniques for the placement of its fiber-optic cable (as described in Crown Castle's project work plan). The cable would be over-lashed to existing wires where possible, or to new supporting wires installed by Crown Castle, using stainless steel lashers and wire clamps. The cable would be grounded at the first, last, and every fifth pole by driving a copper rod approximately 6 feet long and 1 inch in diameter into the ground.

# 1.3.2 Installation of Guy Wires and Anchors on Poles

Provisions in the CPUC's General Order (GO) 95 require that certain strength and safety standards be maintained for overhead utility and communications lines installed on joint use poles. Among other requirements, GO 95 requires that lines or parts thereof be replaced or reinforced when safety

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GO 95 also requires pole replacement when the structural integrity of an existing pole would be compromised by utilities projects. Up to 7 utility poles are planned to be replaced as part of the proposed project.

factors have been reduced below certain specified minimums. To comply with these requirements, Crown Castle would install additional guy wires and anchors when adding lines or other facilities that increase loads on poles. It is anticipated that up to approximately 67 additional anchors will be needed as shown in the detailed design drawings (Appendix A, Engineering Drawings of Project Components [pending]).

Installation of guy wires and anchors involves minimal ground-disturbing activity, either in creating a concrete bed for the wire or anchor, or in driving the equipment directly into the earth. Anchor rod lengths vary from 7 to 10 feet, and their diameters vary from 0.5 to 1.25 inches. The anchors are augured or bored directly into the ground using hand equipment and the guy wire is attached and tensioned.

### 1.3.3 Installation of Underground Conduit and Cables

For the proposed project, Crown Castle would install all of its equipment along the existing utility pole line, except in one area where new underground conduit and fiber-optic cable would be required. Because no existing poles are located in this area, a new conduit system would need to be constructed into which the fiber-optic cable would be installed.

The underground conduit would be installed using standard utility horizontal directional boring. All installation activities, including boring, would take place within the Hwy 1 ROW.

### **Horizontal Directional Bore Construction**

Horizontal directional boring allows new conduits to be installed to the desired depth without surface disturbance along the alignment. Small areas of disturbance measuring approximately 2 by 2 feet would be needed at approximately 500-foot intervals to accommodate the bore machines and allow for the conduits to be connected. It is expected that all of the new buried conduits would be installed using directional bores using a backhoe to excavate the bore entry and exit pits. Horizontal directional bores utilize a bore machine that drills a horizontal pilot hole along the designed cable alignment and at a depth of 3–5 feet below the ground surface. The bore machine would use a mixture of water and fine clay (usually bentonite) to help lubricate the pilot pipe and keep the hole drilled open. Once the pilot bore string reaches its receiving pit, the conduit would be attached to the end. The pilot pipe would then be pulled back to the bore machine, thereby installing the conduit. The typical bore lengths would be approximately 200–400 feet in length.

### Installation of Cable into Conduit

Once the conduit system is installed, the fiber-optic cable would be pulled or blown into the conduits. The installation would be accomplished using a series of hydraulic pullers consisting of a main-line puller and sufficient intermediate assist pullers to ensure smooth pulling within specified tension restrictions. First, the pull line would be attached to a plug that is pushed through the conduit by air pressure. When the plug emerges at the end of the conduit section or access point, the pull line would be attached to the cable through a swivel to prevent the cable from twisting during the pulling operation. Then the pull line would be pulled back though the conduit section, threading the cable through the conduit. The main-line puller would be equipped with a tension limiter and a tension monitor to provide an accurate record of actual pulling tensions encountered. These methods would be used to pull the cable from one handhole to the next. It is sometimes necessary to excavate temporary assist points to facilitate cable installation. In such cases, an excavation

approximately 2 feet wide, 3 feet long, and 3 feet deep is dug to provide access to the conduit; this excavation is backfilled once the cable is installed.

### **Surface Restoration**

Crown Castle would perform site cleanup and surface restoration promptly following conduit and cable installation. Cleanup would include removing debris and restoring original surfacing and contours. Any disturbed areas would be returned to their original or better condition.

### **Installation of Access Vaults**

To allow for cable-placing assist locations, cable splice locations, and future access to the buried conduits and fiber, buried access vaults (i.e., handholes and manholes) would be placed along the route. These are described below. Once installation is complete, the buried vaults would need to be accessed only rarely for maintenance or cable replacement. Each vault would typically house 80–100 feet of cable slack. Because there is flexibility in determining the specific location of buried access vaults in rural areas, vault locations would be selected to avoid areas with sensitive resources.

### **Handholes**

Handholes, when necessary, would be installed to provide access to the cable at splice points or as needed for future maintenance of the cable. Each handhole would be equipped with a traffic-rated lid, even if it is currently out of the path of traffic, and the lid would be visible at the surface. Handholes are sized to accommodate pulling fiber through conduits and would be 2 feet by 3 feet in size. Generally, road shoulders or other easily accessible areas are the preferred locations for handholes. Handholes would be placed up to every 500 feet. Handholes also are placed within 10 feet of any pole that is used as a *riser*, which connects an aerial portion of the cable to a buried portion. Such a hole would be used to access a 1-inch ditch that would be used as a riser path for the fiber.

### **Splicing of Cable Ends at Access Points**

Splicing of sections of fiber-optic cable at access points would be conducted consistent with Crown Castle specifications regarding equipment, personnel training, procedures, and testing. Appropriate lengths of excess (slack loop) fiber-optic cable—generally at least 30 feet—would be left at all splice locations to allow for cable expansion and contraction due to temperature and for any splicing required in the future. The cable would be spliced in *splice cases* (i.e., protective encasements) in a cable, with sufficient slack allowed. The splices would be made with a profile alignment fusion splicing machine and protected by heat-shrink tubing.

### 1.3.4 Replacement of Existing Poles

As many as seven existing poles may need to be replaced due to the condition of the poles and the increased stress caused by adding more fiber-optic cable. If pole replacement is needed, the replacement poles would be installed into the exact same location as the existing poles. The process entails temporarily removing the existing utilities from the pole, removing the existing pole, installing the replacement pole, and reattaching the utilities.

# 1.3.5 Operations, Maintenance, and Repair

Operations, maintenance, and repair activities associated with a fiber-optic project are minimal. These activities would be carried out by Crown Castle, whose personnel would periodically patrol the project route to inspect facilities. If operations, maintenance, or repair activities have the potential to affect sensitive resources, Crown Castle would contact the appropriate resource agencies to ensure environmental compliance. For these reasons, operations, maintenance, and repair activities are not discussed or analyzed further in this document.

# 2.1 State Regulations

### 2.1.1 CEQA and Cultural Resources

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the State's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] 14(3) §15002(i). CEQA states that it is the policy of the State of California to:

take all action necessary to provide the people of the state with...historic environmental qualities...and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history (California Public Resources Code [PRC]  $\S21001(b)$ , (c). A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (CCR 14(3)  $\S15064.5(b)$ ).

The CEQA Statute and Guidelines include procedures for identifying, analyzing, and disclosing potential adverse impacts to historical resources, which include all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or local registers.

CEQA requires that historical resources, which include architectural resources and prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources, be taken into consideration during the CEQA planning process (CCR 14.3 §15064.5; PRC §21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to historical resources must be avoided, or the effects mitigated (CCR 14(3) §15064.5 (b)(4). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the CRHR.

### California Public Resources Code

As part of the determination made pursuant to §21080.3, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological and historic architectural resources.

CEQA defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets any of the following criteria:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, CCR 14.3, §4850 et seq.);
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC§ 5020.1(k);
- A resource identified as significant (e.g., rated 1–5) in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC §5024.1(g); or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) or §5024.1 (CCR 14.3 §15064.5(a)(4)).

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific,

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economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource (CCR 14.3 §15064.5(a)(3)).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in the CCR 14.3 §15064.5[a]). If the archaeological site can be defined as a historical resource, then potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource, rather than as a unique archaeological site (see below). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource, but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC §21083.2.

CEQA defines a "unique archaeological resource... [as] an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- 2. Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- 3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person" (PRC §21083.2[g]).

If an impact to a historical resource or unique archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact. Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, the use of drawings, photographs, and/or displays does not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by demolition or destruction of an architectural resource.

### **California Register of Historical Resources**

The CRHR is a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The CRHR helps government agencies identify and evaluate California's cultural resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC §5024.1[a]). Any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR, is to be considered during the CEQA process.

A cultural resource is evaluated under four CRHR criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant in accordance with the one or more of the following criteria (as defined in §15064.5[a] [3]):

- 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California's history and cultural heritage;
- 2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA, as any resource that meets the above criteria, and retains sufficient historic integrity (see criteria below), is considered a historical resource under CEQA.

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In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the CRHR requires that sufficient time must have passed to allow a "scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a resource (CCR 14(11.5) §4852 (d)(2)). The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) recommends documenting, and taking into consideration in the planning process, any cultural resource that is 45 years or older (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

The CRHR also requires an eligible resource to possess integrity, which is defined as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" (CCR §4852 (c)).

Resources that are significant, meet the age guidelines, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR.

### 3.1 Natural Environment

### 3.1.1 Environmental Background

The proposed project area is in the Coast Ranges physiographic province of California, which is between the Great Valley province and Pacific Ocean. The Coast Ranges generally consist of a rocky coastline with narrow beaches in small bays and sea cliffs rising 20–80 feet to wave-cut marine terraces up to approximately 1-mile wide. Further inland are the relatively young, rugged mountains of the Coast Ranges rising to a height of 2,400 feet. Hwy 1, however, proceeds along the foot of the Coast Ranges on marine terraces that provide relatively level terrain.

The Coast Ranges province consists of Holocene and older deposits comprised of unconsolidated sands, silts and gravels washed from the Coast Ranges and deposited as alluvial fans and narrow stream deposits on the marine terraces. The northern end of the subject area contains sandstones and conglomerates of the Cretaceous-Age Pigeon Point Formation. The southern-most mile of the alignment crosses several outcrops of Santa Cruz Mudstone.

Soils in the proposed project area generally consist of the Lockwood and Watsonville series of loams and sandy loams—with occasional clay and shaly loams and loamy sands on the surface, and with a dense claypan subsoil underlain by marine sediments. Lockwood and Watsonville series soils are moderately well drained to imperfectly drained and present on slopes ranging from level ground to 40 percent (Wagner and Nelson 1961).

Existing development in and around the proposed project area is rural, sparse, and limited to buildings and residences associated with Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch, Año Nuevo Flower Growers, Pie Ranch, and Cascade Ranch Historic Farm. The State Park is located off of and west of Hwy 1, in the study area, and a residential unit occupied by a State Park employee is at the end of Año Nuevo State Park Road. The portion of Hwy 1 from the Santa Cruz county line to the southern city limit of Half Moon Bay was designated as a State Scenic Highway in 1976. Hwy 1 in the subject area is within the designated segment.

The subject alignment is part of an existing utility corridor that is within the previously disturbed ROWs of the Hwy 1 transportation corridor and a county road. Natural vegetation is found adjacent to the subject area. A number of utilities already exist within the proposed project alignment, and the proposed telecommunication facilities would be built entirely within the existing utility corridor.

# 3.2 Regional Setting

### 3.2.1 Paleontological Resources

Pleistocene mollusks have been discovered on marine terraces and exposed in bluffs above the Pacific Ocean (San Mateo County Undated). Due to the extremely altered nature of the subject area

and the type of geologic formation in the project area (e.g., granitic intrusive rock), significant impacts on paleontological resources in the subject area are unlikely.

### 3.2.2 Prehistory

The following brief summary of the chronology of the San Mateo County area is based primarily on Cartier (1993a, 1993b), Hylkema (1991), Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993), and Jones (1993).

Sites in San Mateo County provide evidence that humans occupied the area as early as 8,000 B.C., but the assemblages from these sites remain poorly defined. As a result, the PaleoIndian and Millingstone Periods, recognized as distinct and separate elsewhere in the region, are combined in this area. PaleoIndian-Millingstone (8,000–3,500 B.C.) assemblages are characterized by eccentric crescent, bi-pointed, leaf-shaped bifaces; unifaces, and cobble and core tools; and milling slabs and handstones. The characteristic lithic materials are basalt and quartzite. Economic patterns during this period are believed to have been very generalized, with small groups engaging in opportunistic subsistence foraging.

Early Period (3,500–600 B.C.) assemblages are characterized by rectangular, end-ground, and split Olivella beads; square *Haliotis* beads; contracting stemmed, Rossi squared-stemmed, and sidenotched projectile points; mortars and pestles; and handstones and millingstones.

The Middle Period (600 B.C.–A.D. 1000) is represented by site CA-SCr-9 in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The assemblage from this site is characterized by Año Nuevo long-stemmed, Rossi square-stemmed, contracting-stemmed, side-notched, and concave-base projectile points; Olivella saucer beads; mortars and pesters; and millingstones and handstones.

Middle/Late Period (A.D. 1000–1200) assemblages are characterized by Central Coast stemmed series and small leaf-shaped projectile points; hopper and bowl mortars and pestles; and millingslabs.

Late Period (A.D. 1200–1769) assemblages are difficult to characterize because known sites often lack diagnostic artifacts. Economic patterns appear to have shifted around A.D. 1000, with the earlier generalized economic pattern giving way to a more specialized subsistence strategy based on seasonal rounds and storage. This is recorded in processing sites, seasonal resource-collecting camps (hunting camps, acorn processing camps), and coastal sites consisting primarily of shell middens. Because of the paucity of the record, the assemblage that typifies the Late Period is based almost entirely on one site, CA-SCr-20 in the Santa Cruz Mountains, which has yielded an assemblage consisting of Olivella rectangle and cupped beads, desert side-notched points, and small serrated arrow points.

# 3.2.3 Ethnography

At the time of European contact, the San Mateo region was occupied by a group of Native Americans referred to by ethnographers as Costanoans (from the Spanish *costaños*, "people of the coast") or Ohlone. The traditional territory of the Ohlone extended from San Francisco Bay in the north to just beyond Carmel in the south, and as far inland as about 60 miles, encompassing a lengthy coastline as well as several inland valleys (Breschini et al. 1983). The primary source for ethnographic information about the Ohlone is the Culture Element Distribution lists compiled by Harrington (1942). Other sources include explorers' notes and other materials produced by missionaries and

seafarers who came in contact with the Ohlone. Much of this information has been summarized by Levy (1978).

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who relied heavily on acorns and various seafoods, but also used a wide range of other natural resources for food, shelter, and the production of material goods. Key resources included plant materials, including various seeds, berries, and roots; land and sea mammals; waterfowl; reptiles; and insects. The Ohlone are known to have made a range of lithic and bone tools, as well as balsas (small watercraft constructed of reeds), bows and arrows, cordage, sea otter blankets, and twined basketry. Minerals were used as coloring agents in body paints; hematite and cinnabar yielded red pigment and white was obtained from clay. Like many native Californians, the Ohlone practiced controlled burns to promote a consistent and abundant resource supply (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone were politically organized by tribelet. A tribelet consisted of one or more villages and camps within a territory designated by physiographic features. Tribelets generally had 100–250 members (Kroeber 1976 [1925]). Marriages were polygynous, households were generally composed of patrilineally extended families, and clans and moieties were the basis for group identification (Levy 1978).

The office of tribelet chief was inherited patrilineally and could be occupied by a man or a woman. Duties of the chief included providing for visitors; directing ceremonial activities; and leading fishing, hunting, gathering, and warfare expeditions. The chief served as the leader of a council of elders, which functioned primarily in an advisory capacity to the community (Levy 1978).

Levy (1978) has estimated that in 1770, when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory, the population numbered around 10,000, but it was reduced to less than 2,000 by 1832 as a result of introduced disease and a declining birth rate. Today, descendants of the Ohlone still live in the region, and many are active in maintaining their traditions and advocating Native American causes.

# 3.3 Regional History

San Mateo County was organized out of the sparsely inhabited southern portions of San Francisco by an act of the California Legislature in 1856. Within a tumultuous year during which established residents wrested control of the new county government from San Francisco political interests, the county seat moved from the City of Belmont to Redwood City (Hynding 1982:57–61).

A number of Spanish explorers visited the San Mateo County region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These included sailing and land traveling parties led by Sebastian Vizcaino (1602), Gaspar de Portola (1769), Fernando de Rivera y Mocada (1774), and Juan Bautista de Anza (1776). Following the establishment in 1776 of the Mission San Francisco de Asis at the Laguna Dolores in San Francisco, a series of mission ranches were developed on the Peninsula, representing the first San Mateo County settlements by people of European origin. By 1810, some 13 ranches or auxiliary missions in San Mateo and northern Santa Clara counties extended down the Peninsula as far south as Punta del Año Nuevo on the coast. The auxiliary mission of San Mateo (1793) and Las Pulgas Ranch (1798) were early settlements in vicinity of the C-APE. By 1800, 30 mission-trained Native Americans, who had survived repeated epidemics that struck the region's indigenous population during the 1790s, were tending livestock and raising corn, vegetables, and wheat at or

near the San Mateo auxiliary mission, which was situated along the El Camino, the main traveling route through both San Mateo and California (Hynding 1982:22–25; Stanger 1963:1–11).

After Mexico won independence in 1821, several ranchos were established in the area. From the Gold Rush through the 1850s, rancho landholdings in the area were subdivided into smaller parcels as Americans increasingly migrated to the new State of California. Stage coach lines were established connecting San Francisco and San Jose through San Mateo. In 1864, the San Francisco & San Jose Rail Road Company completed an alignment through San Mateo. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (later the Central Pacific) acquired this railroad line in 1868 (Hynding 1982:61–64; Postel 1994:40–41; Stanger 1963:192).

The arrival of the railroad attracted a rush of wealthy individuals who built summer homes on large estates in the vicinity of settlements which eventually grew into towns. During the late nineteenth century, parts of San Mateo County also served as sites of recreation. Working class visitors from San Francisco traveled down the Peninsula for hunting and picnicking, while wealthier Bay Area residents partook in some of the earliest recreational automobile activity in the area. During the first half of the twentieth century, transportation and technological development helped transform San Mateo County into a region of expanding suburbs and industrial parks. Beginning in the 1920s, highway development created new auto transportation alternatives in the region, including the Bay Shore, Skyline, and Coastal Highways. During the 1930s, highway expansion, construction of a deep water port at Redwood City, and development of the San Francisco Airport at Mills Field along the Bay Shore Highway provided transportation infrastructure which nurtured economic development. World War II-era development, including military installations at locations such as Coyote Point and Tanforan, and expansion of shipbuilding operations in South San Francisco, helped support the region's emerging electronics industry. Electronics helped bring prosperity to San Mateo County during post-war decades (Hynding 1982:61–64; Postel 1994:40–41; Stanger 1963:192).

#### Año Nuevo State Park

Numerous documented prehistoric resources exist within the coastal and inland areas of the State Park. These sites range from small-scale refuse scatters to a prehistoric village site in the Quiroste Valley.

Numerous historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites are located in both the inland and coastal portions of the State Park, as well as on Año Nuevo Island. Among these features are two historical ranch complexes in the park: the coastal Dickerman-Steele Ranch and the inland Cascade Ranch. There is existing adaptive use of some historic buildings in these areas, such as the park visitor center, interpretive programs, and park staff residences. Historic archeological sites in the State Park have the potential to be disturbed by wildlife, recreational use, and development activities (California State Parks 2011).

# **Background Literature and Records Search**

#### 4.1 Research Methods

Bibliographic references, previous survey reports, historic maps, and archaeological site records pertinent to the study area were compiled through a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in order to identify prior archaeological studies and known cultural resources within the study area (the proposed project area and a ¼-mile search radius surrounding it).

The records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, on August 28, 2012. The following documents pertaining to the study area were procured:

- Site records for previously recorded archaeological and historic-era sites.
- All previous studies conducted within, or within a quarter-mile of, the project APE.
- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (HRI).
- The OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD).

The following references were also reviewed.

- Rosenthal et al. (2007), Chapter 10 in *Prehistoric California*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar
- United States Geological Service (USGS) 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Pigeon Point.
- USGS 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Franklin Point.
- USGS 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Ano Nuevo.

# 4.1.1 Records Search and Literature Findings

Eleven previously recorded sites were identified within a ¼-mile radius of the proposed project area. Of those 11 sites, eight are located within or adjacent to the proposed project area:

- P-41-000156 (CA-SMA-155) consists of a midden site with shell, lithics, groundstone, and a fragmented human bone. The 1975 site record noted that the road (Hwy 1) "cut(s) through (the) center of (the) site" (Wardell 1975).
- P-41-000167, the Green Oaks Ranch House, consists of a Greek Revival-style residence originally built in 1863, with subsequent additions. The property, which served as headquarters for the pioneering California dairy farm known as the Steele Brothers, was listed on the NRHP in 1976. Their company, which launched large-scale commercial cheese production in California, operated in San Mateo for over 100 years (Spangler 1976).
- P-41-000509 (CA-SMA-361/H), the Cascade Ranch, is a multi-component site that consists of a segment of the former Steele Dairy Ranch, which was built on top of a prehistoric lithic and shell

scatter. Historic-era features include the Humphrey House (main residence), a guest house, a barn, two sheds, a kennel, a pool depression, and a ceramic scatter, as well as two gravestones to the south of the Humphrey House. The Ranch at one point housed members of the Ohlone Indian Tribe and was also one of seven cattle ranches/dairies that comprised the Steele Dairy Ranch (Cabrillo College ATP 2001).

- P-41-02166 consists of an isolate chert flake.
- P-41-002167 consists of a small shell and lithic concentration.

Three sites fall within the boundary of Ano Nuevo State Reserve. All three are prehistoric lithic concentrations (P-01-000152, P-41-000241, and P-41-000242). All three sites were disturbed at the time that they were recorded (1974, 1984, and 1984, respectively) due to grazing, road grading, and road construction.

Three additional sites are noted in proximity to the proposed project area:

- P-41-000100 (CA-SMA-97): a midden site with shell and lithics. The site was originally recorded in 1955, with updates in 1982 and 2010. The original site recorded noted that the site was dispersed by the 1950s realignment of Hwy 1. The site record updates noted that subsequent grading and other road improvements over time has disturbed and dispersed the original dimensions of the site.
- P-44-000406 consists of segments of the original 1933 Highway 1 alignment in Santa Cruz County, which bisects the southern-most end of the ¼ mile buffer.

The site record was also collected for the Pigeon Point Lighthouse (P-41-000170; NRHP #77000337), the tallest operating lighthouse on the west coast (Noehill 2012). The Lighthouse was built in 1871-1872 in the Italianate-style. Although this resource is located outside of the ¼-mile search radius, it was included in the records search due to its listing in the NRHP, its importance as a local point of interest, and its proximity (about a half-mile) from Hwy 1 and portions of the project area. Additional information with regards to the Lighthouse and the proposed new anchor sites (the poles) is provided in the Summary and Conclusions section of this report.

A total of 20 reports have been conducted within a ¼-mile of the proposed project area. Four of the 20 reports researched portions of the Cascade Ranch. Six reports researched portions of Hwy 1. Two of the reports researched Franklin Point. Two focused on cultural resources within Ano Nuevo State Reserve. The remaining seven reports consist of overview studies and regional overviews.

Appendix A contains the records search results.

# 4.1.2 Correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission

ICF contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 12, 2012 to identify any areas of concern within the study area that may be listed in the NAHC's Sacred Land File.

At present, no response has yet been received from the NAHC. Any NAHC correspondence received will be incorporated into the final version of this CRIR.

Appendix B contains copies of the correspondence with the NAHC.

# Chapter 5

# **Field Survey Methods and Results**

On September 6, 2012, an archaeological field survey was conducted of the proposed project area. The proposed new anchor sites and the surrounding areas were examined for cultural material. The entire length of the proposed underground boring alignment was also surveyed.

The sediment observed was a consistent, yellowish-brown silty-sand; however many of the poles were inaccessible because of poison oak and other shrub cover. In areas of dense vegetation, trowel scrapings were periodically employed to better observe the ground surface. Ground visibility throughout the project area was approximately 25%.

The entire proposed project area was examined closely for evidence of prehistoric archaeological site indicators such as obsidian or chert flakes; grinding and mashing implements (such as groundstone, mortars, and pestles); bone, and locally darkened midden soils (which could contain lithics, bone, shell, and/or fire-affected rocks). The ground were also examined closely for evidence of historic period-site indicators such as glass and ceramic fragments; metal objects; milled and split lumber, and structure or feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits such as wells, privy pits, or dumps. No archaeological resources were observed in any portion of the proposed project area during the field survey.

# **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The archaeological field survey did not identify any cultural resources within or near the proposed project area. Although the NWIC background records search did identify previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed project area and vicinity, it appears unlikely that the proposed project would affect unique archaeological resources, should they be present within the proposed project area, due to the minimal amount of ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project.

The proposed project was considered for potential impacts to architectural (built) historic resources, specifically indirect (visual) impacts to the Pigeon Point Lighthouse, which was listed in the NRHP in 1977, and direct effects to the poles themselves, which were originally installed between 1958 and 1960. A Secretary of the Interior-qualified Architectural Historian reviewed the plans and the resources and determined that the poles have been modified with the addition of fiber-optic cables subsequent to their original installation. Therefore, they would not be considered historic resources under CEQA. The addition of new fiber-optic cables on existing poles will not cause indirect (visual) effects to the lighthouse property, because the existing condition will not be altered. Poles with fiber-optic cables are already within view of the historic property. Therefore, the determination of the presence of an historic resource as defined by CEQA, Title 14, Chapter3, Article 5, Section 15064.5, *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources through eligibility to the CRHR*, was not necessary.

The project presents no potential to cause direct, indirect, or cumulative significant impact to architectural resources, including Pigeon Point Lighthouse and the utility poles themselves.

As discussed in the Executive Summary of this document, this CRIR supports the finding that the proposed project will not have any significant impacts on the environment, provided that the Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures, as provided in Section 4.6 of the PEA, and the Cultural Resources Construction Protocol Measures, as provided below, are implemented.

#### Cultural Resources Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously-Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements

If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundation, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate measures in consultation with the CPUC, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other appropriate agencies.

If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, NextG will suspend further excavation or disturbance of the site and any nearby areas reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the coroner of the county has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required.

If human remains of Native American origin are discovered on federal land during ground-disturbing activities, pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), NextG will:

- Notify the county coroner or the sheriff;
- Notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency; and
- Cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains.

In the event that fossil remains are encountered, either by the cultural resources monitor or by construction personnel, qualified paleontological specialists will be contacted. Construction within 100 feet of the find in non-urban areas and 50 feet in urban areas will be temporarily halted or diverted until a qualified vertebrate paleontologist examines the discovery (Crown Castle 2011).

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  <a href="pb general plan.html">pb general plan.html</a>>. Accessed: August 18, 2011.
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# **CONFIDENTIAL**

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#### **Fax Transmission**

Date:	December 12, 2012
Attention:	Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number:	916-657-5390
Number of Pages:	1 (including this page)
From:	Joanne Grant, RPA
Subject:	Request for Sacred Lands File Search
Client:	Crown Castle NG West, Inc. (formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc.)
Project:	Davenport Phase II Project, San Mateo County

ICF will provide cultural resources services to Crown Castle, who is undertaking the Davenport Phase II Project in San Mateo County. This Project would expand wireless services in rural, coastal areas of San Mateo County, by installing DAS network facilities along 9.3 miles, primarily along State Route (SR) 1.

The project is located on the following USGS Quadrangle maps in the following Townships, Ranges, and sections:

Pigeon Point Quad: T8S and T9S, R5W, unsectioned area along SR 1 (Año Nuevo State Reserve);

Franklin Point Quad: T9S, R5W, unsectioned area along SR 1 (Año Nuevo State Reserve);

**Point Año Nuevo Quad:** T9S, R5W, unsectioned area along SR 1 (Año Nuevo State Reserve).

I am requesting the following information:

- Group and/or individuals the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) believes should be notified regarding this project.
- Identification by the NAHC of any sacred lands within the project area that are listed within the Sacred Lands File.

Thank you kindly for your attention to this. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the fax please do not hesitate to contact me at 415-677-7171.

Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

# Crown Castle NG West, Inc. Davenport San Mateo County Project 2013 Proposed Northern Extension

## **Environmental and Cultural Context**

#### **Natural Environment**

## **Environmental Background**

The proposed project area is in the Coast Ranges physiographic province of California, which is between the Great Valley province and Pacific Ocean. The Coast Ranges generally consist of a rocky coastline with narrow beaches in small bays and sea cliffs rising 20 to 80 feet to wave-cut marine terraces up to approximately 1 mile wide. Further inland are the relatively young, rugged mountains of the Coast Ranges rising to a height of 2,400 feet. Highway 1 (Hwy 1) proceeds along the foot of the Coast Ranges on marine terraces that provide relatively level terrain.

The Coast Ranges province consists of Holocene and older deposits comprised of unconsolidated sands, silts and gravels washed from the Coast Ranges and deposited as alluvial fans and narrow stream deposits on the marine terraces. The northern end of the subject area contains sandstones and conglomerates of the Cretaceous-Age Pigeon Point Formation. The southernmost mile of the alignment crosses several outcrops of Santa Cruz Mudstone.

Soils in the proposed project area generally consist of the Lockwood and Watsonville series of loams and sandy loams—with occasional clay and shaly loams and loamy sands on the surface, and with a dense claypan subsoil underlain by marine sediments. Lockwood and Watsonville series soils are moderately well drained to imperfectly drained and present on slopes ranging from level ground to 40 percent (Wagner and Nelson 1961).

Existing development in and around the proposed project area is rural, sparse, and limited to buildings and residences associated with Swanton Berry Farm/Coastways Ranch, Año Nuevo Flower Growers, Pie Ranch, and Cascade Ranch Historic Farm. The State Park is located off of and west of Hwy 1, in the study area, and a residential unit occupied by a State Park employee is at the end of Año Nuevo State Park Road. The segment of Hwy 1 from the Santa Cruz county line to the southern city limit of Half Moon Bay was designated as a State Scenic Highway in 1976. Hwy 1 in the subject area is within the designated scenic segment.

The subject alignment is part of an existing utility corridor within the previously disturbed rights-of-way (ROWs) of the Hwy 1 corridor and a county road. Natural vegetation is found adjacent to the subject area. A number of utilities already exist within the proposed project alignment, and the proposed telecommunication facilities would be built entirely within the existing utility corridor.

# **Regional Setting**

# **Paleontological Resources**

Pleistocene mollusks have been discovered on marine terraces and exposed in bluffs above the Pacific Ocean (San Mateo County Undated). Due to the extremely altered nature of the subject area and the type of geologic formation found there (e.g., granitic intrusive rock), significant impacts on paleontological resources in the subject area are unlikely.

# **Prehistory**

The following brief summary of the chronology of the San Mateo County area is based primarily on Cartier (1993a, 1993b), Hylkema (1991), Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993), and Jones (1993).

Sites in San Mateo County provide evidence that humans occupied the area as early as 8,000 B.C., but the assemblages from these sites remain poorly defined. As a result, the PaleoIndian and Millingstone Periods, recognized as distinct and separate elsewhere in the region, are combined in this area. PaleoIndian-Millingstone (8,000–3,500 B.C.) assemblages are characterized by eccentric crescent, bi-pointed, leaf-shaped bifaces; unifaces, and cobble and core tools; and milling slabs and handstones. The characteristic lithic materials are basalt and quartzite. Economic patterns during this period are believed to have been very generalized, with small groups engaging in opportunistic subsistence foraging.

Early Period (3,500–600 B.C.) assemblages are characterized by rectangular, end-ground, and split Olivella beads; square *Haliotis* beads; contracting stemmed, Rossi squared-stemmed, and sidenotched projectile points; mortars and pestles; and handstones and millingstones.

The Middle Period (600 B.C.–A.D. 1000) is represented by site CA-SCr-9 in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The assemblage from this site is characterized by Año Nuevo long-stemmed, Rossi square-stemmed, contracting-stemmed, side-notched, and concave-base projectile points; Olivella saucer beads; mortars and pesters; and millingstones and handstones.

Middle/Late Period (A.D. 1000–1200) assemblages are characterized by Central Coast stemmed series and small leaf-shaped projectile points; hopper and bowl mortars and pestles; and millingslabs.

Late Period (A.D. 1200–1769) assemblages are difficult to characterize because known sites often lack diagnostic artifacts. Economic patterns appear to have shifted around A.D. 1000, with the earlier generalized economic pattern giving way to a more specialized subsistence strategy based on seasonal rounds and storage. This is recorded in processing sites, seasonal resource-collecting camps (hunting camps, acorn processing camps), and coastal sites consisting primarily of shell middens. Because of the paucity of the record, the assemblage that typifies the Late Period is based almost entirely on one site, CA-SCr-20 in the Santa Cruz Mountains, which has yielded an assemblage consisting of Olivella rectangle and cupped beads, desert side-notched points, and small serrated arrow points.

## **Ethnography**

At the time of European contact, the San Mateo region was occupied by a group of Native Americans referred to by ethnographers as Costanoans (from the Spanish *costaños*, "people of the coast") or Ohlone. The traditional territory of the Ohlone extended from San Francisco Bay in the north to just beyond Carmel in the south, and as far inland as about 60 miles, encompassing a lengthy coastline as well as several inland valleys (Breschini et al. 1983). The primary source for ethnographic information about the Ohlone is the Culture Element Distribution lists compiled by Harrington (1942). Other sources include explorers' notes and other materials produced by missionaries and seafarers who came in contact with the Ohlone. Much of this information has been summarized by Levy (1978).

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who relied heavily on acorns and various seafoods, but also used a wide range of other natural resources for food, shelter, and the production of material goods. Key resources included plant materials, including various seeds, berries, and roots; land and sea mammals; waterfowl; reptiles; and insects. The Ohlone are known to have made a range of lithic and bone tools, as well as balsas (small watercraft constructed of reeds), bows and arrows, cordage, sea otter blankets, and twined basketry. Minerals were used as coloring agents in body paints; hematite and cinnabar yielded red pigment and white was obtained from clay. Like many native Californians, the Ohlone practiced controlled burns to promote a consistent and abundant resource supply (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone were politically organized by tribelet. A tribelet consisted of one or more villages and camps within a territory designated by physiographic features. Tribelets generally had 100–250 members (Kroeber 1976 [1925]). Marriages were polygynous, households were generally composed of patrilineally extended families, and clans and moieties were the basis for group identification (Levy 1978).

The office of tribelet chief was inherited patrilineally and could be occupied by a man or a woman. Duties of the chief included providing for visitors; directing ceremonial activities; and leading fishing, hunting, gathering, and warfare expeditions. The chief served as the leader of a council of elders, which functioned primarily in an advisory capacity to the community (Levy 1978).

Levy (1978) has estimated that in 1770, when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory, the population numbered around 10,000, but it was reduced to less than 2,000 by 1832 as a result of introduced disease and a declining birth rate. Today, descendants of the Ohlone still live in the region, and many are active in maintaining their traditions and advocating Native American causes.

# **Regional History**

San Mateo County was organized out of the sparsely inhabited southern portions of San Francisco by an act of the California Legislature in 1856. Within a tumultuous year during which established residents wrested control of the new county government from San Francisco political interests, the county seat moved from the city of Belmont to Redwood City (Hynding 1982).

A number of Spanish explorers visited the San Mateo County region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These included sailing and land traveling parties led by Sebastian Vizcaino (1602), Gaspar de Portola (1769), Fernando de Rivera y Mocada (1774), and Juan Bautista de Anza

(1776). Following the establishment in 1776 of the Mission San Francisco de Asis at the Laguna Dolores in San Francisco, a series of mission ranches were developed on the Peninsula, representing the first San Mateo County settlements by people of European origin. By 1810, some 13 ranches or auxiliary missions in San Mateo and northern Santa Clara Counties extended down the Peninsula as far south as Punta del Año Nuevo on the coast. The auxiliary missions of San Mateo (1793) and Las Pulgas Ranch (1798) were early settlements in vicinity of the C-APE. By 1800, 30 mission-trained Native Americans, who had survived repeated epidemics that struck the region's indigenous population during the 1790s, were tending livestock and raising corn, vegetables, and wheat at or near the San Mateo auxiliary mission, which was situated along El Camino Real, the main traveling route through both San Mateo and California (Hynding 1982; Stanger 1963).

After Mexico won independence in 1821, several ranchos were established in the area. From the Gold Rush through the 1850s, rancho landholdings in the area were subdivided into smaller parcels as Americans increasingly migrated to the new state of California. Stage coach lines were established connecting San Francisco and San Jose through San Mateo. In 1864, the San Francisco & San Jose Rail Road Company completed an alignment through San Mateo. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (later the Central Pacific) acquired this railroad line in 1868 (Hynding 1982; Postel 1994; Stanger 1963).

The arrival of the railroad attracted a rush of wealthy individuals who built summer homes on large estates in the vicinity of settlements that eventually grew into towns. During the late nineteenth century, parts of San Mateo County also served as sites of recreation. Working class visitors from San Francisco traveled down the Peninsula for hunting and picnicking, while wealthier Bay Area residents partook in some of the earliest recreational automobile activity in the area. During the first half of the twentieth century, transportation and technological development helped transform San Mateo County into a region of expanding suburbs and industrial parks. Beginning in the 1920s, highway development created new auto transportation alternatives in the region, including the Bay Shore, Skyline, and Coastal Highways. During the 1930s, highway expansion, construction of a deep water port at Redwood City, and development of the San Francisco Airport at Mills Field along the Bayshore Highway provided transportation infrastructure that fostered economic development. World War II-era development, including military installations at locations such as Coyote Point and Tanforan, and expansion of shipbuilding operations in South San Francisco, helped support the region's emerging electronics industry. Electronics helped bring prosperity to San Mateo County during post-war decades (Hynding 1982; Postel 1994; Stanger 1963).

#### Año Nuevo State Park

Numerous documented prehistoric resources exist within the coastal and inland areas of the State Park. These sites range from small-scale refuse scatters to a prehistoric village site in the Quiroste Valley.

Many historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites are located in both the inland and coastal portions of the State Park, as well as on Año Nuevo Island. Among these features are two historical ranch complexes in the park: the coastal Dickerman-Steele Ranch and the inland Cascade Ranch. There is existing adaptive use of some historic buildings in these areas, such as the park visitor center, interpretive programs, and park staff residences. Historic archeological sites in the State Park have the potential to be disturbed by wildlife, recreational use, and development activities (California State Parks 2011).

# **Background Literature and Records Search**

### **Research Methods and Findings**

Bibliographic references, previous survey reports, historic maps, and archaeological site records pertinent to the study area were compiled through a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in order to identify prior archaeological studies and known cultural resources within the project site and within a ¼-mile search radius surrounding the project site.

The records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, on May 17, 2013. The following documents pertaining to the project site and a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile search radius surrounding the project site were procured:

- Site records for previously recorded archaeological and historic-era sites
- All previous studies conducted within, or within a quarter-mile of, the project APE
- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (HRI)
- The OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD)

The following references were also reviewed.

- Rosenthal et al. (2007), Chapter 10 in *Prehistoric California*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar
- United States Geological Service (USGS) 7.5' (1:24000) topographic map for Pigeon Point

## **Records Search and Literature Findings**

Two previously recorded sites were identified within a ¼-mile radius of the project area. Neither site is located within or adjacent to the project area.

P-41-000119 (CA-SMA-117) consists of a midden site with chert flakes. The site is described as being "covered in ice plant, poison oak and other volunteer plants." The site was recorded again in 2002, and described as being in the same condition (Cabrillo College 2002).

P-41-000170 (NRHP #77000337) is the Pigeon Point Lighthouse. A brick, Italianate-style lighthouse constructed in 1871-1872 that is also the tallest operating lighthouse on the West Coast (Noehill 2012). The lighthouse is recorded within the  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile buffer, at the southern terminus of the proposed extension (Cooper 1979).

A total of eleven reports have been conducted adjacent to the project alignment and within the ¼ mile buffer. Two of the eleven reports concentrated on the Pigeon Point public access improvements (S-30426 and S-27170). Three of the reports focus on portions of Hwy 1 and historic resources along the route, and were performed for Caltrans. The remaining six reports consist of cultural resources

evaluations or archaeological reconnaissance of privately owned property (S-16129, S-17278, S-24205, S-22318, S-23407 and S-22615).

# **Field Survey Methods and Results**

On May 22, 2013, an archaeological field survey was conducted of the proposed project area. The existing poles, guy wire sites, and surrounding areas were examined for cultural material.

The sediment observed was a consistent, brownish-gray silty-sand; however many of the poles were inaccessible because of poison oak and other shrub cover. In areas of dense vegetation, trowel scrapings were periodically employed to better observe the ground surface. Ground visibility throughout the project area was approximately 25%.

The entire proposed project area was examined closely for evidence of prehistoric archaeological site indicators such as obsidian or chert flakes; grinding and mashing implements (such as groundstone, mortars, and pestles); bone, and locally darkened midden soils (which could contain lithics, bone, shell, and/or fire-affected rocks). The ground were also examined closely for evidence of historic period-site indicators such as glass and ceramic fragments; metal objects; milled and split lumber, and structure or feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits such as wells, privy pits, or dumps. No archaeological resources were observed in any portion of the proposed project area during the field survey.

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The archaeological field survey did not identify any cultural resources within or near the proposed project area. Although the NWIC background records search did identify previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed project area and vicinity, it appears unlikely that the proposed project would affect unique archaeological resources, should they be present within the proposed project area, due to the minimal amount of ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project.

The proposed project was considered for potential impacts to architectural (built) historic resources, specifically indirect (visual) impacts to the Pigeon Point Lighthouse, which was listed in the NRHP in 1977, and direct effects to the poles themselves, which were originally installed between 1958 and 1960. A Secretary of the Interior-qualified Architectural Historian reviewed the plans and the resources and determined that the poles have been modified with the addition of fiber-optic cables subsequent to their original installation. Therefore, they would not be considered historic resources under CEQA. The addition of new fiber-optic cables on existing poles will not cause indirect (visual) effects to the lighthouse property, because the existing condition will not be altered. Poles with fiber-optic cables are already within view of the historic property. Therefore, the determination of the presence of an historic resource as defined by CEQA (Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5, Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources through eligibility to the CRHR) was not necessary.

The project presents no potential to cause direct, indirect, or cumulative significant impacts on architectural resources, including Pigeon Point Lighthouse and the utility poles themselves.

This CRIR supports the finding that the proposed project will not have any significant impacts on the environment, provided that the cultural resources mitigation measures, as provided in Section 4.5 of the PEA, and the cultural resources construction protocol measures, as provided below, are implemented.

# **Cultural Resources Construction Protocol Measures for Work in Previously- Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way and Utility Easements**

If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundation, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate measures in consultation with the CPUC, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other appropriate agencies.

If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, Crown Castle will suspend further excavation or disturbance of the site and any nearby areas reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the coroner of the county has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required.

If human remains of Native American origin are discovered on federal land during ground-disturbing activities, pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Crown Castle will:

- Notify the county coroner or the sheriff;
- Notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency; and
- Cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains.

In the event that fossil remains are encountered, either by the cultural resources monitor or by construction personnel, qualified paleontological specialists will be contacted. Construction within 100 feet of the find in non-urban areas and 50 feet in urban areas will be temporarily halted or diverted until a qualified vertebrate paleontologist examines the discovery.

#### References

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- Stanger, Frank M. 1963. South of San Francisco: San Mateo County, California, Its History and Heritage. San Mateo County Historical Association, Times Printing. San Mateo, CA.

# Appendix D **Parcels within a 300-Foot Radius**

APNs	Physical Address	Owner Address
	515 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	125 Carmel St., San Francisco, CA
086280010	CA 94060	94117
	715 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	P O Box 509, Pescadero, CA
086201150	CA 94060	94060
	No address listed	P O Box 827 Pescadero, CA
086191110		94060
	12720 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	P O Box 827 Pescadero, CA
086191090	CA 94060	94060
086191050	No address listed	P O Box 57 Pescadero, CA 94060
	No address listed	Po Box 186 Half Moon Bay, CA
134291360		94019
	1000 Bean Hollow Rd,	Po Box 186 Half Moon Bay, CA
086260010	Pescadero, CA 94060	94019-0186
	No address listed	222 High Street Palo Alto, CA
086340280		94301
	501 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	P O Box 785 Pescadero, CA
086201160	CA 94060	94060
	11150 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	Box 15328447 Sioux Falls, SD
086201170	CA 94060	57186
	No address listed	455 County Center-5th Fl,
086201060		Redwood City, CA 94063
	111 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	222 High Street Palo Alto, CA
086201070	CA 94060	94301
	No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Rd, Felton, CA
086211190		95018
	No address listed	1011 Railroad Ave, Half Moon
086212080		Bay, CA 94019
	10796 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	801 Clintonia Ave, San Jose, CA
086212100	CA 94060	95125
	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr., Folsom, CA
086280090		95630
	No address listed	1 Capitol Mall #500, Sacramento,
086300010		CA 95814
	10721 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	101 First St #603, Los Altos, CA
086211140	CA 94060	94022
	10680 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	10680 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,
086212110	CA 94060	CA 94060
	10683 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	425 Minoca Rd, Portolo Valley,
086211130	CA 94060	CA 94028
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA
086340020		94301
	No address listed	2481 Lincoln Rd, Yuba City, CA
086211120		95993-9710
	No address listed	Po Box 2297, Cottonwood, CA
086212020		96022
086300120	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom CA,

		95630
	801 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	
086191120	CA 94060	Po Box 69, Pescadero, CA 94060
	No address listed	1015 Martin Rd, Santa Cruz, CA
086211110		95060
	No address listed	P O Box 2297, Cottonwood, CA
086212010		96022
	1505 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	170 Olive Hill Ln, Woodside, CA
086211100	CA 94060	94062-3659
	921 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	
086300160	CA 94060	303 Big Trees Park Rd
	10510 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	
134291190	CA 94060	No information available
	500 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	Po Box 577, Pescadero, CA
086260020	CA 94060	94060
	No address listed	1590 Phantom Ave, San Jose, CA
086211090		95125
	210 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	1 Capitol Mall #500, Sacramento,
086300020	CA 94060	CA 95814
	No address listed	100 Howe Ave Ste 100,
086300150		Sacramento, CA 95825-8202
	4309 Cloverdale Rd, Pescadero,	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA
086270010	CA 94060	94301
	10439 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	1590 Phantom Ave, San Jose, CA
086211080	CA 94060	95125
	No address listed	224 Alamo Ave, Santa Cruz, CA
086211210		95060
	10299 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	Po Box 537, Douglas City, CA
086211200	CA 94060	96024
	No address listed	455 County Center-5th Fl,
086180060		Redwood City, CA 94063
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA
086340070		94301
	No address listed	16565 Kennedy Rd, Los Gatos,
086211040		CA 95032
	No address listed	4472 Hillsborough Dr, Castro
086211030		Valley, CA 94546
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA
086340130		94301
	715 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	Po Box 532, Pescadero, CA
086201110	CA 94060	94060
	No address listed	8300 Buckingham Dr, El Cerrito,
086211020		CA 94530
	10127 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	267 Mapache Dr, Portola Valley,
086211010	CA 94060	CA 94028
	10101 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	267 Mapache Dr, Portola Valley,
	10101 Cabillio Hwy, rescaucio.	207 Mapacife Di, Foltola Vallev.

	No address listed	267 Mapache Drive, Portola
086250120		Valley, CA 94028
	No address listed	307 Berkeley Way, Santa Cruz,
086250140		CA 95062
	No address listed	1153 Connecticut Dr, Salt Lake
086250150		City, UT, 84013
	No address listed	1553 Connecticut Dr, Salt Lake
086250160		City, UT, 84013
	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086340210	140 address listed	95630
000310210	No address listed	14911 Springfield Rd,
086250030	140 dddress listed	Germantown, MD 20874
000230030	9835 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	9835 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,
086250040	CA 94060	CA 94060-9712
080230040	No address listed	480 Westridge Dr, Portola Valley,
086250050	ivo dudiess listed	CA 94028-7719
000230030	701 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero,	Po Box 370663, Montara, CA
086201120	CA 94060	94037-0663
000201120	9779 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	9779 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,
086250060	CA 94060	CA 94060-9712
080230000	No address listed	
086250070	No address listed	Po Box 564, Menlo Park, CA 94026-413
086250070	No address listed	
086350080	No address listed	155 Jackson St, Apt 2206, San
086250080	OC 40 Cobrillo Hum. Booodoro	Francisco, CA 94111
086350000	9649 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	Po Box 29550, San Francisco, CA
086250090	CA 94060	94129-0550
086201140	615 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero, CA 94060	P O Box 540, Pescadero, CA 94060
080201140		
086201120	615 Bean Hollow Rd, Pescadero, CA 94060	660 Escalona Dr, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
086201130	No address listed	
086350100	No address listed	Po Box 29550, San Francisco, CA
086250100	No address listed	94129-0550
000250440	No address listed	Po Box 29550, San Francisco, CA
086250110	No address listed	94129-0550
086340060	No address listed	1818 Gilbreth Rd #200,
086340060	No address listed	Burlingame, CA 94101-1225
096240290	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086340380	No address lists !	95630
000340300	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086340360		95630
00000000	No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Road, Felton,
086280300		CA 95018
	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086280290		95630
	9050 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	1 Capitol Mall Ste 500,
086260110	CA 94060	Sacramento, CA 95814
086260130	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA

		94301
	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086260120		95630
	No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Rd, Felton, CA
086300180	N. II. III.	95018
006200470	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086300170	460 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	95630 18 Fair Oaks Ln, Atherton, CA,
086300190	CA 94060	94027
000300130	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086300200		94301
	No address listed	8140 Rosecrans Ave, Paramount,
086280260		CA, 90723
	440 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	440 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,
086280140	CA 94060	CA, 94060
	428 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	325 Sharon Park Dr #802, Menlo
086280190	CA 94060	Park, CA, 94025
006200200	422 Lighthouse View Rd, Pescadero, CA 94060	Po Box 522, Pescadero, CA, 94060-
086280200	420 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	420 Pigeon Pt Rd, Pescadero, CA,
086280110	CA 94060	94060
000200110	434 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	Po Box 842, Pescadero, CA,
086280150	CA 94060	94060
	390 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	Po Box 306, Pescadero, CA,
086300070	CA 94060	94060
	No address listed	622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA,
086300130		95630
086310010	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA, 94301
000310010	5400 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	999 Third Ave, Ste 2525, Seattle,
089200240	CA 94060	WA, 98104
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086310010		94301
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086320040		94301
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086320020		94301
005330050	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086330060	6150 Cobwille Hum. Decorden	94301
086330070	6150 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA 94060	999 Third Ave Ste 2525, Seattle, WA, 98104
000330070	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086320050	140 dadiess listed	94301
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086330080		94301
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086320050		94301

	6150 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	999 Third Ave Ste 2525, Seattle,
086330070	CA 94060	WA, 98104
	No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Road, Felton,
089221070		CA, 95018
086330050	No address listed	No address listed
202122	5720 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	Po Box 158, Half Moon Bay, CA,
089210020	CA 94060	94019
089200230	5400 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA 94060	400 R St Ste 5000, Sacramento,
089200230	No address listed	CA, 95814 27330 Elena Road, Los Altos, CA,
089200190	No address listed	94022
003200130	No address listed	650 Howe Ave, Sacramento, CA,
089200180		95825
	No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Road, Felton,
089200140		CA, 95018
	No address listed	216 Marmona Drive, Menlo Park,
089220090		CA, 94025
00000000	No address listed	634 Mirada Ave, Stanford, CA,
089230200	2050 Caladilla III - Bassa Iasa	94305
089230220	2050 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA 94060	2050 Cabrillo Highway,
089230220	2080 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	Pescadero, CA, 94060 Po Box 363, Pescadero, CA,
089230210	CA 94060	94060
003230210	No address listed	300 Lakeside Dr - Lks-22,
089230480		Oakland, CA, 94612
	No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
089230350		CA, 93907
	1701 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
089230360	CA 94060	CA, 93907
000220420	No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
089230120	1701 Cabrilla Hung Bassadara	CA, 93907
089230360	1701 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA 94060	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas, CA, 93907
083230300	No address listed	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
089230420	No address listed	94060
	1701 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
089230140	CA 94060	CA, 93907
	No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
089230250		CA, 93907
	No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
089230350		CA, 93907
089230430	No address listed	No address listed
000220270	No address listed	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
089230370	No oddysca Patad	94060
000220200	No address listed	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA, 94060
089230390 089230370	No address listed	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
007430370	ino address listed	040 Cabillo nwy, Pescauero, CA,

		94060
	No address listed	8140 Rosecrans Ave, Paramount,
086280250		CA, 90723
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086300210		94301
	No address listed	455 County Center-5th Fl,
086300140		Redwood City, CA, 94063
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086330080		94301
	3100 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	216 Marmona Drive, Menlo Park,
089221100	CA 94060	CA, 94025
	Cabrillo Hwy, La Honda, CA	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086280320	94020	94301
	No address listed	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
089230420		94060
	No address listed	Kelly Ave, Half Moon Bay, CA,
089230470		94019
	No address listed	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
089230420		94060

# Appendix E **Construction Protocol Measures**



#### **ATTACHMENT A**

Description of Network Installation Scenarios, Construction Methodologies, Construction Protocol Measures, and Proposed Expedited Decision Process

#### INTRODUCTION

As a supplement to the NextG Expedited Decision Application, the following information is included to provide a background of the services provided by NextG, a synopsis of the five different installation methodologies utilized by NextG, a detailed description of the construction methods used, a comprehensive list of construction protocol measures that will be employed by NextG, and a proposed Expedited Decision Process diagram detailing the steps that could be followed to move towards approval of CEQA-exempt telecommunication projects.

#### **BACKGROUND**

NextG Networks builds, owns, and leases fiber-optic Distributed Antenna Systems<sup>1</sup> (DAS) throughout the United States to provide its wholesale wireless customers with expanded geographical coverage and

The NextG network (in blue) fills in the gaps left by the cellular towers (in green)

Figure 1
Source: NextG Website

system capacity. NextG's customer base also includes communities seeking improved cell reception and coverage (without resorting to construction of costly and unsightly cell towers), as well as university campuses with similar needs and constraints.

NextG's DAS networks rely on fundamental patents in DAS technology, base station hoteling<sup>2</sup>, course wavelength division multiplexing<sup>3</sup> (CWDM) for radio frequency<sup>4</sup> (RF)-over-fiber transport, and automatic bandwidth switching and provisioning. The company's patented technology, that enables efficient frequency reuse of a customer's bandwidth, combined with NextG's unique 3USE<sup>TM</sup> measurement and design services, enable the DAS-Networks to improve coverage and capacity for all wireless networks. NextG's technology enables the company to efficiently transmit RF

signals along fiber routes and attach multiple antennae several miles along the ring. These antennae are typically located inconspicuously, such as on lampposts, utility poles, buildings, or street lights.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A "distributed antenna system" is a network of components that input a radio frequency (wireless) signal, convert it to wired media, transport it throughout a facility, and then re-convert it back to a wireless signal. A DAS is used to bring radio frequency coverage inside a facility for mobile users.

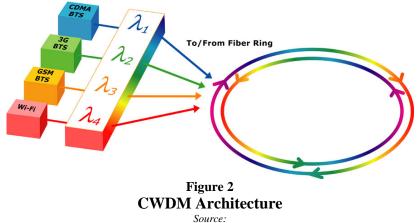
 $<sup>^2</sup>$  "Base Station Hoteling" can be defined as the co-location of several base stations in a central location.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> CWDM is a method of combining multiple <u>signals</u> on <u>laser</u> beams at various <u>wavelengths</u> for transmission along <u>fiber optic</u> cables, such that the number of <u>channels</u> is fewer than in dense wavelength division multiplexing (<u>DWDM</u>) but more than in standard wavelength division <u>multiplexing</u> (WDM). "*Networking Definitions*", *Powered by whatis.com*,

<sup>4</sup> RF or "radio frequency" is a term that refers to alternating current (<u>AC</u>) having characteristics such that, if the current is input to an <u>antenna</u>, an

<sup>\*</sup>RF or "radio frequency" is a term that refers to alternating current (AC) having characteristics such that, if the current is input to an <u>antenna</u>, an electromagnetic (EM) field is generated suitable for <u>wireless</u> broadcasting and/or communications. "Networking Definitions", Powered by whatis.com,

The NextG coarse wavelength division multiplexing (CWDM) platform combines multiple RF signals from various service providers on laser beams at various wavelengths for transmission along fiber optic cables. NextG's CWDM can combine up to 8 wavelengths onto a single fiber (16 wavelengths per fiber ring), spread out over a relatively large range of wavelengths, with a significant tolerance for wavelength imprecision (up to  $\pm 3$  nm). The NextG CWDM enables existing metro fiber rings to support multiplexing services onto a shared fiber backbone. This creates a system that is more flexible and cost effective than traditional architectures.



NextG website at http://www.nextgnetworks.net/technology/cwdm.html

NextG Networks' pioneering achievements and substantial patent portfolio in RF and fiber optics are the foundation of their deployments nationwide, giving NextG's customers competitive advantages in value, efficiency, and scalability. In addition to its technical advantages, NextG has significant financial, operational, and organizational advantages in its deployment of fiber-fed distributed antennae systems. NextG operates as a telecommunications service provider in more than 18 states, giving NextG the rights and responsibilities of a regulated entity. NextG installs and maintains its own fiber nationwide. Each NextG network accommodates the specific needs of each service provider while balancing the requirements of the community. No two networks are exactly the same. Size, scope, fiber route, equipment, features, and management are all flexible and unique.

#### NETWORK INSTALLATION AND CONSTRUCTION SCENARIOS

The following paragraphs outline the potential construction and installation scenarios utilized by NextG Networks in the deployment of its fiber-optic Distributed Antenna System networks.

#### Scenario 1

NextG's aerial installation in the right-of-way enters an area where the pole line stops and all utility facilities have been undergrounded. NextG must install its microcells<sup>5</sup> and nodes aboveground. As a result, it is necessary for NextG to install a new pole in the right-of-way in order to mount its aboveground equipment.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> A *microcell* is defined as a cellular base station (tower) designed to serve a small area, such as a single building or a city block. Microcells are usually used to enhance coverage in a small but important area, or to add network capacity in areas with very dense phone usage, such as train stations. Source: <a href="http://www.phonescoop.com/glossary/term.php?gid=250">http://www.phonescoop.com/glossary/term.php?gid=250</a> NextG Networks, Inc.

#### Scenario 2

NextG installs a microcell on a new or existing pole in the right-of-way. The microcell must be connected to an existing underground fiber run in the right-of-way, accessed through a nearby vault, splice point, or handhole<sup>6</sup> in the right-of-way. NextG must install underground conduit from the bottom of the pole to the access point for the fiber run, using micro-trenching or a directional bore, and then pull fiber through the conduit to establish a lateral connection.

#### Scenario 3



NextG can install many types and sizes of remote units. This photo illustrates a unit discretely attached to a lampost.

Figure 3
Source: NextG Web Site

NextG's aerial installation in the right-of-way enters an area where the pole line stops and all utility facilities have been undergounded. No existing underground cable or conduit space is available. NextG must install fiber down the last pole and bring its network underground. NextG undertakes small-scale trenching and installation of new underground conduit sufficient to reach the point at which poles are again available for aerial installation.

#### Scenario 4

A NextG "hub" is located on private property. In order to reach the existing pole route, NextG must undertake small-scale trenching and installation of new underground conduit sufficient to cross the property and reach the public right-of-way where the existing pole line is located. In the right-of-way, NextG constructs a lateral to connect the underground cable to the first pole.

#### Scenario 5

NextG received a customer order to provide competitive access backhaul services connecting a hub on private property to one or more other hubs on private property. The public ways and utility easements to be traversed lie in an undergrounded district where there is no available existing overhead infrastructure that NextG may use. NextG must undertake small-scale trenching in the public ways and existing private utility easements in order to lay fiber connecting the hubs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A handhole is defined as "A buried access box containing splice or patch panels together with associated active and passive equipment that may be required to maintain the operation of the system whose lid is even with the surface of the substrate. From <a href="http://www.aefos.com/html/glossary/h.htm">http://www.aefos.com/html/glossary/h.htm</a>.

#### **CONSTRUCTION METHODS**

The following information details the general construction methodology for the scenarios detailed above. Regardless of the applicable construction scenario, the Construction Protocol Measures delineated near the end of this attachment will apply. The basic methods discussed below consist of *Aerial Installation*, *Conduit Installation*, *Installation of Cable into Conduit*, and *Pole Installation*.

#### Aerial Installation

Aerial facilities consist of cables and their associated supporting hardware (e.g. suspension strands and clamps) placed on poles, or other supporting structures owned or provided by a third party, such as a power company, telephone company, or municipality. Generally, a joint-use or attachment agreement with the third party entity would be required prior to installation. In addition, depending on the location of the poles, traffic control permits for construction of aerial facilities may be required from the governing authority.

NextG's basic method of installation for aerial facilities would be to install suspension clamps at each pole or supporting structure location. Cables would then be supported (lashed) to high-strength galvanized suspension strands held in place by the suspension clamps. Basic equipment required for aerial installations would be bucket trucks and cable reel trucks or cable trailers. All aerial installations would follow best industry practices and all requirements specified in the joint-use or attachment agreement with local jurisdictions.

Most communications cables are "lashed" to steel supporting cables called "strand" or "messenger" cables. The strand is high-tensile steel, and is placed under tension to control sag. Tension is maintained at the ends of the strand, and at all corners, by "downguys" anchored into the ground<sup>7</sup>.

Aerial facilities can also be instilled in the form of a bridge attachment that could be used as a means for crossing rivers and streams to avoid unnecessary impacts to biological resources. Bridge attachments commonly occur either by hanging the conduit to the exterior of the bridge structure or by installing the conduit within an existing cell or continuous void that runs the entire length of the bridge.

The following paragraphs outline the technical details for an aerial installation:

#### Strand

NextG prefers a 6.7-meter strand and overlashes the cable onto the strand. The same strand will be used for a down guy where required. An existing strand may be used if no more than one cable is currently attached to the existing strand, although prior approval would be required to use the existing strand.

#### Slack Loop

The slack loop will be placed at intervals of approximately 1,000 feet, or at any major road or railroad crossing. The strand does not enter the slack loop, but the loop is attached to the strand. NextG prefers 100 feet of slack at every slack loop.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Source: http://66.102.7.104/search?q=cache:s5YtZkXdVPMJ:www.sbe24.org/archive/pdffiles/jun98.pdf+downguy+telecom&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=2, Society of Broadcast Engineers, June, 1998 Newsletter-"Broadband Networks: Part 21 – Outside Plant – Aerial"

#### **Node Location**

The node would be located in an area that can be easily and safely accessed by a truck, and that is aesthetically pleasing to the public. Two fibers will be dedicated to each node, and will be cut dead after termination into the node.

#### Total Footage

Fifty feet will be added to the total on each side of the nodes to allow the fiber to be lowered into a truck for splicing, with an additional three percent added in for sag.

## Grounding

Grounding will be placed every 2,000 feet, at every splice and node location. If the node or splice is less than 2,000 feet from the last ground, the 2,000 feet calculation will begin again from the splice or node.

#### Conduit Installation

If a given fiber optic location does not already have an existing conduit in place, a new conduit must be installed. The information below outlines the steps for installing a new conduit.

## **Trenching**

There are two basic types of trenching techniques applicable to the construction scenarios outlined above:

Small-Scale Trenching (at a typical depth of 1-2 feet and typical width of 1-6 inches) and installation of underground conduit (average diameter of 1-2 inches, no concrete vaulting) in existing rights-of-way and existing private utility easements, typically extending less than one mile but in some instances up to 5 miles, and

*Micro-trenching* (typically extending less than 25 feet) (sometimes using a directional bore method) and installation of small segments of underground conduit in existing rights-of-way to make "lateral" connection between equipment on a pole and underground fiber runs.

Trenching typically involves a rubber-tired backhoe or an excavator. The trench width would be approximately 12 inches greater than the conduit diameter, but may vary depending on the underground facilities that may be encountered. Trenches would be 1 to 2 feet deep. The construction zone would be approximately 20 to 40 feet wide where no sensitive environmental resources are present. <sup>8</sup> For new fiber optic conduit installation along railroad rights-of-way, the conduits would be laid within the trench on sand bedding with a minimum 6-inch thickness.

For new fiber optic conduit installation along roadway rights-of-way, the conduit would be placed on native soil. Typically, no more than 1,000 feet of trench would be exposed by a crew at any time during construction, and trenches would be filled at the end of each day. The bottom of the trench would be backfilled with well-graded granular material, free of organics and deleterious material, having no particle larger than 0.75-inch in size and no more than 5 percent by weight passing the #200 sieve. The remaining

See Footnote 5 above with reference to "sensitive" environmental areas.
 NextG Networks, Inc.
 Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

depth of the trench would be backfilled and compacted with either native soil or imported material in 5inch layers using suitable equipment.

Any excess excavated materials remaining after the trench is refilled will be transported to an appropriate facility. A warning tape will be installed 12 inches below grade at all excavations and a second tape will be placed 3 inches above all direct buried conduit during the backfill process. As a final step, the disturbed areas will be returned to their original or better condition.

If conditions do not allow for small isolated areas such as handholes or assist points to be backfilled at the end of each day, appropriate safety, erosion, and wildlife control features will be installed. The conduit construction corridors will be confined within the existing rights-of-way.

## Directional Boring

Where the proposed route encounters environmentally sensitive areas<sup>9</sup>, culturally and/or archeologically



important sites, or streams, rivers and wetlands, and where using an alternative method would not be appropriate, NextG will use *directional boring*. (Alternatively, NextG may cross streams by attaching conduit to an existing bridge.) Directional boring involves the placement of conduit under environmentally sensitive areas such that the surface grade is not disturbed.

The approximate width of the work area for bored stream crossings would be 150 by 100 feet for large stream crossings and 100 by 50 feet for smaller stream crossings. The work areas would be located outside the stream area. No in-water trenching is proposed in flowing streams with sensitive resources located at the crossing or downstream of it. Directional bore lengths can vary from 100 feet to more than 2,000 feet, depending on the type of equipment used.

To complete a bore, a work area would be established on each side of the crossing. For river, stream, and wetland crossings, the work areas would be located at least 25 feet from the bank or edge of the wetland resource. One work area contains the "pilot hole" and drilling equipment. The second work area contains the "receiving hole" where the drill bit emerges. A surface-operated drilling device is angled into the ground from the surface at the pilot hole and directed to its destination using a radio-controlled mole that contains a cutter head. Personnel directing the mole control its depth and direction of excavation.

Handholes are installed to connect the conduit from the adjacent construction to the bored conduit. Boring results in the installation of the conduit at a depth not less than 42 inches below the finished grade. No bore will be excavated less than 5 feet from the edge of a paved state or county roadway or from the edge of a driveway. Drilling equipment most suitable for site-specific conditions will be used for each bore. Silt fences, straw bales, and other erosion control measures will be installed around these work areas, consistent with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). 10

During the typical boring process, a bentonite 11 slurry is pumped through the bore hole to help lubricate the drill bit, carry drill cuttings to the surface, and prevent the bore tunnel from collapsing. Bentonite is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Footnote 5 above with reference to "sensitive" environmental areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See Section 7.5.1 below for more detail on preparation of the SWPPP.

<sup>11</sup> **Bentonite** is a clay formed from volcanic ash which can absorb large amounts of water and expands to many times its normal volume. It is often used to retain the sides of excavations in wet, unstable soil. See pghbridges.com/termsTun.htm DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW NextG Networks, Inc.

known for its hydrophilic characteristics and is a naturally-occurring Wyoming clay. <sup>12</sup> The bentonite slurry is typically pumped through the bore hole, collected at the surface, passed through machinery to remove the bore cuttings, and then re-circulated through the borehole. The slurry is typically stored in tanks at the drill site when not in use. After the bore is completed, any excess slurry remaining is removed from the site and either reused by the drilling contractor or disposed at an appropriate facility. Every effort is made to complete directional bores at sufficient depths so as to prevent bentonite releases. For relatively short or simple bores, the drilling contractor often determines the appropriate bore depth based on site-specific conditions and professional experience.

Fiber Optic Cable Installation Into Conduit

## Step 1: Confirming Continuity of the Conduit

Fiber optic cable will be installed into conduit in a two-step operation. The first, preparatory step consists of confirming the continuity and condition of the conduit, and the installation of a pull rope into the conduit in preparation for cable installation. This step is accomplished by blowing a mandrel<sup>13</sup> through the conduit using compressed air. This mandrel ensures that the conduit is not blocked, broken or collapsed, and serves as an installation tool for a lightweight string resembling a monofilament line. Difficulty in passing the mandrel may result from a build up of mud in the line from the construction process, rather than an actual discontinuity in the line, and a pressure wash would be used to clear the conduit of any residual mud or debris. The lightweight pull string is then used to pull in a stronger pulling rope, which will be used as a winch line to pull in the actual fiber optic cable.

## Step 2: Pulling the Cable Through the Conduit

After the conduit is in place and tested, fiber optic cable is installed in it. The installation will be accomplished using a series of hydraulic pullers consisting of a main-line puller and sufficient intermediate assist pullers to ensure a smooth pulling operation within specified tension restrictions. The pull line is attached to a plug that is pushed through the conduit by air pressure. When the plug emerges at the end of the conduit section or access point, the pull line is then attached to the fiber optic cable through a swivel to prevent the cable from twisting during the pulling operation. The pull line is then pulled back though the conduit section, threading the cable through the conduit as it returns to the point of entry. Each main-line puller will be equipped with a tension limiter and a tension monitor to provide an accurate record of actual pulling tensions encountered for each conduit segment.

# Step 3: Backfilling and Compacting

After placing the fiber optic conduit in open trenches, NextG would use approved backfill material to refill the excavation, following NextG specifications regarding cable warning tape placement, layering, moisture, compaction, and weather conditions. Proper compaction of subsurface soil serves as an erosion-control measure. Uncompacted trench furrows are susceptible to trench settlement and to subsurface erosion through the migration of surface and subsurface water, both of which are prevented by proper compaction of the subsurface material and compliance with task specifications provided by NextG to contractors and inspected by contract compliance inspectors and spread supervisors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> A sample Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for Bentonite is provided near the end of this Appendix.

A mandrel is a bar that is used to retain a cavity, or enlarge a bore, during hollow forging.

## Step 4: Surface Restoration

NextG will perform site clean-up and surface restoration immediately following conduit and cable installation. Clean-up includes removing debris and spoils and restoring original surfacing and contours.

#### Step 5: Installation of Access Points

Handholes and manholes are installed to provide access to the cable at splice points or as needed for future maintenance of the cable. Both handhole and manhole lids would be visible at the surface.

Manholes are typically used when the cable is installed under city streets or other urban/developed areas. Manholes would also be used to provide access to fiber optic cable installed along railroad rights-of-way. All new manholes will be six feet by six feet in size with an adjustable, traffic-rated lid, and steps if applicable.

Handholes are sized to accommodate pulling fiber through conduits and will be two feet by three feet in size. Generally, road shoulders or other easily accessible areas are the preferred locations for handholes. Placement of the handholes will be at a distance of 400 feet center to center, and within 10 feet of any pole that is used as a riser. This hole will be used to access a one-inch ditch that is used as a riser path for the fiber. Each handhold will be equipped with a traffic-rated lid even if it is currently out of the path of traffic.

# Step 6: Splicing of Cable Ends at Access Point

Splicing of sections of fiber optic cable at access points would be conducted consistent with NextG specifications regarding equipment, personnel training, procedures, and testing. Appropriate lengths of excess (slack loop) fiber optic cable, generally a minimum of 30 feet, would be left at all splice locations to allow for cable expansion and contraction due to temperature and future splicing as may be necessary.

The cable would be spliced in splice cases located in handholes or manholes (*see above*) with sufficient slack allowed. The splices would be made with a profile alignment fusion splicing machine and protected by heat shrink tubing.

## Step 7: Construction Check-Up, Repairs, Site Restoration, and Correction of Deficits

The clean-up and restoration crew, which includes an environmental monitor, confirms repairs and restoration performed by the cable installation crews and performs final clean-up. This crew also restores pre-installation contours, installs erosion control measures, and restores areas that may be affected adjacent to riparian corridors.

#### Pole Installation



Installation of *tubular steel poles (TSP's)* generally involves these steps: staking the pole location, flagging the work area, installing silt fencing (if required), preparing a crane pad (if required), excavating the hole, installing forms, rebar, and anchor bolts, pouring concrete, removing forms, placing gravel around and grooming the base area, installing the new pole, removing the old wood pole, and transporting excess soil and materials off-site for disposal. Installation of a *wood pole* involves these steps: staking the pole location, flagging the work area, excavating, installing the pole, backfilling, transferring wire and equipment, removing the old pole and backfilling. The main

distinction between TSP vs. wooden pole installation is that TSP's require a foundation while wooden poles are directly buried in the ground.

On average, an approximate 50-foot radius work area around each pole would be required. Some work areas may require the removal of vegetation and installation of silt fencing (*e.g.*, during the wet season). Work areas around transmission poles generally would not require grading or surfacing. Poles supporting straight spans are directly embedded into the soil (for wood only). Wood poles may be embedded to a depth of approximately 7 to 12 feet below grade. All TSP's would have concrete pier foundations approximately 5 to 7 feet in diameter and 15 to 30 feet deep. All angle poles would also have concrete pier foundations, which eliminate the need for wire down guys. This decreases the damage potential to the pole by eliminating the opportunity for contacts with the guys during agriculture and farming operations, and can decrease bird strikes.

Equipment used to drill and excavate holes for both wood and tubular steel poles would include a hole auger, a boom truck, a concrete truck, and a backhoe. <sup>14</sup> This equipment would be transported to all the pole locations via existing paved and dirt roads and over land where roads do not exist:

A *hole auger* consists of an auger mounted on a heavy truck chassis or piece of track equipment and would be used to drill holes.

A *boom truck* consisting of a small crane mounted on a flatbed truck would be used to haul foundation forms, anchor bolts, rebar, and pole structures to the TSP locations. The boom truck would also be used to place foundation forms, anchor bolts, and rebar in place prior to pouring of concrete for the foundation, and also to remove the forms following completion of the foundation.

A *concrete truck* consisting of a four-wheel drive mixer capable of delivering 10 yards of concrete would be used to deliver and pour concrete for the TSP foundations. Concrete trucks would not be washed out at pole locations; cleaning pits would be established at various locations throughout the project to minimize time between the concrete pour and truck clean out. These pits would include dike walls and tarping which would allow washed materials to be properly contained and disposed of.

The *backhoe* would be used to load excavated soils and materials into a dump truck for off-site disposal, to place gravel around the TSP foundation after formwork has been removed, and to groom the area immediately surrounding all pole installations.

## CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL MEASURES

The following chart outlines in detail the best management practice measures that NextG employs to ensure that its qualifying projects maintain their CEQA exemption status. As detailed later in this document, the numbering schema for the various topic areas (*e.g.*, Noise 7.9) synchronizes with the process flow diagram at the end of this section that depicts the Expedited Decision Process recommended by NextG for CPUC approval of these types of projects.

A dump truck and a crew truck might also be used during the process.
NextG Networks, Inc.
Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures



Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
Aesthetics (7.1)			
7.1.1.	NextG will keep construction and staging areas orderly, free of trash and debris, and restore areas disturbed by project construction along the proposed route to their pre-project condition		✓
7.1.2.	<ul> <li>NextG will:</li> <li>maintain orderly staging and construction areas;</li> <li>identify and comply with local regulations and requirements concerning architectural design and landscaping;</li> <li>design project facilities to be unobtrusive and to not conflict with the character of the surrounding setting;</li> <li>restore conduit installation sites to pre-construction conditions; and</li> <li>prior to construction, consult with the local agencies associated with each project area regarding the appropriate architectural design and landscaping practices that NextG would implement before, during, and after construction.</li> </ul>		✓
7.1.3.	<ul> <li>As part of its standard construction operating procedure, NextG will ensure that construction lights will be directed away from the visual field of motorists and pedestrians along any streets or right-of-ways.</li> <li>No nighttime construction (between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.) will occur within 500 yards of any residence or non-residential sensitive use, unless otherwise approved by the applicable jurisdiction.</li> </ul>	<b>√</b>	✓
Air Quality (7.2)			
7.2.1.	NextG will implement construction "best management practices" to reduce dust and air emissions, including the following:  • water all active construction areas at least twice daily;  • cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials;	✓	✓

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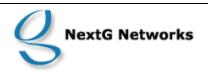
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	<ul> <li>pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;</li> <li>sweep daily all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;</li> <li>sweep streets daily if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.</li> </ul> NextG will comply with the following project construction constraints:		
7.2.2.	<ul> <li>Use California on-road diesel fuel for all diesel-powered construction equipment;</li> <li>Use construction equipment that is properly tuned and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications;</li> <li>Use best management construction practices to avoid unnecessary emissions (e.g., trucks and vehicles in loading and unloading queues will be kept with their engines off, when not in use); and</li> <li>Suspend emissions-generating construction activities during "Stage 2" smog alerts. Stage 2 air pollution episodes occur under the California Air Pollution Emergency Episode.</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<b>Biological Resources</b>	(7.3)		
7.3.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) for construction crews to educate workers to be aware of sensitive biological resources.</li> <li>The WEAP training will include a brief review of any relevant sensitive biological resources, as identified in the Pre-Construction Checklist for Biological Resources (See Proposed Expedited Decision Process Step 6.2)</li> <li>NextG will retain qualified biologists and resource specialists to monitor construction activities where sensitive resources have been identified.</li> <li>NextG will confine construction equipment and associated activities to the approved right-of-way at all locations.</li> <li>Construction impacts will be limited to a 20-foot right-of-way in areas that support sensitive resources (e.g., near areas that support riparian and wetland communities</li> </ul>	✓	✓



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	<ul> <li>and special-status species adjacent to the work area), as delineated by qualified biologists or resource specialists prior to construction.</li> <li>In sensitive areas that are being avoided by directional boring and drilling, drill rigs and equipment staging will remain outside of sensitive habitats, with an adequate buffer to avoid potential adverse effects to the resource.</li> <li>Work area boundaries will be delineated with flagging or other marking to minimize surface disturbance associated with vehicle straying and minimize the potential for inadvertent worker intrusion into sensitive areas.</li> <li>After NextG has identified specific project routes, qualified biologists will carry out focused pre-construction biological resource surveys consistent with approved survey protocols to identify the location of sensitive biological resources</li> <li>Sensitive resources will be clearly mapped and marked on construction drawings or project maps before construction in these areas</li> <li>If sensitive resources cannot be avoided, no work will be authorized until the appropriate resources agencies (CDFG, USFWS, NMFS) determine that the action will not result in significant impacts to biological resources.</li> </ul>		
7.3.2.	<ul> <li>NextG will minimize the disturbance of Other Waters of the United States and restore the resource to pre-project conditions, per Corps, CDFG, and RWQCB requirements.</li> <li>Any waters of the United States disturbed will be limited to the minimum area necessary to successfully install the fiber optic conduit and cable.</li> <li>The surface grade will be restored and topsoil will be replaced.</li> <li>NextG will stabilize exposed slopes and stream banks immediately on completion of installation activities.</li> <li>Beds and banks will be restored in a manner that encourages vegetation to reestablish itself to its pre-project condition, hence reducing the effects of erosion on the drainage system.</li> <li>NextG will remove trees, shrubs, debris, or soils that are inadvertently deposited</li> </ul>	✓	<b>✓</b>



Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<ul> <li>during construction below the ordinary high-water mark, in a manner that minimizes disturbance of the drainage bed and bank.</li> <li>NextG will avoid installation activities in saturated or ponded wetlands during the wet season (spring and winter) to the maximum extent possible. Where such activities are unavoidable, protective practices, such as use of padding or vehicles with balloon tires, will be used, consistent with resource agency requirements;</li> <li>Where determined necessary by the resource specialists, geotextile cushions and other materials (e.g., timber pads, prefabricated equipment pads, or geotextile fabric) will be used in saturated conditions to minimize damage to the substrate and vegetation;</li> <li>In wetlands or unvegetated waters of the U.S. that are trenched, the top 12 inches of topsoil from the excavated site with intact roots, rhizomes, and seed bank will be stockpiled. The topsoil and subsoil will be replaced immediately after construction activities are complete.</li> <li>NextG will regularly review the ground surface to maintain pre-project wetland hydrology.</li> </ul>		
7.3.3.	<ul> <li>Prior to construction, a qualified biologist will survey project areas and establish exclusion zones around special-status plant populations or areas identified as suitable habitat for special-status plants that were not identifiable at the time of the field surveys.</li> <li>Exclusion zones will have a minimum 20-foot radius and will be marked in the field with stakes and flagging, and correspondingly be marked on the construction drawings. Construction-related activities will be prohibited within these zones.</li> <li>Construction activities, vehicle operation, material and equipment storage, and other surface-disturbing construction activities will be prohibited within the exclusion zones. Fiber optic cable installation near these resources will be accomplished by rerouting around the exclusion zone. If rerouting is not feasible, the fiber optic</li> </ul>		✓

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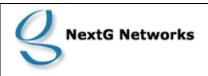
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Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

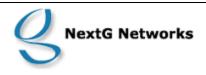
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	<ul> <li>NextG will remove all stakes and flagging demarcating exclusion zones within 60 days after construction and site restoration have been completed in the area.</li> <li>Additionally, NextG will avoid impacts on CNPS Lists 2 and 4 special-status plant populations by implementing the following specific measures:</li> <li>Identify plant populations and areas identified as suitable habitat in the construction corridor and staging areas using staking and flagging;</li> <li>Conduct construction activities when the plant is not flowering or fruiting;</li> <li>Minimize disturbance in areas that support special-status plants by limiting ground disturbance and other activities to the smallest possible corridor; and</li> <li>Identify CNPS List 2 plant populations that may be affected at least 2 weeks prior to disturbance, to allow for coordination with the appropriate land management and resource agencies for determination of the appropriate measures to take to avoid/reduce vegetation damage.</li> </ul>		
7.3.4.	<ul> <li>NextG will implement the following measures:</li> <li>Use certified weed-free imported materials (or rice straw in upland areas);</li> <li>Continue to coordinate with land management agencies to ensure that the appropriate best management practices are implemented.</li> <li>County agricultural commissions and land management agencies will be contacted to develop lists of target noxious weed species for each project and discuss measures to avoid the dispersal of noxious weeds; and</li> <li>Educate construction supervisors and managers on weed identification and the importance of controlling and preventing the spread of noxious weed infestations.</li> </ul>		<b>√</b>



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7.3.5.	<ul> <li>Avoid directional drilling during the migration period of special status anadromous species in streams that potentially support special-status fish species;</li> <li>No instream construction activities will be allowed during migrational periods within streams that support special status anadromous species, unless otherwise authorized by CDFG and/or NMFS;</li> <li>Retain a qualified fisheries biologist to identify streams and assess habitat for threatened, endangered, and other special-status fish species;</li> <li>Spawning and rearing areas will be identified and construction will be avoided during critical periods;</li> <li>Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan outlining BMPs for construction activities;</li> <li>Avoid in-water construction in all flowing streams that have the potential to support threatened, endangered, and other special-status fish species;</li> <li>Confine construction equipment and associated activities to the project routes in areas that support sensitive resources;</li> <li>Retain qualified biologists or resource specialists to monitor construction activities near specified sensitive biological areas;</li> <li>Conduct a biological-resource education program for construction crews and enforce construction restrictions before construction;</li> <li>Avoid and minimize disturbance of woody riparian vegetation along drainages; and</li> <li>Conduct post-construction monitoring in woody riparian and wetland communities that are substantially disturbed during construction activities.</li> </ul>	(limited to project areas near waterways)	(limited to project areas near waterways)
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	(7.4)		
7.4.1.	If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundation, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-	✓	✓

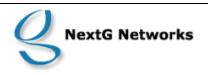


Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate measures in consultation with the CPUC, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other appropriate agencies.		
	If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, NextG will suspend further excavation or disturbance of the site and any nearby areas reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the coroner of the county has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required.		
	If human remains of Native American origin are discovered on federal land during ground-disturbing activities, pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), NextG will:		
	<ul> <li>Notify the county coroner or the sheriff;</li> <li>Notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency; and</li> <li>Cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains.</li> </ul>		
	• In the event that fossil remains are encountered, either by the cultural resources monitor or by construction personnel, qualified paleontological specialists will be contacted. Construction within 100 feet of the find in non-urban areas and 50 feet in urban areas will be temporarily halted or diverted until a qualified vertebrate paleontologist examines the discovery.		
Geology and Soils (7.5)			
7.5.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will manage construction-induced sediment and excavated spoils in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water runoff associated with construction activities.</li> <li>Prior to the onset of construction, NextG will complete a Storm water Prevention Pollution Plan (SWPPP) that outlines Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control discharges from construction areas.</li> </ul>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>

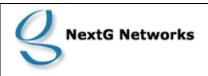
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	<ul> <li>Sediment generated on the project site will be retained using structural drainage controls.</li> <li>No construction-related materials, wastes, spills or residues will be discharged from the project.</li> <li>The staging of construction materials, equipment, and excavation spoils will be performed outside of drainages.</li> <li>Excavated or disturbed soil will be kept within a controlled area surrounded by a perimeter barrier that may entail silt fence, hay bales, straw wattles, or a similarly effective erosion control technique that prevents the transport of sediment from a given stockpile.</li> <li>All stockpiled material will be covered or contained in such a way that eliminates offsite runoff from occurring.</li> <li>Upon completion of construction activities, excavated soil will be replaced and graded so that post-construction topography and drainage matches pre-construction conditions.</li> <li>Surplus soil will be transported from the site and disposed of appropriately.</li> </ul>		
Hazards and Hazardo	us Materials (7.6)		
7.6.1	<ul> <li>NextG will ensure proper labeling, storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials in accordance with best management practices and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's HAZWOPER requirements.</li> <li>NextG will ensure that employees are properly trained in the use and handling of hazardous materials and that each material is accompanied by a material safety data sheet.</li> <li>Any small quantities of hazardous materials stored temporarily in staging areas will be stored on pallets within fenced and secured areas and protected from exposure to weather. Incompatible materials will be stored separately, as appropriate.</li> </ul>	<b>√</b>	✓



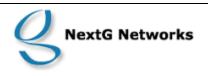
Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<ul> <li>All hazardous waste materials removed during construction will be handled and disposed of by a licensed waste disposal contractor and transported by a licensed hauler to an appropriately licensed and permitted disposal or recycling facility, to the extent necessary to ensure the area can be safely traversed.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Significant releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials will be reported to the appropriate agencies.</li> </ul>		
<b>Hydrology and Water</b>	<b>Quality</b> (7.7)		
7.7.1.	Prior to non-storm discharges into surface waters, NextG will provide the CPUC with documentation of obtaining all necessary and applicable approvals, including the following:  • NextG will implement appropriate Best Management Practice (BMP's) to minimize the potential for storm-water pollutants. These BMPs may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the utilization of settling ponds or screens to reduce suspended sediment loads	(limited to project areas near waterways)	(limited to project areas near waterways)
7.7.2.	If the build requires directional boring activities near streams, NextG will provide the CPUC with a Frac-out Contingency Plan. The Plan will outline procedures NextG would put in place for containment, as well as cleanup equipment that must be present for use at staging areas and construction sites.	(limited to project areas near waterways)	(limited to project areas near waterways)
<b>Land Use (7.8)</b>			
7.8.1.	NextG will submit to the CPUC written documentation, including evidence of review by the appropriate public works, planning, and/or community development agency for the applicable jurisdictions. This documentation will include the following:  • Site plan showing the dimensions and location of the finalized alignment;  • Evidence that the project meets all necessary requirements;	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>

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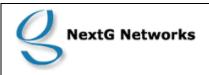
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Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

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	<ul> <li>Evidence of compliance with design standards;</li> <li>Copies of any necessary permits or conditions of approval; and</li> <li>Records of any discretionary decisions made by of the applicable jurisdictions.</li> </ul>		
Noise (7.9)			
7.9.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will require construction contractors to comply with the construction-hour limitations and construction equipment standards set forth by each local jurisdiction.</li> <li>For construction in those jurisdictions where there are no specific construction-related standards, NextG will require its contractors to limit any noise producing construction activity to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.</li> <li>All equipment will have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on original equipment;</li> <li>No equipment will have an unmuffled exhaust;</li> <li>Construction equipment will be located as far from sensitive receptors (e.g., residences, schools, places of worship, and hospitals) as possible; and</li> <li>If traffic control devices requiring electrical power are employed within 500 feet of sensitive receptors, the devices will be battery/solar powered instead of powered by electrical generators.</li> <li>In addition, NextG will implement a variety of measures to reduce noise levels from directional boring where noise levels of 60 dBA or greater would be experienced at sensitive receptor locations. For example:</li> <li>Special mufflers can be applied to the boring rig exhaust;</li> <li>Shielding can be erected between the noise source and the receptor; or</li> <li>As an extreme measure, a temporary enclosure can be erected to house the boring operation.</li> </ul>	✓	✓



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	NextG will implement all reasonable and customary noise reduction measures as part of the proposed project. NextG will also post the name and telephone number of a person for the public to contact to resolve noise-related problems.		
Recreation (7.10)			
7.10.1.	NextG will schedule construction to avoid peak use periods (e.g., weekends and holidays) for recreational facilities. NextG will provide onsite notification of recreational access closures at least two weeks in advance, through the posting of signs and/or notices. All ground surfaces will be restored as close to pre-project conditions as soon as possible or practicable. Temporary disruption of existing recreational facilities for the duration of project construction.	✓	<b>√</b>
Transportation/Tra	ffic (7.11)		
7.11.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will obtain all necessary local and State road encroachment permits, and railroad encroachment permits, prior to construction and will comply with all the applicable conditions of approval.</li> <li>As deemed necessary by the applicable jurisdiction, the road encroachment permits may require the contractor to prepare a traffic control plan in accordance with professional engineering standards prior to construction.</li> <li>NextG will identify all roadway locations where special construction techniques (e.g., directional drilling or night construction) would be used to minimize impacts to traffic flow.</li> <li>NextG will develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts to local street circulation. This will include the use of signing and flagging to guide vehicles through and/or around the construction zone.</li> <li>NextG will schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours.</li> <li>NextG will limit lane closures during peak hours to the extent possible.</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>

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	<ul> <li>NextG will use haul routes minimizing truck traffic on local roadways to the extent possible.</li> <li>NextG will include detours for bicycles and pedestrians in all areas potentially affected by project construction.</li> <li>NextG will install traffic control devices as specified in the California Department of Transportation Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones.</li> <li>Next G will store construction materials only in designated areas.</li> <li>NextG will coordinate with local transit agencies for temporary relocation of routes or bus stops in work zones, as necessary.</li> </ul>		
7.11.2.	<ul> <li>To avoid impeding emergency vehicle traffic around the construction activities, NextG will develop an Emergency Vehicle Access Plan that includes the following:</li> <li>Evidence of advanced coordination with emergency service providers, including but not necessarily limited to police departments, fire departments, ambulance services, and paramedic services;</li> <li>Emergency service providers will be notified of the proposed project locations, nature, timing, and duration of any construction activities, and will be asked for advice about any road access restrictions that could impact their response effectiveness; and</li> <li>Project construction schedules and routes designed to avoid restricting movement of emergency vehicles to the best extent possible. Provisions to be ready at all times to accommodate emergency vehicles at locations where access to nearby properties may be blocked. Provisions could include the use of platings over excavations, short detours, and/or alternate routes.</li> </ul>	✓	<b>√</b>
7.11.3.	<ul> <li>NextG will prepare and implement a traffic safety plan and coordinate with local transportation and emergency response agencies to avoid potential roadway safety hazards.</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>	✓



Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural	
7.11.4.	NextG will limit all parking to right-of-way and pre-approved staging areas to address the increased parking demand created by construction activities.	<b>✓</b>		
Utilities and Service Systems (7.12)				
7.12.1.	NextG will determine the location of subsurface utilities and avoid them during construction activities.	✓	✓	
7.12.2.	NextG will recycle and dispose of construction materials to minimize generation of solid waste resulting from construction activities.	✓	✓	



# **SAMPLE** MATERIAL SAFETY AND TRANSPORTATION DATA SHEET for Bentonite15

# **SECTION 1**

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURERS NAME

Black Hills Bentonite, a Limited Liability Company

Trade Name: Granular Bentonite

TELEPHONE NO.

(307) 265-3740

**ADDRESS** 

P.O. Box 9, Mills, WY 82644

## CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS

Hydrous Silicate of Alumina / Wyoming Sodium Bentonite/Sodium Montmorillonite CAS No. 1302-78-9

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

CAS #	Component	Percentage	Exposure Limit
14808-60-	Crystalline Silica in the form of		PEL - See Below
7	Quartz		TLV - 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable
			fraction)
			MSHA - See Below

OSHA PEL and MSHA Exposure Limit for Crystaline Silica Quartz:

 $10 \text{mg/m}^3$ % Silica +

(Respirable) 2

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changes to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as determined by a full shift sample up to 10 hour working day, 40 hours per week. The 1974 NIOSH Criteria for recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica should be consulted for more detailed information.

PEL means OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit.

TLV means American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value.

MSHA means Mine Safety and Health Administration Exposure Limit.

TWA means 8 hour time weighted average.

 $^{15} \ Source: \ \underline{http://www.bhbentonite.com/msd-granularbentonite.html} \ , \ Black \ Hills \ Bentonite, \ LLC$ 

NextG Networks, Inc.

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Note: The Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) reported above are the pre- 1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA June 30, 1993 following a decision by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. Thes PELs are now being enforced by Federal OSHA. Be aware that more restrictive exposure limits may be enforced by some states, agencies or other authorities.

# **SECTION 3 PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING POINT (°F) Not Applicable	SPECIFIC GRAVITY ( $H_2O = 1$ ) 2.6
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) Not Applicable	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) Not Applicable
EVAPORATION RATE Not Applicable	SOLUBILITY IN WATER Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Yellow, Blue, Brown granules or powder. Earthy odor.	DENSITY @ 20° C: UNCOMPACTED: 68 lbs/cubic foot

# **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION**

# **DEGREE OF HAZARD**

4 = EXTREME

1 Health Hazard
0 Flammability
0 Reactivity
3 = High
2 = Moderate

1 = Slight 0 = Insignificant

SECTION 4 FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT FLAMMABLE LIMITS

Not Applicable Non Flammable

SECTION 5 HEALTH HAZARD DATA

CARCINOGENICITY - SEE ROUTES OF EXPOSURE AND EFFECTS (BELOW)

ACUTE ORAL ACUTE DERMAL AQUATIC TOXICITY  $LD_{50}$   $LD_{50}$  (LC<sub>50</sub>)

 $\begin{array}{cc} \text{ND} & \begin{array}{c} 10,000 \\ \text{mg/l} \end{array}$ 

<u>Inhalation:</u> Breathing prolonged and excessive amounts of Bentonite dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may have the following serious chronic health effects:

Pneumoconiosis: Excessive inhalation of respirable dust may cause pneumonoconiosis, a respiratory disease, which can result in delayed, progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung injury. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. This disease is exacerbated by smoking. Individuals with

NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW Last Revised 2/1/2013, 7:18:59 PM pneumoconiosis are predisposed to develop tuberculosis.

Cancer Status: The International Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans). Refer to IARC Monograph 68, Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibres (published in June 1997) in conjunction with the use of these materials. The National Toxicology Program classifies respirable crystalline silica as "known to be a human carcinogen". Refer to the 9th Report on Carcinogens (2000). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2).

Other Data with Possible Relevance to Human Health:

There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs, skin and other internal organs) and kidney disease.

For further information consult "Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure" published by the American Thoracic Society Medical Section of the American Lung Association, American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine Volume 155, pages 761-768, 1997.

SKIN	EYE	INHALATION	
Potential irritant.	Potential irritant.	Irritation to lungs, nose, and throat.	
EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES			
EYES: Flush with water. SKIN: Wash with soap and water.			
If inhaled and effects occur, move to fresh air. If breathing is irregular, administer oxygen			

#### **SECTION 6 REACTIVITY DATA**

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY Stable	INCOMPATIBILITY None
	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION Will not occur.

#### **SECTION 7** SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO TAKE IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

If uncontaminated, sweep up or collect, and reuse product. Product becomes slippery when wet.

#### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of in accordance with all Federal, State and Local regulations.

## **NEUTRALIZING CHEMICALS**

Not Applicable

#### SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION **SECTION 8**

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use NIOSH approved mechanical filter respirator for nontoxic dusts if dust concentration exceeds 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### **VENTILATION**

Sufficient to keep dust levels below the TLV for crystalline silica.

#### PROTECTIVE GLOVES

General duty work gloves.

## **EYE PROTECTION**

If high dust conditions exist, tight fitting goggles are recommended.

# OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eyewash

# <u>SECTION 9</u> <u>SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS</u>

## PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store out of the weather. Product becomes slippery when wet. Avoid contact water in walk areas.

## OTHER PRECAUTIONS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME PLACARDS HAZARD CLASS
Not Regulated None Not Nazardous
REPORTABLE QUANTITY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ID NUMBER

None None None

LABEL: None Required

## <u>SECTION 10</u> <u>REGULATORY INFORMATION</u>

SARA requires the submission of annual reports of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372 (for SARA 313). This information must be included in all MSDS that are copied and distributed for this material. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

Chemical: CAS #: NONE

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The ingredients of this product are on the TSCA inventory.

## SECTION 11 STATE RIGHT TO KNOW

Quartz is a Canadian WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Material Information System) Ingredient Disclosure List, Massachusetts Substance List, New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List, and Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List.

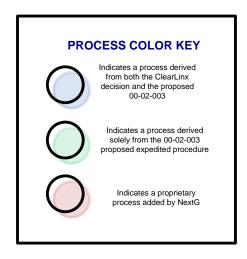
PREPARED BY: BLACK HILLS BENTONITE, LLC. DATE: FEBRUARY, 2001

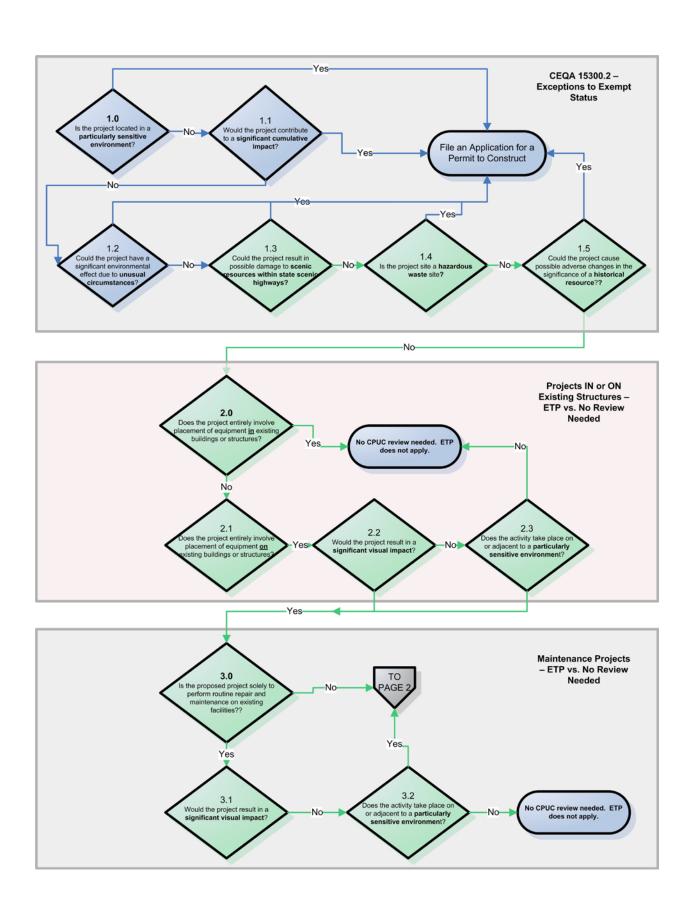
## PROPOSED EXPEDITED DECISION PROCESS

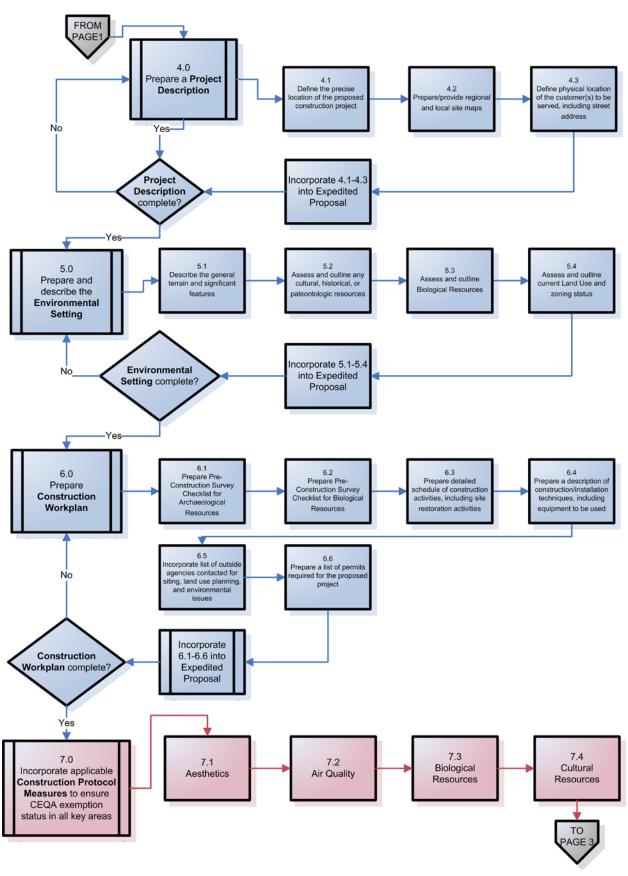
The following diagram graphically depicts the proposed steps for expedited approval of CEQA-exempt telecommunications projects. The "Process Color Key" listed below indicates the coloring schema used to represent the derivation of the various steps contained in the process.

The diagram provides references to steps that would be required of a potential applicant (in this case, NextG), as well as the decision process and methodology to be utilized by the CPUC.

In order to demonstrate NextG's thorough approach in applying best management practices to maintain CEQA exemption status for its qualifying projects, the process diagram includes a numbering schema that links back to the Construction Protocol Measures outlined in detail earlier in this Attachment.

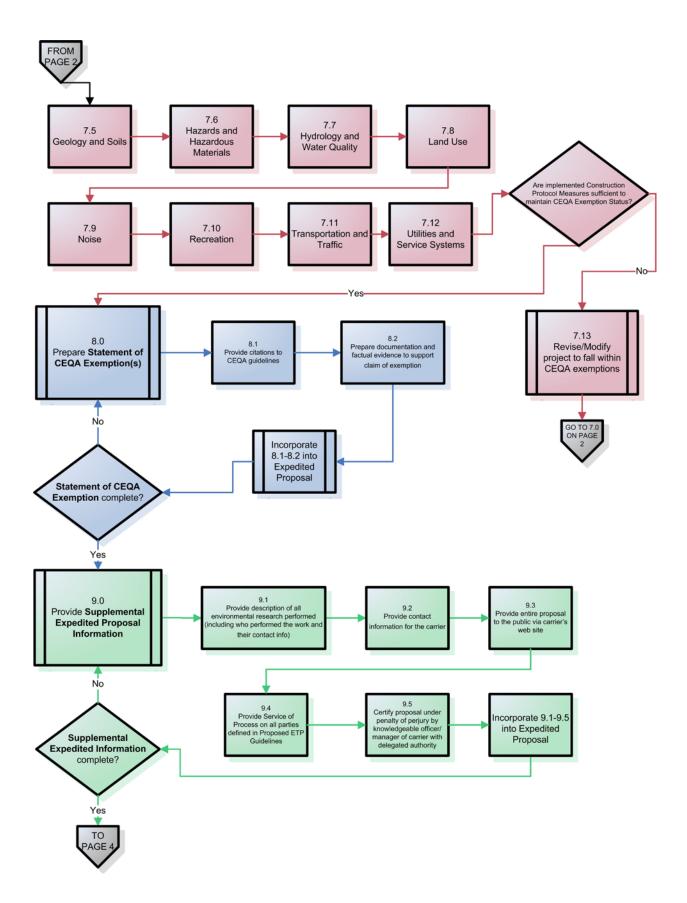


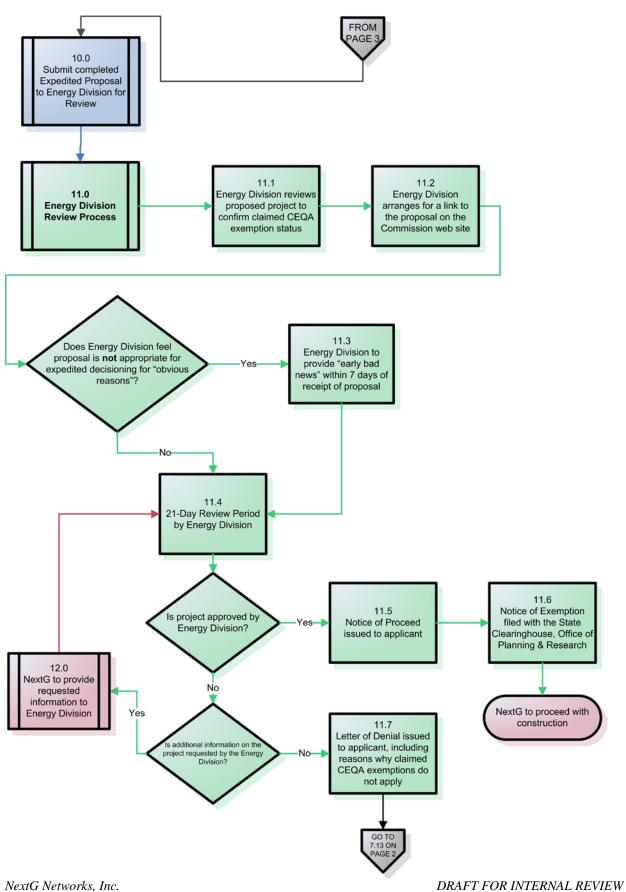




NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

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Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures La

Last Revised 2/1/2013, 7:18:59 PM

# Expedited Decision Process, Step 6.1

# Preconstruction Survey Checklist - Archaeological Resources

Date:	
Name of Applic	cant:
Utility ID:	
Location (Addr	ess, Provide Map):
Route Description:_	
Area Descript ☐Urban ☐Suburba ☐Rural	
Substrate:  Asphalt/0	Concrete
Archaeologica □Yes □No	al Resources: CHRIS Records Search
□Yes □No	Request NAHC contact list and query Sacred Lands File
□Yes □No □Yes □No	Contact Parties on the NAHC list by letter and phone (identify concerns and sites) Site visit/survey (identify architectural, historic, and prehistoric resources)
Notes and Red	commendations:

# Expedited Decision Process, Step 6.2

# Preconstruction Survey Checklist - Biological Resources

Date:					
Name of Applicant:					
Utility ID:					
Location (Address, Provide Map):					
Route Description:					
			_		
Area Description:	Ph	oto Docu	mentation:	□Yes □No	
Substrate:  Asphalt/Concrete  Soil Other:					
Biological Resources:					
CNDDB Search	□Yes	□No	Raptors Present	□Yes	□No
T&E Species Present Riparian Vegetation (List Spp) Tree Removal Needed? Nests Present (birds present? Spp)	□Yes □Yes □Yes □Yes	□No □No □No □No	Burrows	∐Yes	□No

# Expedited Decision Process, Step 6.2

# Preconstruction Survey Checklist - Biological Resources (Cont'd)

Notes:					
Concultation Poqui	rad2 □Va	a □Na (If vo	o wbv2)		
Consultation Requi	rea?re	s ⊟no (ii ye	S, WIIY?)		
Water Resources ar	nd Wetland	ls:			
Drainages Present Lake or Pond	□Yes □Yes	□No □No	Wetlands Present Delineation Required	□Yes □Yes	□No □No
Notes:					
Permits Required:					
USACE RWQCB CDFG		res □No res □No res □No	NMFS USFWS Regional Air Quality	□Yes □Yes □Yes	□No □No □No
State Lands Commis	sion 🔲	∕es	Local Counties and Cities	□Yes	□No



# Construction Protocol Measures For Work in Previously-Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way And Utility Easements

Site Conditions	s (1.0)
1.1.	NextG will keep construction and staging areas orderly, free of trash and debris, and restore areas disturbed by project construction along the proposed route to their preproject condition.
1.2.	NextG will:
1.3.	<ul> <li>As part of its standard construction operating procedure, NextG will ensure that construction lights will be directed away from the visual field of motorists and pedestrians along any streets or right-of-ways.</li> <li>No nighttime construction (between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.) will occur within 500 yards of any residence or non-residential sensitive use, unless otherwise approved by the applicable jurisdiction.</li> </ul>
Air Quality (2.0	)
2.1.	NextG will implement construction "best management practices" to reduce dust and air emissions, including the following:  • water all active construction areas as needed to control dust; • cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials; • sweep daily all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.
Cultural Resou	rces (3.0)
3.1.	<ul> <li>If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundation, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate measures in consultation with the CPUC, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other appropriate agencies.</li> <li>If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, NextG will suspend further excavation or disturbance of the site and any nearby areas reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the coroner of the county has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required.</li> <li>If human remains of Native American origin are discovered on federal land during ground-disturbing activities, pursuant to the Native American Graves</li> </ul>

	Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), NextG will:
	<ul> <li>Notify the county coroner or the sheriff;</li> <li>Notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency; and</li> <li>Cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>In the event that fossil remains are encountered, either by the cultural resources monitor or by construction personnel, qualified paleontological specialists will be contacted. Construction within 100 feet of the find in non- urban areas and 50 feet in urban areas will be temporarily halted or diverted until a qualified vertebrate paleontologist examines the discovery.</li> </ul>
Geology and S	oils (4.0)
4.1.	<ul> <li>Sediment generated on the project site will be retained using structural drainage controls.</li> <li>Excavated or disturbed soil will be kept within a controlled area surrounded by a perimeter barrier that may entail silt fence, hay bales, straw wattles, or a similarly effective erosion control technique that prevents the transport of sediment from a given stockpile.</li> <li>All stockpiled material will be covered or contained in such a way that eliminates offsite runoff from occurring.</li> <li>Upon completion of construction activities, excavated soil will be replaced and graded so that post-construction topography and drainage matches preconstruction conditions.</li> <li>Surplus soil will be transported from the site and disposed of appropriately.</li> </ul>
Hazards and H	azardous Materials (5.0)
	NextG will ensure proper labeling, storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials in accordance with best management practices and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's HAZWOPER requirements.
	<ul> <li>NextG will ensure that employees are properly trained in the use and handling of hazardous materials and that each material is accompanied by a material safety data sheet.</li> </ul>
5.1	<ul> <li>Any small quantities of hazardous materials stored temporarily in staging areas will be stored on pallets within fenced and secured areas and protected from exposure to weather. Incompatible materials will be stored separately, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>All hazardous waste materials removed during construction will be handled and disposed of by a licensed waste disposal contractor and transported by a licensed hauler to an appropriately licensed and permitted disposal or recycling facility, to the extent necessary to ensure the area can be safely traversed.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Significant releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials will be reported to the appropriate agencies.</li> </ul>
Land Use (6.0)	
6.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will obtain all necessary permits and/or conditions of approval from local jurisdictions. NextG will retain records regarding all such permits and/or conditions of approval and make them available for inspection by the CPUC upon request.</li> </ul>
Noise (7.0)	
7.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will require construction contractors to comply with the construction- hour limitations and construction equipment standards set forth by each local jurisdiction.</li> </ul>

Transportation	/Traffic (8.0)	
8.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will obtain all necessary local and State road encroachment permits and railroad encroachment permits, prior to construction, and will comply with all the applicable conditions of approval.</li> <li>NextG will consult with the local jurisdiction, and will prepare a traffic control plan in accordance with professional engineering standards prior to construction, if required.</li> </ul>	
<b>Utilities and Se</b>	rvice Systems (9.0)	
9.1.	NextG will determine the location of subsurface utilities and avoid them during construction activities.	
9.2.	NextG will recycle and dispose of construction materials to minimize generation of solid waste resulting from construction activities.	



# Additional Construction Protocol Measures For Work in Non-Disturbed and/or Biologically-Sensitive Areas

# **Noise (Cont'd) (7.0)**

- For construction in those jurisdictions where there are no specific construction-related standards, NextG will require its contractors to limit any noise producing construction activity to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.
- All equipment will have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on original equipment;
- No equipment will have an unmuffled exhaust;
- Construction equipment will be located as far from sensitive receptors (e.g., residences, schools, places of worship, and hospitals) as possible; and
- If traffic control devices requiring electrical power are employed within 500 feet of sensitive receptors, the devices will be battery/solar powered instead of powered by electrical generators.

7.2.

In addition, NextG will implement a variety of measures to reduce noise levels from directional boring where noise levels of 60 dBA or greater would be experienced at sensitive receptor locations. For example:

- Special mufflers can be applied to the boring rig exhaust;
- Shielding can be erected between the noise source and the receptor; or
- As an extreme measure, a temporary enclosure can be erected to house the boring operation.

NextG will implement all reasonable and customary noise reduction measures as part of the proposed project. NextG will also post the name and telephone number of a person for the public to contact to resolve noise-related problems.

Transportat	tion/Traffic (Cont'd) (8.0)
8.2.	<ul> <li>NextG will identify all roadway locations where special construction techniques (e.g., directional drilling or night construction) would be used to minimize impacts to traffic flow.</li> <li>NextG will develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts to local street circulation. This will include the use of signing and flagging to guide vehicles through and/or around the construction zone.</li> <li>NextG will schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours.</li> <li>NextG will limit lane closures during peak hours to the extent possible.</li> <li>NextG will use haul routes minimizing truck traffic on local roadways to the extent possible.</li> <li>NextG will include detours for bicycles and pedestrians in all areas potentially affected by project construction.</li> <li>NextG will install traffic control devices as specified in the California Department of Transportation Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones.</li> <li>Next G will store construction materials only in designated areas.</li> <li>NextG will coordinate with local transit agencies for temporary relocation of routes or bus stops in work zones, as necessary.</li> </ul>
8.3.	<ul> <li>To avoid impeding emergency vehicle traffic around the construction activities, NextG will develop an Emergency Vehicle Access Plan that includes the following:</li> <li>Evidence of advanced coordination with emergency service providers, including but not necessarily limited to police departments, fire departments, ambulance services, and paramedic services;</li> <li>Emergency service providers will be notified of the proposed project locations, nature, timing, and duration of any construction activities, and will be asked for advice about any road access restrictions that could impact their response effectiveness; and</li> <li>Project construction schedules and routes designed to avoid restricting movement of emergency vehicles to the best extent possible.</li> <li>Provisions to be ready at all times to accommodate emergency vehicles at locations where access to nearby properties may be blocked. Provisions could include the use of platings over excavations, short detours, and/or alternate routes.</li> </ul>
<b>Biological Res</b>	ources (10.0)
10.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) for construction crews to educate workers to be aware of sensitive biological resources.</li> <li>The WEAP training will include a brief review of any relevant sensitive biological resources, as identified in the Pre-Construction Checklist for Biological Resources</li> <li>NextG will retain qualified biologists and resource specialists to monitor construction activities where sensitive resources have been identified.</li> <li>NextG will confine construction equipment and associated activities to the approved right-of-way at all locations.</li> <li>Construction impacts will be limited to a 20-foot right-of-way in areas that support sensitive resources (e.g., near areas that support riparian and wetland communities and special-status species adjacent to the work area), as delineated by qualified biologists or resource specialists prior to</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>construction.</li> <li>Work area boundaries will be delineated with flagging or other marking to minimize surface disturbance associated with vehicle straying and minimize the potential for inadvertent worker intrusion into sensitive areas.</li> <li>After NextG has identified specific project routes, qualified biologists will carry out focused pre-construction biological resource surveys consistent with approved survey protocols to identify the location of sensitive biological resources</li> <li>Sensitive resources will be clearly mapped and marked on construction drawings or project maps before construction in these areas</li> <li>If sensitive resources cannot be avoided, no work will be authorized until the appropriate resource agencies (CDFG, USFWS, NMFS) determine that the action will not result in significant impacts to biological resources.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Prior to construction, a qualified biologist will survey project areas and establish exclusion zones around special-status plant populations or areas identified as suitable habitat for special-status plants that were not identifiable at the time of the field surveys.</li> <li>Exclusion zones will have a minimum 20-foot radius and will be marked in the field with stakes and flagging, and correspondingly be marked on the construction drawings. Construction-related activities will be prohibited within these zones.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Construction activities, vehicle operation, material and equipment storage, and other surface-disturbing construction activities will be prohibited within the exclusion zones. Fiber optic cable installation near these resources will be accomplished by rerouting around the exclusion zone. If rerouting is not feasible, the fiber optic conduit will be bored beneath the exclusion zone.</li> </ul>
10.2.	<ul> <li>NextG will remove all stakes and flagging demarcating exclusion zones within 60 days after construction and site restoration have been completed in the area.</li> </ul>
	Additionally, NextG will avoid impacts on CNPS Lists 2 and 4 special-status plant populations by implementing the following specific measures:
	<ul> <li>Identify plant populations and areas identified as suitable habitat in the construction corridor and staging areas using staking and flagging;</li> <li>Conduct construction activities when the plant is not flowering or fruiting;</li> <li>Minimize disturbance in areas that support special-status plants by limiting ground disturbance and other activities to the smallest possible corridor; and</li> <li>Identify CNPS List 2 plant populations that may be affected at least 2 weeks prior to disturbance, to allow for coordination with the appropriate land management and resource agencies for determination of the appropriate measures to take to avoid/reduce vegetation damage.</li> </ul>
	NextG will implement the following measures:
10.3.	<ul> <li>Use certified weed-free imported materials (or rice straw in upland areas);</li> <li>Continue to coordinate with land management agencies to ensure that the appropriate best management practices are implemented.</li> <li>County agricultural commissions and land management agencies will be contacted to develop lists of target noxious weed species for each project and to discuss measures to avoid the dispersal of noxious weeds; and</li> <li>Educate construction supervisors and managers on weed identification and</li> </ul>

# **NextG Additional Construction Protocol Measures**

	the importance of controlling and preventing the spread of noxious weed infestations.
Hydrology and	Water Quality (11.0)
11.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will manage construction-induced sediment and excavated spoils in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water runoff associated with construction activities.</li> </ul>
11.2.	<ul> <li>Prior to the onset of construction, NextG will complete a Storm Water Prevention Pollution Plan (SWPPP) that outlines Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control discharges from construction areas.</li> </ul>
11.3.	<ul> <li>If the build requires directional boring activities near streams, NextG will provide the CPUC with a Frac-out Contingency Plan. The Plan will outline procedures NextG would put in place for containment, as well as cleanup equipment that must be present for use at staging areas and construction sites.</li> </ul>
Recreation (12.	0)
12.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will schedule construction to avoid peak use periods (e.g., weekends and holidays) for recreational facilities. NextG will provide onsite notification of recreational access closures at least two weeks in advance, through the posting of signs and/or notices. All ground surfaces will be restored as close to pre-project conditions as soon as possible or practicable.</li> </ul>

# Appendix F **Environmental Data Resources DataMap Corridor Study**

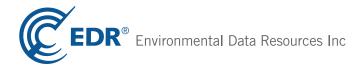
**Davenport** 

Pescadero, CA 94060

Inquiry Number: 3477810.1s

December 17, 2012

# **EDR DataMap™ Corridor Study**



**Thank you for your business.** Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050 with any questions or comments.

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# TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

#### **ADDRESS**

PESCADERO, CA 94060 PESCADERO, CA 94060

#### **DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES**

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records within the requested search area for the following databases:

# **FEDERAL RECORDS**

FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	National Priority List
	Proposed National Priority List Sites
	National Priority List Deletions
	Federal Superfund Liens
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP	CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
LIENS 2	CERCLA Lien Information
	Corrective Action Report
	RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal
	RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG	RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
	RCRA - Non Generators
	Engineering Controls Sites List
	Sites with Institutional Controls
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
	Incident and Accident Data
US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs
US BROWNFIELDS	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
	Department of Defense Sites
	Land Use Control Information System
	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI	
MINES	
	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
	Toxic Substances Control Act
F115	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide
LICT ETTC	Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)  FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
00T0	Section 7 Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
	Section 7 Tracking Systems Integrated Compliance Information System
	Integrated Compliance Information System PCB Activity Database System
1 700	I OD Activity Database Cystelli

MLTS..... Material Licensing Tracking System RADINFO...... Radiation Information Database

RAATS...... RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

PRP..... Potentially Responsible Parties 2020 COR ACTION...... 2020 Corrective Action Program List FEDERAL FACILITY..... Federal Facility Site Information listing

COAL ASH EPA..... Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

FEMA UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing

SCRD DRYCLEANERS...... State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

EPA WATCH LIST..... EPA WATCH LIST

US FIN ASSUR..... Financial Assurance Information

US HIST CDL..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register PCB TRANSFORMER...... PCB Transformer Registration Database COAL ASH DOE..... Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

#### STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

HIST Cal-Sites Database CA BOND EXP. PLAN..... Bond Expenditure Plan

SCH..... School Property Evaluation Program

Toxic Pits...... Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

WMUDS/SWAT..... Waste Management Unit Database

NPDES Permits Listing

UIC......UIC Listing

SWRCY...... Recycler Database CA FID UST..... Facility Inventory Database SLIC ..... Statewide SLIC Cases LIENS..... Environmental Liens Listing

CHMIRS..... California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

LDS..... Land Disposal Sites Listing MCS..... Military Cleanup Sites Listing Notify 65\_\_\_\_\_Proposition 65 Records

VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

DRYCLEANERS..... Cleaner Facilities

WIP..... Well Investigation Program Case List

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE.... Financial Assurance Information Listing HWP..... EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

HWT...... Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database MWMP..... Medical Waste Management Program Listing

PROC..... Certified Processors Database

# TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV..... Indian Reservations

INDIAN ODI\_\_\_\_\_ Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land INDIAN UST...... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

INDIAN VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

# **EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS**

Manufactured Gas Plants..... EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

# **SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS**

Surrounding sites were identified.

Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in **bold italics** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

#### **FEDERAL RECORDS**

RCRA-SQG: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

A review of the RCRA-SQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/11/2012 has revealed that there are 2 RCRA-SQG sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
CAMSCO PRODUCE CO	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	10
HALFMOON BAY MAINTENANCE STAT	2300 CABRILLO HWY	10	37

FUDS: The Listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites Properties where the US Army Corps Of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

A review of the FUDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2009 has revealed that there is 1 FUDS site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
SAN FRANCISCO TRANS-OCEANIC	RE	1	4

FINDS: The Facility Index System contains both facility information and "pointers" to other sources of information that contain more detail. These include: RCRIS; Permit Compliance System (PCS); Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS); FATES (FIFRA [Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act] and TSCA Enforcement System, FTTS [FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System]; CERCLIS; DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes); Federal Underground Injection Control (FURS); Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS); Surface Impoundments (SIA); TSCA Chemicals in Commerce Information System (CICS); PADS; RCRA-J (medical waste transporters/disposers); TRIS; and TSCA. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA/NTIS.

A review of the FINDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/23/2011 has revealed that there are 2 FINDS sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
MONEY'S FOODS U S INC	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	9
CAMSCO PRODUCE CO	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	10

#### STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SWF/LF: The Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. The data come from the Integrated Waste Management Board's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database.

A review of the SWF/LF list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/20/2012 has revealed that there is 1 SWF/LF site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
MONEY FOODS USA INC	6150 HWY 1	5	14

WDS: California Water Resources Control Board - Waste Discharge System.

A review of the WDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/19/2007 has revealed that there are 2 WDS sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
PACIFIC MUSHROOM FARM	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	16
COSTANOA RESORT	2001 ROSSI RD	8	25

HIST CORTESE: The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

A review of the HIST CORTESE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/01/2001 has revealed that there are 2 HIST CORTESE sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
PESCADERO FARM	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	17
CHEVRON 9-7927	375 SOUTH CABRILLO HIGH	16	41

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/17/2012 has revealed that there are 4 LUST sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
CAMPBELLS FRESH  PESCADERO FARM  Status: Completed - Case Closed	6150 HWY 1 <b>6150 CABRILLO HWY</b>	5 <b>5</b>	14 <b>17</b>
CASCADE RANCH Status: Completed - Case Closed	3100 CABRILLO HWY	9	33
CHEVRON 9-7927 Status: Completed - Case Closed Status: Completed - Case Closed	375 SOUTH CABRILLO HIGH	16	41

UST: The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board's Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.

A review of the UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/17/2012 has revealed that there is 1 UST site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
SKYLARK RANCH GIRL SCOUT CAMP	3196 WHITEHOUSE CANYON	7	25

HIST UST: Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there are 4 HIST UST sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
CAMSCO PRODUCE CO	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	10
SHELLDANCE NURSERY	2000 CABRILLO HIGHWAY	11	38
STANLEY C. STEELE	2070 CABRILLO HWY	12	39
MRS. BERNICE S. TAYLOR	1701 CABRILLO HWY	13	40

CUPA Listings: A listing of sites included in the county?s Certified Unified Program Agency database. California?s Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

A review of the CUPA Listings list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 CUPA Listings site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
GIRL SCOUTS OF NORTHERN CALIFO	3196 WHITEHOUSE CANYON	7	24

SWEEPS UST: Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

A review of the SWEEPS UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/01/1994 has revealed that there are 3 SWEEPS UST sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
CAMSCO PRODUCE CO	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	10
GARZO CREEK BEACH HOUSE	5720 CABRILLO HIGHWAY	6	22
SKYLARK RANCH	3196 WHITE HOUSE CANYON	7	24

AST: The Aboveground Storage Tank database contains registered ASTs. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board's Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.

A review of the AST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/01/2009 has revealed that there is 1 AST site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
ANO NUEVO FLOWER GROWERS	1701 HWY 1	13	39

DEED: The use of recorded land use restrictions is one of the methods the DTSC uses to protect the public from unsafe exposures to hazardous substances and wastes .

A review of the DEED list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/10/2012 has revealed that there is 1 DEED site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION	210 PIGEON POINT ROAD	3	5

ENF: A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

A review of the ENF list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/15/2011 has revealed that there are 2 ENF sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
PESCADERO FARM	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	17
COSTANOA RESORT	2001 ROSSI RD	8	25

RESPONSE: Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

A review of the RESPONSE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/05/2012 has revealed that there is 1 RESPONSE site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION	210 PIGEON POINT ROAD	3	5

HAZNET: The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000-1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000-500,000 shipments. Data from non-California manifests & continuation sheets are not included at the present time. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, & disposal method. The source is the Department of Toxic Substance Control is the agency

A review of the HAZNET list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2011 has revealed that there are 4

HAZNET sites within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
CAMSCO PRODUCE CO	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	10
PESCADERO FARM	6150 CABRILLO HWY	5	17
GAZO'S CREEK ALLIANCE	5720 CABRILLO HWY	6	23
CASCADE RANCH	3100 CABRILLO HWY	9	33

EMI: Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies

A review of the EMI list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2008 has revealed that there is 1 EMI site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
CAMPBELL'S FRESH	6150 CABRILLO HIGHWAY	5	21

ENVIROSTOR: The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

A review of the ENVIROSTOR list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/05/2012 has revealed that there is 1 ENVIROSTOR site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID	Page
PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION	210 PIGEON POINT ROAD	3	5
Status: Certified O&M - Land Use Restri	ictions Only		

Please refer to the end of the findings report for unmapped orphan sites due to poor or inadequate address information.

# MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

	Database		otal Plotted
		<del>-</del>	
FEDERAL RECORDS			
	NPL Proposed NPL Delisted NPL NPL LIENS CERCLIS CERC-NFRAP LIENS 2 CORRACTS RCRA-TSDF RCRA-LQG RCRA-CESQG RCRA-CESQG RCRA-NonGen US ENG CONTROLS US INST CONTROL ERNS HMIRS DOT OPS US CDL US BROWNFIELDS DOD FUDS LUCIS CONSENT ROD UMTRA DEBRIS REGION 9 ODI MINES TRIS TSCA FTTS HIST FTTS SSTS ICIS PADS MLTS RADINFO FINDS RAATS PRP 2020 COR ACTION FEDERAL FACILITY COAL ASH EPA FEMA UST SCRD DRYCLEANERS EPA WATCH LIST		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	US FIN ASSUR		0

# MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

	Database	Total Plotted
	US HIST CDL PCB TRANSFORMER COAL ASH DOE	0 0 0
STATE AND LOCAL RECO	DRDS	
	HIST Cal-Sites CA BOND EXP. PLAN SCH Toxic Pits SWF/LF WMUDS/SWAT WDS NPDES UIC Cortese HIST CORTESE SWRCY LUST CA FID UST SLIC UST HIST UST LIENS CUPA Listings SWEEPS UST CHMIRS LDS MCS AST Notify 65 DEED VCP DRYCLEANERS WIP ENF CDL RESPONSE HAZNET EMI HAULERS ENVIROSTOR FINANCIAL ASSURANCE HWP HWT MWMP PROC	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
TRIBAL RECORDS		
	INDIAN RESERV	0

# MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

	Database	Total Plotted
	INDIAN ODI INDIAN LUST INDIAN UST INDIAN VCP	0 0 0 0
EDR PROPRIETARY	RECORDS	
	Manufactured Gas Plants	0

# NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

1

**EDR ID Number** 

**CINGULAR - PIGEON POINT** San Mateo Co. BI S108054594 **440 PIGEON POINT** N/A

PESCADERO, CA 94060 San Mateo Co. BI:

SAN MATEO Region: Facility ID: FA0029730

Prog Element Code: STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799FT3

Record Id: PR0051161

Description: STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799CF

SAN FRANCISCO TRANS-OCEANIC RECEIVER STATION SITE 1

FUDS 1007211972 N/A

**EPA ID Number** 

Database(s)

PESCADERO, CA

FUDS:

Federal Facility ID: CA9799F5862 FUDS #: J09CA0947 INST ID: 57704

Facility Name: San Francisco Trans-Oceanic Receiver Station Site

City: Pescadero State: CA EPA Region: 9

County: SAN MATEO

Congressional District: 14

US Army District: Sacramento District (SPK)

Fiscal Year: 2009

Telephone: 916-557-7461 NPL Status: Not Listed RAB: Not reported 598.46517 CTC: Current Owner: **PRIVATE** 

**FUDS Description Details:** 

The 331.4-acre site is located approximately 8 miles south of Pescadero and 2 miles northeast of Pigeon Point Lighthouse in San Mateo County, California. The site is currently divided among 10

private owners.

**FUDS History Details:** 

In 1942, the U.S. transferred 331.40 acres by use permit that was used in lieu of a formal directive. The site was a radio transmitter site with ownership by the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA). The War

Department was authorized to utilize the

e site for military purposes. The last using service prior to

retransfer was the IV Fighter Command. On 16 February 1947, the total 331.40 acre-site was retransferred to the CAA. No potential hazards

related to Department of Defense activities have b

been located at the site.

FUDS Current Program Details:

FUDS Future Program Details:

Map ID
Direction
EDR ID Number

Distance
Distance (ft.)Site
Database(s) EPA ID Number

2 MUZZI RANCH San Mateo Co. BI S111413626 7830 HWY 1 N/A

PESCADERO, CA 94060

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025231

Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Record Id: PR0070266

Description: GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025231

Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Record Id: PR0033506

Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

#### 3 PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION 210 PIGEON POINT ROAD PESCADERO, CA 94060

DEED S109422387 RESPONSE N/A San Mateo Co. BI

San Mateo Co. BI ENVIROSTOR

DEED:

Area: PROJECT WIDE
Sub Area: Not reported
Site Type: STATE RESPONSE

Status: CERTIFIED O&M - LAND USE RESTRICTIONS ONLY

Deed Date(s): 10/20/2008

RESPONSE:

Facility ID: 60001029
Site Type: State Response
Site Type Detail: Closed Base
Acres: 13.5
National Priorities List: NO

National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP

Lead Agency Description: DTSC - Site Mitigation And Brownfield Reuse Program

Project Manager: Charlie Ridenour
Supervisor: Charles Ridenour
Division Branch: Cleanup Sacramento
Site Code: Not reported
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED

Assembly: 24 Senate: 13

Special Program Status: Not reported

Status: Certified O&M - Land Use Restrictions Only

Status Date: 12/20/2008
Restricted Use: YES
Funding: Not Applicable
Latitude: 37.1821
Longitude: -122.3939
APN: 086300020

Past Use: MAINTENANCE / CLEANING

Potential COC: 30013 Confirmed COC: 30013 Potential Description: SOIL

Alias Name: Pigeon Point Lighthouse

Alias Type: Alternate Name

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site

**EDR ID Number** 

# **PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)**

S109422387

**EPA ID Number** 

Database(s)

Alias Name: 086300020 APN Alias Type: Alias Name: 60001029

Envirostor ID Number Alias Type:

Completed Info:

PROJECT WIDE Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported Completed Document Type: Phase 1 Completed Date: 08/14/2008

Comments: Phase I report identifies no recognized environmental conditions

however due to the age of the buildings, a soil survey for lead

contamination is appropriate.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report

Completed Date: 10/20/2008

Comments: Lead Contamination exists around historic lighthouse and watchhouse

structure. Likely similar concentrations around other historic

structures. Will implement Land Use Restrictions in Quit-Claim Deed.

Completed Area Name: **PROJECT WIDE** Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported Completed Document Type: Certification Completed Date: 10/20/2008

Comments: Lead Contamination exists around historic lighthouse and watchhouse

structure. Likely similar concentrations around other historic

structures. Land use control remedy implemented in Quit-Claim Deed. No federal funding for maintenance, upkeep, or cleanup. State Parks will assume responsibility for operations and maintenance of historic

landmark and responsibility for Land Use Restrictions.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)

Completed Date: 10/08/2008

Comments: Conducted a site visit/inspection with U.S. Coast Guard, Calif DPR,

and Hostel Manager.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported Completed Document Type: Land Use Restriction

Completed Date: 10/20/2008

Comments: Land Use Restrictions are spelled out in the Quit-Claim Deed. Soil

around structures on Parcel A, the light station, are contaminated with lead from lead-based paint, at levels which presents a risk for

residential use.

PROJECT WIDE Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit Completed Document Type:

Completed Date:

Comments: Coordinated with State Parks for proposed electrical supply

modification. Discussed location of lead contamination and

restrictions.

**PROJECT WIDE** Completed Area Name:

Map ID
Direction
EDR ID Number
Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)**

Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit

Completed Date: 11/19/2010

Comments: Coordinated with State Parks on Land Use Restriction for Pigeon Point

Lighthouse. Terradex alert shows work not associated with

restriction.

Future Area Name: Not reported Future Sub Area Name: Not reported Future Document Type: Not reported Not reported Future Due Date: Not reported Schedule Area Name: Not reported Schedule Sub Area Name: Schedule Document Type: Not reported Not reported Schedule Due Date: Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0000294

Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0029103

Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

**ENVIROSTOR:** 

Site Type: State Response
Site Type Detailed: Closed Base
Acres: 13.5
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP

Program Manager: Charlie Ridenour Supervisor: Charles Ridenour Division Branch: Cleanup Sacramento

Facility ID: 60001029
Site Code: Not reported

Assembly: 24 Senate: 13

Special Program: Not reported

Status: Certified O&M - Land Use Restrictions Only

Status Date: 12/20/2008 Restricted Use: YES

Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED Funding: Not Applicable 17.1821 
Longitude: -122.3939 
APN: 086300020

Past Use: MAINTENANCE / CLEANING

Potential COC: 30013 Confirmed COC: 30013 Potential Description: SOIL

Alias Name: Pigeon Point Lighthouse
Alias Type: Alternate Name

Alias Type: Alternate Na
Alias Name: 086300020
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 60001029

S109422387

Map ID
Direction
EDR ID Number
Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)**

S109422387

Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 08/14/2008

Comments: Phase I report identifies no recognized environmental conditions

however due to the age of the buildings, a soil survey for lead

contamination is appropriate.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report

Completed Date: 10/20/2008

Comments: Lead Contamination exists around historic lighthouse and watchhouse

structure. Likely similar concentrations around other historic

structures. Will implement Land Use Restrictions in Quit-Claim Deed.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Certification
Completed Date: 10/20/2008

Comments: Lead Contamination exists around historic lighthouse and watchhouse

structure. Likely similar concentrations around other historic

structures. Land use control remedy implemented in Quit-Claim Deed. No federal funding for maintenance, upkeep, or cleanup. State Parks will assume responsibility for operations and maintenance of historic

landmark and responsibility for Land Use Restrictions.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)

Completed Date: 10/08/2008

Comments: Conducted a site visit/inspection with U.S. Coast Guard, Calif DPR,

and Hostel Manager.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Land Use Restriction

Completed Date: 10/20/2008

Comments: Land Use Restrictions are spelled out in the Quit-Claim Deed. Soil

around structures on Parcel A, the light station, are contaminated with lead from lead-based paint, at levels which presents a risk for

residential use.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit

Completed Date: 03/19/2012

Comments: Coordinated with State Parks for proposed electrical supply

modification. Discussed location of lead contamination and

restrictions.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Completed Document Type: Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit

Completed Date: 11/19/2010

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)**

S109422387

Comments: Coordinated with State Parks on Land Use Restriction for Pigeon Point

Lighthouse. Terradex alert shows work not associated with

restriction.

Future Area Name: Not reported Not reported Future Sub Area Name: Future Document Type: Not reported Future Due Date: Not reported Schedule Area Name: Not reported Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported Not reported Schedule Document Type: Not reported Schedule Due Date: Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

4 MARCHI PRODUCE STAND 6525 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060 San Mateo Co. BI S106981367 N/A

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0015037

Prog Element Code: BUSINESS PLAN - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0033511

Description: BUSINESS PLAN - GENERAL

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0046701

Prog Élement Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Record Id: PR0063555

Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

5 MONEY'S FOODS U S INC 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060 FINDS 1008152937 N/A

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110018968679

Environmental Interest/Information System

California Hazardous Waste Tracking System - Datamart (HWTS-DATAMART) provides California with information on hazardous waste shipments for generators, transporters, and treatment, storage, and disposal

facilities.

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

5 **CAMSCO PRODUCE CO** 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060

RCRA-SQG 1000378344 **FINDS** CAT080012040 **HIST UST SWEEPS UST HAZNET** 

**EDR ID Number** 

RCRA-SQG:

Date form received by agency: 09/01/1996

CAMSCO PRODUCE CO Facility name: Facility address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY

PESCADERO, CA 94060

EPA ID: CAT080012040 Not reported Contact: Contact address: Not reported

Not reported

Contact country: Not reported Contact telephone: Not reported Contact email: Not reported

EPA Region: 09

Classification: Small Small Quantity Generator

Description: Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous

waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of

hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED NOT REQUIRED Owner/operator address:

NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999

Owner/operator country: Not reported Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212 Legal status: Private

Owner/Operator Type: Owner Owner/Op start date: Not reported Owner/Op end date: Not reported

NOT REQUIRED Owner/operator name: Owner/operator address: **NOT REQUIRED** 

NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999

Owner/operator country: Not reported Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212 Legal status: Private Owner/Operator Type: Operator

Owner/Op start date: Not reported Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No Recycler of hazardous waste: No Transporter of hazardous waste: No Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No Underground injection activity: No On-site burner exemption: No Furnace exemption: No Used oil fuel burner: No Used oil processor: No Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

Direction EDR ID Number
Distance

#### **CAMSCO PRODUCE CO (Continued)**

1000378344

**EPA ID Number** 

Database(s)

User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No

Historical Generators:

Date form received by agency: 10/30/1980

Facility name: CAMSCO PRODUCE CO
Classification: Large Quantity Generator

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110009555640

Environmental Interest/Information System

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and

corrective action activities required under RCRA.

HIST UST:

Region: STATE Facility ID: 00000048497

Facility Type: Other

Other Type: MUSHROOM FARM

Total Tanks: 0004

Contact Name: DON R. RICHARDS

Telephone: 4158790258

Owner Name: CAMSCO PRODUCE COMPANY, INC.

Owner Address: P.O. BOX 391

Owner City, St, Zip: CAMDEN, NJ 081010391

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: T-3
Year Installed: 1957
Tank Capacity: 00010000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: 06

Tank Construction: Not reported

Leak Detection: None

002 Tank Num: Container Num: T-1 Year Installed: 1977 Tank Capacity: 00020000 Tank Used for: **PRODUCT** Type of Fuel: Not reported Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: None

Tank Num: 003

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **CAMSCO PRODUCE CO (Continued)**

1000378344

**EDR ID Number** 

Container Num: T-4
Year Installed: 1957
Tank Capacity: 00001500
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: 06

Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: None

Tank Num: 004
Container Num: T-2
Year Installed: 1957
Tank Capacity: 00007500
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: 06

Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: None

#### SWEEPS UST:

Status: Not reported Comp Number: 10011 Not reported Number: Not reported Board Of Equalization: Ref Date: Not reported Not reported Act Date: Not reported Created Date: Tank Status: Not reported Owner Tank Id: Not reported

Swrcb Tank Id: 41-000-010011-000002

Actv Date: Not reported
Capacity: 20000
Tank Use: PETROLEUM
Stg: PRODUCT
Content: OTHER
Number Of Tanks: 1

Status: A
Comp Number: 10011
Number: 1

Board Of Equalization: Not reported Ref Date: 10-26-93
Act Date: 10-26-93
Created Date: 10-13-88
Tank Status: A
Owner Tank Id: 20,000

Swrcb Tank Id: 41-000-010011-000001

 Actv Date:
 05-14-91

 Capacity:
 20000

 Tank Use:
 PETROLEUM

Stg: P
Content: Y
Number Of Tanks: 1

# HAZNET:

Year: 2005

Gepaid: CAT080012040

Contact: STEVE PATE/FARM MGR

Map ID
Direction
Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

# CAMSCO PRODUCE CO (Continued)

1000378344

**EDR ID Number** 

Telephone: 6508970258
Mailing Name: Not reported

Mailing Address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY
Mailing City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940609717

Gen County: San Mateo
TSD EPA ID: CAL000161743
TSD County: Santa Clara

Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste

Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: 3.46
Facility County: Not reported

Year: 2004

Gepaid: CAT080012040

Contact: STEVE PATE/FARM MGR

Telephone: 6508970258 Mailing Name: Not reported

Mailing Address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY
Mailing City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940609717

Gen County: San Mateo
TSD EPA ID: CAL000161743
TSD County: Santa Clara

Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste

Disposal Method: Recycler Tons: 3.46

Facility County: Not reported

Year: 2003

Gepaid: CAT080012040

Contact: STEVE PATE/FARM MGR

Telephone: 6508970258 Mailing Name: Not reported

Mailing Address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY
Mailing City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940609717

Gen County: San Mateo
TSD EPA ID: CAD053044053
TSD County: San Mateo

Waste Category: Oil/water separation sludge

Disposal Method: Transfer Station

Tons: 3.75
Facility County: San Mateo

Year: 2003

Gepaid: CAT080012040

Contact: STEVE PATE/FARM MGR

Telephone: 6508970258 Mailing Name: Not reported

Mailing Address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY

Mailing City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940609717 Gen County: San Mateo

TSD EPA ID: CA0000084517
TSD County: San Mateo

Waste Category: Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent

Disposal Method: Transfer Station

Tons: 1.46 Facility County: San Mateo Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

ection EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **CAMSCO PRODUCE CO (Continued)**

Year: 2003

Gepaid: CAT080012040

Contact: STEVE PATE/FARM MGR

Telephone: 6508970258 Mailing Name: Not reported

Mailing Address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY
Mailing City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940609717

Gen County: San Mateo
TSD EPA ID: CAD059494310
TSD County: San Mateo

Waste Category: Oil/water separation sludge

Disposal Method: Transfer Station

Tons: 15.11 Facility County: San Mateo

<u>Click this hyperlink</u> while viewing on your computer to access additional CA\_HAZNET: detail in the EDR Site Report.

#### 5 CAMPBELLS FRESH 6150 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

LUST REG 2:

Region: 2

Facility Id: Not reported
Facility Status: Case Closed
Case Number: 010009
How Discovered: OM
Leak Cause: Unknown
Leak Source: Unknown
Date Leak Confirmed: Not reported

Oversight Program: LUST

Prelim. Site Assesment Wokplan Submitted:
Preliminary Site Assesment Began:
Pollution Characterization Began:
Pollution Remediation Plan Submitted:
Not reported
Not reported
Not reported
Not reported
Not reported
Date Remediation Action Underway:
Not reported
Date Post Remedial Action Monitoring Began: Not reported

#### 5 MONEY FOODS USA INC 6150 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

SWF/LF (SWIS):

Region: STATE Facility ID: 41-AA-0192

 Lat/Long:
 37.1675899 / -122.36141

 Owner Name:
 Baltic Pescadero LLC

Owner Telephone: 6502550055
Owner Address: William Cook
Owner Address2: P.O. box 400
Owner City,St,Zip: Pescadero, CA 94060

Operator: Wheeler Equine Waste Management

Operator Phone: 6504444959

Operator Address: Cornelius Stevenson & Saskia Boissevain

Operator Address2: P.O. Box 19561

\_\_\_\_

1000378344

LUST S101324989 N/A

SWF/LF

San Mateo Co. BI

S110986770

N/A

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

# MONEY FOODS USA INC (Continued)

S110986770

**EDR ID Number** 

Operator City, St, Zip: Stanford, CA 94309

Operator's Status: Planned
Permit Date: 03/03/2011
Permit Status: Notification
Permitted Acreage: 1.5

Activity: Composting Operation (Ag)

Regulation Status: Notification Landuse Name: Agricultural GIS Source: Мар Category: Composting Unit Number: 01 Inspection Frequency: Annual Agricultural Accepted Waste: Closure Date: Not reported

Closure Date: Not reported
Closure Type: Not reported
Disposal Acreage: Not reported
SWIS Num: 41-AA-0192
Waste Discharge Requirement Num: Not reported
Program Type: Not reported
Permitted Throughput with Units: 6000

Actual Throughput with Units: Cubic Yards
Permitted Capacity with Units: 6000

Remaining Capacity: Not reported Remaining Capacity with Units: Cu Yards/year

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0010002

Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Record Id: PR0010602

Description: GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0010002

Prog Element Code: STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799FT3

Record Id: PR0033604

Description: STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799CF

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0010002

Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0026284

Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0029594

Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Record Id: PR0050508

Description: GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0029594

Prog Element Code: STORES HAZ MAT <219GAL,1,999LB, 879FT3

Record Id: PR0050507

Description: STORES HAZ MAT <219GAL,1,999LB, 879CF

Map ID
Direction
Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

5 PACIFIC MUSHROOM FARM 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060 WDS S104586953 N/A

**EDR ID Number** 

CA WDS:

Facility ID: Central Coastal 412005001

Facility Type: Industrial - Facility that treats and/or disposes of liquid or

semisolid wastes from any servicing, producing, manufacturing or processing operation of whatever nature, including mining, gravel washing, geothermal operations, air conditioning, ship building and repairing, oil production, storage and disposal operations, water

pumping

Facility Status: Active - Any facility with a continuous or seasonal discharge that is

under Waste Discharge Requirements.

NPDES Number: Not reported

Subregion: 3

Facility Telephone: 6508792401

Facility Contact: RICHARD AGUIRRE
Agency Name: MONEYS FOOD US INC
Agency Address: 6150 CABRILLO HWY
Agency City, St, Zip: PESCADERO 94060

Agency Contact: GARY MARZETTI PLANT MANAGER

Agency Telephone: 6508792404
Agency Type: Private
SIC Code: 2033
SIC Code 3: Net reported

SIC Code 2: Not reported

Primary Waste: Domestic Sewage combined with Industrial Waste

Primary Waste Type: Designated/Influent or Solid Wastes that pose a significant threat to water quality because of their high concentrations (E.G., BOD, Hardness, TRF, Chloride). 'Manageable' hazardous wastes (E.G.,

inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category.

Secondary Waste: Not reported Secondary Waste Type: Not reported

Design Flow: 0
Baseline Flow: 0

Reclamation: Producer-User: Reclamation requirements that have been issued to a

producer of reclaimed water who also uses the product.

POTW: The facility is not a POTW.

Treat To Water: Minor Threat to Water Quality. A violation of a regional board order

should cause a relatively minor impairment of beneficial uses compared to a major or minor threat. Not: All nurds without a TTWQ will be considered a minor threat to water quality unless coded at a higher Level. A Zero (0) may be used to code those NURDS that are found to

represent no threat to water quality.

Complexity: Category C - Facilities having no waste treatment systems, such as

cooling water dischargers or thosewho must comply through best management practices, facilities with passive waste treatment and disposal systems, such as septic systems with subsurface disposal, or dischargers having waste storage systems with land disposal such as

dairy waste ponds.

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

5 **PESCADERO FARM** HIST CORTESE S103666978 6150 CABRILLO HWY **LUST** PESCADERO, CA 94060

**ENF HAZNET**  **EDR ID Number** 

N/A

CORTESE:

CORTESE Region: Facility County Code: 41 **LTNKA** Reg By: 41-0106 Reg Id:

LUST:

Region: STATE T0608100101 Global Id: Latitude: 37.172074 -122.360646 Longitude: LUST Cleanup Site Case Type: Completed - Case Closed Status:

04/04/1997 Status Date:

Lead Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP

Case Worker: DGM

SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP Local Agency:

RB Case Number: 41-0106 LOC Case Number: 010009

File Location: Local Agency Warehouse

Other Groundwater (uses other than drinking water) Potential Media Affect:

Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

LUST:

Global Id: T0608100101

Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker

Contact Name: **DENO MILANO** 

Organization Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP Address: 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS

City: SAN MATEO Email: dmilano@smcgov.org

Phone Number: 6503726292

Global Id: T0608100101

Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker

Contact Name: NANCY KATYL

Organization Name: SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)

1515 CLAY STREET Address:

OAKLAND City:

Email: nkatyl@waterboards.ca.gov

Phone Number: Not reported

LUST:

T0608100101 Global Id: Action Type: **ENFORCEMENT** Date: 10/30/1991

Action: Notice of Responsibility - #1

T0608100101 Global Id: Action Type: Other 01/01/1950 Date:

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

irection EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S103666978

#### **PESCADERO FARM (Continued)**

Action:

Leak Discovery

 Global Id:
 T0608100101

 Action Type:
 Other

 Date:
 01/01/1950

 Action:
 Leak Reported

SAN MATEO CO. LUST:

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: 010009
Facility Status: 9- Case Closed
Global ID: T0608100101
APN Number: 086330070

Case Type: SAN MATEO CO. LUST

ENF:

Region: 3

Facility Id: 247242

Agency Name: MONEY'S FOOD US, INC

Place Type: Facility

Place Subtype: Food Processor Facility Type: Industrial

Agency Type: Privately-Owned Business

# Of Agencies:

 Place Latitude:
 37.1712569

 Place Longitude:
 -122.36292

 SIC Code 1:
 2033

SIC Desc 1: Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jams, and Jellies

SIC Code 2: Not reported SIC Desc 2: Not reported SIC Code 3: Not reported SIC Desc 3: Not reported NAICS Code 1: Not reported NAICS Desc 1: Not reported NAICS Code 2: Not reported NAICS Desc 2: Not reported NAICS Code 3: Not reported NAICS Desc 3: Not reported

# Of Places: 1

Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 0.023
Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: C

Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW

Facility Waste Type: Designated domestic sewage/industrial waste

Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: NON15
# Of Programs: 1

 WDID:
 3 412005001

 Reg Measure Id:
 148639

 Reg Measure Type:
 WDR

 Region:
 3

 Order #:
 01-101

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

# PESCADERO FARM (Continued)

S103666978

**EDR ID Number** 

Npdes# CA#: Not reported Not reported Major-Minor: Npdes Type: Not reported Reclamation: 2 - Producer-User Dredge Fill Fee: Not reported 301H: Not reported Application Fee Amt Received: Not reported Status: Active Status Date: 07/13/2001 Effective Date: 07/13/2001 07/13/2016 Expiration/Review Date: Termination Date: Not reported WDR Review - Amend: Not reported WDR Review - Revise/Renew: Not reported WDR Review - Rescind: Not reported Not reported WDR Review - No Action Required: WDR Review - Pending: Not reported WDR Review - Planned: Not reported

Status Enrollee: N Individual/General: I

Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)

Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 227416
Region: 3

UNKNOWN Order / Resolution Number: Enforcement Action Type: Notice of Violation Effective Date: 02/15/2001 Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported Achieve Date: Not reported 02/15/2001 Termination Date: Not reported ACL Issuance Date: **EPL Issuance Date:** Not reported Status: Historical

Title: Enforcement - 3 412005001

Description: Discharger required to submit groundwater evaluation report by

2/23/01.

Program: NON15 Latest Milestone Completion Date: Not reported

# Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

HAZNET:

Year: 2011

Gepaid: CAP000208967
Contact: WILLIAM H COOK
Telephone: 6508790824
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 400

Mailing City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940600000

Gen County: Not reported TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

# PESCADERO FARM (Continued)

S103666978

**EDR ID Number** 

TSD County: Not reported

Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil

Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery

(H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

Tons: 43.282 Facility County: San Mateo

Year: 2011

Gepaid: CAP000208967
Contact: WILLIAM H COOK
Telephone: 6508790824
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 400

Mailing City, St, Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940600000

Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418
TSD County: Not reported

Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste

Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery

(H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

Tons: 2.5284 Facility County: San Mateo

Year: 2011

Gepaid: CAP000208967
Contact: WILLIAM H COOK
Telephone: 6508790824
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 400

Mailing City, St, Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940600000

Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418
TSD County: Not reported

Waste Category: Other inorganic solid waste

Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery

(H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

Tons: 5.0568 Facility County: San Mateo

Year: 2011

Gepaid: CAP000208967
Contact: WILLIAM H COOK
Telephone: 6508790824
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 400

Mailing City, St, Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940600000

Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418
TSD County: Not reported

Waste Category: Unspecified aqueous solution

Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery

(H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

Tons: 1.722 Facility County: San Mateo

Year: 2011

Gepaid: CAP000208967

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

ection EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S103666978

#### **PESCADERO FARM (Continued)**

Contact: WILLIAM H COOK
Telephone: 6508790824
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 400

Mailing City, St, Zip: PESCADERO, CA 940600000

Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418
TSD County: Not reported

Waste Category: Alkaline solution without metals pH >= 12.5

Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery

(H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

Tons: 0.0417 Facility County: San Mateo

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access 10 additional CA\_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

5 CAMPBELL'S FRESH 6150 CABRILLO HIGHWAY PESCADERO, CA 94060 EMI S106827939 N/A

EMI:

 Year:
 1987

 County Code:
 41

 Air Basin:
 SF

 Facility ID:
 526

 Air District Name:
 BA

 SIC Code:
 2032

Air District Name:

Community Health Air Pollution Info System:

Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:

BAY AREA AQMD

Not reported

Not reported

Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: 1
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: 1
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: 2
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: 23
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: 23
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: 3
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr: 2

 Year:
 1990

 County Code:
 41

 Air Basin:
 SF

 Facility ID:
 526

 Air District Name:
 BA

 SIC Code:
 2032

Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported

Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: 1
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: 0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: 2
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: 15
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: 25
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: 1
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr: 1

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### 6 GARZO CREEK BEACH HOUSE 5720 CABRILLO HIGHWAY PESCADERO, CA 94038

SWEEPS UST S106926567 San Mateo Co. BI N/A

**EDR ID Number** 

SWEEPS UST:

Not reported Status: Comp Number: 10065 Number: Not reported Board Of Equalization: Not reported Ref Date: Not reported Act Date: Not reported Created Date: Not reported Not reported Tank Status: Not reported Owner Tank Id:

Swrcb Tank Id: 41-000-010065-000001

Actv Date: Not reported
Capacity: 500
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
Stg: PRODUCT
Content: LEADED

Number Of Tanks: 4

Status: Not reported Comp Number: 10065 Number: Not reported Board Of Equalization: Not reported Not reported Ref Date: Not reported Act Date: Created Date: Not reported Tank Status: Not reported Owner Tank Id: Not reported

Swrcb Tank Id: 41-000-010065-000002

Actv Date: Not reported
Capacity: 7500
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
Stg: PRODUCT
Content: LEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Not reported 10065 Comp Number: Not reported Number: Not reported Board Of Equalization: Ref Date: Not reported Act Date: Not reported Not reported Created Date: Not reported Tank Status: Owner Tank Id: Not reported

Swrcb Tank Id: 41-000-010065-000003

Actv Date: Not reported
Capacity: 7500
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
Stg: PRODUCT
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Not reported Comp Number: 10065 Number: Not reported

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

## **GARZO CREEK BEACH HOUSE (Continued)**

S106926567

**EDR ID Number** 

Board Of Equalization: Not reported Ref Date: Not reported Act Date: Not reported Created Date: Not reported Tank Status: Not reported Owner Tank Id: Not reported

Swrcb Tank Id: 41-000-010065-000004

Actv Date: Not reported
Capacity: 500
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
Stg: PRODUCT
Content: LEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: A
Comp Number: 10065
Number: 9

Board Of Equalization: Not reported Ref Date: 10-26-93 10-26-93 Act Date: Created Date: 06-11-93 Tank Status: Not reported Owner Tank Id: Not reported Swrcb Tank Id: Not reported Not reported Actv Date: Not reported Capacity: Tank Use: Not reported Stq: Not reported Content: Not reported Number Of Tanks: Not reported

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0022847

Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0025653

Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

6 GAZO'S CREEK ALLIANCE 5720 CABRILLO HWY

HAZNET \$108207626 N/A

HAZNET:

PESCADERO, CA 94060

Year: 2004

Gepaid: CAL000277856
Contact: JOE FREITAS
Telephone: 6507264402
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 158

Mailing City, St, Zip: HALF MOON BAY, CA 940190158

Gen County: San Mateo
TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418
TSD County: Alameda

Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil

Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: 0.25
Facility County: Not reported

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

**EDR ID Number** 

Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

S105849913

N/A

San Mateo Co. BI

6 **GAZOS CREEK ALLIANCE** 

5720 HWY 1

PESCADERO, CA 94060

San Mateo Co. BI:

SAN MATEO Region: Facility ID: FA0025031

Prog Element Code: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

Record Id: PR0044059

Description: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025031

STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY Prog Element Code:

Record Id: PR0034196

Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025031

Prog Element Code: **UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL** 

Record Id: PR0032236

UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL Description:

7 **SKYLARK RANCH** 3196 WHITE HOUSE CANYON RD PESCADERO, CA 94060

SWEEPS UST:

Status: Α Comp Number: 201 Number:

Board Of Equalization: 44-027055 Ref Date: 12-15-89 Act Date: 12-15-89 Created Date: 12-15-89

Tank Status:

Owner Tank Id: Not reported

Swrcb Tank Id: 44-000-000201-000001

Actv Date: 12-15-89 Capacity: 515 Tank Use: M.V. FUEL Stg:

Content: **REG UNLEADED** 

Number Of Tanks:

7 **GIRL SCOUTS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA** 3196 WHITEHOUSE CANYON RD PESCADERO, CA 94060

**CUPA SANTA CRUZ:** 

Facility Id: FA0002905 Region: SANTA CRUZ Cross Street: CAPITOLA RD

Description: HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR (HMMP STD FORM)

Facility Id: FA0002905 Region: SANTA CRUZ Cross Street: CAPITOLA RD

SWEEPS UST \$106932271 N/A

**CUPA Listings** S110743168 N/A

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

irection EDR ID Number

GIRL SCOUTS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (Continued)

S110743168

UST U003949083

N/A

**EPA ID Number** 

Database(s)

Description: HMMP STANDARD FORM FILING FEE

Facility Id: FA0002905
Region: SANTA CRUZ
Cross Street: CAPITOLA RD

Description: UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK GENERAL PROGRAM

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7 SKYLARK RANCH GIRL SCOUT CAMP 3196 WHITEHOUSE CANYON RD PESCADERO, CA 94060

UST:

Facility ID: FA0002905 Latitude: 37.1512 Longitude: -122.34066

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8 COSTANOA RESORT WDS \$102006833 2001 ROSSI RD ENF N/A PESCADERO, CA 94060

CA WDS:

Facility ID: Central Coastal 411001001

Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic - Facility that treats sewage or a mixture of predominantly sewage and other waste from districts, municipalities, communities, hospitals, schools, and publicly or privately owned systems (excluding individual subsurface leaching systems disposing of

less than 1,000 gallons per day).

Facility Status: Active - Any facility with a continuous or seasonal discharge that is

under Waste Discharge Requirements.

NPDES Number: Not reported

Subregion: 3

Facility Telephone: Not reported Facility Contact: JAKE UPTON

Agency Name: KING REYNOLDS VENTURES
Agency Address: WHITEHOUSE CREEK RD/ HWY 1

Agency City, St, Zip: PESCADERO 94060
Agency Contact: LEIF UTEGAARD
Agency Telephone: Not reported
Agency Type: Private
SIC Code: 4952
SIC Code 2: Not reported
Primary Waste: Domestic Sewage

Primary Waste Type: Designated/Influent or Solid Wastes that pose a significant threat to

water quality because of their high concentrations (E.G., BOD, Hardness, TRF, Chloride). 'Manageable' hazardous wastes (E.G., inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category.

Secondary Waste: Not reported Secondary Waste Type: Not reported

Design Flow: 0
Baseline Flow: 0

Reclamation: No reclamation requirements associated with this facility.

POTW: The facility is not a POTW.

Treat To Water: Minor Threat to Water Quality. A violation of a regional board order

should cause a relatively minor impairment of beneficial uses compared to a major or minor threat. Not: All nurds without a TTWQ will be considered a minor threat to water quality unless coded at a higher

## MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

## **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

Level. A Zero (0) may be used to code those NURDS that are found to

represent no threat to water quality.

Complexity: Category B - Any facility having a physical, chemical, or biological

waste treatment system (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class II or III disposal site, or facilities without treatment systems that are complex, such as marinas with petroleum

products, solid wastes, and sewage pump out facilities.

ENF:

Region: 3 Facility Id: 215859

Agency Name: KING REYNOLDS VENTURES

Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Privately-Owned Business

# Of Agencies:

Place Latitude: Not reported Place Longitude: Not reported SIC Code 1: 4952

Sewerage Systems SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: Not reported SIC Desc 2: Not reported SIC Code 3: Not reported SIC Desc 3: Not reported NAICS Code 1: Not reported NAICS Desc 1: Not reported NAICS Code 2: Not reported NAICS Desc 2: Not reported NAICS Code 3: Not reported NAICS Desc 3: Not reported

# Of Places:

Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 5.00000000

Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: B

Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Designated domestic sewage

Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: NON15
# Of Programs: 1

WDID: 3 411001001 Reg Measure Id: 143841 Reg Measure Type: **WDR** Region: 89-023 Order #: Npdes# CA#: Not reported Major-Minor: Not reported Npdes Type: Not reported Reclamation: N - No Not reported Dredge Fill Fee: 301H: Not reported Application Fee Amt Received: Not reported Status: Active 07/15/2010 Status Date:

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)** 

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

Effective Date: 10/13/1989 10/11/2009 Expiration/Review Date: Not reported Termination Date: WDR Review - Amend: Not reported WDR Review - Revise/Renew: Not reported Not reported WDR Review - Rescind: 1/10/2000 WDR Review - No Action Required: WDR Review - Pending: Not reported WDR Review - Planned: Not reported

Status Enrollee: Nondividual/General: Nondividual/G

Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)

Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 378660
Region: 3

Order / Resolution Number: Not reported Enforcement Action Type: Notice of Violation Effective Date: Not reported Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported Not reported Achieve Date: Termination Date: Not reported ACL Issuance Date: Not reported **EPL Issuance Date:** Not reported

Status: Draft

Title: NOV for KING REYNOLDS VENTURES

Description:
Program:
Latest Milestone Completion Date:
Not reported
NON15
Not reported

# Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

 Region:
 3

 Facility Id:
 215859

Agency Name: KING REYNOLDS VENTURES

Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Privately-Owned Business

# Of Agencies:

Place Latitude: Not reported
Place Longitude: Not reported

SIC Code 1: 4952

Sewerage Systems SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: Not reported SIC Desc 2: Not reported SIC Code 3: Not reported SIC Desc 3: Not reported NAICS Code 1: Not reported NAICS Desc 1: Not reported NAICS Code 2: Not reported NAICS Desc 2: Not reported

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)** 

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

NAICS Code 3: Not reported NAICS Desc 3: Not reported

# Of Places: 1

Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 5.00000000

Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: B

Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Designated domestic sewage

Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: NON15

# Of Programs: 1
WDID: 3 411001001
Reg Measure Id: 143841
Reg Measure Type: WDR
Region: 3
Order #: 89-023

89-023 Npdes# CA#: Not reported Major-Minor: Not reported Npdes Type: Not reported Reclamation: N - No Dredge Fill Fee: Not reported 301H: Not reported Application Fee Amt Received: Not reported Status: Active Status Date: 07/15/2010 Effective Date: 10/13/1989 Expiration/Review Date: 10/11/2009

Termination Date:

WDR Review - Amend:

WDR Review - Revise/Renew:

WDR Review - Rescind:

WDR Review - Rescind:

WDR Review - No Action Required:

WDR Review - Pending:

WDR Review - Planned:

Not reported

Not reported

Status Enrollee: N Individual/General: I

Status:

Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)

Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 307817
Region: 3

Order / Resolution Number: Not reported Notice of Violation Enforcement Action Type: 06/10/2005 Effective Date: Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported Achieve Date: Not reported Termination Date: 06/10/2005 Not reported ACL Issuance Date: **EPL Issuance Date:** Not reported

Title: NOV for Costanoa Resort

Description: NOV letter sent regarding late report due 01/30/05, FTS letter had

Historical

already been sent on 03/24/05.

Program: NON15 Latest Milestone Completion Date: Not reported

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)** 

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

# Of Programs1: 1 0 **Total Assessment Amount:** Initial Assessed Amount: 0 Liability \$ Amount: 0 Project \$ Amount: 0 Liability \$ Paid: 0 Project \$ Completed: 0 Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

 Region:
 3

 Facility Id:
 215859

Agency Name: KING REYNOLDS VENTURES

Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Privately-Owned Business

# Of Agencies:

Place Latitude: Not reported Place Longitude: Not reported SIC Code 1: 4952

SIC Desc 1: Sewerage Systems SIC Code 2: Not reported SIC Desc 2: Not reported SIC Code 3: Not reported Not reported SIC Desc 3: NAICS Code 1: Not reported NAICS Desc 1: Not reported NAICS Code 2: Not reported NAICS Desc 2: Not reported NAICS Code 3: Not reported Not reported NAICS Desc 3:

# Of Places:

Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 5.00000000

Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: B

WDID:

Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Designated domestic sewage

3 411001001

Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: NON15
# Of Programs: 1

Reg Measure Id: 143841 Reg Measure Type: **WDR** Region: Order #: 89-023 Npdes# CA#: Not reported Major-Minor: Not reported Npdes Type: Not reported Reclamation: N - No Not reported Dredge Fill Fee: 301H: Not reported

301H: Not reported Application Fee Amt Received: Not reported Status: Active Status Date: 07/15/2010

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

### **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

Effective Date: 10/13/1989 10/11/2009 Expiration/Review Date: Not reported Termination Date: WDR Review - Amend: Not reported WDR Review - Revise/Renew: Not reported Not reported WDR Review - Rescind: 1/10/2000 WDR Review - No Action Required: WDR Review - Pending: Not reported WDR Review - Planned: Not reported

Status Enrollee: Individual/General:

Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)

Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 255429
Region: 3

Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOWN

Enforcement Action Type: Staff Enforcement Letter

Effective Date: 03/24/2005
Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported
Achieve Date: Not reported
Termination Date: 03/24/2005
ACL Issuance Date: Not reported
EPL Issuance Date: Not reported
Status: Historical

Title: Enforcement - 3 411001001
Description: Failed to submit annual report.

Program: NON15 Latest Milestone Completion Date: Not reported

# Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

 Region:
 3

 Facility Id:
 215859

Agency Name: KING REYNOLDS VENTURES

Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Privately-Owned Business

# Of Agencies:

Place Latitude: Not reported
Place Longitude: Not reported

SIC Code 1: 4952

Sewerage Systems SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: Not reported SIC Desc 2: Not reported SIC Code 3: Not reported SIC Desc 3: Not reported NAICS Code 1: Not reported NAICS Desc 1: Not reported NAICS Code 2: Not reported NAICS Desc 2: Not reported

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)** 

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

NAICS Code 3: Not reported NAICS Desc 3: Not reported

# Of Places:

Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 5.00000000

Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: B

Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Designated domestic sewage

Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: NON15
# Of Programs: 1

WDID: 3 411001001

Reg Measure Id: 143841

Reg Measure Type: WDR

Region: 3

Order #: 89-023

Npdes# CA#: Not reported Major-Minor: Not reported Npdes Type: Not reported Reclamation: N - No Dredge Fill Fee: Not reported 301H: Not reported Application Fee Amt Received: Not reported Status: Active Status Date: 07/15/2010 Effective Date: 10/13/1989 Expiration/Review Date: 10/11/2009 Not reported Termination Date:

WDR Review - Amend:
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:
WDR Review - Rescind:
WDR Review - No Action Required:
WDR Review - Pending:
WDR Review - Planned:
Not reported
Not reported
Not reported

Status Enrollee: N Individual/General: I

Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)

Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 239953
Region: 3

Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOWN

Enforcement Action Type: Oral Communication

Effective Date: 02/06/2002
Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported
Achieve Date: Not reported
Termination Date: 02/06/2002
ACL Issuance Date: Not reported
EPL Issuance Date: Not reported
Status: Historical

Title: Enforcement - 3 411001001
Description: Discharger had TDS, BO violations.

Program: NON15
Latest Milestone Completion Date: Not reported

# Of Programs1:

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)** 

S102006833

**EDR ID Number** 

Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

Region: 3 Facility Id: 215859

Agency Name: KING REYNOLDS VENTURES

Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Privately-Owned Business

# Of Agencies: 1

Place Latitude: Not reported
Place Longitude: Not reported
SIC Code 1: 4952

Sewerage Systems SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: Not reported SIC Desc 2: Not reported SIC Code 3: Not reported SIC Desc 3: Not reported NAICS Code 1: Not reported NAICS Desc 1: Not reported NAICS Code 2: Not reported NAICS Desc 2: Not reported NAICS Code 3: Not reported NAICS Desc 3: Not reported

# Of Places:

Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 5.00000000

Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: B

Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Designated domestic sewage

10/13/1989

Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: NON15
# Of Programs: 1

WDID: 3 411001001 Reg Measure Id: 143841 Reg Measure Type: **WDR** Region: Order #: 89-023 Npdes# CA#: Not reported Major-Minor: Not reported Npdes Type: Not reported Reclamation: N - No Dredge Fill Fee: Not reported 301H: Not reported Application Fee Amt Received: Not reported Status: Active Status Date: 07/15/2010

Effective Date:

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

ection EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

## **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

S102006833

Expiration/Review Date: 10/11/2009 Termination Date: Not reported WDR Review - Amend: Not reported WDR Review - Revise/Renew: Not reported WDR Review - Rescind: Not reported WDR Review - No Action Required: 1/10/2000 WDR Review - Pending: Not reported WDR Review - Planned: Not reported

Status Enrollee: N Individual/General: I

Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)

Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 227597
Region: 3
Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOV

Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type: Oral Communication

Enforcement Action Type: Oral Communication

Effective Date: 02/11/2000
Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported
Achieve Date: Not reported
Termination Date: 02/11/2000
ACL Issuance Date: Not reported
EPL Issuance Date: Not reported
Status: Historical

Title: Enforcement - 3 411001001

Description:
Program:
Latest Milestone Completion Date:
Not reported
NON15
Not reported

# Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

9 CASCADE RANCH 3100 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060 LUST S106034861 San Mateo Co. BI N/A HAZNET

LUST:

 Region:
 STATE

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Latitude:
 37.147011

 Longitude:
 -122.321424

 Case Type:
 LUST Cleanup Site

 Status:
 Completed - Case Closed

Status Date: 08/26/2009

Lead Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP

Case Worker: DGM

Local Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP

RB Case Number:

LOC Case Number:

File Location:

Potential Media Affect:

Not reported

018042

Local Agency

Under Investigation

Potential Contaminants of Concern: Diesel
Site History: Not reported

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

### **CASCADE RANCH (Continued)**

S106034861

**EDR ID Number** 

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

LUST:

Global Id: T0608140156

Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker

Contact Name: DENO MILANO

Organization Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
Address: 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS

City: SAN MATEO

Email: dmilano@smcgov.org

Phone Number: 6503726292

Global Id: T0608140156

Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker

Contact Name: NANCY KATYL

Organization Name: SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)

Address: 1515 CLAY STREET

City: OAKLAND

Email: nkatyl@waterboards.ca.gov

Phone Number: Not reported

LUST:

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 07/23/2008

Action: Staff Letter - #20080723

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 07/02/2009

Action: Staff Letter - #20090702

Global Id: T0608140156
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/28/2003

Action: Notice of Responsibility - #1

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 12/22/2003

Action: Staff Letter - #20031222

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 09/08/2004

Action: Staff Letter - #20040908

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 Other

 Date:
 01/01/1950

 Action:
 Leak Reported

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 09/27/2007

Action: Staff Letter - #20070927

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

### **CASCADE RANCH (Continued)**

S106034861

**EDR ID Number** 

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 05/25/2005

Action: Staff Letter - #20050525

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 12/03/2003

Action: Staff Letter - #20031203

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 09/07/2005

Action: Staff Letter - #20050907

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 08/23/2006

Action: Staff Letter - #20060823

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 07/29/2004

Action: Staff Letter - #20040729

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 REMEDIATION

 Date:
 01/01/1950

 Action:
 Not reported

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 Other

 Date:
 01/01/1950

 Action:
 Leak Discovery

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 03/08/2004

Action: Preliminary Site Assessment Report

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 08/13/2004

Action: Preliminary Site Assessment Report

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 11/08/2004

Action: Preliminary Site Assessment Workplan

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 09/20/2005

Action: Preliminary Site Assessment Report

Global Id: T0608140156
Action Type: RESPONSE

## MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**CASCADE RANCH (Continued)** 

S106034861

**EDR ID Number** 

Date: 11/02/2005

Action: Request for Closure

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 10/23/2006

Action: CAP/RAP - Feasibility Study Report

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 01/25/2008

Action: CAP/RAP - Other Report

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 10/28/2003

Action: Preliminary Site Assessment Workplan

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 02/13/2004

Action: Electronic Reporting Submittal Due

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 05/27/2009

Action: LOP Case Closure Summary to RB - #20090527

 Global Id:
 T0608140156

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 08/26/2009

Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter

SAN MATEO CO. LUST:

 Region:
 SAN MATEO

 Facility ID:
 018042

 Facility Status:
 9- Case Closed

 Global ID:
 T0608140156

 APN Number:
 089221100

Case Type: SAN MATEO CO. LUST

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0010503

Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0044798

Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

HAZNET:

Year: 2003

Gepaid: CAC002564351
Contact: DICK WAYMEN
Telephone: 5102861015
Mailing Name: Not reported

Mailing Address: 1330 BROADWAY 11TH FLR

### MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

**CASCADE RANCH (Continued)** 

S106034861

**EDR ID Number** 

Mailing City,St,Zip: OAKLAND, CA 94612 Gen County: San Mateo

Gen County: San Mateo
TSD EPA ID: CAD009466392
TSD County: San Mateo

Waste Category: Other empty containers 30 gallons or more

Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: 0.1
Facility County: San Mateo

9 CASCADE RANCH 3100 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 95060 San Mateo Co. BI S103892761 N/A

RCRA-SQG

1000229807

CAD982522500

LOUADLINO, OA 33000

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025234

Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Record Id: PR0070328

Description: GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025234

Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Record Id: PR0033510

Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

\_\_\_\_\_

10 HALFMOON BAY MAINTENANCE STAT 2300 CABRILLO HWY HALFMOON BAY, CA 94019

RCRA-SQG:

Date form received by agency: 04/05/1989

Facility name: HALFMOON BAY MAINTENANCE STAT

Facility address: 2300 CABRILLO HWY

HALFMOON BAY, CA 94019

EPA ID: CAD982522500
Mailing address: 150 OAK STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94120

Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

Contact address: 2300 CABRILLO HWY

HALFMOON BAY, CA 94019

Contact country: US

Contact telephone: (415) 557-1356 Contact email: Not reported

EPA Region:

Classification: Small Small Quantity Generator

Description: Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous

waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of

hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED

NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

ection EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

### **HALFMOON BAY MAINTENANCE STAT (Continued)**

1000229807

Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED

NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999

Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No Recycler of hazardous waste: Nο Transporter of hazardous waste: No Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No Underground injection activity: No On-site burner exemption: No Furnace exemption: No Used oil fuel burner: No Used oil processor: No User oil refiner: No Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No Used oil Specification marketer: No Used oil transfer facility: No Used oil transporter: No

Violation Status: No violations found

## 11 SHELLDANCE NURSERY 2000 CABRILLO HIGHWAY PACIFICA, CA 94044

HIST UST:

Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000064985
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: NURSERY
Total Tanks: 0000

Contact Name: MICHAEL ROTHENBERG

Telephone: 4153554845 Owner Name: CAL TRANS Owner Address: 150 OAK

Owner City, St, Zip: SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: ROSS 5
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00000675
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: 06

HIST UST U001594449 N/A Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

ection EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

San Mateo Co. BI \$103892757

U001594449

N/A

N/A

SHELLDANCE NURSERY (Continued)

Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: None

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12 RANCHO SIEMPRE VERDE

2050 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0025222

Prog Element Code: BUSINESS PLAN - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0033477

Description: BUSINESS PLAN - GENERAL

12 STANLEY C. STEELE HIST UST U001594466

2070 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060

HIST UST:

Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000048102
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: Not reported
Total Tanks: 0001
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: 4158790432

Owner Name: STANLEY C. STEELE
Owner Address: 2070 CABRILLO HWY.
Owner City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 94060

Tank Num: 001 Container Num: 1 Year Installed: 1972 Tank Capacity: 00000500 Tank Used for: **PRODUCT** Type of Fuel: DIESEL Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: Stock Inventor, None

\_\_\_\_\_

13 ANO NUEVO FLOWER GROWERS 1701 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

AST:

Owner: Not reported Total Gallons: 1,320 Certified Unified Program Agencies: San Mateo

AST A100340101 N/A

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

13 ANO NUEVO FLOWER GROWERS 1701 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060 San Mateo Co. BI S106498793 N/A

**EDR ID Number** 

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0000292

Prog Element Code: ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC

Record Id: PR0047001

Description: ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0000292

Prog Element Code: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

Record Id: PR0046997

Description: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0000292

Prog Element Code: LESS THAN 500 TIRES

Record Id: PR0046998

Description: LESS THAN 500 TIRES

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0000292

Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Record Id: PR0033478

Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0000292

Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0052003

Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

13 MRS. BERNICE S. TAYLOR 1701 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060 HIST UST U001594460 N/A

HIST UST:

Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000046753
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: PRIVATE
Total Tanks: 0001

Contact Name: BERNICE TAYLOR Telephone: 4158790313

Owner Name: MRS. BERNICE S. TAYLOR
Owner Address: 1701 CABRILLOW HIGHWAY
Owner City, St, Zip: PESCADERO, CA 94060

Tank Num: 001 Container Num: 60972-1 Year Installed: 1974 Tank Capacity: 00000500 Tank Used for: **PRODUCT** Type of Fuel: **REGULAR** Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: None

**EDR ID Number** 

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

14 **CABRILLO FARMS AGRICULTURE** 981 CABRILLO HWY MOSS BEACH, CA 94019

San Mateo Co. BI S106797922 N/A

San Mateo Co. BI:

SAN MATEO Region: Facility ID: FA0022322

Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Record Id: PR0033989

Description: **GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT** 

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0022322

Prog Element Code: STORES HAZ MAT <219GAL,1,999LB, 879FT3

Record Id: PR0033574

Description: STORES HAZ MAT <219GAL,1,999LB, 879CF

**RESIDENCE** 14 1120 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060 San Mateo Co. BI \$106981437

N/A

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0016074

Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Record Id: PR0022069

Description: **UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL** 

15 **COASTWAYS RANCH INC** 640 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

San Mateo Co. BI \$103892759 N/A

San Mateo Co. BI:

SAN MATEO Region: Facility ID: FA0008179

Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Record Id: PR0033502

Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

**CHEVRON 9-7927** 16 **375 SOUTH CABRILLO HIGHWAY** HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019

HIST CORTESE S110060547 **LUST** N/A

CORTESE:

Region: CORTESE Facility County Code: 41 Reg By: **LTNKA** Reg Id: 41-0142

LUST:

Region: STATE Global Id: T0608100135 Latitude: 37.469829952 Longitude: -122.433462 Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site Status: Completed - Case Closed

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

S110060547

**EDR ID Number** 

Status Date: 07/12/2004

Lead Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP

Case Worker: CLI

Local Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP

RB Case Number: 41-0142 LOC Case Number: 230031

File Location: Local Agency Warehouse

Potential Media Affect: Aquifer used for drinking water supply

Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

LUST:

Global Id: T0608100135

Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker

Contact Name: CHARLES ICE

Organization Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
Address: 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS

City: SAN MATEO
Email: cice@smcgov.org
Phone Number: 6503726295

Global Id: T0608100135

Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker

Contact Name: NANCY KATYL

Organization Name: SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)

Address: 1515 CLAY STREET

City: OAKLAND

Email: nkatyl@waterboards.ca.gov

Phone Number: Not reported

LUST:

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 05/27/2003

Action: Staff Letter - #20030527

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 08/09/2000

Action: Staff Letter - #20000809

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 07/12/2004

Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter - #20040712

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 08/07/1998

Action: Notice of Responsibility - #1

Global Id: T0608100135
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/06/2000

Action: Staff Letter - #20001106

## MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

S110060547

**EDR ID Number** 

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 ENFORCEMENT

 Date:
 02/19/2004

Action: \* Verbal Communication - #20040219

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 08/15/2004

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 04/15/2001

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 04/15/2002

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 04/15/2003

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 10/16/2002

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 10/15/2000

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 02/15/2004

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 10/15/2002

Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 08/27/2003

Action: Other Report / Document

 Global Id:
 T0608100135

 Action Type:
 RESPONSE

 Date:
 04/05/2003

Action: Sensitive Receptor Survey Report

Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: RESPONSE Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

**EDR ID Number** 

Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

S110060547

## CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

Date: 01/01/3001

Sensitive Receptor Survey Report Action:

Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: **RESPONSE** 06/01/2004 Date:

Request for Closure Action:

Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: Other Date: 01/01/1950 Leak Discovery Action:

Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: Other 01/01/1950 Date: Action: Leak Reported

Region: STATE Global Id: T0608191811 Latitude: 37.47228 Longitude: -122.43518

Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site Completed - Case Closed Status:

01/26/1994 Status Date:

Lead Agency: SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)

Case Worker:

SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP Local Agency:

RB Case Number: 41-1170 LOC Case Number: 41-0142 File Location: Not reported Potential Media Affect: **Under Investigation** 

Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

LUST:

Global Id: T0608191811

Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker

Contact Name: CHARLES ICE

Organization Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP Address: 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS

City: SAN MATEO Email: cice@smcgov.org Phone Number: 6503726295

LUST:

Global Id: T0608191811 Action Type: Other Date: 01/01/1950 Leak Reported Action:

T0608191811 Global Id: Action Type: Other Date: 01/01/1950

## MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance

Distance (ft.)Site Database(s) EPA ID Number

CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

S110060547

EDR ID Number

Action: Leak Discovery

 Global Id:
 T0608191811

 Action Type:
 Other

 Date:
 01/01/1950

 Action:
 Leak Stopped

Count: 6 records ORPHAN SUMMARY

City		EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
PESCADERO		S104156263	PESCADERO LANDFILL	2 BEAN HOLLOW RD	94060	WDS, WMUDS/SWAT, LDS
PESCADERO		S106797903	BFI PESCADERO SOLID WASTE DISP-NEW	BEAN HOLW & ARTICHOKE	94060	San Mateo Co. Bl
PESCADERO		S106981631	US COAST GUARD	PIGEON PT	94060	San Mateo Co. Bl
SANTA CRUZ		S106931034	R. FAMBRINI AND CO.	HWY 1 NO NO P O BOX 25	95060	SWEEPS UST
SANTA CRUZ		1003878941	PG&E GAS PLANT SANTA CRUZ	W SIDE N PACIFIC ADJ RIVER ST	95060	CERC-NFRAP
SANTA CRUZ	CA	S101612199	SANTA CRUZ DISPOSAL SITE	HIGHWAY 1 XST DIMEO LN	95060	WMUDS/SWAT

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

**Number of Days to Update:** Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

## **FEDERAL RECORDS**

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2012 Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2012 Telephone: N/A

Number of Days to Update: 75 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

**NPL Site Boundaries** 

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)

Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1 EPA Region 6

Telephone 617-918-1143 Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3 EPA Region 7

Telephone 215-814-5418 Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4 EPA Region 8

Telephone 404-562-8033 Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5 EPA Region 9

Telephone 312-886-6686 Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10

Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2012 Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2012 Telephone: N/A

Number of Days to Update: 75

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

**DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions** 

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2012 Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2012 Telephone: N/A

Number of Days to Update: 75 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994

Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA Telephone: 202-564-4267

Telephone: 202-564-4267 Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

#### CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 12/27/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/12/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-412-9810 Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/12/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-412-9810 Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/16/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012

Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-6023 Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

### CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 08/19/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 132

Source: EPA

Telephone: 800-424-9346 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2012

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (415) 495-8895 Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2012

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (415) 495-8895 Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2012

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (415) 495-8895 Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2012

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (415) 495-8895 Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

## RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2012

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Telephone: (415) 495-8895

Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 07/18/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012 Number of Days to Update: 104

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Telephone: 703-603-0695 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 07/18/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Telephone: 703-603-0695 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 104

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012 Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard

Telephone: 202-267-2180 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012

Number of Days to Update: 72

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2012

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012 Telephone: 202-366-4555 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012

Number of Days to Update: 72

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2012

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety

Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012

Telephone: 202-366-4595 Last EDR Contact: 11/06/2012

Number of Days to Update: 42

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 07/11/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

Telephone: 202-307-1000 Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 10/24/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-566-2777 Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

#### DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007

Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS Telephone: 888-275-8747 Last EDR Contact: 10/18/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010

Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Telephone: 202-528-4285 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

### LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007

Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy Telephone: 843-820-7326 Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

## CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012

Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library

Telephone: Varies

Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 02/27/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012

Number of Days to Update: 92

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-416-0223 Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012

Number of Days to Update: 146

Source: Department of Energy Telephone: 505-845-0011 Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004

Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 800-424-9346 Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009

Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9 Telephone: 415-947-4219 Last EDR Contact: 07/03/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2011

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration

Telephone: 303-231-5959 Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 131

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-566-0250 Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010

Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-260-5521 Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009

Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Telephone: 202-566-1667 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009

Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-566-1667 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-2501 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

### HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-2501 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

#### SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011

Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-564-4203 Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

### ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program

Date of Government Version: 07/20/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-5088 Last EDR Contact: 10/19/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011

Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-566-0500 Last EDR Contact: 10/19/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

#### MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 06/21/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011

Number of Days to Update: 60

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Telephone: 301-415-7169 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-343-9775 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 10/23/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/13/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012

Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: EPA

Telephone: (415) 947-8000 Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-564-4104 Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

### **BRS: Biennial Reporting System**

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011

Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA/NTIS Telephone: 800-424-9346 Last EDR Contact: 11/30/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Biennially

## US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/2009

Number of Days to Update: 131

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

Telephone: 202-307-1000 Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-566-0517 Last EDR Contact: 11/02/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

### COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009

Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Energy Telephone: 202-586-8719 Last EDR Contact: 10/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010

Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: FEMA

Telephone: 202-646-5797 Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 08/17/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011

Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-603-8704 Last EDR Contact: 10/09/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-566-1917 Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/13/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 617-520-3000 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011

Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 615-532-8599 Last EDR Contact: 10/22/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2012

Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-308-4044 Last EDR Contact: 08/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/26/2012 Data Release Frequency: Varies

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-564-6023 Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994

Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services

Telephone: 916-255-2118 Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-227-4364 Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

Telephone: 916-341-6320 Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-227-4448 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007

Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-341-5227 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing

A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-445-9379 Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UIC: UIC Listing

A listing of underground control injection wells.

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Deaprtment of Conservation

Telephone: 916-445-2408 Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/31/2012 Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009

Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database

A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 09/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2012

Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Conservation

Telephone: 916-323-3836 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008

Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)

Telephone: 916-464-4834 Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)

Telephone: 213-576-6710 Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)

Telephone: 805-542-4786 Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)

Telephone: 510-622-2433 Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)

Telephone: 707-570-3769 Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. For more information on a particular leaking underground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: see region list Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)

Telephone: 530-542-5572 Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005

Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)

Telephone: 909-782-4496 Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011 Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)

Telephone: 760-776-8943 Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)

Telephone: 760-241-7365 Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources

Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)

Telephone: 858-637-5595 Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 916-341-5851 Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 866-480-1028 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)

Telephone: 707-576-2220 Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)

Telephone: 510-286-0457 Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)

Telephone: 805-549-3147 Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005

Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)

Telephone: 213-576-6600 Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011 Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005

Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)

Telephone: 916-464-3291 Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch

Telephone: 619-241-6583 Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region

Telephone: 530-542-5574 Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region

Telephone: 760-346-7491 Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008

Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)

Telephone: 951-782-3298 Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality

from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007

Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)

Telephone: 858-467-2980 Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011 Data Release Frequency: Annually

UST: Active UST Facilities

Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: SWRCB Telephone: 916-341-5851 Last EDR Contact: 10/18/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/31/2012 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database

A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009

Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Department of Public Health

Telephone: 707-463-4466 Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county

source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-341-5851 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained.

The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material

incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 03/28/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Office of Emergency Services

Telephone: 916-845-8400 Last EDR Contact: 11/02/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing

The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management

units.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board

Telephone: 866-480-1028 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities

Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-327-5092 Last EDR Contact: 10/22/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012

Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012 Number of Days to Update: 20 Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 866-480-1028 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records

Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/1993 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/1993 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/1993

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-445-3846 Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

**DEED: Deed Restriction Listing** 

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

#### VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities**

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 01/19/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/21/2012

Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control

Telephone: 916-327-4498 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/24/2012 Data Release Frequency: Annually

# WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009

Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board

Telephone: 213-576-6726 Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 08/15/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/23/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2011

Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: State Water Resoruces Control Board

Telephone: 916-445-9379 Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

# CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-255-6504 Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/06/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 916-255-1136 Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

#### EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/18/2010

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: California Air Resources Board

Telephone: 916-322-2990 Last EDR Contact: 09/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 07/09/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/06/2012

Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board

Telephone: 916-341-6422 Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 09/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Conservation

Telephone: 916-323-3836 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2013

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing

The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Public Health Telephone: 916-558-1784 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-440-7145 Last EDR Contact: 10/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 08/28/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400 Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board

Telephone: 916-341-6066 Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/01/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-255-3628 Last EDR Contact: 11/02/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater

than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS

Telephone: 202-208-3710 Last EDR Contact: 10/18/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008

Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-308-8245 Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: EPA Region 8 Telephone: 303-312-6271 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 08/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: EPA Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7003 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 12/14/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: EPA Region 4 Telephone: 404-562-8677 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 04/12/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1313 Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 415-972-3372 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: EPA Region 10 Telephone: 206-553-2857 Last EDR Contact: 10/30/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 09/12/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/13/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2011

Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: EPA Region 6 Telephone: 214-665-6597 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/12/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: EPA, Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1313 Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 12/14/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012

Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: EPA Region 4 Telephone: 404-562-9424 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/02/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012

Number of Days to Update: 94

Source: EPA Region 5 Telephone: 312-886-6136 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 05/10/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/11/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 6 Telephone: 214-665-7591 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: EPA Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7003 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: EPA Region 8 Telephone: 303-312-6137 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA Region 9 Telephone: 415-972-3368 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: EPA Region 10 Telephone: 206-553-2857 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 09/28/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA, Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1102 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7365 Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# **EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS**

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A Source: EDR, Inc.
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A

Number of Days to Update: N/A Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

# **COUNTY RECORDS**

## ALAMEDA COUNTY:

#### Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 10/09/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services

Telephone: 510-567-6700 Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# **Underground Tanks**

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 10/09/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2012

Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services

Telephone: 510-567-6700 Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2012

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Public Health Department Telephone: 530-538-7149 Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# COLUSA COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/16/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Health & Human Services Telephone: 530-458-0396 Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List

List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 10/10/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department

Telephone: 925-646-2286 Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

#### EL DORADO COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department

Telephone: 530-621-6623 Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### FRESNO COUNTY:

**CUPA Resources List** 

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Dept. of Community Health Telephone: 559-445-3271 Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

# IMPERIAL COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 05/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/11/2012

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: San Diego Border Field Office

Telephone: 760-339-2777 Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** Cupa facility list.

> Date of Government Version: 06/26/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/17/2012

Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services

Telephone: 760-878-0238 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

> Date of Government Version: 08/31/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2010

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department

Telephone: 661-862-8700 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

A listing of sites included in the county?s Certified Unified Program Agency database. California?s Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/10/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/06/2012

Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health

Telephone: 559-584-1411 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern

San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009

Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: EPA Region 9 Telephone: 415-972-3178 Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List

Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/25/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Public Works

Telephone: 626-458-3517 Last EDR Contact: 07/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/26/2012 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 10/22/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: La County Department of Public Works

Telephone: 818-458-5185 Last EDR Contact: 10/23/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/04/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills

Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2009 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2009 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Engineering & Construction Division

Telephone: 213-473-7869 Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 12/29/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/21/2012

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Community Health Services

Telephone: 323-890-7806 Last EDR Contact: 10/22/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 10/23/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/25/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department

Telephone: 310-524-2236 Last EDR Contact: 10/22/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 03/28/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2003 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/2003

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department

Telephone: 562-570-2563 Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department

Telephone: 310-618-2973 Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

#### **CUPA Facility List**

A listing of sites included in the county?s Certified Unified Program Agency database. California?s Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 09/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Madera County Environmental Health

Telephone: 559-675-7823 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites

Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 07/24/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/14/2012

Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management

Telephone: 415-499-6647 Last EDR Contact: 11/09/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# MERCED COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Merced County Environmental Health

Telephone: 209-381-1094 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# MONTEREY COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility Listing** 

CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Monterey County Health Department

Telephone: 831-796-1297 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

# NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-253-4269 Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites

Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/08/2008

Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-253-4269 Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

#### **NEVADA COUNTY:**

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Community Development Agency

Telephone: 530-265-1467 Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### **ORANGE COUNTY:**

List of Industrial Site Cleanups

Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/16/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Health Care Agency Telephone: 714-834-3446 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

#### List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups

Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/16/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Health Care Agency Telephone: 714-834-3446 Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities

Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Health Care Agency Telephone: 714-834-3446 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# PLACER COUNTY:

# Master List of Facilities

List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services

Telephone: 530-745-2363 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 951-358-5055 Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List

Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/07/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 951-358-5055 Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List

List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2012

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management

Telephone: 916-875-8406 Last EDR Contact: 10/09/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List

Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2012

Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management

Telephone: 916-875-8406 Last EDR Contact: 10/09/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

**Hazardous Material Permits** 

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division

Telephone: 909-387-3041 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 08/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division

Telephone: 619-338-2268 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Health Services

Telephone: 619-338-2209 Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

**Environmental Case Listing** 

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010

Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 619-338-2371 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

**Local Oversite Facilities** 

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008

Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County

Telephone: 415-252-3920 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2010 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/15/2011

Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Department of Public Health

Telephone: 415-252-3920 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

San Joaquin Co. UST

A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 09/24/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/25/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Environmental Health Department

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 09/24/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/25/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2012

Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department

Telephone: 805-781-5596 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

**Business Inventory** 

List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2012

Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division

Telephone: 650-363-1921 Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division

Telephone: 650-363-1921 Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility Listing** 

CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department

Telephone: 805-686-8167 Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005 Source: Santa C

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District

Telephone: 408-265-2600 Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing

A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 09/04/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 408-918-3417 Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

#### Hazardous Material Facilities

Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/13/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/14/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department

Telephone: 408-535-7694 Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

#### SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

# **CUPA Facility List**

CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 08/23/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health

Telephone: 831-464-2761 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### SHASTA COUNTY:

# **CUPA Facility List**

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management

Telephone: 530-225-5789 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

#### SOLANO COUNTY:

# Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-784-6770 Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### **Underground Storage Tanks**

Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-784-6770 Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# SONOMA COUNTY:

# Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Health Services

Telephone: 707-565-6565 Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# SUTTER COUNTY:

#### Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture

Telephone: 530-822-7500

Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/25/2013 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# **VENTURA COUNTY:**

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/06/2012

Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 805-654-2813 Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 805-654-2813 Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/21/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

# Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008

Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 805-654-2813 Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# Medical Waste Program List

To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 10/29/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency

Telephone: 805-654-2813 Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 805-654-2813 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report
Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Yolo County Department of Health

Telephone: 530-666-8646 Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/07/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

#### YUBA COUNTY:

**CUPA Facility List** 

CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 08/16/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/16/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012

Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department

Telephone: 530-749-7523 Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013

Data Release Frequency: Varies

# OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/20/2012

Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Telephone: 860-424-3375 Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2012

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 10/16/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/28/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD

acility.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/11/2012

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8651 Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/23/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012

Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: 717-783-8990 Last EDR Contact: 10/22/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/04/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2012

Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 401-222-2797 Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/27/2012

Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Department of Natural Resources

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2012

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/01/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

# AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services,

a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

**Public Schools** 

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary

and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

TC3477810.1s Page GR-37

**Private Schools** 

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities Source: Department of Social Services

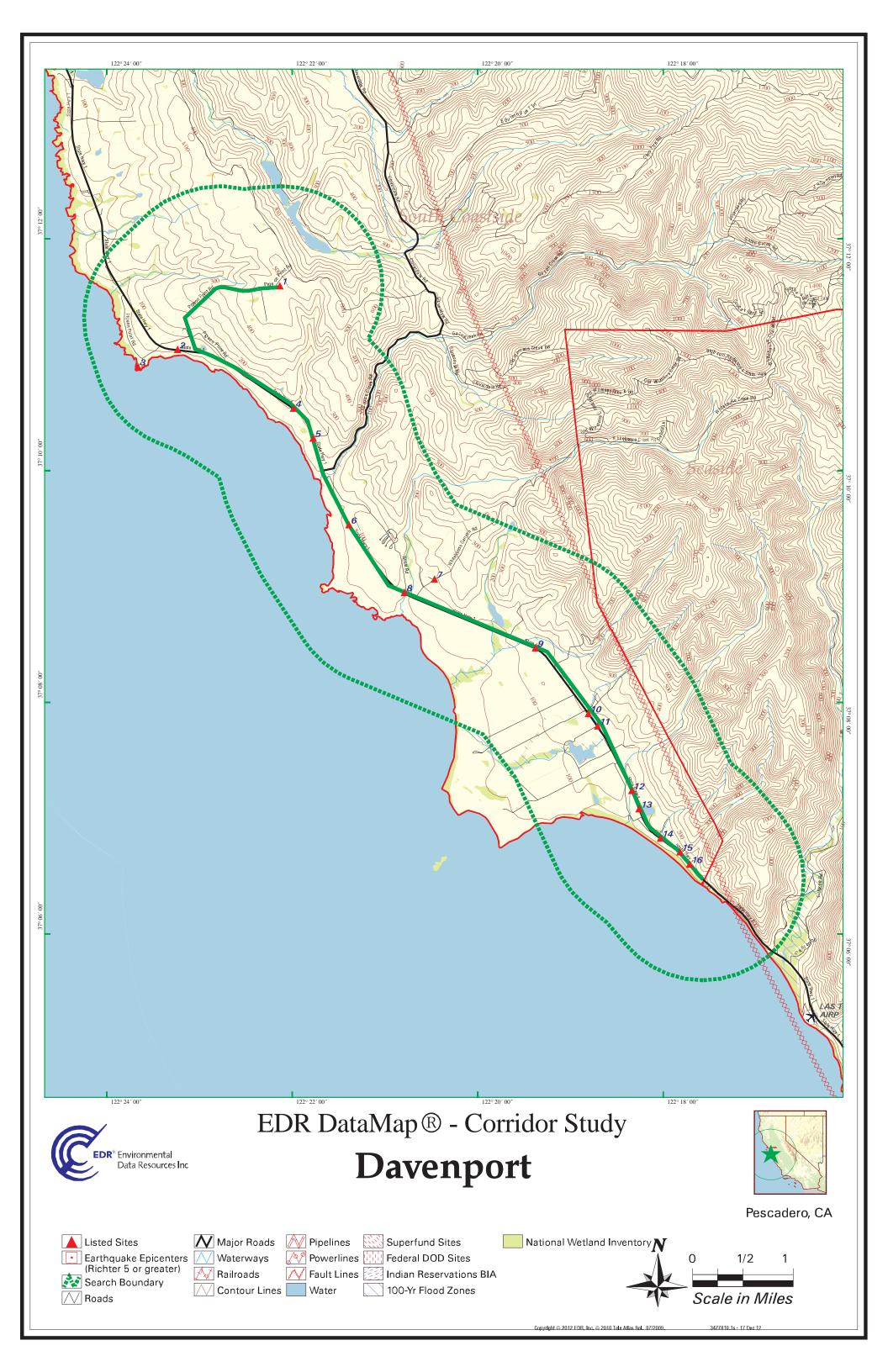
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

# STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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# Appendix G Pre-field Investigations & Reconnaissance-Level Survey Results

# **ATTACHMENT Y**

# PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY CHECKLIST Biological Resources

<b>Date</b> : July 22, 2013	
Name of Applicant: Crown Castle (Forme	rly NextG Networks)
Utility ID:	
<b>Location (Address):</b> Highway 1, San Mate dated September, 2012.	eo County. Figures included in the EA
Route Description: "Davenport" project. Hi Topographic Quadrangles: Ano Nuevo and September, 2012 for more complete descrip	Franklin Point. See EA dated
Area Description:  Urban Suburban Rural	Photo Documentation: ⊠ (Yes, if checked)
Substrate:  Asphalt/Concrete Soil Other: Road shoulder N/A	
Biological Resources:  Yes No CNDDB Search Yes No T&E Species Present – Not obsered-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, wespopcorn flower within 1 mile of project	erved but CNDDB records for California stern snowy plover, and San Francisco
Yes No Riparian Vegetation (List SPP) - Yes No Tree Removal Needed? - tree/s Yes No Nests Present? (List SPP) - Not construction	hrub pruning may be required ne observed but may be present during nawk and white-tailed kite observed flying

# **ATTACHMENT Y**

# PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY CHECKLIST Biological Resources (2)

**Route Description:** Highway 1, San Mateo County. Figures included in the EA dated September, 2012.

dated Septemb	er, 2012.
species. Therefore	<b>commendations:</b> Some work areas may impact habitat for special-status e, implement NextG's construction protocol measures 10.1-10.3 for working in as as well as additional measures to protect nesting birds and wintering s.
	Vildlife Service Consultation Required? ☐ Yes ☒ No ion Results: N/A
Water Resourc	es & Wetlands:
Yes   No	Drainages Present Lake or Pond Wetlands Present Delineation Required
Wetland	<b>s Notes:</b> Though wetlands are present in and near the project, they will not be impacted.
Permits Requi	red:
Yes No Yes No Yes No	RWQCB CDFG State Lands Commission NMFS



Site Photo 1 – Anchor DAV-0 on ocean side of Hwy1 at south end of project



Site Photo 2 – Oak woodland at Ano Nuevo State Park



Site Photo 3 –Underground section along road shoulder of Highway 1looking south



section looking north

Photo 3 – Road shoulder of Hwy1 where underground



Photo 4– Drainage crossed by underground section



ground stringed section

Photo 5- Where underground section ties back into above-



record and nearby pole with anchor NAV-55

Photo 6- Pond with California red-legged frog CNDDB



Photo 7- Anchor DAV-64 along Pigeon Point Road



May 29, 2013

Sharon James Crown Castle NG West, Inc. 890 Tasman Drive Milpitas, CA 95035

Subject: Biological Constraints Survey for the Pescadero Extension of the Davenport San

**Mateo County Project** 

Dear Ms. James:

This letter presents the results of a biological constraints survey conducted on May 21, 2013, for the Davenport project in San Mateo County, California. In particular, the survey covered an extension of the proposed project that runs from Pigeon Point Lighthouse north to the junction of Bean Hollow Road and Reservoir Road. The purpose of the biological constraints survey was to determine if any of the proposed work areas contain sensitive biological resources that may be subject to state or federal regulations, if any additional studies would be required, and if additional permits would be required. The methods and results of the surveys are described below.

#### **Methods**

Pre-field investigations and onsite reconnaissance-level biological surveys of the subject area were conducted on May 21, 2013. The following sources of information were consulted prior to conducting the field survey.

- List of endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species covered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) for Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, La Honda, Pigeon Point, and San Gregorio 7.5-minute U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles (list obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] Sacramento Office website [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2013]).
- The California Natural Diversity Database<sup>1</sup> (CNDDB) (2013), for the Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, La Honda, Pigeon Point, and San Gregorio USGS quadrangles.
- The California Native Plant Society's<sup>2</sup> (CNPS's) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the same quadrangles (project area and a 5-mile radius).

ICF wildlife biologist John Holson conducted a field survey of the proposed project area on May 21, 2013. The survey was conducted by driving the alignment and walking the pole sites that were accessible and the proposed underground line site.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> California Natural Diversity Database. 2013. RareFind 4. California Department of Fish and Game: Sacramento, CA. Accessed: 5/20/2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> California Native Plant Society Online Inventory, 2011. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v7-11c 10-11-2011). Available: <a href="http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi">http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi</a>. Accessed: 5/20/2013, California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA.

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#### **Results**

#### **Overview of Site Conditions**

Details on observed vegetation communities and plant species are included below. Representative photos of some of the onsite vegetation communities can be found in Attachment 1, *Preconstruction Checklist*. The cumulative list of wildlife and plant species observed at the project site is in Attachment 2, *Wildlife and Plant Species Observed on the Project Sites*.

#### **Natural Communities**

Six natural communities (northern coastal scrub, Monterey pine forest, willow riparian shrubland, coastal terrace prairie, nonnative grassland, and freshwater marsh and pond) were observed in the project area. Rural residential, agricultural, and developed/paved areas are also present in the project area. The six aforementioned natural communities are described below.

#### **Northern Coastal Scrub**

This shrub community is common along Highway 1 (Hwy 1) and is the dominant vegetation community within the survey area. This vegetation type is dominated by stands of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Subdominants include sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*) and poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Associated species include pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margariticea*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), seaside woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum staechadifolium*) and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*).

#### **Monterey Pine Forest**

A stand of Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*) was observed along Bean Hollow Road just north of Lucerne Lake. Natural stands of Monterey pine exist in only three disjunct areas in mainland California: at Año Nuevo State Preserve, on the Monterey Peninsula, and at Cambria. Naturally occurring Monterey pines are a special-status species and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) considers naturally occurring Monterey pine forests a sensitive natural community. Because the stand of Monterey pines occurring in the project area does not fall into one of the three known sites, this particular stand of trees is not considered to be a sensitive natural community.

#### Willow Riparian Shrubland

Willow riparian shrubland or willow thickets occur along some of the drainages within the study area. The willows form a dense, closed canopy with little to no understory herbaceous vegetation. Willows include arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*). DFW considers riparian woodland and shrubland communities sensitive communities because of their wildlife habitat value.

#### **Coastal Terrace Prairie**

Grasslands within the study area that are dominated by native grass and forb species can be classified as coastal terrace prairie grassland. The coastal terrace prairie community occurs primarily in the southern

Ms. Sharon James May 29, 2013 Page 3 of 9

portion of the study area along Hwy 1. The dominant species are Pacific reedgrass (*Calamagrostis nutkaensis*), California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), and tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*). Associated species include bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), California fescue (*Festuca californica*), and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*). DFW considers coastal terrace prairie a sensitive natural community.

#### **Nonnative Grassland**

Nonnative grassland areas occur along the Hwy 1 roadside and along Bean Hollow Road. Dominant species include wild oat (*Avena barbata*, *A. fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordaeceus*), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perenne*). Associated nonnative forb species are a significant component of this community and dominate the landscape in places. These species include mustards (*Brassica* spp., *Hirschfeldia incana*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), filarees (*Erodium* spp.), sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*) and hairy cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*).

#### Freshwater Marsh and Pond

Wetland marshes and seeps dominated by cattails, tules (*Schoenoplectus spp.*) or rush species comprise this herbaceous plant community. Cattails and tules were observed at a pond located near Pigeon Point Road and a rush marsh community was observed within the roadside ditch at Gazo Creek Beach House and Gas Station. Rush species could include Pacific bog rush (*Juncus effusus*) and Baltic rush (*Juncus arcticus* var. *balticus*). DFW considers freshwater marsh wetlands and ponds to be sensitive communities.

#### **Discussion of Special-Status Biological Resources**

#### Waters of the United States

The term *waters of the United States* is an encompassing term used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to describe areas subject to regulation under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). In general, waters of the United States are most surface waters, including wetlands.

USACE defines wetlands as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 328.3[b]; 40 CFR 230.3). For an area to qualify as a wetland, it must support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Wetlands must be delineated in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (1987 Manual). For a wetland to be jurisdictional (i.e., subject to regulation by USACE), it must meet one of the categories of waters of the United States defined by USACE regulations (33 CFR 328.3). For instance, the wetland must be an interstate water; a tributary to another water of the United States or "adjacent" to another water of the United States; or have a demonstrable nexus to interstate or foreign commerce. Regulated wetlands are a type of special aquatic site that receives additional protections under the CWA.

*Other waters of the United States* typically lack one or more of the three wetland indicators listed above. Other waters of the United States include drainages (all streams, creeks, rivers, sloughs, and other

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surface features with defined beds and banks), reservoirs, ponds, and bays. As with wetlands, other waters of the United States must be navigable, interstate, tributary, or have a demonstrable link to interstate or foreign commerce in order to be subject to regulation by USACE under Section 404 of the CWA.

Three unnamed ephemeral drainages occur in the project alignment, in addition to the overflow lagoon of Lucerne Lake. Each of these features is potentially hydrologically connected to the nearby Pacific Ocean. As such, the drainages are jurisdictional waters of the United States subject to regulation by USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. Although the drainages support a fringe of riverine wetlands and riparian vegetation, they would likely be regulated as wetlands. However, the drainages and their associated wetlands are avoidable by the project design and would not be impacted by the proposed project.

#### **Special-status Plants and Sensitive Natural Communities**

A total of 33 special-status plants were identified as occurring within the Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, La Honda, Pigeon Point, and San Gregorio USGS quadrangles based on a search of the CNDDB and CNPS. Of the 33 species in the area, 24 have potential habitat occurring within the project area. Also, seven species have recorded occurrences within a 1-mile radius of the subject area (Figure 1). The seven special status plants are listed below.

- Perennial goldfields (*Lasthenia californica* ssp. *macrantha*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Blasdale's bent grass (*Agrostis blasdalei*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Coastal marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *pycnostachyus*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Choris' popcorn-flower (*Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus*) CNPS 1B.2.
- Rose leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon rosaceus*) CNPS 1B.1.
- Coast yellow leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon croceus*) CNPS 1B.2.

No special-status plants were observed during the May 2013 survey. One of the recorded occurrences for perennial goldfields is located along Hwy 1 just west of the lighthouse road. This occurrence is within the project area, but was not observed during the May 2013 surveys. Recorded occurrences for the remaining six special-status plants occur outside of the project area.

The survey was conducted within the identification period for all 24 of the special-status plant species that have potential habitat within the project area. Several of the special-status plant species were not blooming at the time of the May 2013 surveys; however, these species are all perennial shrubs and are identifiable at any time of the year.

Three sensitive natural communities occur within the project area: willow riparian shrubland, coastal terrace prairie, and freshwater marsh and pond. However, if construction activities take place as outlined for the proposed project, there would be no impact to these sensitive natural communities.

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#### **Special-Status Wildlife**

The sources of information consulted as part of the pre-field investigation were used to develop a list of 26 special-status wildlife species that, on the basis of their known occurrence in the region, might be present in or adjacent to the project area. Of these wildlife species, four have recorded occurrences within a 1-mile radius of the project area (Figure 2). The four special-status wildlife species are listed below.

- Monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus) considered rare under CEQA
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) federally threatened
- San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) federally endangered, California endangered, California fully protected
- Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) federally endangered, California species of special concern

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the May 2013 survey. There are several CNDDB records for federally listed California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, and tidewater goby within 1 mile of the project area.

Monarch butterly overwintering areas occur in large stands of blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) trees, which do not occur in the project area.

One of the two California red-legged frog occurrences is in a pond at the northern end of the project alignment near the intersection Reservoir Road and Bean Hollow Road, approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the project area. The remaining occurrence is at Lucerne Lake lagoon, adjacent to the project area in the aquatic habitat. These water bodies also provide suitable aquatic habitat for San Francisco garter snake and western pond turtle (a DFW species of special concern). Other ponds in the vicinity of the project, in particular the reservoir near the proposed buried line, also provide suitable aquatic habitat for these species. These species could also utilize the uplands that surround these aquatic features.

The tidewater goby occurrence is at Lucerne Lake lagoon, just east of the project area. The proposed project would not affect tidewater goby as it is an aquatic species, and no aquatic habitat will be affected by the project.

Though no CNDDB records for federally listed coho salmon or steelhead occur within 1 mile of the project area, several streams that would be crossed by the proposed project provide suitable aquatic habitat for these fish species. This includes a designated North Central Coast California Roach/Stickleback/Steelhead Stream approximately 4,500 feet (0.9 mile) east of the project area's northern edge.

occur in The trees and shrubs in the project area provide suitable nesting habitat for migratory and resident bird species. Ground nesting birds could also utilize project area habitats to nest.

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#### **Critical Habitat**

The project area is within or crosses designated critical habitat areas for California red-legged frog and steelhead (Figure 5).

#### **Impacts and Mitigation**

A project would have a significant impact on biological resources if any of the following were to result:

- Substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by DFW or USFWS.
- Substantial adverse effects on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by DFW or USFWS.
- Substantial adverse effects on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including marsh, vernal pool, coastal waters) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Substantial interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native residents or migratory wildlife corridors, or impeding the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflicts with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan (HCP), natural community conservation plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

The proposed project would incorporate standard construction protocols and applicant-proposed measures as discussed below. Therefore, the project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources within the project area of this PEA. This conclusion was reached based on the project description, existing habitat conditions, and the incorporation of measures to avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources, including special-status wildlife and plant species and their habitat, sensitive natural communities, wetlands, and critical habitat.

The proposed project would not conflict with any local ordinances protecting biological resources, nor would it conflict with the provisions of any adopted HCP, NCCP, or any approved local, regional, or state HCP. If construction activities in the subject area adhere to the proposed project work plan, there would be no effect on wetlands and riparian woodlands, and not interference with the movement of any native migratory or resident fish or wildlife species.

The installation of anchors would be conducted using hand tools and would have minimal impact on biological resources. This is the majority of work being done in the project area. The one exception is the proposed underground line, which is adjacent to potential upland habitat for California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake.

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Stringing the fiber between the poles could require minor trimming of shrubs and trees. If conducted during the nesting season for birds (generally March through August), this trimming could affect an active nest and could result in the failure of an active nest.

#### **Applicant-Proposed Measures**

To address specific impacts on nesting birds, red-legged frogs, San Francisco garter snake, and general wildlife, Crown Castle will implement the following measures.

### APM BIO-1: Conduct a preconstruction nesting survey to minimize impacts to nesting birds and raptors (March through August)

If the proposed project is completed prior to the nesting season of birds in the project area, no additional measures will be necessary.

If construction will take place during the nesting season (generally March through September) Crown Castle will conduct preconstruction nesting bird surveys. If an active nest is identified during the surveys, Crown Castle, in consultation with DFW and USFWS, will establish a no-construction zone until the breeding season is completed or subsequent bird/raptor surveys confirm that all offspring have fledged and no new nests have been established. Generally, these no-construction zones are 50 feet for passerine birds and 250 feet for raptors.

Through implementation of this measure, impacts to nesting birds will be reduced to less-thansignificant levels.

### APM BIO-2: Measures to minimize impacts to red-legged frogs, San Francisco garter snake, and western pond turtles

- Work should be avoided from October 16 (or the first measurable rainfall of 1 inch or greater) to May 14. If work cannot be avoided during this period then a qualified biological monitor will be present for all ground disturbing activities.
- 2. A qualified biologist familiar with CRLF will conduct a preconstruction survey immediately prior to construction. During the preconstruction survey, the biologist will also look for and identify burrows that could be used by CRLF. These areas will be flagged (as practical) for avoidance. The biologist will remain onsite for the duration of any construction activities involving excavation or the use of heavy machinery or equipment.
- 3. Prior to commencing work, the construction crew will receive worker environmental awareness training. Training will include review of environmental laws and APMs that must be followed by all personnel to reduce or avoid effects on protected species during construction activities.
- 4. If construction requires more than one day, any holes or pits left open overnight will be properly covered to prevent entrapping CRLF and the biological monitor will survey around and underneath all equipment or material prior to their movement the following day to ensure that CRLF are not present.

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- 5. Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material containing netting will not be used at the project. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.
- 6. Handling of CRLF is prohibited without a valid ESA Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit and CESA Section 2081 permit. Any CRLF observed on the work site will be allowed to move offsite on their own.
- 7. If CRLF are observed on or adjacent to the work site, and are in danger of injury, construction in the vicinity will cease until no danger exists for CRLF.

Through implementation of these measures, impacts to red-legged frogs, San Francisco garter snakes, and western pond turtles will be reduced to less than significant levels.

#### APM BIO-3: Cover construction area hazards to minimize impacts on wildlife species

Any holes, trenches, pits, and/or tanks that are left open overnight will either be covered to prevent entry or one side will be sloped to allow wildlife to escape. Open holes, trenches, pits, and/or tanks left overnight will be checked by construction personnel at the start of construction each day to determine whether trapped wildlife are present. If wildlife are present, they will be removed before the hole, trench, or pit is filled.

Through implementation of this measure, impacts on wildlife in the study area will be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

#### **Summary**

Three unnamed ephemeral drainages occur in the project alignment, in addition to the overflow lagoon of Lucerne Lake. Although the drainages support a fringe of riverine wetlands and riparian vegetation, they would likely be regulated as wetlands. However, the drainages and their associated wetlands are avoidable by the project design and would not be impacted by the proposed project.

The survey was conducted within the identification period for all of the 24 special-status plant species that have potential habitat within the project area. No special-status plants were observed during the May 2013 survey.

The proposed underground line is adjacent to potential upland habitat for California red-legged frog, western pond turtle, and San Francisco garter snake. Crown Castle will need to conduct preconstruction surveys to make sure no California red-legged frogs, western pond turtles, or San Francisco garter snakes are within the project area at the time of construction.

Suitable nesting habitat for migratory and resident bird species occur in the trees and shrubs in the project area. Ground nesting birds such could also be utilizing habitats in the project area to nest. If construction will take place during the nesting season (generally March through September) Crown Castle will need to conduct preconstruction nesting bird surveys to avoid impacts to nesting birds.

Ms. Sharon James May 29, 2013 Page 9 of 9

If you have any questions regarding the results of the survey, please contact me at (916) 737-3000.

Sincerely,

John Holson Biologist

#### **Figures**

Figure 1. CNDDB Plant Records within 1 Mile of Project Area

Figure 2. CNDDB Wildlife Records within 1 Mile of Project Area

Figure 3. CNDDB Plant Records within 5 Miles of Project Area

Figure 4. CNDDB Wildlife Records within 5 Miles of Project Area

Figure 5. Critical Habitat within the Pigeon Point USGS Quadrangle

#### **Attachments**

Attachment A. Preconstruction Checklist

Attachment B. Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the Project Area

Attachment C. Special-Status Plant Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

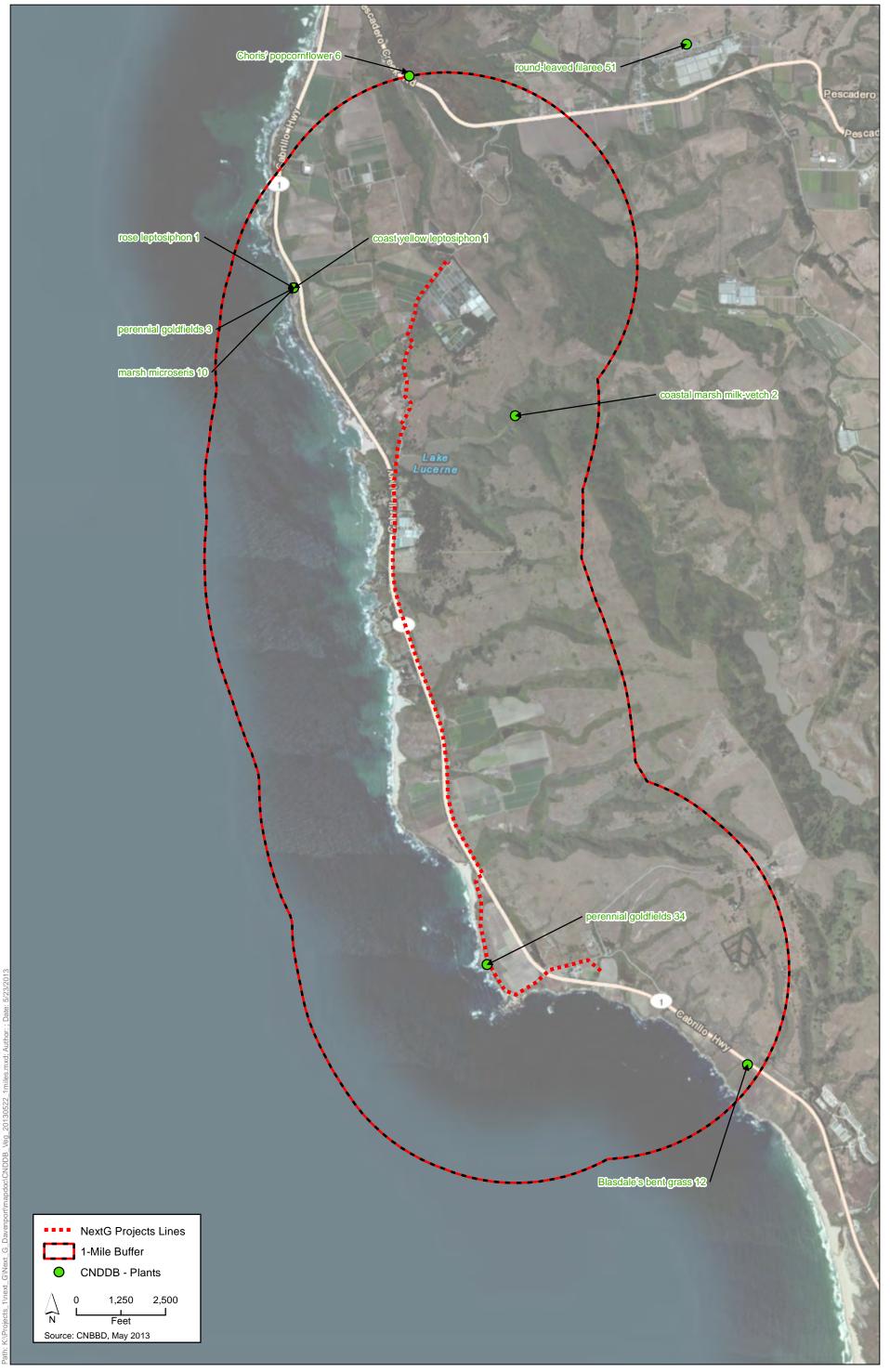
Attachment D. Special-Status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Attachment E. CNDDB Search Results

Attachment F. CNPS Search Results

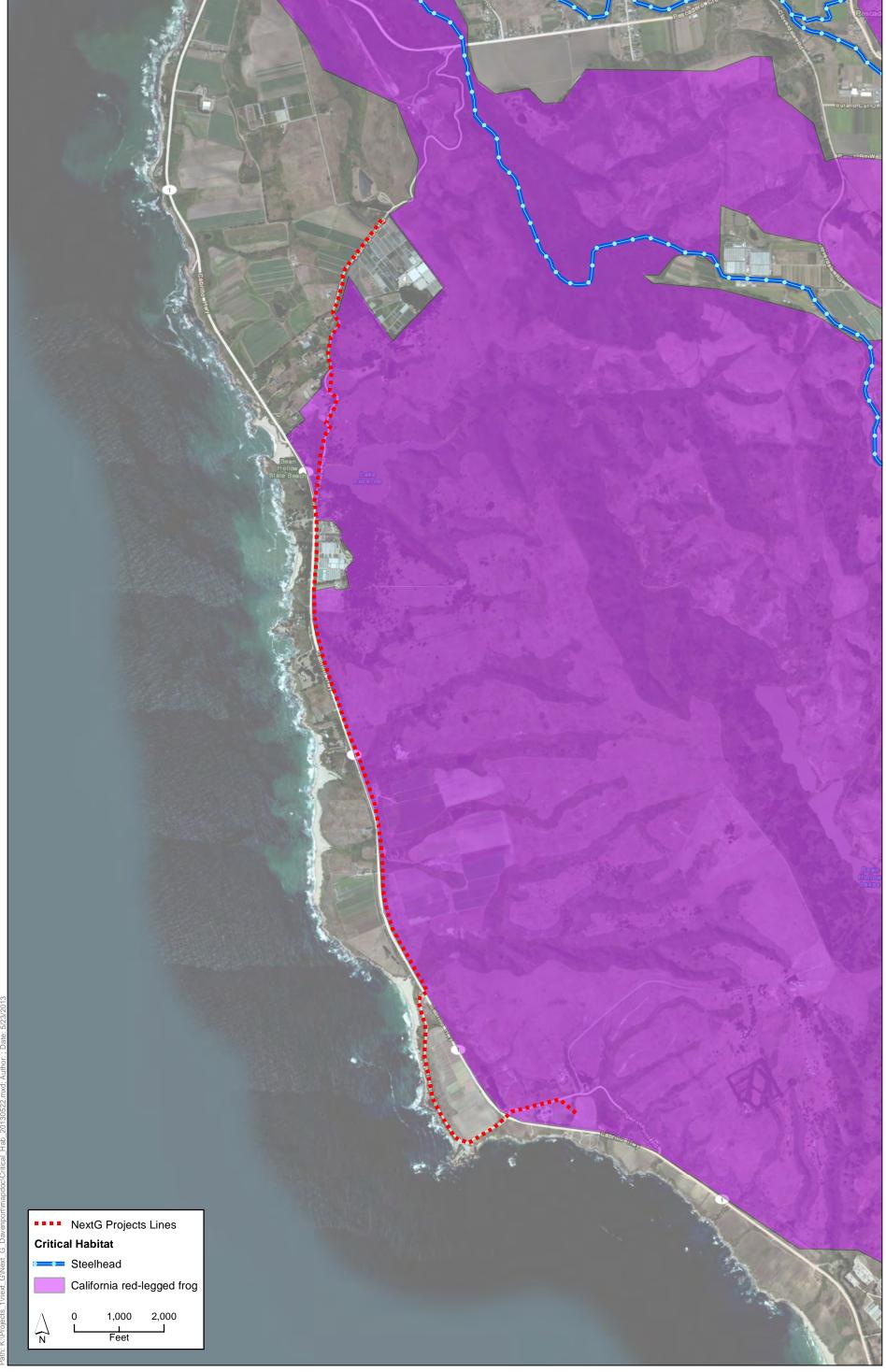
Attachment G. USFWS Species List

### **Figures**











## Attachment A **Preconstruction Checklist**

#### **ATTACHMENT A**

### PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY CHECKLIST Biological Resources

<b>Date</b> : May 29, 2013	
Name of Applicant: Crown Castle (Forme	rly NextG Networks)
Utility ID:	
Location (Address): Highway 1 and Bean	Hollow Road, San Mateo County.
Route Description: "Davenport" project. Hi Road, San Mateo County. USGS Topograp	
Area Description:  Urban Suburban Rural	Photo Documentation: ⊠ (Yes, if checked)
Substrate:  Asphalt/Concrete Soil Other: Road shoulder N/A	
Biological Resources:	
construction	ewater goby, and San Francisco popcorn – Arroyo Willow, Sitka Willow
	nmal; California ground squirrels observed

#### **ATTACHMENT Y**

### PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY CHECKLIST Biological Resources (2)

Route Description: Highway 1 and Bean Hollow Road, San Mateo County. May 21, 2013. Notes and Recommendations: Some work areas may impact habitat for special-status species. Therefore, implement Crown Castle's (NextG) construction protocol measures 10.1-10.3 for working in non-disturbed areas as well as additional measures to protect nesting birds, redlegged frog, San Francisco garter snake, and western pond turtle. Fish & Game/Wildlife Service Consultation Required? ☐ Yes ☒ No Consultation Results: N/A Water Resources & Wetlands: Yes No Drainages Present Yes □ No Wetlands Present Yes No Delineation Required **Wetlands Notes:** Though wetlands are present in and near the project, they will not be impacted. Permits Required: Yes No USACE Yes ⊠ No RWQCB Yes ⊠ No CDFG Yes No State Lands Commission Yes No NMFS Yes ⊠ No USFWS Yes **⋈** No Regional Air Quality Yes ☐ No Local Counties and Cities



Site Photo 1 – Poles within non-native grassland at south end of project



Site Photo 2 – Poles within coastal scrub near south end of project area



Photo 3 – Poles along Bean Hollow Road near the northern end of project area.



Photo 3 - Area crossed by original proposed underground section.



Photo 4 - Area crossed of new proposed underground section.



Photo 7- New proposed work area for underground section.

# Attachment B Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the Project Area

### Attachment B. Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the Project Area San Mateo, California

Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds	
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged blackbird
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard duck
Aphelocoma californica	Western scrub jay
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed hawk
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered hawk
Cathartes aura	Turkey vulture
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit
Corvus corax	Common raven
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird
Geothlypis trichas	Common yellowthroat
Hirundo rustica	Barn swallow
unco hyemalis	Dark-eyed junco
Larus occidentalis	Western gull
Pipilo maculatus	Spotted towhee
Sialia mexicana	Western bluebird
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared dove
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
/lammals	mourning dove
anis latrans	Coyote (scat)
tospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel
lants	Camornia greana squirei
chillea millefolium	Yarrow
acmispon glaber var. glaber	Deerweed
denostoma fasciculatum	Chamise
diantum aleuticum	Five finger maidenhair
esculus californica	Buckeye
ira caryophyllea	Silvery hairgrass
anagallis arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly everlasting
Artemisia douglasiana	California mugwort
Astragalus nuttallii	Loco weed
Athyrium filix-femina var. cyclosorum	Western lady fern
Atriplex leucophylla	Sea scale
Avena barbata	Slim oat
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush
Blechnum spicant	Deer fern
Bolboschoenus maritimus ssp. paludosus	Saltmarsh bulrush
Brassica rapa	Common mustard
Briza maxima	Rattlesnake grass
Briza minor	Little rattlesnake grass
Bromus catharticus	<u> </u>
	Rescue grass
Calystegia macrostegia ssp. cyclostegia	Coast morning glory
Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia	Beach evening-primrose
Cardamine californica Carex bolanderi	Bitter cress
	Bolander's sedge
Carex obnupta	Slough sedge
Carpobrotus edulis	Iceplant

### Attachment B. Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the Project Area San Mateo, California

Scientific Name	Common Name
Castilleja exserta ssp. latifolia	Purple owl's clover
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Blueblossom
Centaurea melitensis	Tocalote
Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. divaricatum	Soap plant
Chrysolepis chrysophylla var. minor	Bush chinquapin
Cirsium vulgare	Bullthistle
Claytonia perfoliata	Miner's lettuce
Claytonia perfoliata ssp. perfoliata	Claytonia
Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese houses
Conium maculatum	Poison hemlock
Cortaderia jubata	Andean pampas grass
Cyperus eragrostis	Tall cyperus
Danthonia californica	California oatgrass
Daucus pusillus	Wild carrot
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. holciformis	Coastal tufted hair grass
Dichelostemma capitatum	Blue dicks
Distichlis spicata	Salt grass
Drymocallis glandulosa var. glandulosa	Sticky cinquefoil
Dryopteris arguta	Wood fern
Epilobium ciliatum	Slender willow herb
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. watsonii	Willow herb
Equisetum arvense	Common horsetail
Eriogonum latifolium	Coast buckwheat
Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. confertiflorum	Golden yarrow
Eryngium armatum	Coyote thistle
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy
Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel
Fragaria vesca	Wild strawberry
Frangula californica	California coffeeberry
Gastridium phleoides	Nit grass
Heliotropium curassavicum var. oculatum	Seaside heliotrope, alkali heliotrope
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Hirschfeldia incana	Mustard
Holcus lanatus	Common velvetgrass
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray
Hordeum murinum ssp. leporinum	Farmer's foxtail
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth cats ear
Hypochaeris radicata	Hairy cats ear
Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris
Juncus bufonius	Common toad rush
Juncus patens	Rush
Lasthenia californica	Goldfields
Lonicera hispidula	Pink honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's foot trefoil
Lupinus microcarpus var. densiflorus	Chick lupine
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Hyssop loosestrife
Madia elegans	Common madia

### Attachment B. Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the Project Area San Mateo, California

Scientific Name	Common Name
Matricaria discoidea	Pineapple weed
Melilotus indicus	Annual yellow sweetclover
Mimulus aurantiacus	Sticky monkeyflower
Mimulus guttatus	Yellow monkey flower
Nasturtium officinale	Watercress
Oenothera elata ssp. hookeri	Evening primrose
Pentagramma triangularis ssp. triangularis	Gold back fern
Phalaris californica	Canarygrass
Pinus radiate	Monterey pine
Plantago erecta	California plantain
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort
Polystichum californicum	California sword fern
Polystichum munitum	Western sword fern
Potentilla anserine	Silver weed cinquefoil
Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens	Western bracken fern
Quercus dumosa	Scrub oak
Ranunculus californicus	Common buttercup
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry
Rumex acetosella	Sheep sorrel
Rumex crispus	Curly dock
Rumex salicifolius	Willow leaved dock
Ruta chalepensis	Fringed rue
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow
Sambucus racemosa var. racemosa	Red elderberry
Sanicula arctopoides	Yellow mats
Sanicula hoffmannii	Hoffmann's sanicle
Schoenoplectus americanus	Chairmaker's bulrush
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue eyed grass
Sisyrinchium californicum	California golden eyed grass
Stachys ajugoides	Hedge nettle
Stipa pulchra	Purple needle grass
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison oak
Trifolium dubium	Shamrock
Trifolium repens	White clover
Triphysaria eriantha ssp. eriantha	Butter 'n' eggs
Triphysaria versicolor ssp. versicolor	Yellow owl's clover
Urtica dioica	Stinging nettle
Vicia sativa ssp. sativa	Common vetch
Vinca major	Vinca
Viola sempervirens	Redwood violet
Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur
Zantedeschia aethiopica	Calla lily

#### Notes:

This list was compiled from ICF International survey in the study area (May 2013). Plant nomenclature follows *The Jepson Manual, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* (Baldwin et al, 2012).

#### Attachment C

	9	Status 1				D	Elevation	Habitat Present	B
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
Plants with Habitat Preser	nt in the S	Study vio	inity						
Agrostis blasdalei Blasdale's bent grass	-	-	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Mateo and Sonoma Counties.	May – July	5 – 150	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Amsinckia lunaris Bent-flowered fiddleneck	-	_	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Yolo Counties. Possibly in Shasta and Siskiyou Counties.	March - June	3 - 500	Marginal.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Arctostaphylos andersonii Santa Cruz manzanita, Anderson's manzanita	-	_	1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest; openings, edges.	Known only from chaparral and redwood forest in the Santa Cruz Mountains within Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo Counties.	November - April	60 - 730	Yes.	None. Potential habitat found in study area, however, no species of manzanita were observed during the May 2013 survey.
Arctostaphylos glutinosa Schreiber's manzanita	-	-	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral on diatomaceous shale.	Santa Cruz County.	(November), March – April	170 - 685	No.	None. No diatomaceous shale habitat in study area. No manzanita observed during May 2013 survey.
Arctostaphylos regismontana King's Mountain manzanita	_	-	1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest; granitic or sandstone.	Known only from Santa Cruz Mountains within Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo Counties.	January - April	305-730	No.	None. No potential habitat in study area. No manzanita observed during May 2013 survey.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus Coastal marsh milk-vetch	-	-	1B.2	Coastal dunes (mesic), coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes and swamps and stream sides.	Humboldt, Marin and San Mateo Counties.	April - October	0 – 30	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.

	Status 1						Elevation	Habitat Present	
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
California macrophylla Round-leaved filaree	-	-	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on clay soil.	Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz Island, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura and Yolo Counties.	March – May	15 – 200	Marginal.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Cirsium andrewsii Franciscan thistle	_	-	1B.2	Moist areas in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and mixed evergreen forest, sometimes on serpentinite.	Coastal California, from Sonoma County to San Mateo County.	June - October	0 - 135	No.	None. No potential habitat in study area.
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	_	-	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub.	Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties	March – May	30-250	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Corethrogyne leucophylla Branching beach aster	-	-	3.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes.	Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo Counties.	May- December	3-60	No.	None. No potential habitat in study area.
Dirca occidentalis Western leatherwood	-	-	1B.2	Moist areas in broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland.	San Francisco Bay region, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma Counties.	Jan-Apr	50-400	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Eriophyllum latilobum San Mateo woolly sunflower	E	E	1B.1	Cismontane woodland; only on serpentinite, often on steep slopes on road cuts.	Endemic to San Mateo County.	May - June	45 - 150	No.	None. No potential habitat in study area.
Erysimum ammophilum Sand-loving wallflower	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub on sandy soils in openings.	Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Diego, San Mateo Counties Santa Rosa Island.	February – June	0 – 60	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.

Species	Status <sup>1</sup>						Elevation	Habitat Present	
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	- Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
Fritillaria liliacea Fragrant fritillary	-	-	1B.2	Adobe soils of interior foothills, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, annual grassland, on serpentinite.	Coast Ranges from Marin County to San Benito County	Feb-Apr	0-400	No.	None. No potential habitat in study area.
Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima San Francisco gumplant	-	-	3.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, sandy soils on serpentine grassland.	Coastal California: Monterey, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo Counties.	June- September	5-400	No.	None. No potential habitat in study area.
Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. butanoensis Butano Ridge cypress	E	E	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest on sandstone.	Endemic to San Mateo County.	Not applicable	400 – 490	No.	None. Known only from Butano Ridge of the Santa Cruz Mtns.
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	-	-	1B.1	maritime chaparral, coastal	Alameda, Monterey, Marin, San Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo and San Mateo Counties.	April – September	10 – 200	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	-	-	1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, perennial grassland on sandy soils.	Scattered occurrences in North Coast and northern Central Coast, Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo Counties	May- September	5-350	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha Perennial goldfields	-	-	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	Mendocino, Marin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo and Sonoma Counties.	January – November	5 – 520	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Leptosiphon croceus Coast yellow leptosiphon	-	-	1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie.	Monterey, Marin and San Mateo Counties.	April – May	10 – 150	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Leptosiphoon rosaceus Rose leptosiphon	-	-	1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub.	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo and Sonoma Counties	April – July	0 – 100	Marginal.	None to low. No true coastal bluff scrub habitat in study area. Also, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.

Species	Status 1						Elevation	Habitat Present	
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	- Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea Point Ryes meadowfoam	-	E	1B.2	Coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps and vernal pools.	Marin and San Mateo Counties.	March – May	0 – 140	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Malacothamnus arcuatus Arcuate bush mallow	_	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo Counties.	April - September	15-355	Marginal	None. No bush mallow observed during the May 2013 survey.
Microseria paludosa Marsh microseris	-	-	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo and Sonoma Counties.	April – June (sometimes July)	5 – 30	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Mielichhoferia elongata Elongate copper moss	-	-	2.2	Cismontane woodland on metamorphic rocks, usually vernally mesic.	Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Mariposa, Marin, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Santa Cruz, Trinity and Tulare Counties.	Not applicable	500 – 1300	No.	None. No habitat in study area. No recorded occurrences for San Mateo County.
Pinus radiata Monterey Pine	-	-	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland.	Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo and San Mateo Counties	Not applicable	25 – 185	Yes.	High. This species is present in the study area. However, the status applies to the three native remaining stands in California, which are not present on site.
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus Choris' popcorn-flower	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie and mesic coastal scrub.	Alameda, Santa Cruz, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.	March – June	15 – 160	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Plagiobothrys diffusus San Francisco popcorn- flower	-	Е	1B.1	Coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland.	Alameda, Santa Cruz, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.	March – June	60 – 360	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Rosa pinetorum Pine rose	-	-	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.	May – July	2 – 300	Marginal.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.

Attachment C. Special-Status Plant Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

		Status 1				Di	Elevation	Habitat Present	Betautielte Gerende
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda San Francisco campion	-	-	1B.2	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland; sandy soils and serpentine.	Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sutter Counties.	March - June (occ. July - August)	30 - 645	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Stebbinoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris	-	-	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland in open areas, sometimes on serpentinite.	Monterey, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo and San Mateo Counties.	April – May	10 – 500	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Stuckenia filiformis Slender-leaved pondweed	-	-	2.2	Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Contra Costa, El Dorado, Lassen, Merced, Mono, Modoc, Mariposa, Placer, Santa Clara, and Sierra Counties.	May - July	300-2150	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover	-	-	1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie in gravelly areas and on margins.	Mendocino, Monterey, Santa Cruz and Sonoma Counties.	April – October	105 – 610	Yes.	Low. Potential habitat found in study area, however, it was not observed during the May 2013 survey.

Source: CNDDB 2013; CNPS 2013; USFWS 2013.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Listing Categories

E = Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. (legally protected)

#### California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) State Listing Categories

E = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

#### California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Categories

1B = List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

- 2 = List 2 species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
- 3 = List 3 species: plants for which we need more information Review list

Threat Code extensions

- .1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = Fairly threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

<sup>1</sup> Status:

#### Attachment D

# Special-Status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Attachment D. Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity.

	Statusa			Occurrence in the Study
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area
Invertebrates				
Monarch butterfly (overwintering habitat) <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	/	Adults migrate from August-October, and winter along the California coast and in central Mexico.	meadows, weedy areas, marshes,	None. No suitable Eucalyptus groves present in study area.
Amphibians				
Foothill yellow-legged frog Rana boylii	/SSC		Rocky, fast-moving streams in a variety of habiats.	None. No suitable habitat present in study area.
California red-legged frog Rana draytonii	T/SSC	Found along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Marin County to San Diego County and in the Sierra Nevada from Butte County to Calaveras County	Permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold-water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation. May estivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods	High. Numerous CNDDB records within 1 mile of the project. Several ponds that provide aquatic habitat occur near the project area. Suitable upland habitat within the project area.
Fish				
Tidewater goby Eucyclogobius newberryi	E/SSC	Range extends from the mouth of Smith River (Del Norte County) south to San Diego County.	Brackish lagoons and sloughs.	High. Known from CNDDB to occur in Lucerne lake lagoon.
Central California coast steelhead Oncorhynchus mykiss	Т/	In streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, CA (inclusive), and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa River (inclusive), Napa County, CA, excluding the Sacramento- San Joaquin River Basin of the Central Valley.	Ocean and freshwater rivers and streams	High. Several streams that are designated Critical Habitat are crossed by the project.

Common and Scientific Name	<b>Status</b> <sup>a</sup> Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Occurrence in the Study Area
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle Emmys marmorata	/SSC	The range of the northwestern subspecies extends from Oregon border of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties south along coast to San Francisco Bay, inland through Sacramento Valley	Woodlands, grasslands, and open forests; occupies ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottoms and with watercress, cattails, water lilies, or other aquatic vegetation	High. Several ponds near project area. Pond turtles could nest in upland around these ponds.
San Francisco garter snake Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	E/E, FP	Northern San Mateo County southward along the coast and the eastern slope of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the Santa Cruz County line	Favors ponds, lakes, slow moving streams and marshy areas containing abundant vegetation, which it uses for cover; nearby upland habitat is important during fall and winter	High. Known populations near project areas. Several ponds and drainages that provide suitable aquatic habitat near project. Potential for SFGS to move into uplands adjacent to away from aquatic habitat.
Birds				
California brown pelican  Pelecanus occidentalis californicus (nesting colony)	DL/DL, FP	Present along the entire coastline, but does not breed north of Monterey County; extremely rare inland	Typically in littoral ocean zones, just outside the surf line; nests on offshore islands	Low. May fly over project area. No nesting habitat present in study area.
Double-crested cormorant Phalacrocorax auritus (rookery site)	/SSC	Winters along the entire California coast and inland over the Coast Ranges into the Central Valley from Tehama County to Fresno County; a permanent resident along the coast from Monterey County to San Diego County, along the Colorado River, Imperial, Riverside, Kern and King Co.s, and the islands off San Francisco; breeds in Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Plumas, and Mono Co.s; also breeds in the San Francisco Bay Area and in Yolo and Sacramento Counties	for foraging, and nests in riparian forests or on protected islands,	Low. May fly over project area. No nesting habitat present in study area.
Great blue heron Ardea herodias	/	Common all year throughout California.	Nests, rookeries are found in large stands of trees in and around mesic environments such as fresh and saline wetlands, marine shores, pastures.	None. No suitable nesting habitat present in study area.

	Statusa			Occurrence in the Study
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area
Bald eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus	/E, FP	Nests in Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Lake, and Mendocino Counties and in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Reintroduced into central coast. Winter range includes the rest of California, except the southeastern deserts, very high altitudes in the Sierra Nevada, and east of the Sierra Nevada south of Mono County	roosts in coniferous forests within 1	
Sharp-shinned hawk Accipiter striatus	/WL	Permanent resident in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, Klamath, and north Coast Ranges at mid elevations and along the coast in Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties. Winters over the rest of the state except at very high elevations	Dense canopy ponderosa pine or mixed-conifer forest and riparian habitats	Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat present in riparian habitats in project area.
Cooper's hawk Accipiter cooperii	/WL	Throughout California except high altitudes in the Sierra Nevada. Winters in the Central Valley, southeastern desert regions, and plains east of the Cascade Range		Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat present in riparian habitats in project area.
American peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus anatum	/E, FP	Permanent resident along the north and south Coast Ranges. May summer in the Cascade and Klamath Ranges and through the Sierra Nevada to Madera County. Winters in the Central Valley south through the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges and the plains east of the Cascade Range	Nests and roosts on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to lakes, rivers, or marshes that support large prey populations	None. No suitable nesting habitat in or near the project area.
California black rail Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculu.	/T, FP	Permanent resident in the San Francisco Bay and east-ward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; small populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange, Riverside, and Imperial Counties		None. No suitable nesting habitat in or near the project area.

	Statusa			Occurrence in the Study
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area
Western snowy plover (coastal populations)  Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (nesting)	T/SSC	Population defined as those birds that nest adjacent to or near tidal waters, including all nests along the mainland coast, peninsulas, offshore islands, and adjacent bays and estuaries. Twenty breeding sites are known in California from Del Norte to Diego County	Coastal beaches above the normal high tide limit in flat, open areas with sandy or saline substrates; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent	None. No habitat present in study area.
California least tern Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni (nesting colony)	E/E, FP	Nests on beaches along the San Francisco Bay and along the southern California coast from southern San Luis Obispo County south to San Diego County	Nests on sandy, upper ocean beaches, and occasionally uses mudflats; forages on adjacent surf line, estuaries, or the open ocean	None. No habitat present in study area.
Marbled murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus	T/E	Nesting sites from the Oregon border to Eureka and between Santa Cruz and Half Moon Bay; winters in nearshore and offshore waters along the entire California coastline	Mature, coastal coniferous forests for nesting; nearby coastal water for foraging; nests in conifer stands greater than 150 years old and may be found up to 35 miles inland; winters on subtidal and pelagic waters often well offshore	None. No suitable habitat present in study area.
Black swift  Cypseloides niger	/SSC	Breeds in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto mountains as well as coastal bluffs from San Mateo county south to San Luis Obispo County.		None. No suitable nesting habitat present in study area.
Bank swallow Riparia riparia	/T	Occurs along the Sacramento River from Tahama County to Sacramento County, along the Feather and lower American Rivers, in the Owens Valley; and in the plains east of the Cascade Range in Modoc, Lassen, and northern Siskiyou Counties. Small populations near the coast from San Francisco County to Monterey County	Nests in bluffs or banks, usually adjacent to water, where the soil consists of sand or sandy loam	None. No suitable nesting habitat present in study area.

	Statusa			Occurrence in the Study		
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area		
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat/SSC  Geothlypis trichas sinuosa		Found only in the San Francisco Bay Area in Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda Counties	Breeds in fresh and brackish marsh associated with and close to Bay wetlands. Freshwater marshes are used in summer and salt or brackish marshes in fall and winter; requires tall grasses, tules, and willow thickets for nesting and cover	None. Project area is outside of the species known range.		
Tricolored blackbird	/SSC	Common locally throughout Central	Breeds near freshwater in emergent	Moderate. Suitable nesting		
Agelaius tricolor		Valley and in coastal areas from Sonoma County south to southern California.	wetland vegetation, thickets.	habitat present in riparian habitats in project area.		
Mammals						
Hoary bat Lasiurus cinereus	/SSC	Scattered throughout much of California, although distribution is patchy in southeastern deserts.	Generally roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees, hidden from above.	Moderate-roosting habitat present in riparian habitats in study area.		
Pallid bat Antrozous pallidus	/SSC	Occurs throughout California except the high Sierra from Shasta to Kern County and the northwest coast, primarily at lower and mid elevations	Occurs in a variety of habitats from desert to coniferous forest. Most closely associated with oak, yellow pine, redwood, and giant sequoia habitats in northern California. May use trees for daytime roosts. Hibernation roost often in buildings, caves, or cracks in rocks.	No roosting habitat present in study area.		
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	/SSC	Throughout California, except for the humid coastal forests of northwestern California in Del Norte County and the northwestern portion of Humboldt County	Requires sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open uncultivated ground. Preferred habitat includes grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline.	Moderate – Suitable habitat in annual grassland and coastal terrace prairie.		
Ringtail Basariscus astutas	/FP	Little information on distribution and abundance. Apparently occurs throughout the state except for the southern Central Valley and the Modoc Plateau	Occurs primarily in riparian habitats but also known from most forest and shrub habitats from lower to mid elevations	Low-habitat in study area but no nearby records.		

#### <sup>a</sup>Status explanations:

#### Federal

listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. T

proposed for delisting. PD =

no listing. =

#### State

E = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
T = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
FP = fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
SSC = species of special concern in California.

-- = no listing.

## Attachment E CNDDB Search Results



Quad is (Pigeon Point (3712224) or Ano Nuevo (3712213) or Franklin Point (3712223) or San Gregorio (3712234) or La Honda (3712233))

#### **CNDDB Element Query Results**

ScientificName	CommonName	ElementCode	OccCount	GlobalRank	StateRank	FederalListingStatus	StateListingStatus	CNPSList		Hal
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	428	G2G3	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   IUCN_EN- Endangered   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwa marsh   swamp   Wetlan
Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdale's bent grass	PMPOA04060	45	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S- Sensitive	Coastal scrub   ( dunes   prairie
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	64	G2?	S2?	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S- Sensitive	Cismoni woodlar Valley & grasslar
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	402	G5	S3	None	None		BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC- Least Concern   USFS_S- Sensitive   WBWG_H- High Priority	Chaparr Coastal Desert v Great B grasslar Great B scrub   Mojavea scrub   I woodlar Sonorar scrub   U montana conifero   Valley grasslar
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	PDERI04030	40	G2	S2?	None	None	1B.2		Broadle upland f Chaparr North co conifero
Arctostaphylos glutinosa	Schreiber's manzanita	PDERI040G0	6	G2	S2.1	None	None	1B.2		Chaparr Closed- conifero
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	132	G5	S4	None	None		CDF_S- Sensitive   IUCN_LC- Least Concern	Brackish Estuary Freshwa marsh   swamp Ripariar Wetland
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus	coastal marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B2	25	G2T2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S- Sensitive	Coastal Marsh 8   Wetlan
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	PDGER01070	155	G2	S2	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S- Sensitive	Cismoni woodlar Valley 8 grasslar
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	120	G4T3	S2	Threatened	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	
Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	34	G5T2	S1	None	None			Coastal
Cirsium andrewsii	Franciscan thistle	PDAST2E050	27	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Broadle upland f Coastal scrub   ( scrub   Ultrama
Coastal Brackish Marsh	Coastal Brackish Marsh	CTT52200CA	30	G2	S2.1	None	None			Marsh 8   Wetlan

Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	25	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Closed- conifero
Cypseloides niger	black swift	ABNUA01010	46	G4	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC- Least Concern   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	
Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	IILEPP2010	334	G5	S3	None	None			Closed- conifero
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	52	G2G3	\$2\$3	None	None	1B.2		Broadle. upland f Chaparr Cismoni woodlar Closed- conifero   North ( conifero   Riparia   Riparia woodlar
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	1135	G3G4	S3	None	None		BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU- Vulnerable   USFS_S- Sensitive	Aquatic Artificial waters   Klamath coast flc waters   Klamath coast st waters   & swam Sacram Joaquin waters   South o standing   Wetlan
Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	PDAST3N060	4	G1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Cismoni woodlar Ultrama
Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	PDBRA16010	22	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S- Sensitive	Chaparr Coastal Coastal
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	117	G3	S2S3	Endangered	None		AFS_EN- Endangered   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU- Vulnerable	Aquatic Klamath coast flo waters   Sacram Joaquin waters   coast flo waters
Eumetopias jubatus	Steller (=northern) sea-lion	AMAJC03010	3	G3	S2	Threatened	None		IUCN_EN- Endangered   MMC_SSC- Species of Special Concern	Marine i & splash commur Protecte deepwa coastal commur Rock sh
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	PMLIL0V010	32	G3	S3.2	None	None	4.2		Chaparr Cismont woodlar Ultrama Valley & grasslar
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	111	G5T2	S2	None	None		CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	
Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. butanoensis	Butano Ridge cypress	PGCUP04082	1	G1T1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.2		Chaparr Closed- conifero   Lower conifero
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea	Kellogg's horkelia	PDROS0W043	38	G4T2	S2?	None	None	1B.1		

									USFS_S- Sensitive	Chaparr Closed- conifero   Coasta   Coasta
Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	26	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Coastal Coastal Coastal
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	235	G5	S4?	None	None		IUCN_LC- Least Concern   WBWG_M- Medium Priority	Broadle upland f Cismon woodlar Lower n conifero   North o conifero
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	PDAST5L0C5	38	G3T2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Coastal scrub   0 dunes   scrub
Laterallus jamaicensis cotumiculus	California black rail	ABNME03041	241	G4T1	S1	None	Threatened		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_FP- Fully Protected   IUCN_NT- Near Threatened   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	
Leptosiphon croceus	coast yellow leptosiphon	PDPLM09170	4	G1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Coastal scrub   0 prairie
Leptosiphon rosaceus	rose leptosiphon	PDPLM09180	25	G1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Coastal scrub
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea	Point Reyes meadowfoam	PDLIM02038	12	G4T2	S2	None	Endangered	1B.2		Cismoni woodlar Coastal Freshwa marsh   swamp pool   W
Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	21	G2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Chaparr
Margaritifera falcata	western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	74	G4	S2S3	None	None			Aquatic
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0	31	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Cismont woodlar Closed- conifero   Coasta Valley & grasslar
Mielichhoferia elongata	elongate copper moss	NBMUS4Q022	20	G4?	S2	None	None	2.2	USFS_S- Sensitive	Cismont
Monterey Pine Forest	Monterey Pine Forest	CTT83130CA	11	G1	S1.1	None	None			Closed- conifero
N. Central Coast Calif. Roach/Stickleback/Steelhead Stream	N. Central Coast Calif. Roach/Stickleback/Steelhead Stream	CARA2633CA	2	GNR	SNR	None	None			
North Central Coast Short- Run Coho Stream	North Central Coast Short- Run Coho Stream	CARA2632CA	2	GNR	SNR	None	None			
North Central Coast Steelhead/Sculpin Stream	North Central Coast Steelhead/Sculpin Stream	CARA2637CA	1	GNR	SNR	None	None			
Northern Interior Cypress Forest	Northern Interior Cypress Forest	CTT83220CA	22	G2	S2.2	None	None			Closed- conifero
Oncorhynchus kisutch	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	7	G4	S2?	Endangered	Endangered		AFS_EN- Endangered	Aquatic
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	38	G5T2Q	S2	Threatened	None		AFS_TH- Threatened	Aquatic Sacram Joaquin waters
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	PGPIN040V0	5	G1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Cismon woodlar Closed- conifero
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	12	G3T2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Chapan Coastal Coastal
Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcornflower	PDBOR0V080	12	G1Q	S1	None	Endangered	1B.1		Coastal Valley 8 grasslar
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	804	G3	S2S3	None	None		BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_SSC- Species of	Aquatic Chaparr Cismon woodlar

Rana draytonii California red-legged frog AAABH01022 1327 G4T2T3 S2S3 Threatened None Special Concern IUCN_VV Vulnerab	Joaquin waters
	of Ripariar woodlar   Sacram J- Joaquin
Riparia riparia bank swallow ABPAU08010 282 G5 S2S3 None Threatened BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC Least Concern	
Rosa pinetorum pine rose PDROS1J0W0 11 G2Q S2.2 None None 1B.2	Closed- conifero
Sacramento-San Joaquin Coastal Lagoon Sacramento-San Joaquin Coastal Lagoon Coastal C	
Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda  San Francisco campion  PDCAR0U213 12  G5T2  S2.2  None  None  1B.2	Chaparr Coastal scrub   ( prairie   scrub   Ultrama Valley & grasslar
Stebbinsoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris PDAST6E050 16 G2 S2.2 None None 1B.2	Broadle upland f Chaparr Closed-conifero   Coasta   Coasta Ultrama
Stuckenia filiformis slender-leaved pondweed PMPOT03090 21 G5 S3 None None 2.2	Marsh 8   Wetlan
Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia San Francisco garter snake ARADB3613B 38 G5T2 S2 Endangered Endangered CDFW_F Fully Protected	Swarrip
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover PDFAB402W0 23 G2 S2 None None 1B.1 BLM_S-sensitive	Broadle upland f Cismoni woodlar Coastal
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) IMGASJ7040 39 G2G3 S2S3 None None IUCN_DI Data Deficient	
Valley Needlegrass Grassland     Valley Needlegrass Grassland     CTT42110CA     45     G3     S3.1     None     None	Lagoon

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## Attachment F CNPS Search Results



Status: search results - Mon, May. 20, 2013 15:10 ET c

 ${QUADS_123} = m/409B|429C|429D|409A|40$  Search

**Tip:** Words meant to be searched as a unit should be wrapped in quotes, e.g., "coastal dunes".[all tips and help.][search history]

**Your Quad Selection:** Pigeon Point (409B) 3712224, San Gregorio (429C) 3712234, La Honda (429D) 3712233, Franklin Point (409A) 3712223, Ano Nuevo (409D) 3712213

Hits 1 to 35 of 35

#### Requests that specify topo quads will return only Lists 1-3.

To save selected records for later study, click the ADD button.

ADD checked items to Plant Press | check all | check none

Selections will appear in a new window.

open	save	hits	scientific	common	family	CNPS
<u>~</u>		1	Agrostis blasdalei 🕮	Blasdale's bent grass	Poaceae	List 1B.2
<b>~</b>		1	Amsinckia lunaris 🗯	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	List 1B.2
<b>~</b>		1	Anomobryum julaceum	slender silver moss	Bryaceae	List 2.2
<b>~</b>		1	Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>		1	Arctostaphylos glutinosa	Schreiber's manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
<b>2</b>		1	Arctostaphylos regismontana 🚳	Kings Mountain manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>		1	Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus <sup>(2)</sup>	coastal marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>		1	California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	List 1B.1
<b>Ğ</b>		1	Cirsium andrewsii	Franciscan thistle	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
<b>~</b>		1	Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	List 1B.2
<b>2</b>		1	Corethrogyne leucophylla 🚳	branching beach aster	Asteraceae	List 3.2
<b>≧</b>		1	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>		1	Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
<b>≧</b>		1	Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2
<b>Ğ</b>		1	Fritillaria liliacea 🗯	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≟</b>		1			Asteraceae	

		<u>Grindelia hirsutula</u> var. <u>maritima</u>	San Francisco gumplant		List 3.2
<b>≥</b>	1	Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. butanoensis	Butano Ridge cypress	Cupressaceae	List 1B.2
<b>=</b>	1	<u>Horkelia cuneata</u> var. <u>sericea</u>	Kellogg's horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.1
<b>≧</b>	1	Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Lasthenia californica ssp. <u>macrantha</u>	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Leptosiphon croceus	coast yellow leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	List 1B.1
<b>≧</b>	1	Leptosiphon rosaceus	rose leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	List 1B.1
<b>≧</b>	1	Limnanthes douglasii ssp. <u>sulphurea</u>	Point Reyes meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush- mallow	Malvaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Mielichhoferia elongata	elongate copper moss	Mniaceae	List 2.2
<b>=</b>	1	Pinus radiata 🚳	Monterey pine	Pinaceae	List 1B.1
<b>≧</b>	1	Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcorn- flower	Boraginaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcorn-flower	Boraginaceae	List 1B.1
<b>≧</b>	1	Rosa pinetorum 🗯	pine rose	Rosaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	<u>Sidalcea hickmanii</u> ssp. viridis <sup>©</sup>	Marin checkerbloom	Malvaceae	List 1B.3
<b>≧</b>	1	Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda 🍅	San Francisco campion	Caryophyllaceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Stebbinsoseris decipiens	Santa Cruz microseris	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Stuckenia filiformis	slender-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	List 2.2
<b>≧</b>	1	Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	Fabaceae	List 1B.1

To save selected records for later study, click the ADD button.

ADD checked items to Plant Press check all check none

Selections will appear in a new window.

No more hits.





## Attachment G USFWS Species List

### U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested

Document Number: 130520012048
Database Last Updated: September 18, 2011

#### **Quad Lists**

#### **Listed Species Invertebrates** Haliotes cracherodii black abalone (E) (NMFS) Haliotes sorenseni white abalone (E) (NMFS) Fish Eucyclogobius newberryi critical habitat, tidewater goby (X) tidewater goby (E) Hypomesus transpacificus delta smelt (T) Oncorhynchus kisutch coho salmon - central CA coast (E) (NMFS) Critical habitat, coho salmon - central CA coast (X) (NMFS) Oncorhynchus mykiss Central California Coastal steelhead (T) (NMFS) Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS) Critical habitat, Central California coastal steelhead (X) (NMFS) **Amphibians** Rana draytonii California red-legged frog (T) Critical habitat, California red-legged frog (X) Reptiles Caretta caretta loggerhead turtle (T) (NMFS) Chelonia mydas (incl. agassizi) green turtle (T) (NMFS) Dermochelys coriacea leatherback turtle (E) (NMFS) Lepidochelys olivacea olive (=Pacific) ridley sea turtle (T) (NMFS) Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia San Francisco garter snake (E)

#### Birds

Brachyramphus marmoratus

Critical habitat, marbled murrelet (X)

marbled murrelet (T)

Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus

Critical habitat, western snowy plover (X)

western snowy plover (T)

Diomedea albatrus

short-tailed albatross (E)

Pelecanus occidentalis californicus

California brown pelican (E)

Sternula antillarum (=Sterna, =albifrons) browni

California least tern (E)

#### **Mammals**

Arctocephalus townsendi

Guadalupe fur seal (T) (NMFS)

Balaenoptera borealis

sei whale (E) (NMFS)

Balaenoptera musculus

blue whale (E) (NMFS)

Balaenoptera physalus

finback (=fin) whale (E) (NMFS)

Enhydra lutris nereis

southern sea otter (T)

Eubalaena (=Balaena) glacialis

right whale (E) (NMFS)

Eumetopias jubatus

Steller (=northern) sea-lion (T) (NMFS)

Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus)

sperm whale (E) (NMFS)

#### **Plants**

Cupressus abramsiana

Santa Cruz cypress (E)

Eriophyllum latilobum

San Mateo woolly sunflower (E)

#### Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

FRANKLIN POINT (409A)

PIGEON POINT (409B)

ANO NUEVO (409D)

SAN GREGORIO (429C)

LA HONDA (429D)

#### **County Lists**

No county species lists requested.

#### Key:

- (E) Endangered Listed as being in danger of extinction.
- (T) Threatened Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
- (P) Proposed Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the <u>National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service</u>. Consult with them directly about these species.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

- (PX) Proposed Critical Habitat The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.
- (C) Candidate Candidate to become a proposed species.
- (V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.
- (X) Critical Habitat designated for this species

#### Important Information About Your Species List

#### How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

#### **Plants**

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online <a href="Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants">Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants</a>.

#### Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our <a href="Protocol">Protocol</a> and <a href="Recovery Permits">Recovery Permits</a> pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the <u>Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting</u>
<u>Botanical Inventories</u>. The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

#### Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue,

hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

### Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal <u>consultation</u> with the Service.
  - During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.
- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

#### Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our Map Room page.

#### Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

#### Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts. More info

#### Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6520.

#### **Updates**

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be August 18, 2013.

# Appendix H Land Cover Types

